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Federal Register

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. FAA–2026–4820; Special Conditions No. 25–893–SC]

Special Conditions: Honeywell Aerospace US LLC, Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX Airplane; Electronic System Security Protection From Unauthorized Internal Access

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final special conditions; request for comments.

SUMMARY: These special conditions are issued for the Dassault Aviation (Dassault) Model Falcon 900EX airplane. This airplane, as modified by Honeywell Aerospace US LLC (Honeywell), will have a novel or unusual design feature when compared to the state of technology envisioned in the airworthiness standards for transport category airplanes. This design feature is the installation of a digital system that contains a wireless and hardwired network with hosted application functionality that allows access, from sources internal to the airplane, to the airplane's internal electronic components. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for this design feature. These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

DATES: This action is effective on Honeywell International Inc. on June 18, 2026. Send comments on or before August 3, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by Docket No. FAA–2026–4820 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRegulations Portal:* Go to www.regulations.gov and follow the

online instructions for sending your comments electronically.

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

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

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

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thuan T. Nguyen, Avionics Software and Components Unit, AIR–626D, Technical Policy Branch, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, Washington 98198; telephone and fax (206) 231–3365; email Thuan.T.Nguyen@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The substance of these special conditions has been published in the **Federal Register** for public comment in several prior instances with no substantive comments received. Therefore, the FAA finds, pursuant to 14 CFR 11.38(b), that new comments are unlikely, and notice and comment prior to this publication are unnecessary.

Privacy

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

Confidential Business Information

Confidential Business Information (CBI) is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to these special conditions contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to these special conditions, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as “PROPIN.” The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and the indicated comments will not be placed in the public docket of these special conditions. Send submissions containing CBI to the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above. Comments the FAA receives, which are not specifically designated as CBI, will be placed in the public docket for these special conditions.

Comments Invited

The FAA invites interested people to take part in this rulemaking by sending written comments, data, or views. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the special conditions, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data.

The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date for comments. The FAA may change these special conditions based on the comments received.

Background

On May 6, 2025, Honeywell applied for a supplemental type certificate for the isolation of aircraft electronic system security protection from unauthorized internal access in the Dassault Aviation (Dassault) Model Falcon 900EX airplane. The Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX Airplane, currently approved under Type Certificate No. A46EU, is a three-engine, transport category airplane with a maximum takeoff weight of 48,300 pounds to 49,000 pounds, and a maximum passenger capacity of 19 persons.

Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) 21.101, Honeywell must show that the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane, as changed, continues to meet the applicable provisions of the regulations listed in Type Certificate No. A46EU or the applicable regulations in effect on the date of application for the change, except for earlier amendments as agreed upon by the FAA.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (e.g., 14 CFR part 25) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under the provisions of § 21.16.

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the applicant apply for a supplemental type certificate to modify any other model included on the same type certificate to incorporate the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would also apply to the other model under § 21.101.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane must comply with the exhaust-emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34, and the noise-certification requirements of 14 CFR part 36.

The FAA issues special conditions, as defined in 14 CFR 11.19, in accordance with § 11.38, and they become part of the type certification basis under § 21.101.

Novel or Unusual Design Features

The Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane will incorporate the following novel or unusual design feature:

The installation of a digital system that contains a wireless and hardwired network with hosted application functionality that allows access, from sources internal to the airplane, to the airplane's internal electronic components.

Discussion

The Dassault Model Falcon 900EX airplane electronic system architecture and network configuration change is novel or unusual for commercial transport airplanes because it is composed of several connected wireless and hardwired networks. This proposed system and network architecture is used for a diverse set of airplane functions, including:

- flight-safety related control and navigation systems,
- airline business and administrative support, and
- passenger entertainment.

The airplane's control domain and airline information services domain of these networks perform functions required for the safe operation and maintenance of the airplane. Previously, these domains had very limited connectivity with other network sources. This network architecture creates a potential for unauthorized persons to access the aircraft control domain and airline information services domain from sources internal to the airplane, and presents security vulnerabilities related to the introduction of computer viruses and worms, user errors, and intentional sabotage of airplane electronic assets (networks, systems, and databases) critical to the safety and maintenance of the airplane.

The existing FAA regulations did not anticipate these networked airplane-system architectures. Furthermore, these regulations and the current guidance material do not address potential security vulnerabilities, which could be exploited by unauthorized access to airplane networks, data buses, and servers. Therefore, these special conditions ensure that the security (*i.e.*, confidentiality, integrity, and availability) of airplane systems will not be compromised by unauthorized hardwired or wireless electronic connections from within the airplane. These special conditions also require the applicant to provide appropriate instructions to the operator to maintain all electronic-system safeguards that have been implemented as part of the original network design so that this feature does not allow or reintroduce security threats.

These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane. Should Honeywell apply at a later date for a supplemental type certificate to modify any other model included on Type Certificate No. A46EU to incorporate the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would apply to that model as well.

Conclusion

This action affects only a certain novel or unusual design feature on Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplanes. It is not a rule of general applicability and affects only the applicant who applied to the FAA for approval of this feature on the airplane.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority Citation

The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 40113, 44701, 44702, and 44704.

The Special Conditions

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the type certification basis for Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplanes, as modified by Honeywell.

1. The applicant must ensure that the design provides isolation from, or airplane electronic-system security protection against, access by unauthorized sources internal to the airplane. The design must prevent inadvertent and malicious changes to, and all adverse impacts upon, airplane equipment, systems, networks, and other assets required for safe flight and operations.

2. The applicant must establish appropriate procedures to allow the operator to ensure that continued airworthiness of the airplane is maintained, including all post-type-certification modifications that may have an impact on the approved electronic system security safeguards.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on June 15, 2026.

Jorge R. Castillo,

Manager, Technical Policy Branch, Policy and Standards Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–12273 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 25**

[Docket No. FAA–2026–4885; Special Conditions No. 25–894–SC]

Special Conditions: Honeywell Aerospace US LLC, Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX Airplane; Electronic System Security Protection From Unauthorized External Access

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final special conditions; request for comments.

SUMMARY: These special conditions are issued for the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane. This airplane, as modified by Honeywell Aerospace US LLC (Honeywell) will have a novel or unusual design feature when compared to the state of technology envisioned in the airworthiness standards for transport category airplanes. This design feature is the installation of a digital systems architecture that will allow increased connectivity to and access from external network sources, (e.g., operator networks, wireless devices, internet connectivity, service provider satellite communications, electronic flight bags, etc.) to the airplane's previously isolated electronic assets (networks, systems, and databases). The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for this design feature. These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

DATES: This action is effective on Honeywell on June 18, 2026. Send comments on or before August 3, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by Docket No. FAA–2026–4885 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRegulations Portal:* Go to www.regulations.gov and follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.
- *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M–30, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12–140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9

a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

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

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Thuan T. Nguyen, Avionics Software and Components Unit, AIR–626D, Technical Policy Branch, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, Washington 98198; telephone and fax (206) 231–3365; email Thuan.T.Nguyen@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The substance of these special conditions has been published in the **Federal Register** for public comment in several prior instances with no substantive comments received. Therefore, the FAA finds, pursuant to 14 CFR 11.38(b), that new comments are unlikely, and notice and comment prior to this publication are unnecessary.

Privacy

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

Confidential Business Information

Confidential Business Information (CBI) is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to these special conditions contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to these special conditions, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as “PROPIN.” The FAA will treat such marked submissions as

confidential under the FOIA, and the indicated comments will not be placed in the public docket of these special conditions. Send submissions containing CBI to the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above. Comments the FAA receives, which are not specifically designated as CBI, will be placed in the public docket for these special conditions.

Comments Invited

The FAA invites interested people to take part in this rulemaking by sending written comments, data, or views. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the special conditions, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data.

The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date for comments. The FAA may change these special conditions based on the comments received.

Background

On May 6, 2025, Honeywell applied for a supplemental type certificate for the installation of a digital systems architecture that will allow increased connectivity to and access from external network sources, (e.g., operator networks, wireless devices, internet connectivity, service provider satellite communications, electronic flight bags, etc.) to the airplane's previously isolated electronic assets (networks, systems, and databases) in the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane. The Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane, currently approved under Type Certificate No. A46EU, is a three-engine, transport category airplane with a maximum takeoff weight of 48,300 pounds to 49,000 pounds, and a maximum passenger capacity of 19 persons.

Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) 21.101, Honeywell must show that the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane, as changed, continues to meet the applicable provisions of the regulations listed in Type Certificate No. A46EU or the applicable regulations in effect on the date of application for the change, except for earlier amendments as agreed upon by the FAA.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (e.g., 14 CFR part 25) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane because of a novel or unusual design feature, special

conditions are prescribed under the provisions of § 21.16.

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the applicant apply for a supplemental type certificate to modify any other model included on the same type certificate to incorporate the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would also apply to the other model under § 21.101.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane must comply with the exhaust-emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34, and the noise-certification requirements of 14 CFR part 36.

The FAA issues special conditions, as defined in 14 CFR 11.19, in accordance with § 11.38, and they become part of the type certification basis under § 21.101.

Novel or Unusual Design Features

The Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane will incorporate the following novel or unusual design feature:

The installation of a digital systems architecture that will allow increased connectivity to and access from external network sources, (e.g., operator networks, wireless devices, internet connectivity, service provider satellite communications, electronic flight bags, etc.) to the airplane's previously isolated electronic assets (networks, systems, and databases).

Discussion

The Dassault Model Falcon 900EX airplane's electronic system architecture and network configuration change is novel or unusual for commercial transport airplanes because it may allow increased connectivity to and access from external network sources, airline operations, and maintenance networks to the airplane control domain, and airline information services domain. The airplane's control domain and airline information-services domain perform functions required for the safe operation and maintenance of the airplane. Previously, these domains had very limited connectivity with external network sources. This data network and design integration creates a potential for unauthorized persons to access the airplane's control domain and airline information-services domain and presents security vulnerabilities related to the introduction of computer viruses and worms, user errors, and intentional sabotage of airplane electronic assets (networks, systems, and databases)

critical to the safety and maintenance of the airplane.

The existing FAA regulations did not anticipate these networked airplane-system architectures. Furthermore, these regulations and the current guidance material do not address potential security vulnerabilities, which could be exploited by unauthorized access to airplane networks, data buses, and servers. Therefore, these special conditions ensure that the security (i.e., confidentiality, integrity, and availability) of the airplane's systems is not compromised by unauthorized wired or wireless electronic connections. This includes ensuring that the security of the airplane's systems is not compromised during maintenance of the airplane's electronic systems.

These special conditions also require the applicant to provide appropriate instructions to the operator to maintain all electronic-system safeguards that have been implemented as part of the original network design so that this feature does not allow or introduce security threats. These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to the Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplane. Should Honeywell apply at a later date for a supplemental type certificate to modify any other model included on Type Certificate No. A46EU to incorporate the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would apply to that model as well.

Conclusion

This action affects only a certain novel or unusual design feature on Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplanes. It is not a rule of general applicability and affects only the applicant who applied to the FAA for approval of this feature on the airplane.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority Citation

The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 40113, 44701, 44702, and 44704.

The Special Conditions

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the

Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the type certification basis for Dassault Aviation Model Falcon 900EX airplanes, as modified by Honeywell.

1. The applicant must ensure airplane electronic system security protection from access by unauthorized sources external to the airplane, including those possibly caused by maintenance activity.

2. The applicant must ensure that electronic system security threats are identified and assessed, and that effective electronic system security protection strategies are implemented to protect the airplane from all adverse impacts on safety, functionality, and continued airworthiness.

3. The applicant must establish appropriate procedures to allow the operator to ensure that continued airworthiness of the aircraft is maintained, including all post type certification modifications that may have an impact on the approved electronic system security safeguards.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on June 15, 2026.

Jorge R. Castillo,

Manager, Technical Policy Branch, Policy and Standards Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–12277 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

34 CFR Chapter III

[ED–2026–OSERS–0530]

Final Waivers and Extensions of the Project Periods With Funding for the American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program and the American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Training and Technical Assistance Center

AGENCY: Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS), Department of Education (Department)

ACTION: Final waivers and extensions of project periods with funding.

SUMMARY: The Secretary waives the requirements in the Education Department General Administrative Regulations that generally prohibit project periods exceeding five years and project period extensions involving the obligation of additional Federal funds. The waivers and extensions enable 43 American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services (AIVRS) projects under Assistance Listing Number (ALN) 84.250N and one American Indian

Vocational Rehabilitation Training and Technical Assistance Center (AIVRTTAC) under ALN 84.250Z to receive funding for an additional period, not beyond September 30, 2027.

DATES: These waivers and extensions of the project periods are effective July 20, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

August Martin. Telephone: 202–987–0116. Email: August.Martin@ed.gov.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 2, 2026, the Department published in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 16599) a proposal to waive the requirements in the Education Department General Administrative Regulations that generally prohibit project periods exceeding five years and extend the project periods with funding to enable 43 AIVRS projects under Assistance Listing Number (ALN) 84.250N, and one AIVRTTAC project under 84.250Z currently in their fifth year, to receive funding for an additional period, not beyond September 30, 2027.

There are no differences between the notice of proposed waivers and extensions of the project periods with funding and this notice of final waivers and extensions of the project periods with funding, as discussed in the *Analysis of Comments and Changes* section of this document.

Public Comment

In response to the Department's invitation in the notice of proposed waivers and extensions of the project periods with funding, 25 parties submitted 27 comments with two comments counted as duplicate.

Generally, the Department does not address technical and other minor changes or suggested changes the law does not authorize the Department to make under the applicable statutory authority. In addition, the Department does not address general comments that raised concerns not directly related to the proposed waivers and extensions of the project periods with funding.

Analysis of Comments and Changes

An analysis of the comments and of any changes since publication of the notice of proposed waiver and extension of the project period with funding follows.

Comment: Sixteen commenters submitted comments in support of the extensions of the project periods with funding, stating the extension is necessary for the continuity of

vocational rehabilitation (VR) services to existing VR program participants.

Discussion: We appreciate the commenters' support for the waivers and extensions and agree that funding this extension will continue to provide VR services to existing participants.

Change: None.

Comment: Several commenters submitted comments that were generally supportive of the AIVRS or AIVRTTAC programs but did not provide specific feedback on the proposed waivers and extensions, including a few commenters that shared support for a specific AIVRS project, a few commenters requesting waivers and extensions for specific AIVRS grants, and a few commenters that advocated for continued and consistent funding for the AIVRS and AIVRTTAC programs.

Discussion: The Department appreciates the commenters feedback on and support for the programs but does not address general comments not directly related to the proposed waivers and extensions with funding.

Change: None.

Comment: One commenter shared support for the proposed waivers and extensions for the 43 projects under the AIVRS program but raised concerns with the proposed waiver and extension for the grant project under the AIVRTTAC program, citing specific experience related to the current grant project. The commenter advocated that the Department address various performance and compliance concerns as a condition of any extension of the current grantee's project period.

Discussion: The Department appreciates the commenter's feedback on the AIVRTTAC program. The Department reiterates that, following the finalization of these waivers and extensions, all impacted grantees would be able to request continuation funding for an additional year. In that request, all grantees would need to certify that they have the capacity to continue activities. Additionally, in making a continuation award under 34 CFR 75.253, the Secretary considers, among other things: whether a grantee has made substantial progress in achieving the goals and objectives of the project; whether the grantee has expended funds in a manner that is consistent with its approved application and budget; and, if the Secretary has established performance measurement requirements, whether the grantee has made substantial progress in achieving the performance targets in the grantee's approved application, or whether the continuation of the project is in the best interest of the Federal Government. The Secretary also considers whether the

grantee is operating in compliance with the assurances in its approved application, including those applicable to Federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department (34 CFR 100.4, 104.5, 106.4, 108.8, and 110.23). In making any continuation award determination, the Secretary may consider all relevant information.

We also note that the Department conducts routine risk evaluations of grantees over the course of the grant period, as well as ongoing monitoring of and communication with grantees regarding risk, compliance, and performance, aligned with the Guidance for Federal Financial Assistance in 2 CFR part 200, as adopted and amended as regulations of ED in 2 CFR part 3474, and the Education Department General Administrative Regulations in 34 CFR part 75.

Changes: None.

Final Waivers and Extensions

The Department believes that it is in the public interest to extend the AIVRS program and the AIVRTTAC in lieu of running a new competition in FY 2026.

Extending the project end dates of the 43 AIVRS and one AIVRTTAC grants for one year allows for efficient continuity of VR services for American Indians with disabilities. Pending FY 2027 appropriations, there may be new competitions for all eligible applicants.

For these reasons, the Department waives the requirements in 34 CFR 75.250, which prohibit project periods exceeding five years, as well as the requirements in 34 CFR 75.261(a) and (c)(2), which allow the extension of a project period only if the extension does not involve the obligation of additional Federal funds. These waivers allow the Department to consider FY 2026 continuation awards to the 43 AIVRS projects (ALN 84.250N) and one AIVRTTAC project (ALN 84.250Z) based on their Year 5 planned amount. It is estimated that each grantee's continuation award will be at the amounts listed within the Proposed Waivers and Extensions as published in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 16599), pending review and discussion of carryover.

Any activities to be carried out during the year of these continuation awards have to be consistent with, or a logical extension of, the scope, goals, and objectives of the grantees' applications as approved in the FY 2021 AIVRS and AIVRTTAC competitions. The FY 2021 AIVRS and AIVRTTAC Notices Inviting Applications continue to govern each grantee's project during the extension.

The requirements for continuation determinations and awards are set forth in 34 CFR 75.253.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

The Secretary certifies that the waivers and extensions of the project periods with funding would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The extension of existing project periods imposes minimal compliance costs, and the activities required to support the additional year of funding would not impose additional regulatory burdens or require unnecessary Federal supervision. The only entities that are affected by the waivers and extensions of the project periods are the 43 ALN 84.250N and the ALN 84.250Z grantees.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

The final waivers and extensions of the project periods with funding do not contain any information collection requirements.

Intergovernmental Review

These programs are not subject to Executive Order 12372 and the regulations in 34 CFR part 79.

Accessible Format: On request to the program contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, individuals with disabilities can obtain this document in an accessible format. The Department will provide the requestor with an accessible format that may include Rich Text Format (RTF) or text format (txt), a thumb drive, an MP3 file, braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc, or other accessible format.

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

You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at www.federalregister.gov. Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit

your search to documents published by the Department.

Kelly S. Rogers,

Deputy Assistant Secretary and Acting Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

[FR Doc. 2026-12376 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2024-0354; FRL-13403-01-OCSP]

Resin Acids, Esters With Glycerol in Pesticide Formulations; Exemption From the Requirement for a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of resin acids, esters with glycerol (CAS Reg. No. 8050-31-5) when used as an inert ingredient (surfactant) on growing crops and raw agricultural commodities pre- and post-harvest. Croda Inc. submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting establishment of an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of resin acids, esters with glycerol when used in accordance with the terms of the exemption.

DATES: This regulation is effective June 18, 2026. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before August 17, 2026 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of this document).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2024-0354, is available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in person, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Smith, Registration Division (7505T), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; main telephone number: (202) 566-1030; email address: RDfRNNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them.

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this proposed action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

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

EPA is issuing this rulemaking under section 408 of the FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a. FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) allows EPA to establish an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the exemption is "safe." FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A)(ii) defines "safe" to mean that "there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information." This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. Pursuant to FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), in establishing or maintaining in effect an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance, EPA must take into account the factors set forth in FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(C), which require EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to "ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . . ." Additionally, FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D) requires that the Agency consider, among other things, "available information concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues" and "other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity."

C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. If you fail to file an objection to the final rule within the time period specified in the final rule, you will have waived the right to raise any issues resolved in the final rule. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify the docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0354 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before August 17, 2026.

EPA's Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), in which the Hearing Clerk is housed, urges parties to file and serve documents by electronic means only, notwithstanding any other particular requirements set forth in other procedural rules governing those proceedings. See "Order Urging Electronic Filing and Service," dated December 3, 2025, which can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-12/2025-12-03-order-urging-electronic-filing-and-service.pdf>. Although EPA's regulations require submission via U.S. Mail or hand delivery, EPA intends to treat submissions filed via electronic means as properly filed submissions; therefore, EPA believes the preference for submission via electronic means will not be prejudicial. When submitting documents to the OALJ electronically, a person should utilize the OALJ e-filing system at https://yosemite.epa.gov/oal/eab/eab_upload.nsf.

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any Confidential Business Information (CBI)) for inclusion in the public docket at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. If you wish to include CBI in your request, please follow the applicable instructions at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets#rules> and clearly mark the information that you claim to be CBI. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice.

II. Petitioned for Exemption

In the **Federal Register** of August 27, 2024 (89 FR 68571, FRL–11682–07–OCSP), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408, 21 U.S.C. 346a, announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP IN–11882) by Croda Inc. 300–A Columbus Circle, Edison, NJ 08837–3907. The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.910 be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of resin acids, esters with glycerol (CAS Reg. No. 8050–31–5) when used as an inert ingredient (surfactant) at a maximum concentration of 50% of the pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or raw agricultural commodities pre- and post-harvest. That document referenced a summary of the petition prepared by Croda Inc., the petitioner, which is available in the docket. There were no relevant comments received in response to the notice of filing.

III. Inert Ingredient Definition

Inert ingredients are all ingredients that are not active ingredients as defined in 40 CFR 153.125 and include, but are not limited to, the following types of ingredients (except when they have a pesticidal efficacy of their own): solvents such as alcohols and hydrocarbons; surfactants such as polyoxyethylene polymers and fatty acids; carriers such as clay and diatomaceous earth; thickeners such as carrageenan and modified cellulose; wetting, spreading, and dispersing agents; propellants in aerosol dispensers; microencapsulating agents; and emulsifiers. The term "inert" is not intended to imply nontoxicity; the ingredient may or may not be chemically active. Generally, EPA has exempted inert ingredients from the requirement of a tolerance based on the low toxicity of the individual inert ingredients.

IV. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

EPA establishes exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance only in those cases where it can be clearly demonstrated that the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide chemical residues under reasonably foreseeable circumstances will pose no harm to human health. In order to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide inert ingredients, the Agency considers the toxicity of the inert in conjunction with possible exposure to residues of the inert ingredient through food, drinking water, and through other exposures that occur

as a result of pesticide use in residential settings. If EPA is able to determine that a finite tolerance is not necessary to ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the inert ingredient, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance may be established.

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A), and the factors specified in FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure for resin acids, esters with glycerol including exposure resulting from the exemption established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with resin acids, esters with glycerol follows.

A. Toxicological Profile

EPA has evaluated the available toxicity data and considered their validity, completeness, and reliability as well as the relationship of the results of the studies to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children. Specific information on the studies received and the nature of the adverse effects caused by resin acids, esters with glycerol as well as the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL) from the toxicity studies are discussed in this unit.

The toxicity database for resin acids, esters with glycerol is robust with the exception of a chronic study. Therefore, the toxicological database of resin acids, esters with glycerol is supported by chronic data regarding rosin, pentaerythritol ester (CAS Reg. No. 8050–26–8). EPA has determined that it is appropriate to bridge rosin, pentaerythritol ester data to assess resin acids, esters with glycerol due to similarities in the manufacturing processes, structure, composition, and physical/chemical properties, and among the available human health toxicity and ecological toxicity data of the two substances.

Resin acids, esters with glycerol are expected to exhibit low levels of acute toxicity. In the rat, the oral lethal dose, 50% (LD₅₀) is >5,000 mg/kg, therefore, the dermal LD₅₀ is also expected to be low although no acute dermal toxicity study is available. Similarly, although an acute inhalation study is not

available, inhalation exposure is not expected based on the physical and chemical properties of resin acids, esters with glycerol. It is not an eye irritant or a skin sensitizer, but it is slightly irritating to the skin.

The repeated-dose toxicity for resin acids, esters with glycerol is low. In subchronic toxicity studies, effects were mainly limited to changes in food consumption, secondary to the palatability of the test substance. No other adverse effects of treatment were reported below the limit dose of 1000 mg/kg/day. Similarly, no adverse effects of treatment were observed in the reproductive and developmental toxicity studies in rats up to the limit dose. No oral chronic or carcinogenicity studies are available for resin acids, esters with glycerol; however, there was no evidence of carcinogenicity in a 2-year study on the surrogate chemical rosin, pentaerythritol ester. In addition, there is low concern for genotoxicity or mutagenicity, based on negative results in mammalian and bacterial genotoxicity tests.

Neurotoxicity and immunotoxicity toxicity studies are not available for review. However, no evidence of neurotoxicity was observed in the neurotoxicity screening performed in the 90-day oral rat study and no evidence of immunotoxicity was seen in the available studies.

B. Toxicological Points of Departure/ Levels of Concern

Once a pesticide's toxicological profile is determined, EPA identifies toxicological points of departure (POD) and levels of concern to use in evaluating the risk posed by human exposure to the pesticide. For hazards that have a threshold below which there is no appreciable risk, the toxicological POD is used as the basis for derivation of reference values for risk assessment. PODs are developed based on a careful analysis of the doses in each toxicological study to determine the NOAEL and the LOAEL. Uncertainty/ safety factors are used in conjunction with the POD to calculate a safe exposure level, generally referred to as a population-adjusted dose (PAD) or a reference dose (RfD), and a safe margin of exposure (MOE). For non-threshold risks, the Agency assumes that any amount of exposure will lead to some degree of risk. Thus, the Agency estimates risk in terms of the probability of an occurrence of the adverse effect expected in a lifetime. For more information on the general principles EPA uses in risk characterization and a complete description of the risk assessment process, see [https://](https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/overview-risk-assessment-pesticide-program)

www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/overview-risk-assessment-pesticide-program.

The hazard profile of resin acids, esters with glycerol is adequately defined. Overall, resin acids, esters with glycerol are of low acute, subchronic, and developmental toxicity. No systemic toxicity is observed up to 1,000 mg/kg/day. Since signs of toxicity were not observed, no toxicological endpoints of concern or PODs were identified. Therefore, a qualitative risk assessment for resin acids, esters with glycerol can be performed.

C. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary Exposure from Food and Feed Uses.* In evaluating dietary exposure to resin acids, esters with glycerol EPA considered exposure under the proposed exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. EPA assessed dietary exposures from resin acids, esters with glycerol in food as follows.

Dietary exposure (food and drinking water) to resin acids, esters with glycerol may occur following ingestion of foods with residues from their use in accordance with this exemption. However, a quantitative dietary exposure assessment was not conducted since a toxicological endpoint for risk assessment was not identified.

2. *From Non-Dietary Exposure.* The term "residential exposure" is used in this document to refer to non-occupational, non-dietary exposure (e.g., textiles (clothing and diapers), carpets, swimming pools, and hard surface disinfection on walls, floors, tables).

Resin acids, esters with glycerol may be present in pesticide and non-pesticide products that may be used in and around the home. However, a quantitative residential exposure assessment was not conducted since a toxicological endpoint for risk assessment was not identified.

3. *Cumulative Effects from Substances with a Common Mechanism of Toxicity.* Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) of FFDCA requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider "available information" concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and "other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity."

Based on the lack of toxicity in the available database, EPA has not found resin acids, esters with glycerol to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, and resin acids, esters with glycerol does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by

other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance exemption, therefore, EPA has assumed that resin acids, esters with glycerol does not have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/cumulative-assessment-risk-pesticides>.

D. Additional Safety Factor for the Protection of Infants and Children

Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold (10X) margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the database on toxicity and exposure unless EPA determines based on reliable data that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. This additional margin of safety is commonly referred to as the Food Quality Protection Act Safety Factor. In applying this provision, EPA either retains the default value of 10X, or uses a different additional safety factor when reliable data available to EPA support the choice of a different factor.

Based on an assessment of resin acids, esters with glycerol EPA, has concluded that there are no toxicological endpoints of concern for the U.S. population, including infants and children. Because there are no threshold effects associated with resin acids, esters with glycerol, EPA conducted a qualitative assessment. As part of that assessment, the Agency did not use safety factors for assessing risk, and no additional safety factor is needed for assessing risk to infants and children.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

Because no toxicological endpoints of concern were identified, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children from aggregate exposure to resin acids, esters with glycerol residues.

F. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for enforcement purposes since the Agency is not establishing a numerical tolerance for residues of resin acids, esters with glycerol in or on any food commodities. EPA is establishing a limitation on the amount of resin acids, esters with glycerol that may be used in

pesticide formulations applied pre- and post-harvest. This limitation will be enforced through the pesticide registration process under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.* EPA will not register any pesticide formulation for food use that exceeds 50% resin acids, esters with glycerol in the final pesticide formulation.

G. Conclusions

Therefore, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of resin acids, esters with glycerol (CAS Reg. No. 8050–31–5) when used as an inert ingredient (surfactant) at a maximum concentration of 50% in the finished pesticide formulation applied to growing crops and raw agricultural commodities after harvest under 40 CFR 180.910.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive Orders can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/and-executive-orders>.

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

This action is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), because it establishes or modifies a pesticide tolerance or a tolerance exemption under FFDCA section 408 in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) does not apply because actions that establish a tolerance under FFDCA section 408 are exempted from review under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, because it does not contain any information collection activities.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

This action is not subject to the RFA, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* The RFA applies only to rules subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other

statute. This rule is not subject to the APA but is subject to FFDCA section 408(d), which does not require notice and comment rulemaking to take this action in response to a petition.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate of \$100 million or more (in 1995 dollars and adjusted annually for inflation) as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The action imposes no enforceable duty on any State, local or Tribal governments or the private sector.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because 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: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because it will not have substantial direct effects on Tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal Government and the Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866, and because EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children.

However, EPA's 2026 *Policy on Children's Health* applies to this action. This rule finalizes tolerance actions under the FFDCA, which requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to "ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and

children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue" (FFDCA 408(b)(2)(C)). The Agency's consideration is documented in the pesticide-specific review documents, located in the applicable docket at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355) (May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action does not involve technical standards that would require Agency consideration under NTTAA section 12(d), 15 U.S.C. 272.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, 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).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 9, 2026.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA is amending 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. In § 180.910, amend Table 1 to 180.910 by adding, in alphabetical order, an entry for "Resin acids, esters with glycerol (CAS Reg. No. 8050–31–5)" to read as follows:

§ 180.910 Inert ingredients used pre- and post-harvest; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO 180.910

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
Resin acids, esters with glycerol (CAS Reg. No. 8050–31–5)	Maximum of 50% in pesticide formulation	Surfactant.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–12272 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

45 CFR Part 1336

RIN 0970–AD36

Reducing Bureaucracy and Burden for Native American Programs

AGENCY: Administration for Native Americans (ANA), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families amends the Native American Programs Act regulations to eliminate unnecessary or obsolete regulations.

DATES: This rule is effective August 17, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adam N. Jones, Deputy Chief of Staff, Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC 202–417–0115 or Deregulation@acf.hhs.gov. A plain language summary of the final rule is posted at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Statutory Authority

This final rule is being issued under the authority granted to the Secretary of Health and Human Services by the Native American Programs Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2991 *et seq.*), hereafter referred to as the “Act.”

II. Background

The Native American Programs Act of 1974 (NAPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 2991 *et seq.*), authorizes the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) to promote social development

and economic self-sufficiency in Native communities through competitive grant funding. Under Section 803 of NAPA (42 U.S.C. 2991b), ANA provides financial assistance on a single-year or multi-year basis to public and nonprofit private agencies, including governing bodies of Indian Tribes on federal and state reservations, Alaska Native villages and regional corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and public and nonprofit agencies serving Native Hawaiians and Indian and Alaska Native organizations in urban or rural areas that are not reservations or Alaska Native villages. ANA implements its mission through competitive discretionary grants that support Native-led, community-based projects aimed at strengthening families and communities and reducing long-term dependency through social and economic development, Native language preservation, and environmental regulatory enhancement. ANA typically provides short-term “seed” funding ranging from 12 to 60 months to help communities launch or expand sustainable efforts. In Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2025, ANA awarded a total of \$50,738,495, which included new awards and continued funding for previously awarded projects.

III. Executive Summary

This final rule rescinds multiple regulations that are either unnecessary or wholly obsolete. The regulations removed and reserved by this final rule can be categorized into three groups: those that are duplicative, those that are better suited as a different type of sub-regulatory format, and those that are obsolete.

The duplicative regulations are those that exist yet, carry no impact as the authority and requirements stated in the regulation exist or are stated elsewhere such as in statute. This renders the language found in the regulation to be either duplicative or otherwise generally unnecessary.

The regulations that are better suited to a different format, *i.e.*, as a sub-regulatory document, are those that generally read like a Frequently Asked Questions document, or are overly

prescriptive and carry technical details that belong to programmatic instruction. ACF is rescinding this category of regulations to allow for publication in a more appropriate format following the effective date of this final rule.

Finally, obsolete regulations are those that are outdated. This includes regulations that refer to grant programs that are no longer funded, practices that are no longer followed, or are no longer relevant.

Effective Date

This final rule will become effective 60 days from the date of its publication.

Severability

The provisions of this final rule are intended to be severable, such that, in the event a court were to invalidate any particular provision or deem it to be unenforceable, the remaining provisions would continue to be valid. None of the provisions in the final rule contained herein are central to an overall intent of the final rule, nor are any provisions dependent on the validity of other, separate provisions.

IV. Discussion of Changes

HHS published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) in the **Federal Register** on March 27, 2026, (91 FR 14800) proposing revisions to 45 CFR 1336. HHS provided a 30-day comment period during which interested parties could submit comments in writing electronically through [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) or via email to the Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary.

During the 30-day comment period, HHS received 20 comments from advocacy groups, individual villages, Tribal consortiums, individuals ranging from students to professionals working with and for Native Communities, and one State Agency. Of the comments received, all 20 were posted on www.regulations.gov.

Of the 20 comments posted on www.regulations.gov, 18 comments were unique and 2 were duplicates. Individuals often spoke using their own practical experience, and of the groups representing multiple tribes, used their own stories and unique situations to elucidate the issues in question here.

Many commenters used similar language outlining similar concerns, and several referenced other regulatory actions by HHS that will not be addressed here.

HHS received comments from seven individuals, 6 groups serving multiple tribes, two Alaskan villages, one limited liability corporation, one nonprofit, and one State Agency. At the conclusion of the public comment period, HHS analyzed the content of the comments to inform the development of this final rule. All comments were reviewed to determine each commenter's support or opposition towards the policies proposed in the NPRM.

Public comments reflected a range of perspectives, with commenters expressing support and opposition for the proposed rescissions. All comments were reviewed and informed the Department's consideration of the final rule.

The preamble in this final rule discusses the changes to current regulations. Where language of previous regulations remains unchanged, the preamble explanation and interpretation of that language published with all prior final rules are also retained, unless specifically modified in the preamble to this rule. (*See* 48 FR 55821, Dec. 15, 1983; 61 FR 42821, Aug. 19, 1996; 61 FR 42822, Aug. 19, 1996; 81 FR 3022, Jan. 20, 2016; 88 FR 12226, Feb. 27, 2023; 89 FR 80073, Oct. 2, 2024)

V. General Comments and Cross-Cutting Issues

This final rule includes deregulatory actions across 25 sections pertaining to grants available to "American Indians, Native Hawaiians, other Native American Pacific Islanders (including American Samoan Natives), and Alaska Natives," as described in Section 802 of NAPA (42 U.S.C. 2991a), and the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund Demonstration Project (NHRLF).

Some of the large Tribal organizations cited concerns as to the purported inadequacy of Tribal consultation with regards to this regulatory action. As stated in Section VII of the NPRM, the rulemaking changes that were commented on do not presumptively trigger the consultation requirements of Executive Order 13175 as the changes represent a deregulatory action. Nevertheless, ACF is committed to consulting with Indian Tribes and Tribal leadership on this action to the extent practicable and permitted by law.

Tribal Sovereignty, Federal overreach, and claims that the proposed rulemaking was shifting away from community needs were threads that several commenters addressed. Among

commentors, there was a strong desire to keep program administration and implementation local, over federal priorities. HHS agrees with the commenters of the need to protect Tribal sovereignty and ward against Federal overreach. HHS disagrees with the comments that removing these rigid Federal requirements and inserting the language in a more appropriate vehicle such as a Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), will negatively impact Tribal community needs. Rather, this gives Tribal communities the opportunity to propose changes to sub-regulatory guidance to better align with local needs, which is far easier than to change a Federal regulation.

Several of the commenters supported the changes, including the only State Agency to comment, the State of Hawai'i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA). These commenters appreciated that the proposal would remove outdated regulations as they recognize that statute still governs the operation of the program while removing confusing and unnecessarily duplicative Federal language.

Most commentors opposed the changes, with many insinuating that the proposal of moving regulatory language to sub regulatory documents would introduce confusion, complicate the stability of Tribal funding opportunities, and increase costs for many Tribes and villages. Of particular concern was the effect on the more remote Alaskan communities to compete alongside larger and centrally located communities when applying for grants. Predictability and stability of funding for these smaller communities was stressed, advocating to maintain the current architecture, and asking to find ways to graft new ideas and priorities onto that existing structure, such as using them as bonuses or weighted criteria.

HHS acknowledges the concerns raised by these commenters but notes that moving the existing language and requirements from regulation into guidance documents will not complicate the stability of Tribal funding opportunities, will not introduce confusion, and will not increase costs for Tribes. Rather this rulemaking will reduce duplication of requirements while not reducing funding opportunities or increasing costs.

While many commenters disagreed with HHS' stated proposal to remove these regulations, writing they believed it to be unnecessary, some appreciated HHS's desire to reduce the bureaucratic load facing Native Communities. HHS acknowledges concerns raised by

commenters who opposed the NPRM but moves forward with removing these regulations as these actions will help reduce overall cost and burden to Native communities seeking grants to grow their economic and social independence.

VI. Section-by-Section Discussion of Comments and Regulatory Provisions

HHS received comments about specific changes proposed to subparts of the regulation. Below, HHS identifies each subpart, summarizes the comments, and responds to them accordingly.

Subpart B—Purpose of the Native American Programs

§ 1336.20 Program Purpose

This final rule removes the program's purpose statement. The purpose statement does not carry any policy language that is not already covered in the authorizing statute, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, as amended. *See* 42 U.S.C. 2991a. As this Section is needlessly duplicative, it is removed.

Comment: Several commentors were concerned that removing this provision, which they viewed to be regarding congressional intent, could remove the "North Star" for participants, and may weaken program effectiveness, dilute Tribal authority and self-determination, lessen accountability, and increases the risk of federal overreach.

Response: The provisions in question here are already referenced in the authorizing statute, therefore preserving congressional intent. By removing this Section and deferring to the congressionally passed language authorizing the regulation, HHS is not weakening program effectiveness, diluting Tribal authority and self-determination, lessening accountability, nor increasing Federal overreach.

Subpart C—Native American Projects

§ 1336.30 Eligibility Under Sections 804 and 805 of the Native American Programs Act of 1974

This final rule removes the regulation that duplicates the statute in that financial assistance made to grantees for research, demonstration and pilot projects as well as technical assistance and training is eligible for public and private agencies. The Act specifically states in Section 803 that funding is available to both public and private non-profit agencies, thus limiting private agencies to non-profits. However, in Sections 804 and 805 of the Act, the terminology is changed to public and private agencies. The

removal of the qualifier “non-profit” from Sections 804 and 805 gives statutory authority to allow research, demonstration and pilot projects as well as technical assistance and training dollars to be awarded to for-profit private agencies. Thus, as this Section is needlessly duplicative, it is removed and reserved.

Comment: Some commentors objected to changes making for-profit entities eligible under the regulatory language, raising concerns that smaller local groups in places like Alaska and Hawaii could face unfair competition from larger for-profit entities. One commentor supported this change but raised the concern that without clear guidelines or notification, for-profit entities might remain unaware that they are eligible to participate, and as such may deny tribes the benefits of their participation.

Response: These commentors are incorrect as to the impact of this regulatory change. This regulatory change returns the implementation of the program back to the original intent authorized by Congress and does nothing more than delete duplicative language. For-profit entities are already eligible to apply for grants under sections 804 and 805 of the Act under the statutory language. This action simply removes duplicative language and ensures a singular, streamlined governance structure.

§ 1336.31 Project Approval Procedures

This final rule removes the requirements detailing project approval procedures. This regulation, as it currently exists, has two issues: (1) it essentially states that applicants for financial assistance must submit a work plan that follows the law, which is a statutory requirement, and (2) it states processes and guidelines that are better suited in sub-regulatory documents such as a NOFO. By moving this kind of unnecessary language out of regulation, grantees and applicants can more easily find important information when reading through CFR. As such, this Section is not needed and is removed.

Comment: Multiple commenters expressed concern that shifting this Section to sub-regulatory documents could impact the clarity and predictability of grants for tribes, thereby introducing uncertainty as to what requirements there will be from year to year, and potentially increasing the costs, especially to smaller tribes who may lack sophisticated administrative support staff. Commenters worried that this might prevent smaller communities from

taking full advantage of any grants they may be eligible to receive.

Response: The transfer of the non-statutory language from this Section into sub-regulatory guidance will not reduce clarity for grantees, nor increase costs. By incorporating this language into either the grant’s terms and conditions or the NOFO, grantees can clearly see what requirements they will be beholden to when they apply for funds. Furthermore, coalescing the relevant terms of the grant in one place removes the need to search through multiple resources and clearly outlines expectations for applicants. This reduces the need for large administrative staff to handle grants and can allow communities to focus time and energy back into the community.

§ 1336.32 Grants

This final rule removes the requirements detailing the length of grants as well as specific application submission requirements. This type of information is better located in a NOFO than in regulation as other comparable information is historically found in those kinds of sub regulatory documents. If left in its current form, grantees and applicants would be required to read the CFR for information that pertains to applications and NOFOs. Thus, this Section is not needed in regulation and is removed.

Comment: Multiple commenters expressed concern that shifting the duration of the grant to sub-regulatory documents could impact the clarity and predictability of grants for tribes, which may increase the cost to smaller tribes lacking dedicated sophisticated administrative support staff. These commenters feared that this action might inhibit smaller communities from taking full advantage of any grants they may otherwise be eligible to receive. Commenters further feared that program integrity and effectiveness may be threatened by changing these guardrails.

Response: The transfer of the non-statutory language from this Section into sub-regulatory guidance will not reduce clarity for grantees, nor increase costs. By incorporating this language into either the grant’s terms and conditions or the NOFO, grantees can clearly see what requirements they will be beholden to when they apply for funds. Furthermore, coalescing the relevant terms of the grant in one place removes the need to search through multiple resources and clearly outlines expectations for applicants. This reduces the need for large administrative staff to handle grants and can allow communities to focus time and energy back into the community.

Moving language to sub-regulatory guidance does not change the requirement that grant recipients still must abide by all aspects of the terms and conditions that accompany Federal funds, therefore program integrity will not be impacted.

§ 1336.33 Eligible Applicants and Proposed Activities Which Are Ineligible

This final rule repeals the Section of regulation that details eligible applicants and what proposed activities are ineligible for funding. As this Section is specific to essentially a grant’s terms and conditions, and will be found in both locations, it does not make sense to exist in regulation. As such, this Section is removed and going forward, will be inserted into the grant’s terms and conditions or into a related NOFO.

Comment: Commentors asked HHS to retain these regulations in their current format and not transfer them into sub-regulatory documents, citing the perceived fiscal discipline imposed by regulations, and the claim that this action would open the door for inefficiency and waste tax dollars.

Response: Moving details regarding eligible applicants and programs into the NOFO will streamline the entry process for new programs. It is already best practice to read NOFOs fully, as the document controls the terms of the grant, and centralizing the relevant details of the grant in one place removes the need to reference separate documents that communicate the same information and clearly outlines expectations for prospective awardees. This will help reduce the need for large administrative staff and create savings for communities that can be better allocated elsewhere, especially for smaller communities. This action will not reduce fiscal discipline or produce an added cost to taxpayers.

Comment: Several commenters were Alaska Native communities who stressed that they are substantively different from Tribes in the rest of the United States. Population, remoteness, and market forces may create situations where benefits for other Tribal communities may actually have unintended negative effects on Alaska Native communities.

Response: The language in the regulation is being transferred to NOFOs and therefore is not going away entirely. The authorizing statute (42 U.S.C. 2991b) lays out the purpose and spirit of the regulations, and HHS remains committed to working with Native communities to promote economic and social growth.

Subpart D—Evaluation

§ 1336.40 General

This final rule removes the unnecessary regulation that applications provide “sufficient information” for ANA to make a determination as to whether the application meets the standards. This requirement exists irrespective of the regulation as ANA has the authority to review applications and reports and make decisions to award or not award funds for a number of reasons, including the completeness of the application. This Section is removed and reserved as the authority exists with or without the regulation in place.

Comment: Several commentors worried that removing these requirements could cause downstream effects on program integrity, while also misaligning proposed projects away from real conditions facing communities to merely seeking funding.

Response: HHS asserts that removal of regulatory text will not have an impact on program operations. A regulation telling applicants to complete forms or give comprehensive plans about their intent to use awarded funds is unnecessary as whether or not the regulation exists, applicants competing for grants will still be incentivized to submit comprehensive plans and complete applications, as to do otherwise may jeopardize their chances of receiving an award.

Subpart E—Financial Assistance Provisions

§ 1336.51 Project Period

This final rule removes the unneeded regulation specifying that the length of the funding award will be included in the NOFO. This Section is not needed as it is standard practice for agencies to include in the NOFO the length of time for any particular funding opportunity. The removal of this Section will not preclude the duration of the award being included in the NOFOs. As such, this Section is removed and reserved.

Comment: Several commenters expressed concern that shifting this Section into sub regulatory documents could impact the clarity and predictability of grants for tribes, therefore introducing uncertainty as to how long a particular grant period may last and how long funding streams may remain. Additionally, some commentors expressed that the certainty of the regulation stating the time frame of a grant is preferable to sub-regulatory documents and liable to create confusion among Tribal Communities.

Response: Moving the specified length of a grant’s funding into the

terms and conditions of the award will not introduce confusion or uncertainty for grantees. This is because it will ensure that all important grant information is located in one place. Furthermore, it is already best practice to read NOFOs fully, as the document lays out the terms of the grant. Coalescing the relevant terms of the grant in one place removes the need to sift through multiple resources and clearly outlines expectations for prospective awardees.

Subpart F—Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund Demonstration Project

§ 1336.60 Through § 1336.77

This final rule removes the regulations pertaining to the unfunded Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) program. This program had its appropriations end in FY2001 and the demonstration project period has since ended. As such, this regulation is removed and reserved.

Comment: Comments were divided on whether to remove the NHRLF regulations, with some stating that it should not be removed, on the chance it is funded again, while others, including the OHA, supported the removal of outdated text. Specifically, the OHA discussed their appreciation for the removal of outdated text and stated that they were still able to implement the program in following the statutory and sub-regulatory language pertaining to the NHRLF.

Response: This program has not received Federal appropriations in half a decade. If this situation changes and Congress reappropriates funds, HHS will reestablish applicable regulations appropriate to the needs of the funding and within the context of the new appropriation.

VII. Regulatory Process Matters*Paperwork Reduction Act*

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, as amended) (PRA), all Departments are required to submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval any reporting or recordkeeping requirements inherent in a proposed or final rule. This final rule does not contain any information collection requirements requiring OMB approval under the PRA and, therefore, will not create any new paperwork burdens or modify existing burdens subject to OMB review.

Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132 requires federal agencies to consult with State and local government officials if they

develop regulatory policies with federalism implications. Federalism is rooted in the belief that issues that are not national in scope or significance are most appropriately addressed by the level of government close to the people. This final rule will not have substantial direct impact on the States, on the relationship between the federal government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. This final rule would not pre-empt State law. The changes made in this final rule are removing unnecessary and obsolete regulations from the Native American Program rules. Therefore, in accordance with Section 6 of Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this action does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

Assessment of Federal Regulations and Policies on Families

Assessment of Federal Regulations and Policies on Families Section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act of 1999 (Pub. L. 105–277) requires federal agencies to determine whether a policy or regulation may negatively affect family well-being. If the agency determines a policy or regulation negatively affects family well-being, then the agency must prepare an impact assessment addressing seven criteria specified in the law. HHS determined it is not necessary to prepare a family policymaking assessment because the actions made by this final rule will not have any impact on the autonomy or integrity of the family as an institution.

VIII. Regulatory Impact Analysis

We have examined the impacts of the final rule under Executive Order 12866, Executive Order 13563, Executive Order 14192, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), and the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4).

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct us to assess all benefits and costs of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Rules are “significant” under Executive Order 12866 Section 3(f)(1) if they “have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local or tribal governments or communities.” Executive Order 14192

requires that any new incremental costs associated with significant new regulations “shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least ten prior regulations.” The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has determined that this final rule is not a significant action under Executive Order 12866 Section 3(f).

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) requires agencies to consider the impact of their regulatory proposals on small entities. Because this is simply repealing obsolete and unnecessary language, we certify that the final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) generally requires that each agency conduct a cost-benefit analysis; identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives; and select the least costly, most cost effective, or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule before promulgating any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of more than \$100 million (adjusted for inflation) in at least one year by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector. Each agency issuing a rule with relevant effects over that threshold must also seek input from State, local, and tribal governments. The current threshold after adjustment for inflation is \$193 million, using the most current (2025) Implicit Price Deflator for the Gross Domestic Product. This final rule would not result in an expenditure in any year that meets or exceeds this amount.

IX. Tribal Consultation Statement

Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, requires agencies to consult with Indian Tribes when regulations 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. *Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments*, 65 FR 67249. Similarly, ACF’s Tribal Consultation Policy says that consultation is triggered for any legislative proposal, new rule adoption, or other policy change that significantly affects tribes, meaning there exists a reasonable presumption that it has or may have substantial direct effects on

one or more Indian tribes, on the amount or duration of ACF program funding, on the delivery of ACF programs or services to one or more Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. However, as this is a deregulatory action, per OMB M–25–36, *Streamlining the Review of Deregulatory Actions*, this action presumptively does not trigger the consultation requirements of Executive Order 13175. ACF is nevertheless committed to consulting with Indian Tribes and Tribal leadership on this action to the extent practicable and permitted by law.

List of Subjects in 45 CFR Part 1336

Administrative practice and procedure, American Samoa, Grant programs—Indians, Grant programs—social programs, Guam, Hawaiian Natives, Indians, Northern Mariana Islands, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, ACF amends 45 CFR part 1336 to read as follows:

PART 1336—NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

- 1. The authority citation for part 1336 continues to read:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2991 *et seq.*

§§ 1336.20, 1336.30, 1336.31, 1336.32, 1336.33, 1336.40, 1336.51, 1336.60, 1336.61, 1336.62, 1336.63, 1336.64, 1336.65, 1336.66, 1336.67, 1336.68, 1336.69, 1336.70, 1336.71, 1336.72, 1336.73, 1336.74, 1336.75, 1336.76, and 1336.77 [Removed and Reserved]

- 2. Remove and reserve subpart B consisting of § 1336.20, §§ 1336.30, 1336.31, 1336.32, 1336.33, subpart D consisting of § 1336.40, § 1336.51, and subpart F consisting of §§ 1336.60, 1336.61, 1336.62, 1336.63, 1336.64, 1336.65, 1336.66, 1336.67, 1336.68, 1336.69, 1336.70, 1336.71, 1336.72, 1336.73, 1336.74, 1336.75, 1336.76, and 1336.77.

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.,
Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2026–12324 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 190

[Docket No. PHMSA–2026–1537]

RIN 2137–AG41

Pipeline Safety: Declaratory Order Procedures; Response To Petition for Reconsideration

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Response to petition for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: PHMSA alerts the public to a petition for reconsideration and PHMSA’s response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Timothy O’Shea, Attorney Advisor, Office of Chief Counsel, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, at timothy.o'shea@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 24, 2026, PHMSA issued the final rule *Pipeline Safety: Declaratory Order Procedures*, 91 FR 21968. The Pipeline Safety Trust filed a petition for reconsideration of this final rule on May 26, 2026, which challenged various issues. PHMSA denied the petition on June 11, 2026. Each of these documents is available in the rulemaking docket that is accessible on <http://www.regulations.gov> by searching for docket number PHMSA–2026–1537.

Issued in Washington, DC, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.97.

Keith Coyle,

Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2026–12314 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–60–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 260209–0039; RTID 0648–XF845]

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer From North Carolina to Virginia

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; quota transfer.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that the State of North Carolina is transferring a portion of its 2026 commercial summer flounder quota to the Commonwealth of Virginia. This adjustment to the 2026 fishing year quota is necessary to comply with the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan (FMP) quota transfer provisions. This announcement informs the public of the revised 2026 commercial quotas for North Carolina and Virginia.

DATES: Effective June 17, 2026, through December 31, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Rigdon, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281-9336.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Regulations governing the summer flounder fishery are found in 50 CFR 648.100 through 648.111. These regulations require annual specification of a commercial quota that is apportioned among the coastal states from Maine through North Carolina. The process to set the annual commercial quota and the percent allocated to each state is described in § 648.102, and the final 2026 allocations were published on February 19, 2026 (91 FR 7896).

The final rule implementing amendment 5 to the FMP, as published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1993 (58 FR 65936), provided a mechanism for transferring summer flounder commercial quota from one state to another. Two or more states, under mutual agreement and with the concurrence of the NMFS Greater Atlantic Regional Administrator, can transfer or combine summer flounder commercial quota under § 648.102(c)(2). The Regional Administrator is required to consider three criteria in the evaluation of requests for quota transfers or combinations: (1) the transfers or combinations would not preclude the overall annual quota from being fully harvested; (2) the transfers address an unforeseen variation or contingency in the fishery; and (3) the transfers are consistent with the objectives of the FMP and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The Regional Administrator has determined these three criteria have been met for the transfer approved in this notification.

North Carolina is transferring 496 pounds (lb; 225 kilograms (kg)) of summer flounder to Virginia through a mutual agreement between the states. This transfer was requested to repay landings made by an out-of-state permitted vessel under a safe harbor

agreement. The revised summer flounder quotas for 2026 are: North Carolina, 2,919,725 lb (1,324,365 kg); and Virginia, 2,421,008 lb (1,098,151 kg).

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR 648.102(c)(2)(i) through (iv), which was issued pursuant to section 304(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and is exempted from review under Executive Order 12866.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: June 16, 2026.

Kelly Denit,

*Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2026-12307 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 260615-0143; RTID 0648-XF376]

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Cook Inlet; Final 2026 Harvest Specifications for Salmon

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

ACTION: Final rule; harvest specifications.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces the final 2026 harvest specifications for the salmon fishery of the Cook Inlet exclusive economic zone (EEZ) Area. This action is necessary to establish harvest limits for salmon during the 2026 fishing year and to accomplish the goals and objectives of the Fishery Management Plan for Salmon Fisheries in the EEZ off Alaska (Salmon FMP). The intended effect of this action is to conserve and manage the salmon resources in Cook Inlet EEZ Area in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act).

DATES: Harvest specifications and closures are effective at 0700 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), June 17, 2026, until the effective date of the final 2027 harvest specifications for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the Environmental Assessment for the

Harvest Specifications of the Cook Inlet Salmon Fisheries in the EEZ Off Alaska (EA) and the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) prepared for this action are available from <https://www.regulations.gov>. The Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review for amendment 16 (A16 EA/RIR) to the Salmon FMP is available from the NMFS Alaska Region website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/amendment-16-fmp-salmon-fisheries-alaska>. The 2026 Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) report is available from the Alaska Region website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/commercial-fishing/cook-inlet-exclusive-economic-zone-salmon-stock-assessment-and-fishery>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Adam Zaleski, 907-586-7228, adam.zaleski@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS prepared the Salmon FMP under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*). Regulations governing U.S. fisheries and implementing the Salmon FMP appear at 50 CFR parts 600 and 679.

Section 679.118(b)(2) requires that NMFS consider public comment on the proposed harvest specifications and publish the final harvest specifications in the **Federal Register**. The proposed 2026 harvest specifications for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area were published in the **Federal Register** on April 15, 2026 (91 FR 20085). Comments were invited and accepted through April 30, 2026. The comments received and NMFS responses are addressed in the Response to Comments section below. After considering public comments submitted for the proposed rule (91 FR 20085, April 15, 2026), NMFS is implementing the final 2026 harvest specifications for the salmon fishery of the Cook Inlet EEZ Area consistent with the Scientific and Statistical Committee's (SSC) recommended overfishing limit (OFL) and acceptable biological catch (ABC) for each stock or stock complex and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Council) recommended total allowable catch (TAC) levels, which account for the uncertainty associated with this fishery.

Final 2026 Overfishing Limit (OFL), Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC), and Total Allowable Catch (TAC) Specifications

The final 2026 SAFE report contains a review of the latest scientific analyses and estimates of biological parameters for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon stocks and stock complexes (a stock

complex is an aggregate of multiple stocks of a species). NMFS compiled and presented the preliminary 2026 SAFE report for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon stocks and stock complexes, dated February 2026, at the February Council meeting. The preliminary SAFE report provided recommendations to the SSC regarding the appropriate tiers for each stock, the status determination criteria that will be used to evaluate overfishing (including OFL), and the preliminary ABCs, which act as a ceiling when NMFS specifies TACs.

The Salmon FMP specifies methods to calculate OFLs and ABCs by assigning stocks to one of three tiers, with annual tier recommendations for each stock or stock complex provided in the SAFE report. The tier applicable to a particular stock or stock complex is determined by the level of reliable information available. Tier 1 stocks have the highest level of information quality available, while tier 3 stocks have the lowest level of information quality available. NMFS uses this tier structure to calculate OFLs and ABCs for each salmon stock or stock complex according to the methods specified in the Salmon FMP and recommended by the SSC. Under the Salmon FMP, the annual catch limit (ACL) is set equal to ABC for each stock or stock complex, and TACs may be set below ABC to account for additional sources of management uncertainty.

For tier 1 stocks, as defined in the Salmon FMP, the SAFE report relies on forecasts of the coming year's salmon runs as the basis for the recommended OFLs and ABCs, which are included in the 2026 SAFE report. For tier 1 stocks, status determination criteria and harvest specifications are calculated in terms of potential yield for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area. The potential yield is the total forecasted run size minus the number of salmon required to achieve spawning escapement targets and the estimated mortality from other sources including in other fisheries.

For 2026, no stocks were recommended to be tier 2.

For tier 3 stocks, as defined in the Salmon FMP, NMFS used fishery catch estimates from prior years to inform the 2026 harvest specifications. This is the best available information for these stocks.

The Salmon FMP also discusses considerations for the specification of TACs, which are set at the species level. TACs must be less than or equal to the

aggregate ABCs for each stock and stock complex and should account for the estimated proportional contribution of each stock to total catch of a species, allowable de minimis harvest amounts, and projected removals from the recreational salmon fishery. TACs may be reduced from ABC if warranted on the basis of concerns about the harvest of weak salmon stocks, bycatch considerations, management uncertainty, ecosystem requirements, or social and economic considerations.

The SSC and Council reviewed NMFS's preliminary 2026 SAFE report for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon fishery in February 2026. From these data and analyses, the SSC recommended an OFL and ABC for each managed salmon stock or stock complex. After considering the SSC's recommendations, the Council unanimously took action to recommend TACs, which also include a buffer to reduce TACs from ABCs to account for management uncertainty. A primary source of management uncertainty is whether, upon nearing a TAC, NMFS will have sufficient time to publish a notice of fishery closure in the **Federal Register** before additional fishing openers occur. As such, the TAC buffers and resulting TACs were calculated to ensure that even if a TAC level is reached, two additional fishing openers occurring before the fishery could be closed would not result in any ABC being exceeded. The TAC buffers were derived by calculating the maximum daily harvest after July 15 in 2024 and 2025, expressing that as a percentage of the 2026 ABC, and doubling the percentage to account for two openers of fishing at that level. For the Aggregate coho salmon stock complex, given that spawning escapement targets have not been achieved during recent years for the indicator stocks, the Council recommended a larger management buffer such that the 2026 TAC has been reduced from ABC/ACL, similar to the 2025 TAC; NMFS agrees this level of precaution is warranted on the basis of management uncertainty and ecosystem considerations related to the harvest and condition this data poor stock complex. Through this action, NMFS is implementing the OFLs and ABCs recommended by the SSC and TACs consistent with the Council's recommendations.

Following the February Council meeting, NMFS updated the 2026 SAFE report to incorporate SSC

recommendations (see **ADDRESSES** section). The specifications are based on SSC recommendations contained in the 2026 final SAFE report, which represents the best scientific information available on the biological condition of salmon stocks in Cook Inlet.

NMFS is publishing the final 2026 harvest specifications after considering: (1) comments received within the comment period; (2) information presented in the harvest specifications EA; and (3) information presented in the 2026 SAFE report prepared for the 2026 Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon fishery (see 50 CFR 679.118(b)(2)).

The final 2026 specifications of OFL, ABC, and TAC are consistent with the harvest strategy outlined in the Salmon FMP, the biological condition of salmon as described in the 2026 SAFE report, SSC and Council recommendations, and the Magnuson-Stevens Act, including the National Standards. These specifications are based on the best scientific information available, primarily the 2026 SAFE report. The SAFE report was subject to peer review by the SSC, which recommended the ABCs and OFLs in table 1, consistent with 50 CFR 600.310(f)(3) and 600.315(c) through (d). The 2026 ABCs are less than the OFLs for each stock or stock complex. TACs are established for species rather than stocks or stock complexes because it is not possible to differentiate among stocks of the same species through catch accounting during the fishing season. The 2026 TACs, recommended by the Council in table 1, are less than the aggregate ABC for each component stock or stock complex and account for the assumed contribution of each stock or stock complex to total catch to ensure ABC is not exceeded for any stock or stock complex. These TACs account for other relevant biological and social and economic considerations presented in the resource assessment documents (*i.e.*, the 2026 SAFE report) (see § 679.118(a)(2)), as well as management uncertainty. NMFS will rely on its experience managing the fishery and inseason management authority to close the fishery when it determines a TAC has been or is likely to be reached. NMFS has determined that these harvest specifications will prevent overfishing and maintain harvest levels below the ABC/ACL for each stock or stock complex.

TABLE 1—FINAL 2026 COOK INLET EEZ AREA SALMON OFLS, ABCs, AND TACS IN NUMBERS OF FISH

Stock or stock complex ¹	OFL	ABC	TAC
Kenai River Late-Run sockeye salmon	1,284,478	937,993	1,487,153
Kasilof River sockeye salmon	617,006	489,936	.....
Aggregate Other sockeye salmon	181,351	154,149	.....
Aggregate Chinook salmon	373	261	240
Aggregate coho salmon	67,013	26,805	16,619
Aggregate chum salmon	97,508	78,006	68,645
Aggregate pink salmon	141,406	127,266	124,721

¹ The TAC for sockeye salmon is combined for Kenai River Late-Run, Kasilof River, and Aggregate Other sockeye salmon because it is not possible to differentiate among stocks of sockeye at the time they are caught.

Response to Comments

NMFS published proposed harvest specifications on April 15, 2026 (91 FR 20085) and accepted public comment for 15 days, with the comment period closing on April 30, 2026. NMFS received 15 letters with 14 distinct comments during the public comment period. The comments were from individuals, individual drift gillnet fishermen, and a fishery organization. Several comments addressed issues governed by amendment 16 and its implementing regulations, including appropriate fishing periods (*e.g.*, time and days allowed for commercial drift gillnet gear), whether salmon fishing should be allowed in both State and Federal waters on the same day, and the possibility of opening with emergency orders as conducted by the State of Alaska. This action does not change any of the fishery management policies adopted under amendment 16; therefore, any comments related to those policies are outside the scope of this action.

Comment 1: Salmon cannot be managed effectively with a catch limit or TAC, and the harvest specifications for salmon in Cook Inlet EEZ Area must be based on inseason abundance-based data to allow for more adaptive management.

Response: The procedures for specifying TACs is described in Section 4.2.6 of the Salmon FMP and Federal regulations at 50 CFR 679.118. This action does not change any of the fishery management policies adopted under amendment 16; therefore, any comments related to the appropriateness of using TACs or inseason abundance-based data for setting the harvest specifications for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon fishery are outside the scope of this action.

While this comment is outside the scope of this action, NMFS disagrees that the use of a TAC is an ineffective management tool. Further, the Magnuson-Stevens Act requires that NMFS specify ACLs in the relevant fishery management plan (16 U.S.C.

1853(a)(15)). Under the Salmon FMP, ACLs are equal to ABCs for the purposes of the Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon fishery. Responses to similar comments were addressed in the Response to Comments section of the amendment 16 final rule (see 89 FR 34718, 34724–34751 (April 30, 2024)). Additionally, the Response to Comments sections of the Final 2024 and the Final 2025 Cook Inlet Harvest Specifications for Salmon addressed similar comments (see 89 FR 51448, 51449–51456 (June 18, 2024) and page at 90 FR 25508, 25509–25513 (June 17, 2025)).

Comment 2: The use of the term “buffer” appears to be a semantic tactic used by NMFS to avoid the rigorous analysis required by National Standard 8, which requires a detailed discussion and justification of the impacts on fishing communities. By labeling restrictive limits as “buffers” rather than harvest specifications, NMFS is attempting to bypass the transparency and accountability that Congress requires for the protection of these communities.

Response: The structure of the Cook Inlet EEZ salmon fishery, which includes the use of buffers to account for scientific and management uncertainty, was established by amendment 16 to the Salmon FMP and implementing regulations (89 FR 34718, April 30, 2024), and changes to that structure are outside the scope of this action. The term “buffer” was used in the final rule implementing amendment 16 to describe possible reductions of ABC from OFL to account for scientific uncertainty and reductions of TAC from ABC to account for management uncertainty (89 FR 34719, April 30, 2024). The use of buffers implemented by NMFS and recommended by the SSC and Council account for both scientific and management uncertainty consistent with the National Standard 1 guidelines at 50 CFR 600.310(b)(3) and 600.310(f).

NMFS disagrees that it failed to consider impacts on fishing communities or that this action is inconsistent with National Standard 8.

Section 4 of the EA for these harvest specifications discusses economic and community effects from a range of alternative specifications. NMFS has determined that these harvest specifications are consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and all National Standards.

Comment 3: The only way to truly know how many fish are coming into Cook Inlet is to let the commercial drift fleet fish at least twice a week in the EEZ throughout July.

Response: NMFS disagrees. NMFS relies upon preseason forecasts of abundance described in the SAFE report to estimate run sizes for major stocks of salmon to Cook Inlet. Amendment 16 established the management structure of this fishery and the process for establishing harvest limits based on preseason data, and that management structure is outside the scope of this action. The SAFE report undergoes review by the SSC and represents the best scientific information available to assess abundance and prevent overfishing. Additional fishery openers in July would likely result in the overharvest of less abundant stocks or stock complexes within the Cook Inlet EEZ Area. In addition, the State-operated test fishery that occurs in Cook Inlet during the month of July provides important inseason abundance information to inform inseason management and is also an important historical benchmark to assess run strength and timing. The 2026 SAFE report and responses to Comments 4, 6, and 11 of this rule provide additional discussion on fishing periods and concerns regarding harvest on less abundant stocks occurring within the Cook Inlet EEZ Area.

Comment 4: The current fishing periods are not sufficient for maximizing harvest and to fully utilize the TAC; additional time and days should be allowed for commercial drift gillnet gear.

Response: Amendment 16 and its implementing regulations (89 FR 34718, April 30, 2024) established the Federal

fishing season, fishing periods, and the prohibition on fishing in State and Federal waters on the same day. This action does not change any of the fishery management regulations implemented under amendment 16, and changes to these regulations are outside the scope of this harvest specifications final rule.

Comment 5: The fishing periods in the EEZ should be on Tuesday and Friday to avoid halibut charter vessel interactions, and to reduce the potential for gear conflicts and safety issues.

Response: Fishing periods in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area were established in the final rule implementing amendment 16 to the Salmon FMP (89 FR 34718, April 30, 2024), and changes to these regulations are outside the scope of this harvest specifications final rule.

Regarding potential safety issues and gear conflicts with charter halibut vessels, it is incumbent upon all vessels to comply with the regulations for the responsibility between vessels (Rule 18; 33 CFR 83.18) and section 28 of the International Pacific Halibut Commission Fishery Regulations (2026) at, <https://www.iphc.int/fisheries/fishery-regulations/>, which describe guided recreational sportfishing regulations for the Cook Inlet area.

The NOAA Office of Law Enforcement operates in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area and all potential violations should be reported immediately, which will help NMFS determine the scope of interactions between charter and commercial vessels.

Comment 6: The drift fleet should be allowed more opportunity before July 20th to harvest sockeye salmon and less time after July 20th when coho begin to arrive in Cook Inlet.

Response: The current schedule of open fishing periods for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area were established with the final rule implementing amendment 16 (89 FR 34718, April 30, 2024, pages 34720 and 34723), and comments pertaining to changes in the number of fishing periods are outside the scope of these harvest specifications. However, NMFS acknowledges it has received a number of comments regarding the ability of the drift gillnet fleet to harvest additional sockeye salmon while conserving coho salmon, including comments that the Council considered at their February 2026 meeting prior to recommending the TACs in this final rule. Any change to the open fishing periods in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area would require amending the regulations implementing the Salmon FMP in a separate action.

Comment 7: Salmon fishing should be allowed in both State and Federal waters on the same day.

Response: The prohibition on fishing in State and Federal waters on the same day was established under amendment 16 to the Salmon FMP and its implementing regulations (89 FR 34718, April 30, 2024). This action does not change any of the fishery management regulations implemented under amendment 16, and such considerations are outside the scope of these harvest specifications.

Comment 8: Federal waters should have the ability to open up with emergency orders similar to the State. This will allow the fleet to spread out over a larger area during periods of high sockeye abundance.

Response: Under Federal regulations implementing amendment 16, NMFS does not have the ability to open additional fishing periods by issuing emergency orders, and the management structure implemented by amendment 16 is outside the scope of this action.

Comment 9: Current escapements of sockeye to the Kenai and Kasilof are double or triple the escapement goals. This over escapement results in a wasted resource causing economic harm to fisherman and communities, and ecological concerns.

Response: Sections 4.2 and 4.3 of the 2026 Cook Inlet Salmon SAFE report show that sockeye salmon spawning escapements for the Kenai and Kasilof rivers exceeded the SSC-recommended escapement targets in 2024 and 2025, and NMFS acknowledges that such escapements have resulted in foregone yield. However, the SSC has not recommended an upper threshold for spawning escapement targets to these rivers; therefore, the amount of foregone yield is not defined.

As described in the preamble to the proposed rule for amendment 16 (88 FR 72314, October 19, 2023) and the A16 EA/RIR, salmon fishing in the Cook Inlet EEZ necessarily targets mixed stocks of salmon. Conservation measures to prevent overfishing on less abundant co-occurring salmon stocks are a primary driver of this foregone yield as they limit a complete harvest of the most abundant sockeye salmon stocks to prevent overfishing on less abundant salmon stocks. As referenced within the 2024 through 2026 SAFE reports, during recent years when Kenai and Kasilof river sockeye salmon escapement goals were exceeded, some sockeye, coho, and Chinook salmon escapement goals in Cook Inlet were not achieved, thereby highlighting the difficulty of managing mixed stock fisheries to enable the harvest of

potential yield while also achieving conservation objectives.

National Standard 1 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act explicitly mandates that NMFS prevent overfishing (16 U.S.C. 1851(a)(1); 50 CFR 600.310). To achieve this statutory requirement, foregone harvest may be necessary when additional harvest of an abundant stock would also result in bycatch of species for which there is a conservation concern. Each year when setting harvest specifications, NMFS will evaluate the maximum potential harvest available in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area and will work to provide harvest opportunities, subject to legal requirements and the constraints of scientific and management uncertainty.

In establishing harvest specifications, NMFS considers the scientific and management uncertainty present and the risk that the number of returning salmon will be lower than forecasted. Because salmon fishing in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area harvests Upper Cook Inlet salmon runs before all other users in Cook Inlet, it is essential to ensure that enough salmon of all stocks can pass through the Cook Inlet EEZ Area to meet escapement goals, while also accounting for all subsequent mortality. Any salmon surplus to escapement goals may still be harvested in State of Alaska waters after moving through the Cook Inlet EEZ Area.

The A16 EA/RIR and responses to comments in the amendment 16 final rule address the topic of whether sockeye salmon spawning escapements above the escapement goal result in fewer returning adult fish in subsequent years (*i.e.*, density dependent effects, otherwise known as overcompensation). As shown in the 2025 and 2026 SAFE reports, these larger spawning escapements of sockeye salmon to the Kenai and Kasilof rivers have generally resulted in substantial yields of adult sockeye salmon in future years. NMFS will continue to monitor spawner-recruitment trends for these stocks and will adjust its status determination criteria and harvest specifications recommendations to the SSC if density dependent effects become evident in the future.

Monitoring and Information Bulletins

Comment 10: Continue monitoring and announcing any additional openers via transparent bulletins.

Response: The NMFS inseason managers monitor this fishery on a daily basis and any changes, including openings, closures, or other adjustments, will be evaluated as data becomes available. NMFS will publish this information in the **Federal Register**

and post information bulletins released by the Alaska Region at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/news-and-announcements/bulletins>.

Comment 11: The coho TAC is too low and the TAC buffers are too restrictive, which could lead to a premature closure of the entire fishery. NMFS should set the coho TAC equal to the SSC recommendation.

Response: As the scientific review body, the SSC does not recommend TAC; the SSC recommends the biological reference points (OFL and ABC), with ABC reduced from OFL by a buffer to account for scientific uncertainty. The Council considers social and economic considerations and management uncertainty through its TAC recommendations to NMFS. For 2026, the Council recommended and NMFS agreed that an additional buffer between ABC and TAC was warranted based on management uncertainty and ecosystem considerations related to the harvest and condition of this data poor stock complex.

The spawning escapement targets for the Aggregate coho salmon stock complex have not been achieved during recent years for the indicator stocks; therefore, the Council recommended a TAC that is very similar to the 2025 TAC, and NMFS agrees that this level of precaution is warranted in light of management uncertainty and ecosystem considerations, specifically escapement concerns for this data-poor stock complex. In addition, NMFS cannot quickly close the fishery and a significant number of coho can be harvested in a single opener (as evidenced by harvests during 2025). Including a further buffer between ABC and TAC will ensure the ABC is not exceeded for coho even if additional openers occur after NMFS decides to close the fishery. NMFS is therefore implementing TACs consistent with the Council's recommendations.

NMFS acknowledges the difficulties of participating in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area mixed stock fishery, in which the fishery closes when the TAC is reached for any species, regardless of how much TAC is remaining for other species. This topic is discussed in the A16 EA/RIR Sections 2.5.2.1 and 3.1.3 as well as in the final rule implementing amendment 16 (see 89 FR at 34729), and the approach is necessary to protect less abundant stocks such as the Aggregate coho salmon stock complex. An important management tool to help mitigate closures associated with reaching the TAC for coho has been reducing fishery openings to one, 12-hour fishing period on Thursdays from July 16 to July 31, specifically to protect

coho salmon passing through the Cook Inlet EEZ Area.

Since the advent of this Federal fishery in 2024, it has not yet been closed due to the coho salmon TAC being fully harvested. NMFS will continue to review and assess available coho salmon spawning escapement data in future years.

Comment 12: Economic benefits to fishermen, processors, communities, and the country have been lost for no reason under a management plan that does not work with salmon harvests. The FMP has resulted in a loss of opportunity for local families and processing plants, landing taxes for the community and other local jobs and has harmed businesses that are affected by this fishery.

Response: To the extent that this comment challenges the existing management structure in the Salmon FMP, that structure was established by amendment 16 to the Salmon FMP and implementing regulations (89 FR 34718, April 30, 2024), and changes to that structure are outside the scope of this action. To the extent that the comment pertains to foregone yield as a result of Federal regulations that were implemented under amendment 16 or impacts to communities from the use of buffers under amendment 16, NMFS has addressed these topics in response to Comments 9 and 11 and Comment 2, respectively.

Federal management of the Cook Inlet EEZ Area was implemented under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and is in compliance with the National Standards and the Salmon FMP. Under the authority of amendment 16 and its implementing regulations, NMFS is required to set TACs and apply management measures for the sustainability of all salmon stocks in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area; NMFS prepared these harvest specifications using the pre-season forecast, described in the 2026 SAFE report, which is the best scientific information available. The 2026 SAFE report also provides harvest estimates for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area under Federal management since 2024 and includes estimated harvests for this area under State management. Additionally, Sections 1.4 and 1.6, along with tables 3–4 of the EA, describe and summarize total catch and revenue within the Cook Inlet EEZ Area since 2024.

Comment 13: These harvest specifications do not meet National Standard 1 as defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Act, requiring the fishery to be managed based on maximum sustainable yield (MSY) in order to meet the objectives of optimum yield (OY).

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires that the Salmon FMP comply with all National Standards.

Response: NMFS disagrees that these harvest specifications are inconsistent with National Standard 1. In brief, National Standard 1 provides that conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the OY from each fishery for the United States fishing industry. Under the National Standard 1 guidelines, OY is prescribed on the basis of MSY. Though OY is a long-term average management target and not an annual goal, NMFS notes that the 2026 harvest specifications result in harvest limits that fall within the OY range established for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area and are expected to prevent overfishing on all stocks.

To the extent this comment asserts that MSY and OY are improperly specified, those assertions are outside of the scope of this action. The definition of MSY and OY for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area are in Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 of the Salmon FMP and are not part of the harvest specifications process.

Comment 14: These harvest specifications are inconsistent with all National Standards under the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

Response: NMFS disagrees and has determined that the harvest specifications are consistent with all of the Magnuson-Stevens Act's National Standards.

See the response to Comment 13 regarding National Standard 1.

Consistent with National Standard 2, the data, estimates, and analyses used to conduct the stock assessment analyses and calculate status determination criteria represent the best scientific information available, and this information was peer reviewed by the SSC, which recommended OFLs and ABCs. After considering recommendations by the SSC and public testimony, the Council recommended TACs that NMFS adopts and implements in this final rule. The response to Comment 3 and the Final 2026 Overfishing Limit (OFL), Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC), and Total Allowable Catch (TAC) Specifications section in this rule provide additional general discussion of the scientific basis of these harvest specifications.

Consistent with National Standard 3, this action manages all salmon stocks as a unit throughout their range to the extent practicable. These specifications establish harvest limits for all salmon fishing in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area under NMFS's jurisdiction, while

accounting for harvests in other jurisdictions.

Consistent with National Standard 4, these harvest specifications do not discriminate between residents of different states. These harvest specifications are fair and equitable to all fishery participants by maintaining historical harvest proportions and levels, are reasonably calculated to promote conservation by avoiding overfishing, and ensure that no entity acquires an excessive share of harvest privileges.

National Standard 5 states that conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, consider efficiency in the utilization of fishery resources; except that no such measure shall have economic allocation as its sole purpose. This action allows for the efficient commercial drift gillnet harvest of salmon stocks in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area, subject to the constraints of scientific and management uncertainty, weak stock management, allowing for escapement needs, and allowing for a harvestable surplus for other users.

Consistent with National Standard 6, these harvest specifications account for and allow for variations among, and contingencies in, fisheries, fishery resources, and catches, and provide “a suitable buffer in favor of conservation” in light of scientific and management uncertainties (see 50 CFR 600.335(c)).

These harvest specifications impose no costs and are not duplicative of any other management measures and are therefore consistent with National Standard 7.

Consistent with National Standard 8, these harvest specifications maintain historical access to the resource for all fishing communities in Cook Inlet, consistent with current conservation conditions, while also preventing overfishing on the stocks or stock complexes caught in fisheries throughout Cook Inlet. This includes maintaining conditions for fishing communities dependent on salmon fishing in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area as well as those dependent on salmon fishing within State of Alaska waters. Please also refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding this National Standard.

Consistent with National Standard 9, this action minimizes bycatch and bycatch mortality by establishing salmon TACs that can be achieved without additional or different fishing effort that would increase bycatch.

Consistent with National Standard 10, this action promotes safety by establishing TACs that can be achieved during the summer period of relatively good weather.

Changes From Proposed to Final Rule

NMFS undertook a thorough review of the relevant comments received during the public comment period. For reasons described above, NMFS made no changes from the proposed rule.

Directed Fishing Closures and Inseason Adjustments

In accordance with 50 CFR 679.118(c)(1)(i), NMFS will prohibit commercial fishing for salmon in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area if NMFS determines that any salmon TAC has been or may be reached for any salmon species or stock. NMFS may also make adjustments to a TAC for any salmon species or stock or open or close a season in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area if necessary to prevent overfishing, among other reasons, consistent with 50 CFR 679.25. Changes to the salmon fisheries in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area will be announced in the **Federal Register** and posted at the following website under the Alaska filter for Management Areas at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/news-and-announcements/bulletins>.

Classification

NMFS is issuing this final rule pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Through previous actions, the Salmon FMP and regulations are designed to authorize NMFS to take this action (see 50 CFR 679.118). The NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this final rule is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the Salmon FMP, and other applicable laws.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries finds there is good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the date of effectiveness for this rule and make this rule effective immediately upon filing with the Office of the Federal Register because delaying this rule is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. If the final harvest specifications are not effective by the start of the Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon fishery as required by 50 CFR 679.118(e), the Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon fishery will not be able to open by June 22, 2026, the start date set in regulation and the same day as the State drift gillnet fishery opens. Immediate effectiveness will thus prevent confusion that could occur if the State of Alaska and Federal fisheries opened on different dates, as many vessels participate in both fisheries.

In addition, immediate effectiveness of this action is required to provide consistent management and conservation of fishery resources based on the best scientific information

available and to give the fishing industry the earliest possible opportunity to plan fishing operations. These final 2026 harvest specifications, as well as the earlier proposed harvest specifications, were developed as quickly as possible given the availability of essential data and required review. The SSC provided review of the 2026 SAFE report at the February 2026 Council meeting, the earliest meeting at which that scientific information was available. Relying on SSC and Council recommendations, NMFS revised the 2026 SAFE report and drafted proposed harvest specifications, which it published on April 15, 2026. NMFS then offered a 15-day public comment period on the proposed harvest specifications, which closed on April 30, 2026. After the close of the comment period, NMFS developed the final harvest specifications as quickly as possible, responding to all comments, to ensure the specifications could be implemented by the June 22, 2026, opening date for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area commercial fishery.

This action is exempt from review under Executive Orders 12866 and 14192.

NMFS prepared an EA for the 2026 harvest specifications of the Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon fishery, which incorporates by reference the A16 EA/RIR and the 2026 SAFE report (see **ADDRESSES** section). These analyses evaluate the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of three alternative catch limits for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon fishery, as is consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act. The NMFS Assistant Administrator concluded that there will be no significant impact on the quality of the human environment as a result of this rule, which will not change the spatial or temporal distribution of the fishery, and is expected to result in harvests consistent with historical levels, will prevent overfishing, and is intended to be of limited duration as the TACs are recommended annually.

Executive Order 13175

To provide for meaningful and timely consultation or engagement in the development of this action, NMFS invited Alaska Federation of Natives, Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Knik Tribe, Chickaloon Native Village/Chickaloon Village Traditional Council, Native Village of Eklutna, Ninilchik Village, Native Village of Tyonek, Seldovia Village, and Cook Inlet Region Inc. to participate in consultation or engagement. NMFS held a Tribal engagement session prior to the

February Council meeting. No comments were submitted by Tribal organizations for these harvest specifications.

A Tribal summary impact statement under section (5)(b)(2)(B) and (c)(2) of E.O. 13175 was not required for this final rule because this action does not impose substantial direct compliance costs on Alaska Native Tribal Governments and this action does not preempt Tribal law. A Tribal summary impact statement is not required and has not been prepared.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA)

Section 604 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 604) requires an agency that promulgates a final rule under 5 U.S.C. 553, after being required by that section or any other law to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking, to prepare a final regulatory flexibility analysis (FRFA). The following constitutes the FRFA prepared for these final 2026 harvest specifications.

Section 604 of the RFA describes the required contents of a FRFA: (1) a statement of the need for, and objectives of, the rule; (2) a statement of the significant issues raised by the public comments in response to the initial regulatory flexibility analysis, a statement of the assessment of the agency of such issues, and a statement of any changes made in the rule as a result of such comments; (3) the response of the agency to any comments filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration in response to the proposed rule, and a detailed statement of any change made to the final rule as a result of the comments; (4) a description of and an estimate of the number of small entities to which the rule will apply or an explanation of why no such estimate is available; (5) a description of the projected reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements of the rule, including an estimate of the classes of small entities which will be subject to the requirement and the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record; and (6) a description of the steps the agency has taken to minimize the significant economic impact on small entities consistent with the stated objectives of applicable statutes, including a statement of the factual, policy, and legal reasons for selecting the alternative adopted in the final rule and why each one of the other significant alternatives to the rule considered by the agency that affect the impact on small entities was rejected.

A description of this action, its purpose, and its legal basis are included in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this final rule and are not repeated here.

NMFS published the proposed rule on April 15, 2026 (91 FR 20085). NMFS prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) to accompany the proposed action and included the IRFA in the proposed rule. The comment period closed on April 30, 2026. No comments were received specifically on the IRFA.

The Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration did not file any comments on the proposed rule.

For RFA purposes only, NMFS has established a small business size standard for businesses, including their affiliates, whose primary industry is commercial fishing (see 50 CFR 200.2). A business primarily engaged in commercial fishing (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 11411) is classified as a small business if it is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in its field of operation (including its affiliates), and has combined annual gross receipts not in excess of 11 million dollars for all its affiliated operations worldwide. In addition, the Small Business Administration has established a small business size standard applicable to charter fishing vessels (NAICS code 713990) of 9 million dollars, at <https://www.sba.gov/document/support-table-size-standards>.

Number and Description of Small Entities Regulated by This Final Rule

This final rule directly regulates commercial salmon fishing vessels that operate in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area and charter guides and charter businesses fishing for salmon in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area. Because NMFS expects the State of Alaska to maintain current requirements for commercial salmon fishing vessels landing any salmon in Upper Cook Inlet to hold a Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) drift gillnet (S03H) permit, NMFS does not expect participation from non-S03H permit holders in the commercial federally managed salmon fishery in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area. Therefore, the number of S03H permit holders represents the maximum number of directly regulated entities for the commercial salmon fishery in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area. From 2020 to 2024, there was an average of 544 S03H permits in circulation, with an average of 292 active permit holders, all of which are considered small entities based on the 11-million-dollar

threshold. The evaluation of the number of directly regulated small entities and their revenue was conducted via custom query by staff of the Alaska Fish Information Network utilizing both Alaska Department of Fish & Game and Fish Ticket revenue data and the CFEC permits database. Revenue data is not yet available for Salmon Federal Fisheries Permit (SFFP) holders.

The commercial fishing entities directly regulated by the 2026 salmon harvest specifications are the entities operating vessels with SFFPs catching salmon in Federal waters. For purposes of this analysis, NMFS assumes that the number of small entities with SFFPs that are directly regulated by the salmon harvest specifications is the average number of S03H permits in circulation (*i.e.*, 544 permits). This may be an overstatement of the number of directly-regulated small entities since some entities may hold more than one permit and some permits are not active.

The commercial charter fishing entities directly regulated by the salmon harvest specifications are the entities that hold commercial charter licenses and that choose to fish for salmon in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area where these harvest specifications will apply. Salmon charter operators are required to register with the State of Alaska annually, and the number of registered charter operators in the Cook Inlet area varies. Available data indicates that, from 2019 to 2023, the total number of directly regulated charter vessel small entities that have participated in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area was 209. The same data indicates that from 2019 to 2023, an annual average of 92 charter guides fished for salmon at least once in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area. All of these entities, if they choose to fish in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area, are directly regulated by this action and all are considered small entities based on the 9-million-dollar threshold. Updated charter vessel counts for 2024 to present have not yet been published.

Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Other Compliance Requirements and Relevant Federal Rules That May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With This Rule

This action does not impose or modify recordkeeping or reporting requirements or duplicate, overlap, or conflict with any Federal rules.

Description of Significant Alternatives That Minimize Adverse Impacts on Small Entities

This action implements the final 2026 harvest specifications for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon fishery in accordance

with the Salmon FMP and pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The establishment of the harvest specifications is governed by the process for determining harvest levels for salmon in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area described in the Salmon FMP and implementing regulations (50 CFR 679.118(a) and (b)). As described above, NMFS establishes harvest specifications for each stock and stock complex prior to the commercial salmon fishing season.

For these final 2026 harvest specifications, NMFS prepared the preliminary 2026 SAFE report and consulted with the Council consistent with the Salmon FMP and implementing regulations. The final TACs are based on the final SAFE report and are consistent with the Salmon FMP process for determining harvest levels for salmon in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area. Based on the manner in which the fishery will operate, including the limited number of openers and NMFS's ability to monitor the TAC for each salmon species and implement closures in-season, NMFS has determined that the final TACs will prevent exceeding the ABC (and therefore ACL) for any stock or stock complex and prevent overfishing.

Under this action, the ABCs reflect harvest amounts that are less than the specified OFLs, and the TACs are set less than the biological reference points (*i.e.*, the ABCs and OFLs) recommended by the SSC. The Salmon FMP specifies that the Council's annual TAC recommendations should account for the estimated proportional contribution of component stocks to total catch of each species. NMFS's regulations specify that TACs may account for social and economic considerations, including the need to promote efficiency in the utilization of fishery resources (*e.g.*, minimizing costs); the desire to conserve, protect, and rebuild depleted salmon stocks; the importance of the salmon fishery to harvesters, processors, local communities, and other salmon users in Cook Inlet; and the need to promote utilization of certain species (see 50 CFR

679.118(a)(2)(ii)). The final TACs account for these considerations.

This action is economically beneficial to entities operating in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area salmon fishery, including small entities. The action adopts TACs for commercially valuable salmon stocks that allow for the prosecution of the salmon fishery in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area, thereby creating the opportunity for fishery revenue. The TACs for each salmon stock or stock complex, except for Aggregate coho salmon, are higher than the recent 10-year average harvest estimated to have occurred in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area, which may help to reduce foregone yield and allow for additional harvest opportunity.

Based upon the best scientific information available and in consideration of the objectives for this final action, there are no significant alternatives to this final rule for salmon harvest specifications that have the potential to comply with the Salmon FMP, accomplish the stated objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and minimize any significant adverse economic impact of the action on small entities. After a public process during which the Council and NMFS solicited input from the public and after consultation with the Council, NMFS has determined that the TACs recommended by the Council would best accomplish the stated objectives articulated in the preamble for this final rule, and in applicable statutes, and would minimize to the extent practicable adverse economic impacts on directly regulated small entities.

Small Entity Compliance Guide

Section 212 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, as amended (Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, Pub. L. 104–121, 110 Stat. 857), states that, for each rule or group of related rules for which an agency is required to prepare a FRFA, the agency shall publish one or more guides to assist small entities in complying with the rule, and shall designate such publications as “small entity compliance guides.” The agency shall

explain the actions a small entity is required to take to comply with a rule or group of rules.

Information provided online at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/commercial-fishing/salmon-management-federal-waters-cook-inlet-cook-inlet-eez#small-entity-compliance-guide> serves as the small entity compliance guide to assist small entities in complying with this final rule and the final rule that implemented amendment 16 to the Salmon FMP as required by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act.

The table contained in this final rule is provided online and also serves as a plain language guide to assist small entities in complying with this final rule and is provided online at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/commercial-fishing/cook-inlet-salmon-harvest-specifications>.

This final rule's primary purpose is to establish the final 2026 harvest specifications for the salmon fishery of the Cook Inlet EEZ Area, and to accomplish the goals and objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, Salmon FMP, and regulations at 50 CFR parts 600 and 679.

NMFS will announce other closures or openings of directed fishing in the **Federal Register** and information bulletins released by the Alaska Region.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule contains no information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 773 *et seq.*; 16 U.S.C. 1540(f); 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*; 16 U.S.C. 3631 *et seq.*; Pub. L. 105–277; Pub. L. 106–31; Pub. L. 106–554; Pub. L. 108–199; Pub. L. 108–447; Pub. L. 109–241; Pub. L. 109–479.

Dated: June 15, 2026.

Samuel D. Rauch III,
*Deputy Assistant Administrator for
Regulatory Programs, National Marine
Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2026–12303 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 91, No. 117

Thursday, June 18, 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.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 987

[Doc. No. AMS–SC–25–0320]

Domestic Dates Produced or Packed in Riverside County, California; Increased Assessment Rate

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would implement a recommendation from the California Date Administrative Committee (Committee) to increase the assessment rate established for the 2025–2026 crop year and subsequent crop years from \$0.05 to \$0.25 per hundredweight for domestic dates produced or packed in Riverside County, California. The proposed assessment rate would remain in effect indefinitely until modified, suspended, or terminated.

DATES: Comments must be received by July 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this proposed rule. Comments can be sent to the Docket Clerk, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250–0237. Comments can also be sent to the Docket Clerk electronically by email: MarketingOrderComment@usda.gov or via the internet at: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Comments should reference the document number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**. Comments submitted in response to this proposed rule will be included in the record, will be made available to the public, and can be viewed at: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Please be advised that public comments are posted to *regulations.gov* without change.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Peter Sommers, Marketing Specialist, or Abigail Maharaj, Chief, West Region Branch, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA; telephone: (559) 487–5901, or email: PeterR.Sommers@usda.gov or Abigail.Maharaj@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

This action, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, proposes to amend regulations issued to carry out a marketing order as defined in 7 CFR 900.2(j). This proposed rule is issued under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674) (the Act), amending Marketing Order No. 987 (7 CFR part 987; the Order), regulating the handling of domestic dates produced or packed in Riverside County, California. The California Date Administrative Committee (Committee) locally administers the Order and is comprised of producers and handlers of dates operating within the area of production.

This action is exempt from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review process required by Executive Order 12866. This rule amends existing Marketing Order No. 987, as amended (7 CFR part 987), Domestic Dates Produced or Packed in Riverside County, California, and is necessary for the continued operation of Marketing Order No. 987. Additionally, this action is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 14192, “Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation,” pursuant to section 5(c).

This proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments,” which requires Federal agencies to consider whether their rulemaking actions would have tribal implications. The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has determined that this proposed rule is unlikely to 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.

This proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, “Civil Justice Reform.” Under the Order now in effect, California date handlers are subject to assessments. Funds to administer the Order are derived from such assessments. It is intended that the

assessment rate would be applicable to all assessable dates for the 2025–2026 crop year, and continue until amended, suspended, or terminated.

This proposed rule would increase the assessment rate for California dates handled under the Order from \$0.05 to \$0.25 per hundredweight for the 2025–2026 and subsequent crop years.

Sections 987.71 and 987.72 of the Order authorize the Committee, with the approval of AMS, to formulate an annual budget of expenses and collect assessments from handlers to administer the program. The members of the Committee are familiar with the Committee’s needs and with the costs of goods and services in their local area and can formulate an appropriate budget and assessment rate. The assessment rate is formulated and discussed in a public meeting, and all directly affected persons have an opportunity to participate and provide input.

For the 2025–2026 crop year and subsequent crop years, the Committee recommended, and AMS approved, an assessment rate of \$0.25 per hundredweight of California dates within the production area. That rate continues in effect from crop year to crop year until modified, suspended, or terminated by AMS upon recommendation and information submitted by the Committee or other information available to AMS.

The Committee met on June 26, 2025, and unanimously recommended 2025–2026 crop year expenditures of \$88,385 and an assessment rate of \$0.25 per hundredweight of California dates handled for the 2025–2026 crop year and subsequent crop years. In comparison, the 2024–2025 crop year’s budgeted expenditures were \$89,410. The proposed assessment rate of \$0.25 per hundredweight is \$0.20 higher than the rate currently in effect. The Committee recommended increasing the assessment rate to replenish its reserve funds, which were depleted due to an assessment rate decrease during the 2024–2025 crop year. Funds will be maintained at an acceptable level as authorized under the Order. The Committee estimates 300,000 hundredweight of assessable California dates for the 2025–2026 crop year, the same amount that the Committee estimated for the 2024–2025 crop year.

The Committee derived the recommended assessment rate by considering anticipated crop year expenses, the estimated volume of assessable dates, and the amount of funds available in the authorized reserve. The expected 300,000 hundredweight of assessable California dates would generate \$75,000 in assessment revenue at the proposed rate (300,000 hundredweight multiplied by the \$0.25 assessment rate). The income generated from handler assessments, along with approximately \$7,285 from the current \$49,553 in reserve funds and \$6,100 of surplus allocation income from the date cull program, would be adequate to meet the Committee's budgeted expenses of \$88,385 for the 2025–2026 crop year. Funds available in the authorized reserve (currently about \$49,553) would be kept within the maximum amount permitted by the Order (not to exceed the average of annual expenses for the preceding five years, as authorized in § 987.72).

The proposed assessment rate would continue in effect indefinitely until modified, suspended, or terminated by AMS upon recommendation and information submitted by the Committee or other available information. Although this assessment rate would be in effect for an indefinite period, the Committee will continue to meet prior to or during each crop year to recommend a budget of expenses and consider recommendations for modification of the assessment rate. The dates and times of Committee meetings are available from the Committee or AMS. Committee meetings are open to the public and interested persons may express their views at these meetings. AMS evaluates Committee recommendations and other available information to determine whether modification of the assessment rate is needed. Further rulemaking would be undertaken if further changes are made to the assessment rate. The Committee's 2025–2026 crop year budget, and those for subsequent crop years, will be reviewed and approved by AMS.

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612), AMS has considered the economic impact of this proposed rule on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of businesses subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the

Act, and the rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf.

There are approximately 70 producers of California dates in the production area and 11 handlers subject to regulation under the Order. At the time the analysis was prepared, the Small Business Administration (SBA) defined small agricultural producers as those having annual receipts equal to or less than \$3,500,000 (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 111339, Other Noncitrus Fruit Farming). Small agricultural service firms are defined by the SBA as those having annual receipts of equal to or less than \$34,000,000 (NAICS code 115114, Postharvest Crop Activities) (13 CFR 121.201).

The USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported an average 2024 California date producer price of \$3,680 per ton, with an estimated production of 61,890 tons. Using the average producer price, production information, the total number of California date producers, and assuming a normal distribution, the average estimated annual receipts per producer is \$3,253,646 (\$3,680 multiplied by 61,890 tons equals \$227,755,200, divided by 70 producers equals \$3,253,646 per producer), which is less than the SBA threshold of \$3,500,000. Therefore, the majority of California date producers may be classified as small entities according to the SBA definition.

According to USDA Market News data, the terminal market price for packaged dates for the 2024–2025 crop year was \$55.00 per 15-pound carton. With approximately 28,075,520 pounds of dates handled during the 2023–2024 crop year, the industry would have shipped an estimated 1,871,701 15-pound cartons of packaged dates (28,075,520 divided by 15-pound carton) for a total value of \$102,943,555 (1,871,701 multiplied by \$55.00). Dividing this figure by the 11 regulated date handlers yields estimated average handler receipts of \$9,358,505 (\$102,943,555 divided by 11 handlers), which is below the SBA threshold for small agricultural service firms of \$34,000,000 in annual receipts. Therefore, most California date handlers may be classified as small entities according to the SBA definition.

This proposal would increase the assessment rate collected from handlers for the 2025–2026 and subsequent crop years from \$0.05 to \$0.25 per hundredweight of assessable California dates. The Committee unanimously

recommended 2025–2026 crop year expenditures of \$88,385 and an assessment rate of \$0.25 per hundredweight of California dates. The proposed assessment rate of \$0.25 is \$0.20 higher than the current rate. The Committee expects the industry to handle 300,000 hundredweight of assessable California dates during the 2025–2026 crop year. Thus, the \$0.25 per hundredweight rate should provide \$75,000 in assessment income (300,000 hundredweight multiplied by \$0.25 per hundredweight). Income derived from handler assessments, along with approximately \$7,285 reserve funds and \$6,100 of surplus allocation income from the date cull program, should be sufficient to meet budgeted expenditures for the 2025–2026 crop year.

The Committee recommended increasing the assessment rate to replenish its reserve funds, which were depleted due to an assessment rate decrease during the 2024–2025 crop year. Funds will be maintained at an acceptable level as authorized under the Order.

Prior to arriving at this budget and the assessment rate recommendation, the Committee discussed various alternatives, including increasing the assessment rate more and/or less than the rate proposed herein. However, the Committee determined that the recommended assessment rate would achieve its goals of both adequately funding Committee operations and increasing its financial reserve to an appropriate level. Consequently, those alternatives were rejected.

A review of historical and preliminary information indicates the average producer price for the 2025–2026 crop year should be approximately \$2,735 per ton (\$136.75 per hundredweight) of California dates. Therefore, the estimated assessment revenue for the 2025–2026 crop year as a percentage of total producer revenue would be about 0.18 percent (\$0.25 per hundredweight assessment rate divided by \$136.75 and multiplied by 100).

This proposed action would increase the assessment obligation imposed on California date handlers. Assessments are applied uniformly on all handlers, and some of the costs may be passed on to producers. However, these costs are expected to be offset by the benefits derived by the operation of the Order.

Committee meetings are widely publicized throughout the California domestic date industry. All interested persons are invited to attend the meetings and participate in Committee deliberations on all issues. Like all Committee meetings, the June 26, 2025,

meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were able to express views on this issue. Finally, interested persons are invited to submit comments on this proposed rule, including the regulatory and information collection impacts of this action on small businesses.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, (44 U.S.C. chapter 35), the Order's information collection requirements have been previously approved by OMB and assigned OMB No. 0581-0178, Vegetable and Specialty Crops. This proposed rule does not require changes to the current information collection. Should any changes become necessary, AMS will submit them to OMB for approval.

This proposed rule would not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large California date handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies.

AMS is committed to complying with the E-Government Act, to promote the use of the internet and other information technologies to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

AMS has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this proposed rule.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the information and recommendations submitted by the Committee and other available information, AMS has determined that this proposed rule is consistent with and would effectuate the purposes of the Act.

A 30-day comment period is provided to allow interested persons to respond to this proposed rule. All written comments timely received will be considered before a final determination is made on this proposed rule.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 987

Dates, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Agricultural Marketing Service proposes to amend 7 CFR part 987 as follows:

PART 987—DOMESTIC DATES PRODUCED OR PACKED IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 987 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

■ 2. Revise § 987.339 to read as follows:

§ 987.339 Assessment rate.

On and after October 1, 2025, an assessment rate of \$0.25 per hundredweight is established for dates produced or packed in Riverside County, California.

Erin Morris,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–12341 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2026–4657; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00383–R]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Airbus Helicopters Model AS355E, AS355F, AS355F1, AS355F2, and AS355N helicopters. This proposed AD was prompted by the determination that the tail rotor drive fan wheels (fan wheels) and the impeller second stage have been incorrectly identified during production. This proposed AD would require verifying the serial number and amendment of the log cards of the affected parts, and depending on the findings, performing a one-time borescope inspection to verify consistency between the log cards and the affected parts. Depending on the inspection results, this proposed AD would require replacing or re-identifying certain parts. This proposed AD would also prohibit the installation of certain fan wheels and impeller second stages on any helicopter. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this NPRM by August 3, 2026.

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

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

- **Fax:** (202) 493–2251.

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

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2026–4657; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) material identified in this proposed AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; phone: +49 221 8999 000; email: ADS@easa.europa.eu; website: easa.europa.eu. You may find the EASA material on the EASA website at ad.easa.europa.eu.

- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Gronau, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (847) 294–7378; email: andrew.s.gronau@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments using a method listed under **ADDRESSES**. Include “Docket No. FAA–2026–4657; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00383–R” at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

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

Background

EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, issued EASA AD 2024–0127, dated July 3, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0127) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition on Airbus Helicopters Model AS 355 E, AS 355 F, AS 355 F1, AS 355 F2, and AS 355 N helicopters. The MCAI states that it was determined that the fan wheel part number (P/N) 704A33691014 amdt

[amendment] C and the impeller second stage P/N 704A33691015 amdt C have been incorrectly identified in production. Incorrect identification may cause the loss of traceability of the affected parts, which could lead to required inspections not being accomplished. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could lead to undetected fatigue failure of the affected parts and result in loss of control of the helicopter.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–4657.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2024–0127, which specifies procedures for verifying the helicopter’s existing log card to determine whether an affected fan wheel and impeller second stage are installed. Depending on the results, EASA AD 2024–0127 specifies procedures for performing a borescope inspection of the affected parts for further verification and either replacing affected parts or reidentifying the parts and amending their log cards. EASA AD 2024–0127 also prohibits installing an affected fan wheel or impeller second stage on any helicopter.

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

FAA’s Determination

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

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in EASA AD 2024–0127, described previously, as incorporated by reference, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this AD.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA’s ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some CAA ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has been coordinating this process with manufacturers and CAAs. As a result, the FAA proposes to incorporate EASA AD 2024–0127 by reference in this FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2024–0127 in its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2024–0127 does not mean that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to “all required actions and compliance times,” compliance with this AD requirement is not limited to the section titled “Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)” in EASA AD 2025–0127. Material required by EASA AD 2024–0127 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–4657 after the FAA final rule is published.

Costs of Compliance

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

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

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Review log card	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	\$0	\$85	\$340

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

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

helicopters that might need these replacements:

ON-CONDITION COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Perform borescope inspection of the fan wheel	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	0	85
Perform borescope inspection of the impeller second stage.	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	0	85
Replace fan wheel	2 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$170	1,534	1,703
Replace impeller second stage	2 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$170	1,219	1,389
Perform balance of tail rotor drive shaft	2 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$170	0	170
Re-identify the fan wheel or the impeller second stage	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	0	85

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

For the reasons discussed above, I certify this proposed regulation:

- (1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866,
- (2) Would not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and
- (3) Would not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator,

the FAA proposes to amend 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

Airbus Helicopters: Docket No. FAA–2026–4657; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00383–R.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by August 3, 2026.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Airbus Helicopters Model AS355E, AS355F, AS355F1, AS355F2, and AS355N helicopters, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code: 6500, Tail rotor drive system.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by the determination that the tail rotor drive fan wheel and impeller second stage have been incorrectly identified during production. The FAA is issuing this AD to detect and address incorrect identification of the affected parts. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, may cause the loss of traceability of the affected parts, which could lead to undetected fatigue failure of the affected parts and result in loss of control of the helicopter.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraphs (h) and (i) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency AD 2024–0127, dated July 3, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0127).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0127

(1) Where EASA AD 2024–0127 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where EASA AD 2024–0127 requires compliance in terms of flight hours, this AD requires using hours time-in-service.

(3) Where EASA AD 2024–0127 defines "affected part", this AD requires replacing that text with "tail rotor drive fan wheel having part number (P/N) 704A33691014 amdt [amendment] C and impeller second stage P/N 704A33691015 amdt [amendment] C, and a serial number (S/N), as identified in the Log Card, listed as 'S/N affected' in section 4.5 or 4.6 of the accomplishment procedure of Airbus Helicopters Alert Service Bulletin ASB AS355–65–00–0001, Issue 001 dated May 27, 2024".

(4) This AD does not adopt the "Remarks" section of EASA AD 2024–0127.

(i) No Reporting Requirement

Although the material referenced in EASA AD 2024–0127 specifies to submit certain information to the manufacturer, this AD does not require that action.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

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

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

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Andrew Gronau, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (847) 294–7378; email: andrew.s.gronau@faa.gov.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0127, dated July 3, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110.

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

Issued on June 16, 2026.

Christopher R. Parker,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–12362 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Parts 1, 3, 4, 23, 30, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 48, 49, 50

RIN 3038–ZA24

Request for Information: Identifying Regulations To Facilitate Innovation and Competition to Financial Products and Services for Fintech Firms

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Request for information.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to its obligations under Executive Order 14405, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“Commission”) is requesting information (this “RFI”) from relevant market participants that will assist the Commission in identifying Commission regulations, guidance documents, orders, no-action letters, and other items that may unduly impede fintech firms from entering into partnerships with financial infrastructures and intermediaries regulated by the Commission (including, whether or not registered with the Commission, futures commission merchants (“FCMs”), introducing brokers (“IBs”), swap dealers (“SDs”), commodity pool operators (“CPOs”), commodity trading advisors (“CTAs”), designated contract

markets (“DCMs”), swap execution facilities (“SEFs”), derivatives clearing organizations (“DCOs”), and swap data repositories (“SDRs”)), as well as regulations, guidance documents, orders, no-action letters, and other items that could be amended to streamline application processes for eligible fintech firms seeking registrations and authorizations from the Commission, while balancing innovation interests with the importance of safety and soundness, consumer and investor protection, market integrity, financial stability, and oversight.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 9, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, specifically referencing “Identifying Regulations to Facilitate Innovation and Competition to Financial Products and Services for Fintech Firms” and RIN 3038–ZA24, 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 RFI 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 RFI 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 document 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 RFI, such submission will be retained in the record for the matter and will be considered as required under the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) and other applicable laws and may be accessible under the FOIA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank Fisanich, Deputy Director in the Market Participants Division at ffisanich@cftc.gov; Robert Wasserman, Chief Counsel in the Division of Clearing and Risk at rwasserman@cftc.gov; Isabella Bergstein, Special Counsel in the Division of Market Oversight at ibergstein@cftc.gov; or James G. Wheaton, Special Counsel in the Division of Enforcement at jwheaton@cftc.gov; each at the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington DC 20581.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On May 19, 2026, President Trump signed Executive Order 14405 titled Integrating Financial Technology Innovation Into Regulatory Frameworks

(“E.O. 14405”).¹ E.O. 14405 directs the head of each Federal financial regulator (including the Commission), within 90 days of the date of E.O. 14405, to conduct a review of existing regulations, guidance, supervisory practices, and application processes to identify those that could be updated to facilitate innovation, and competition to financial products and services for fintech firms, particularly those that are small and emerging.

E.O. 14405 defines “fintech firm” to be any non-bank company that uses or develops technological means to offer or support the offering of financial products or services, including, but not limited to, any application or any digital or online technology that facilitates access to, management of, or data processing for financial products or services (“Fintech Firm”).² E.O. 14405 further specifies that such financial products or services may include, but are not limited to, payment processing, lending, deposit-taking, derivatives, investment management, brokerage services, underwriting and capital-market activities, custodial and fiduciary services, digital banking, digital asset-related services, securities and commodities market activities, and blockchain-based services, as well as the activities set forth in paragraphs (A) through (G) of section 4(k)(4) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.³

The required review must identify regulations, guidance documents, orders, no-action letters, and other items that unduly impede Fintech Firms from entering into partnerships with federally regulated institutions (including registrants and registered entities regulated by the Commission), as well as regulations, guidance documents, orders, no-action letters, and other items that could be amended to streamline application processes for eligible Fintech Firms seeking registrations, designations, or other authorizations, balancing innovation interests with the importance of safety and soundness, consumer and investor protection, market integrity, financial stability, and oversight.

E.O. 14405 also directs the Commission, within 180 days of the date of E.O. 14405, to, in consultation with the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, take steps to encourage innovation as a result of the review described above.

II. Commodity Exchange Act and Commission Regulations

The derivatives markets that the Commission oversees pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) ⁴ are “affected with a national public interest” because, among other things, they facilitate risk management and price discovery “through trading in liquid, fair and financially secure trading facilities.” ⁵ The purpose of the CEA is to serve this public interest through “a system of effective self-regulation of trading facilities, clearing systems, market participants and market professionals under the oversight of the Commission.” ⁶ The Commission’s purpose also includes deterring disruptions to market integrity, ensuring the financial integrity of transactions, avoiding systemic risk, protecting market participants from misuses of customer assets, and promoting responsible innovation and fair competition.⁷ In its oversight of these derivatives markets, the Commission establishes appropriate tolerances and guardrails to minimize market disruptions and promote a level playing field.

The Commission’s regulations apply to various derivatives market participants, including, but not limited to, DCMs,⁸ SEFs,⁹ SDRs,¹⁰ DCOs,¹¹ FCMs,¹² IBs,¹³ SDs,¹⁴ CPOs,¹⁵ and CTAs ¹⁶ (together, “CFTC Registrants and Registered Entities”).

The Commission is seeking comment to identify any Commission regulations, guidance documents, or orders, Commission staff no-action, exemptive, or interpretative letters, or other regulatory items (collectively, “CFTC Regulatory Items”) that may unduly impede Fintech Firms from entering into partnerships with CFTC Registrants and Registered Entities. The Commission is also seeking comment to identify any CFTC Regulatory Items that could be amended to streamline

application processes for eligible Fintech Firms seeking registrations, designations, or other authorizations from the Commission. In accordance with E.O. 14405, the Commission aims to consider how it may need to adapt its oversight of the derivatives markets, including any new or amended Commission regulations, to more readily allow Fintech Firms to provide innovative services and solutions that enhance access to the derivatives markets, to allow integration of digital assets and innovative technology into the derivatives markets, and to remove overly burdensome and fragmented regulations and supervisory practices that form barriers to entry and primarily benefit incumbent financial services firms.

III. Request for Information

The Commission is seeking public feedback on all aspects of how Fintech Firms are, or would like to be, integrating into the derivatives markets, underlying commodities markets, CFTC Registrants and Registered Entities, and other related market participants. In addition to any general input, the Commission is interested in responses to the questions posed below. The Commission may use this information to inform potential future actions including, but not limited to, the issuance of new or amended guidance, interpretations, policy statements, regulations, or other potential Commission action. The Commission welcomes any relevant comments, including on related topics that may not be specifically mentioned but that a commenter believes should be considered. Please make your responses/suggestions as detailed as possible and identify any relevant CFTC Regulatory Item(s) (for regulations, by citation to the Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”)).

1. Which, if any, of the Commission’s registration, designation, or authorization processes for CFTC Registrants and Registered Entities do Fintech Firms find to not be “fit for purpose” due to the technological means developed by such Fintech Firms to offer or support the offering of financial products or services to derivatives market participants? How, specifically, should such processes be adjusted or streamlined in order for Fintech Firms to more efficiently be registered/designated/authorized?

2. Which, if any, CFTC Regulatory Item(s) unduly impede Fintech Firms from entering into partnerships with CFTC Registrants and Registered entities (or other market participants)? How do they do so? How, specifically, should

⁴ 7 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*

⁵ CEA sec. 3(a), 7 U.S.C. 5(a).

⁶ CEA sec. 3(b), 7 U.S.C. 5(b).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ CEA sec. 5, 7 U.S.C. 7; 17 CFR part 38.

⁹ CEA secs. 1a(50), 5h, 7 U.S.C. 1a(50), 7b–3; 17 CFR 1.3, part 37.

¹⁰ CEA secs. 1a(48), 21, 7 U.S.C. 1a(48), 24a; 17 CFR 1.3, part 49.

¹¹ CEA secs. 1a(15), 5b, 7 U.S.C. 1a(15), 7a–1; 17 CFR 1.3, part 39.

¹² CEA secs. 1a(28), 4f, 7 U.S.C. 1a(28), 6f; 17 CFR 1.3, 3.10.

¹³ CEA secs. 1a(31); 17 CFR 1.3, part 1.

¹⁴ CEA secs. 1a(49), 4s, 7 U.S.C. 1a(49), 6s; 17 CFR 1.3, 3.10, part 23.

¹⁵ CEA secs. 1a(11), 4k, 7 U.S.C. 1a(11), 6k; 17 CFR 1.3, 3.10, part 4.

¹⁶ CEA secs. 1a(12), 4k, 7 U.S.C. 1a(12), 6k; 17 CFR 1.3, 3.10, part 4.

¹ 91 FR 30475 (May 22, 2026).

² *Id.*

³ *Id.*; 12 U.S.C. 1843(k)(4).

such CFTC Regulatory Item(s) be changed?

3. Which, if any, of the CFTC Regulatory Items do Fintech Firms that are CFTC Registrants or Registered Entities (or are considering registering as such), consider to not be “fit for purpose” due to the technological means developed by the CFTC Registrant or Registered Entity (current or potential) to offer or support the offering of financial products or services to derivatives market participants? How, specifically, should such CFTC Regulatory Items be adjusted or streamlined in order for Fintech Firms to more efficiently offer or support the offering of financial products or services to derivatives market participants?

4. Do Fintech Firms find the CFTC Registrant or Registered Entity registration/designation/authorization categories to be inadequate to capture the activity in which the Fintech Firm engages or intends to engage? If so, please explain what the gaps are. For example, do existing categories sufficiently allow for the registration/designation/authorization of decentralized finance protocols or applications? Please also identify any statutory authority that would support the Commission’s ability to fill such gaps.

5. Do Fintech Firms find any CFTC Registrant or Registered Entity registration/designation/authorization category to be too broad in that the category appears to capture the activity in which a Fintech Firm engages (or intends to engage) but that the Fintech Firm believes should not require registration/designation/authorization? Please explain in detail why the Fintech Firm believes that the technological means by which the Fintech Firm carries out the activity (or intends to carry out the activity) should qualify the Fintech Firm for an exemption or exception from registration/designation/authorization.

Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14192

Executive Orders 12866 (“E.O. 12866”) ¹⁷ and 13563 ¹⁸ direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select those regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity).

¹⁷ Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, 58 FR 51735 (Oct. 4, 1993).

¹⁸ Executive Order 13563, Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review, 76 FR 3821 (Jan. 21, 2011).

Section 3(f) of E.O. 12866 defines a “significant regulatory action” as any regulatory action that is likely to result in a rule that may: (1) have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities; (2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, or the President’s priorities.

OMB has determined that this RFI is a significant regulatory action as defined in E.O. 12866 and therefore the RFI was subject to E.O. 12866 review.

This RFI is expected to potentially result in a future deregulatory action under Executive Order 14192.¹⁹

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 16, 2026, by the Commission.

Christopher Kirkpatrick,
Secretary of the Commission.

Note: The following appendix will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Appendix To Request for Information: Identifying Regulations To Facilitate Innovation and Competition to Financial Products and Services for Fintech Firms—Commission Voting Summary

On this matter, Chairman Selig voted in the affirmative. No Commissioner voted in the negative.

[FR Doc. 2026–12337 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Part 423

[CMS–4218–NC]

RIN 0938–AW09

Request for Information (RFI): Pharmacy Benefit Manager Compensation and Data Collection

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

¹⁹ See *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*, 90 FR 9065 (February 6, 2025).

ACTION: Request for information.

SUMMARY: This request for information (RFI) solicits technical input on the services and business practices of pharmacy benefit managers (“PBMs”) and their affiliates to inform implementation of recent legislation. It specifically focuses on gathering information to inform two specific legislative requirements that are effective beginning calendar year 2028: restrictions on the remuneration that PBMs and their affiliates may receive for services in connection with the utilization of covered Part D drugs; and data reporting requirements.

DATES: To be assured consideration, comments must be received at one of the addresses provided below, by 5 p.m. on July 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: In commenting, refer to file code CMS–4218–NC.

Comments, including mass comment submissions, must be submitted in one of the following three ways (please choose only one of the ways listed):

1. *Electronically.* You may submit electronic comments on this regulatory document to <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/CMS-2026-2212>. Follow the “Submit a comment” instructions.

2. *By regular mail.* You may mail written comments to the following address ONLY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, Attention: CMS–4218–NC, P.O. Box 8013, Baltimore, MD 21244–8013.

Please allow sufficient time for mailed comments to be received before the close of the comment period.

3. *By express or overnight mail.* You may send written comments to the following address ONLY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, Attention: CMS–4218–NC, Mail Stop C4–26–05, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244–1850.

For information on viewing public comments, see the beginning of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Claire Schreiber, (410) 786–8939. Katie Perez, (667) 290 8648. *PartDPBM@cms.hhs.gov*. For general questions related to section 6224 of the CAA, 2026, (“Modernizing and Ensuring PBM Accountability”).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Inspection of Public Comments: All comments received before the close of the comment period are available for viewing by the public, including any personally identifiable or confidential business information that is included in a comment. We post all comments

received before the close of the comment period on the following website as soon as possible after they have been received: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the search instructions on that website to view public comments. CMS will not post on *Regulations.gov* public comments that make threats to individuals or institutions or suggest that the commenter will take actions to harm an individual. CMS continues to encourage individuals not to submit duplicative comments. We will post acceptable comments from multiple unique commenters even if the content is identical or nearly identical to other comments.

I. Background

This request for technical input is narrowly focused on gathering information on current business practices to inform two specific requirements added to the Social Security Act (the Act) by section 6224 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026 (CAA, 2026): restrictions on the remuneration that PBMs and their affiliates may receive for services in connection with the utilization of covered Part D drugs and data reporting requirements, both effective beginning in calendar year (CY) 2028. CMS is also implementing other provisions of the CAA, 2026, including other provisions of section 6224 of CAA, 2026, such as compliance and enforcement mechanisms, as well as requirements in section 6223 of CAA, 2026, including those related to Part D pharmacy contracting standards and affiliate pharmacy and pharmacy incentive payment reporting requirements. Those topics are not the focus of this request for technical input.

II. Solicitation of Public Comments

While we invite all relevant input, we are soliciting information from interested parties regarding the topics described in this section for the purpose of informing rulemaking on section 6224 of the CAA, 2026. In preparing submissions, respondents should clearly identify which section(s) of this RFI they are responding to and the circumstances to which their responses relate. We encourage commenters to provide specific examples, data, or documentation where possible.

A. Definition of “Pharmacy Benefit Manager”

Section 1860D–12(h)(7)(C) of the Act defines “pharmacy benefit manager” broadly to include any person or entity that, directly or through an intermediary, acts as a price negotiator

or group purchaser on behalf of a prescription drug plan (PDP) or PDP sponsor or manages the prescription drug benefits provided by such plan or sponsor. The definition expressly encompasses entities that perform one or more functions, including claims processing, utilization review, prior authorization, appeals adjudication, pharmacy network contracting, and cost control, regardless of whether the entity calls itself a pharmacy benefit manager.

- Section 1860D–12(h)(7)(C) of the Act includes a reference to “the provision of related services” in addition to the specific functions listed previously.

++ What “related services” do PBMs, or entities that perform functions identified as PBM services under section 1860D–12(h)(7)(C) of the Act, typically provide?

++ Are there additional functions commonly performed by PBMs, or otherwise considered to be PBM services, that are not expressly identified in the Act?

- Section 1860D–12(h)(7)(C) of the Act states that the PBM definition applies “irrespective of whether such person or entity calls itself a “pharmacy benefit manager.” Are there categories of entities that normally perform one or more of the functions specified in that provision or a function as identified in the first bulleted paragraph, but do not self-identify as PBMs, that would qualify as PBMs under this definition?

- Section 1860D–12(h)(7)(C) of the Act applies the PBM definition to entities that provide functions “directly or through an intermediary.”

++ Are there categories of entities that commonly provide functions through an intermediary on behalf of a PDP sponsor or prescription drug plan?

- For each category of intermediary listed in the fourth bulleted paragraph, please provide available information on the following:

++ *Ownership/control*: The typical ownership or governance relationship that exists between the intermediary and the PBM or PDP sponsor.

++ *Contractual relationship*: The typical nature of the contractual relationship between the intermediary and the PBM or PDP sponsor.

++ *Services performed*: The functions or activities the intermediary typically carries out.

++ *Payments received*: The types of payments the intermediary typically receives.

++ *Source of payments*: Which entity makes the payments (for example, PBM, PDP sponsor, manufacturer).

++ *Payment variability*: Whether and how payments vary based on factors

such as utilization (for example, covered Part D drugs), formulary status, rebate value, pricing benchmarks (for example, wholesale acquisition cost (WAC), average wholesale price (AWP)), pharmacy channel, product selection.

B. Definition of “Affiliate”

Section 1860D–12(h)(7)(A) of the Act defines “affiliate” to include any entity that, directly or indirectly, owns or is owned by, controls or is controlled by, or is otherwise related in any ownership structure to the PBM or PDP sponsor, or that acts as a contractor, principal, or agent to the PBM or PDP sponsor insofar as it performs any of the pharmacy benefit management functions described in the provision. Under this definition, any entity in an ownership relationship with a PBM or that performs certain functions on behalf of a PBM on a contractual or other basis is considered an affiliate and is subject to the bona fide service fee (BFSF) restrictions with respect to services provided in connection with the utilization of covered Part D drugs.

- CMS welcomes stakeholder input on whether the following entities are affiliates under the affiliate definition as defined in section 1860D–12(h)(7)(A) of the Act. Why or why not?

++ Affiliated provider group

++ Data vendors

++ Group purchasing organization/ rebate aggregator

++ Long-term care pharmacy

++ Mail-order pharmacy

++ Payment facilitator

++ Pharmaceutical relabeler

++ Pharmaceutical wholesaler

++ Pharmacy benefit consultant

++ Retail pharmacy

++ Specialty pharmacy

- What other types of entities might meet the section 1860D–12(h)(7)(A) affiliate definition? Please also include an explanation of why it is appropriate to conclude that this type of entity is an affiliate of a PBM or PDP sponsor.

- For each affiliate type listed in the first bulleted paragraph and for any additional entities identified under the second bulleted paragraph, please provide available information on the following:

++ *Ownership/control*: The typical ownership or governance relationship that exists between the affiliate and a PBM or PDP sponsor.

++ *Contractual relationship*: The typical nature of the entity’s contract with the PBM or PDP sponsor.

++ *Services performed*: The functions or activities the entity carries out.

++ *Payments received*: The types of payments the entity typically receives.

++ *Source of payments*: Who makes the payments (for example, PBM, PDP sponsor, manufacturer)?

++ *Payment variability*: Whether and how payments vary based on factors such as utilization (for example, covered Part D drugs), formulary status, rebate value, pricing benchmarks (for example, WAC, AWP), pharmacy channel, product selection.

- Are there other regulatory or statutory definitions of “affiliates,” or similar concepts, administered by HHS or another federal or state agency, that currently apply to entities that have an ownership, control, or contractual relationship with entities performing PBM functions?”? How do those definitions align with, or differ from, the definition of “affiliate” in section 1860D–12(h)(7)(A) of the Act?

C. Definition of “Bona Fide Service Fee”

Section 1860D–12(h)(7)(B) of the Act defines “bona fide service fee” as a fee that is reflective of fair market value for a bona fide, itemized service actually performed on behalf of an entity, that the entity would otherwise perform or contract for in the absence of the service arrangement, and that is not passed on in whole or in part to a client or customer. The fee must be a flat dollar amount and shall not be directly or indirectly based on or contingent upon drug price, rebate amounts, formulary placement decisions, referral volume, or other amounts or methodologies prohibited by the Secretary.

- What existing types of remuneration agreements with PBMs or affiliates of a PBM are not tied to a “service actually performed on behalf of an entity”?

- Section 1860D–12(h)(7)(B) of the Act requires that a qualifying service be one that the paying entity “would otherwise perform (or contract for) in the absence of the service arrangement. Are there examples of services provided by PBMs or their affiliates for which a contracting entity provides remuneration, but which the contracting entity would not otherwise perform or contract for?

- Section 1860D–12(h)(7)(B) of the Act specifies that bona fide service fees “shall not be directly or indirectly based on, or contingent upon—(i) drug price, such as wholesale acquisition cost or drug benchmark price (such as average wholesale price); (ii) the amount of discounts, rebates, fees, or other direct or indirect remuneration with respect to covered Part D drugs dispensed to enrollees in a prescription drug plan, except as permitted pursuant to paragraph (1)(A)(ii); (iii) coverage or formulary placement decisions or the

volume or value of any referrals or business generated between the parties to the arrangement; or (iv) any other amounts or methodologies prohibited by the Secretary.” What are examples of fees that are contingent on amounts or methodologies other than those listed in (i) through (iii) of the previous sentence?

- Section 1860D–12(h)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act specifies that “an incentive payment (as determined by the Secretary) paid by a PDP sponsor to a pharmacy benefit manager or an affiliate of a pharmacy benefit manager that is performing services on behalf of such sponsor shall be deemed a ‘bona fide service fee’ (even if such payment does not otherwise meet the definition of such term)” if it meets certain requirements, which are very similar to a subset of the requirements for BFSFs. It also authorizes the Secretary to define any additional requirements. What types of remuneration between PDP sponsors and PBMs or affiliates currently provide an incentive for PBM or affiliate performance, and how do they differ from the definition of ‘bona fide service fee’?

D. Determination of “Fair Market Value”

Section 1860D–12(h) of the Act requires the Secretary to define “fair market value” through notice-and-comment rulemaking. Fair market value serves as the standard against which BFSFs and incentive payments are assessed, and as the benchmark for evaluating remuneration arrangements between PBMs, affiliates, and other supply chain entities under the Secretary’s review authority.

- What methods for determining fair market value for services provided by PBMs or their affiliates are most commonly used? What are the benefits and limitations to those methods?

- Do standard practices for determining fair market value differ depending on the entity type (that is, a PBM vs. a PBM affiliate such as a rebate aggregator, pharmacy, wholesaler, health plan, etc.)?

- How do standard practices for determining fair market value take into account, if at all, the concentration and vertical integration of the PBM market?

E. Pharmacy Payment

Section 1860D–12(h)(4) of the Act states that “Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as—(A) prohibiting flat dispensing fees or reimbursement or payment for ingredient costs (including customary, industry-standard discounts directly related to drug acquisition that are retained by pharmacies or

wholesalers) to entities that acquire or dispense prescription drugs; or (B) modifying regulatory requirements or sub-regulatory program instruction or guidance related to pharmacy payment, reimbursement, or dispensing fees.”

- What current pharmacy payment or compensation arrangements meet either description (A) or description (B) in the previous paragraph?

- What current pharmacy payment or compensation arrangements do not meet either description (A) or description (B) in the first paragraph of this section?

F. Data Collection

Not later than July 1 of each year, beginning in 2028, PBMs must submit an annual report covering the prior plan year to both the PDP sponsor and the Secretary. The report, which, per section 6224 of the CAA, 2026, is not subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, must include detailed information on drug utilization and dispensing activity, drug costs and pricing, enrollee out-of-pocket spending, direct and indirect remuneration (DIR), pharmacy reimbursement, overall plan spending, and revenue retained by the PBM or its affiliates. What additional data elements beyond those PBMs are required to report under section 1860D–12(h)(1)(C) would help inform CMS’ implementation and monitoring of the provisions of Section 6224 of the CAA, 2026?

III. Collection of Information Requirements

This is an RFI only. In accordance with the implementing regulations of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), specifically 5 CFR 1320.3(h)(4), this general solicitation is exempt from the PRA. Facts or opinions submitted in response to general solicitations of comments from the public, published in the **Federal Register** or other publications, regardless of the form or format thereof, provided that no person is required to supply specific information pertaining to the commenter, other than that necessary for self-identification, as a condition of the agency’s full consideration, are not generally considered information collections and therefore not subject to the PRA.

This RFI is issued solely for information and planning purposes; it does not constitute a Request for Proposal (RFP), applications, proposal abstracts, or quotations. This RFI does not commit the U.S. Government to contract for any supplies or services or make a grant award. Further, we are not

seeking proposals through this RFI and will not accept unsolicited proposals. Responders are advised that the U.S. Government will not pay for any information or administrative costs incurred in response to this RFI; all costs associated with responding to this RFI will be solely at the interested party's expense. We note that not responding to this RFI does not preclude participation in any future procurement, if conducted. It is the responsibility of the potential responders to monitor this RFI announcement for additional information pertaining to this request. In addition, we note that CMS will not respond to questions about the policy issues raised in this RFI.

We will actively consider all input as we develop future regulatory proposals or future subregulatory policy guidance. We may or may not choose to contact individual responders. Such communications would be for the sole purpose of clarifying statements in the responders' written responses. Contractor support personnel may be used to review responses to this RFI. Responses to this notice are not offers and cannot be accepted by the Government to form a binding contract or issue a grant. Information obtained as a result of this RFI may be used by the Government for program planning on a non-attribution basis. Respondents should not include any information that might be considered proprietary or confidential. This RFI should not be construed as a commitment or authorization to incur cost for which reimbursement would be required or sought. All submissions become U.S. Government property and will not be returned. In addition, we may publicly post the public comments received, or a summary of those public comments.

Mehmet Oz, Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, approved this document on June 15, 2026.

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2026-12344 Filed 6-16-26; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4120-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

45 CFR Parts 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307, 308, 309, and 310

RIN 0970-AD39

Reducing Bureaucracy and Burden for Child Support Enforcement Programs

AGENCY: Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Administration for Children and Families proposes to amend the Child Support regulations to eliminate unnecessary and obsolete regulations in the following sections: State Plan Approval and Grant Procedures, State Plan Requirements, Standards for Program Operations, Federal Financial Participation, Program Performance Measures, Standards, Financial Incentives, and Penalties, Computerized Support Enforcement Systems, Annual State Self-Assessment Review and Report, Tribal Child Support Enforcement (IV-D) Program, and Computerized Tribal IV-D Systems and Office Automation. A plain language summary of this proposed rule is available at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

DATES: In order to be considered, written comments on this proposed rule must be received on or before July 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments, identified by docket number ACF-2026-0529 and/or RIN number 0970-AD39, by one of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** Go to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- **Email:** Deregulation@acf.hhs.gov. Include the docket number ACF-2026-0529 and/or RIN number 0970-AD39 in the subject line of the message.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number or RIN number for this rulemaking. All comments received are a part of the public record and will be posted for public viewing on www.regulations.gov, without change. Please be advised that the substance of the comments and the identity of individuals or entities submitting the comments will be subject to public disclosure.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Adam N. Jones, Deputy Chief of Staff, Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC 202-417-0115 or Deregulation@acf.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Statutory Authority

This proposed rule is published under the authority granted to the Secretary of Health and Human Services by section 1102 of the Social Security Act (the Act), 42 U.S.C. 1302. Section 1102 of the Act authorizes the Secretary to publish regulations, not inconsistent with the Act, which "may be necessary for efficient administration of the functions for which the Secretary is responsible under the Act." This proposed rule is also published in accordance with section 455(f) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 655(f). Section 455(f) of the Act authorizes the Secretary to issue regulations governing the grants to Tribes and Tribal organizations operating child support programs.

II. Background

The Child Support Enforcement Program, established under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, is a federal-state-tribal partnership designed to help children receive financial support from their noncustodial parents. The program operates through state and tribal child support agencies that provide child support enforcement services including locating noncustodial parents, establishing paternity, establishing and enforcing support orders, and collecting and distributing child support payments. Since the program's establishment in 1975, OCSE has worked with States and Tribes to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of child support program operations. Over time, Congress has amended Title IV-D to expand and refine program responsibilities, and ACF has promulgated implementing regulations to support consistent national administration of the program while providing flexibility to States and Tribes. *See, e.g.*, 40 FR 27156 (June 26, 1975) (initial implementation of the Child Support Enforcement Program regulations); 54 FR 15761 (Apr. 19, 1989) (revising interstate and enforcement procedures to improve program effectiveness); 57 FR 30658 (July 10, 1992) (implementing Family Support Act amendments and strengthening automated processing and distribution requirements); 63 FR 44795 (Aug. 21, 1998) (implementing provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity

Reconciliation Act of 1996 related to program automation) 69 FR 16638 (Mar. 30, 2004) (implementing direct funding of Tribal Child Support Enforcement programs); and 81 FR 93492 (Dec. 20, 2016) (modernizing child support program operations and emphasizing family-centered enforcement approaches).

In conducting this review, ACF examined both the regulatory text proposed for rescission and the historical rulemaking records associated with those provisions, including prior notices of proposed rulemaking and final rule preambles explaining the purpose and necessity of the regulations at the time they were promulgated. Many of the provisions proposed for rescission were originally adopted during periods of substantial statutory expansion of the Title IV–D program, when ACF sought to provide introductory program descriptions, restate newly enacted statutory requirements, promote national consistency during early implementation efforts, or codify administrative practices that were not yet well established among State agencies. *See, e.g.*, 40 FR 27156, 27160–61 (describing the need for foundational regulations to establish uniform State plan requirements during initial implementation of Title IV–D); 57 FR 30658, 30659–60 (explaining that several provisions were intended to clarify statutory responsibilities and standardize administration among States); 63 FR 44795, 44795–96 (stating that certain amendments were intended to codify statutory changes enacted by Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) and provide operational guidance to States during implementation); and 81 FR 93492, 93493–95 (describing the purpose of regulatory amendments as improving program flexibility and modernizing existing practices). In several instances, prior preambles explained that the regulations were intended primarily to clarify statutory requirements, provide organizational context, or assist States during transitions following major legislative amendments.

ACF has determined that many of those rationales no longer support maintaining these provisions in the Code of Federal Regulations because the Title IV–D program has matured substantially and State and Tribal agencies now operate within a well-established statutory and administrative framework supported by decades of program guidance, policy issuances, automated systems requirements, and operational practice. In addition,

Congress has amended Title IV–D numerous times to codify core program requirements directly in statute, thereby reducing any independent regulatory effect of certain provisions. As a result, many of the regulations proposed for rescission now merely restate statutory text, provide historical or descriptive information without imposing substantive obligations, or address matters more appropriately administered through sub-regulatory guidance and technical assistance. ACF has concluded that retaining such provisions in regulation is no longer necessary to ensure effective administration of the Title IV–D program.

These proposed rescissions are also consistent with the President's directives in Executive Order 14219, *Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Deregulatory Initiative* (Feb. 19, 2025), which seeks to restore the constitutional separation of powers by ensuring regulations are authorized by federal statutes and ending federal bureaucratic overreach, and Executive Order 14192, *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*, which requires that for every one new regulation issued, at least ten existing regulations must be repealed.

This NPRM therefore proposes to rescind multiple regulations that ACF has determined are duplicative, unnecessary, or obsolete. Duplicative regulations are those that include requirements stated elsewhere, such as in statute, and that ACF has determined are unnecessary as they do not impose new or additional requirements on state and tribal child support programs. Obsolete regulations are those that are outdated, have been superseded by law and are no longer relevant to the operation of the child support program. We also propose rescinding regulations that are better suited to a different format, *i.e.*, as a sub-regulatory guidance document, such as those that include technical details that belong in programmatic instruction.

In proposing these rescissions, ACF does not intend to alter the underlying statutory obligations applicable to State or Tribal child support agencies. Where statutory requirements remain in effect, affected agencies will continue to be bound by those requirements independent of the rescission of duplicative regulatory text. ACF further notes that rescinding unnecessary or duplicative regulations may improve regulatory clarity by reducing confusion regarding whether regulatory provisions

impose obligations distinct from those already established by statute.

Severability

The provisions of this NPRM, once it becomes final, are intended to be severable, such that in the event a court were to invalidate any particular provision or deem it to be unenforceable, the remaining provisions would continue to be valid. None of the provisions contained herein are central to the overall intent of the proposed rule, nor are any provisions dependent on the validity of other, separate provisions.

IV. Discussion of Proposed Changes

ACF seeks public comment on how the proposed changes outlined below in this section may impact States and their ability to efficiently provide child support enforcement and services and whether any changes would have an impact on children and families served by child support enforcement programs.

45 CFR Part 301 State Plan Approval and Grant Procedures

§ 301.0 Scope and Applicability of This Part

This section provides a brief overview of Part 301 and how the Part addresses the federal administration of Title IV–D. This section does not impose any additional requirements or provide further clarification of the subsequent sections in this Part. Because this section is not necessary for the implementation or enforcement of the child support program, it is proposed for removal. The removal of this section will not result in changes to the child support program's operation.

§ 301.10 State Plan

This section describes what a State plan is and asserts that the plan “contains all information necessary for the Office to determine whether the plan can be approved.” This section is not needed as the State plan is already discussed heavily in title IV–D and the Child Support regulations. As this section is duplicative, it is proposed for removal. The removal of this section will not result in changes to State plans or the operation of child support programs.

45 CFR Part 302 State Plan Requirements

§ 302.0 Scope of This Part

This section provides a brief overview of Part 302 which describes the State plan provisions required for an approved plan under title IV–D of the Act. This section imposes no additional

requirements or further clarification of the subsequent sections in this Part. Because this section is not necessary for the implementation or enforcement of the child support program it is proposed for removal. The removal of this section will not result in changes to the child support program's operation.

§ 302.1 Definitions

This section states that the definitions found in section 301.1 also apply to Part 302. This requirement is duplicative as section 301.1 *General Definitions* provides that the definitions in section 301.1 apply throughout this chapter, *i.e.*, Parts 301–310, unless the context otherwise indicates. Because section 302.1 is duplicative, it is proposed for removal. Removal of this section will not result in changes to the child support program's operation.

§ 302.11 State Financial Participation

This section requires the State plan to confirm that the State will participate financially in the program. This section is duplicative of Section 454(2) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 654(2), which requires that a State plan for child and spousal support must provide for financial participation by the State. This regulation does not establish a new or additional requirement not already required by statute and the removal of this section will not result in any changes to the State plan requirements. In other words, by removing this section, it does not mean that State plans can exclude this requirement as the statute requires States to contribute the non-Federal share of expenses to be eligible for Federal matching funds pursuant to section 455 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 655. Removal of this section will not result in changes to the child support program's operation.

§ 302.14 Fiscal Policies and Accountability

This section requires the State plan to provide that the IV–D agency will maintain an accounting system and supporting fiscal records adequate to ensure that claims for Federal funds comply with applicable Federal requirements. This section also cross-references 2 CFR 200.344 through 200.338 to incorporate the records retention requirements of 2 CFR part 200. This section is not needed because 45 CFR 301.15 *Grants* and 45 CFR 304.10 *General administrative requirements* provide that as a condition for Federal financial participation, the requirements of 2 CFR part 200 (with the exception of 2 CFR 200.306 and 200.328) establishing uniform administrative requirements and cost

principles apply to all grants made to States under this part. In turn, 2 CFR part 200 requires recipients of Federal awards to maintain accounting systems and comply with financial management requirements for Federal awards that include maintaining records documenting compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award, and tracking expenditures to establish that funds have been disbursed and used in accordance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. *See* 2 CFR 200.302 *Financial management*. Because section 302.14 is duplicative, it is proposed for removal. The removal of this section will not result in changes to the child support program's operation.

§ 302.15 Reports and Maintenance of Records

This section requires State plans to confirm that the IV–D agency “will maintain records necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the program” and “will make such reports in such form and containing such information, as the Secretary may from time to time require, and comply with such provisions as he may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.” This section is not needed in regulation because it is duplicative of statutory and regulatory requirements, and contains technical details that may be better suited to a different format. Therefore, this section is proposed for removal. States must continue to comply with their statutory and regulatory obligations under Sections 454(10) and 455(d) of the Act, as well as 45 CFR 301.11, 301.15, and 304.10. The removal of this section will not result in a change in the operation of the child support program.

§ 302.17 Inclusion of State Statutes

This section requires State IV–D agencies to include in the State plan a copy of the State statutes and regulations that provide procedures to determine paternity and establish and enforce child and spousal support obligations. We have determined 45 CFR 302.17 is not necessary because 45 CFR 301.11 already requires States to submit all information necessary for State plan approval in the format prescribed by the Office. 45 CFR 301.11 *State plan; format* requires that the State plan must be submitted to the Office “in the format and containing the information prescribed by the Office, and within time limits set in implementing instructions issued by the Office.” Since submission of State

statutes, regulations, and policies is necessary for the Office to determine whether a State plan can be approved under 45 CFR part 301, Section 302.17 is duplicative and unnecessary and is therefore proposed for removal. The removal of Section 302.17 will not result in changes to the requirements for State plan approval.

§ 302.30 Publicizing the Availability of Support Enforcement Services

This section requires the State plan to provide that the State will publicize the availability of support enforcement services. This section is a near-verbatim regulatory restatement of section 454(23) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 654(23) and does not add new requirements beyond the statute. Because restating this requirement found in statute is duplicative and not necessary, this section is proposed for removal. The removal of this section will not change the requirement from remaining in effect due to the statutory language.

§ 302.32 Collection and Disbursement of Support Payments by the IV–D Agency

Section 302.32 discusses the collection and disbursement of support payments by the IV–D agency as well as the requirement for the State plan to establish and operate a State Disbursement Unit (SDU). This section is not needed in regulation as the authorizing statute is already prescriptive regarding the establishment of an SDU as well as the collection and disbursement of support payments. As such, there is not a need to restate these requirements in regulation, therefore this section is unnecessary. ACF will consider sub-regulatory guidance on this subject to further emphasize that while this section is being proposed for removal, the removal does not reflect a change in the position or operation of the child support program. ACF seeks public comment on what, if any, additional guidance agencies may require to support State administration and efficient provision of child support enforcement and services.

§ 302.33 Services to Individuals Not Receiving Title IV–A Assistance

This section discusses the services available to individuals not receiving title IV–A assistance, and includes regulations related to the application fees, recovery of costs, and annual fees. This section is not needed in regulation as the authorizing statute is already prescriptive as to application fees, the allowability of recovering costs, and annual fees in 42 U.S.C. 654(6)(B). Furthermore, as the authorizing statute

still legally requires States to provide IV–D services and provide notice and continue services after Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) ends, in addition to the duplicative requirements stated previously, this section is unnecessary. Thus, it is proposed for removal. The removal will not result in a change in the operation of the child support program.

§ 302.34 Cooperative Arrangements

This section states that the State plan must provide that the State will enter into cooperative arrangements under 45 CFR 303.107 with the appropriate courts, law enforcement officials, such as district attorneys, attorneys general, and similar public attorneys and prosecutors, corrections officials, and Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations. This section is not needed in regulation as Section 454(7) and (33) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 654(7) and (33), is already prescriptive as to requiring that State plans include entering into cooperative arrangements. As such, this section is duplicative and unnecessary and therefore is proposed for removal. The removal of this section will not result in a change in the operation of the child support program.

§ 302.36 Provision of Services in Intergovernmental IV–D Cases

This section provides that States must include in their State plan that they will cooperate with other State and Tribal IV–D agencies, as well as foreign reciprocating countries under section 459A of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 659a, and any foreign country (or political subdivision thereof) with which a State has entered into a reciprocal arrangement for the establishment and enforcement of support obligations consistent with section 459A(d) of the Act. This section reflects Title IV–D State plan requirements of sections 454(9), (20)(A), (32)(A) and 466(f) of the Act, which respectively require interstate cooperation, cooperation with foreign reciprocating countries and through the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act of 2008, cooperation with Tribal IV–D agencies. This section also reflects the requirements of the Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act (FFCCSOA), 28 U.S.C. 1738B that requires States to recognize each other's support orders. This section is not needed in regulation as the above-referenced statutes collectively establish the requirement that States must provide the full range of services in intergovernmental cases. In addition, section 303.7 establishes specific requirements regarding intergovernmental cooperation in child

support enforcement services for States and 309.120 provides that Tribal IV–D agencies must cooperate with and extend the full range of services under their IV–D plans to States and other Tribal IV–D agencies. As such, this section is duplicative and unnecessary and therefore is proposed for removal. The removal of this section will not result in a change in the operation of the child support program.

§ 302.38 Payments to the Family

This section describes the requirement that State plans include payments being made to specific individuals. This section is not needed in regulation as the authorizing statute is already prescriptive as to requiring that State plans must “provide that any payment required to be made under section 656 or 657 of this title to a family shall be made to the resident parent, legal guardian, or caretaker relative having custody of or responsibility for the child or children.” As such, this section is unnecessary and therefore proposed for removal. ACF believes removing this section will not result in a change in the operation of the child support program. ACF seeks public comment on what, if any, impacts States may experience as a result of this change.

45 CFR Part 303 Standards for Program Operations

§ 303.0 Scope and Applicability of This Part

This section is a brief overview of Part 303 which describes the minimum organizational and staffing requirements and the standards for program operation the State IV–D agency must meet in carrying out the IV–D program. This section does not impose any additional requirements or provide any further clarification of the subsequent regulations in Part 303. Because this section is duplicative and not otherwise necessary for the implementation or enforcement of the child support program it is proposed for removal. The removal of this section will not result in changes to the child support program's operation.

§ 303.1 Definitions

This section provides that the definitions found in 45 CFR 301.1 also apply to Part 303. As explained in this proposed rule, section 301.1 states that the general definitions apply throughout this chapter unless the context otherwise indicates. Because this section is duplicative it is proposed for removal. ACF believes removing this section will not result in a change in the

operation of the child support program. ACF seeks public comment on what, if any, impacts States, children, and families may experience as a result of this change.

§ 303.32 National Medical Support Notice

This section describes the National Medical Support Notice (NMSN) requiring States to have laws to enforce the provision of health care coverage for children of noncustodial parents and, at the State option, custodial parents who are required to provide health coverage. This section is not needed in regulation as the authorizing statute (42 U.S.C. 666(a)(19)) is already prescriptive. As such, this section is duplicative and unnecessary and therefore is proposed for removal. The removal of this section will not result in a change in the operation of the child support program.

45 CFR Part 304 Federal Financial Participation

§ 304.12 Incentive Payments

This section describes the computation process for determining incentive payments for States prior to the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 (CSPIA), which created a new incentive funding system for State IV–D programs based on program performance. See Section 458 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 658. 45 CFR part 305 was added to implement and phase-in the new incentive system under section 458 (formerly 458A) of the Act, superseding section 304.12, which became obsolete on October 1, 2001. See 65 FR 82178. Section 201(b) of CSPIA established a transition period which phased in the new incentive system over a three-year period during which both the prior and new system were used to determine the amount a State would receive. In fiscal year 2002, the formula set forth under Part 305 was fully implemented and used to determine all incentive amounts going forward. Because section 304.12 is now obsolete, it is proposed for removal. The removal of this section will not result in a change in the operation of the child support program. ACF seeks public comment on what, if any, additional guidance agencies may require to support State administration and efficient provision of child support enforcement and services.

§ 304.20 Availability and Rate of Federal Financial Participation

This section describes a list of eligible instances of Federal financial participation (FFP). This section is not needed in regulation as this is not an

exhaustive list, but rather a partial composition of potential FFP opportunities. Existing sub-regulatory guidance documents expand on this list. As such, this section is proposed for removal as ACF believes the complete list of eligible uses is better suited for sub-regulatory guidance and the existence of a partial list in regulation could be a source of confusion to the public, State IV–D agencies, and stakeholders. The removal of this section will not result in a change in the operation of the child support program. ACF seeks public guidance on what, if any, additional guidance agencies may require to support State administration and efficient provision of child support enforcement and services.

45 CFR Part 305 Program Performance Measures, Standards, Financial Incentives, and Penalties

§ 305.0 Scope

This section provides a brief overview of Part 305 and the statutory basis for the incentive system requirements, penalty provisions, and Federal audit requirements as described by the Act. This section does not impose any additional requirements or provide any further clarification of the subsequent regulations in Part 305. This section is not necessary for the implementation or enforcement of the child support program and therefore is proposed for removal. The removal of section 305.0 will not result in changes to the child support program's operation.

§ 305.42 Penalty Phase-In

This section describes the penalty phase-in period for States based on data reported for fiscal year 2001. CSPIA established a new penalty system under section 458 of the Act (formerly Section 458A) beginning in fiscal year 2001. To implement the new penalty system, this regulation established the base year for data (fiscal year 2000 data) from which to determine improvements in performance during FY 2001. This section is not needed in regulation as the phase-in period for the current penalty system has long since expired. Because this section is obsolete, it is proposed for removal. The removal of this section will not result in changes to the child support program's operation.

§ 305.62 Disregard a Failure Which Is of a Technical Nature

This section describes that if a state is subject to a penalty under 45 CFR 305.61(a)(1)(ii) or (iii) as a result of a failure of a technical nature which does not adversely affect the performance of the State IV–D program, the State may

be determined, as appropriate, to have submitted adequate data or to have achieved substantial compliance with one or more of the IV–D requirements. This section is not needed in regulation as it is a restatement of 42 U.S.C. 609(a)(8)(C). As these requirements are already stated in statute, the removal of this section will not result in changes to the child support program's operation.

45 CFR Part 307 Computerized Support Enforcement Systems

§ 307.0 Scope of This Part

This section describes the sections of the Act implemented by Part 307. This section is not necessary to understand the Act or the regulations that implement it, nor does it impose any additional requirements. The removal of this section will not result in a change to the child support program's operation.

45 CFR Part 308 Annual State Self-Assessment Review and Report

§ 308.0 Scope

This section explains that Part 308 establishes standards and criteria for the State self-assessment review and report process as required by section 454(15)(A) of the Act. This section is not needed as the statutory authority for Part 308 is clearly stated as section 454(15)(A) of the Act. The removal of this section will not result in a change to the child support program's operation.

§ 308.3 Optional Program Areas of Review

This section provides optional reporting items that can be included in a State's Annual State Self-Assessment Review and Report. These items are not required by statute and not otherwise needed to measure State compliance with Federal requirements. When this section was initially published, drafters stated that the goal was for States to describe in these optional areas the successes or failures that States were seeing in the operation of their program. When the rule was initially proposed a commenter stated that this section should be deleted from the regulation as it addresses optional areas of review and has no statutory basis. See 65 FR 77742.

The response from HHS at the time was that the Secretary has the authority to regulate beyond the statute so long as it is necessary for the efficient administration of the program. Upon further evaluation, this section is not essential for the efficient administration of the program as States can provide optional information to other States and the Department with or without this

section. As such, it is not necessary that these optional program areas of review be included in the child support program regulations. The removal of this section will not result in a change in the operation of the child support program.

45 CFR Part 309 Tribal Child Support Enforcement (IV–D) Programs

Subpart A Tribal IV–D Program: General Provisions

§ 309.01 What does this part cover?

This section provides a summary of what the remainder of the Part covers as well as the statutory provision that it implements. This section is not needed in regulation as it is merely summarizing the subsequent sections, and that they are required as a result of the statute. The removal of this section from regulation will not result in a change to the child support program's operation.

Subpart C Tribal IV–D Plan Requirements

§ 309.55 What does This Subpart Cover?

This section provides a brief summary of what the remainder of the subpart covers. This section is not needed in regulation as it is merely summarizing the subsequent sections and does not impose any additional requirements or provide any further clarification of the subsequent sections. The removal of this section will not result in a change to the child support program's operation.

Subpart E Accountability and Monitoring

§ 309.165 What recourse does a Tribe or Tribal organization have to dispute a determination to disallow Tribal IV–D program expenditures?

This section states that Tribes will follow the grant appeals procedures outlined in 45 CFR part 16 in the event of a dispute arising from a decision to disallow Tribal IV–D program expenditures. This section is not necessary because 45 CFR part 16, Appendix A specifies that the Departmental Grant Appeals Board reviews disallowances under Title IV of the Social Security Act. Thus, the removal of this section will not change Tribes' ability to appeal a decision to disallow a Tribal IV–D program expenditure or the procedures to do so. The removal of this section will not result in the change of any operation of the tribal child support program.

45 CFR Part 310 Computerized Tribal IV-D Systems and Office Automation

Subpart A General Provisions

§ 310.0 What does this part cover?

This section serves as a table of contents for the information contained in Part 310. Because this section merely summarizes the subsequent sections, the removal of this section will not result in a change to the child support program's operation.

V. Regulatory Process Matters

Paperwork Reduction Act

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, as amended) (PRA), all Departments are required to submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval any reporting or recordkeeping requirements inherent in a proposed or final rule. This NPRM does not contain any information collection requirements requiring OMB approval under the PRA and, therefore, will not create any new paperwork burdens or modify existing burdens subject to OMB review.

Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132 requires federal agencies to consult with State and local government officials if they develop regulatory policies with federalism implications. Federalism is rooted in the belief that issues that are not national in scope or significance are most appropriately addressed by the level of government close to the people. This proposed rule would not have substantial direct impact on the States, on the relationship between the federal government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. This NPRM would not pre-empt State law. The changes proposed in the NPRM are removing unnecessary and obsolete regulations from the Child Support Enforcement rules. Therefore, in accordance with Section 6 of Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this action does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

Assessment of Federal Regulations and Policies on Families

Assessment of Federal Regulations and Policies on Families Section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act of 1999 (Pub. L. 105–277) requires federal agencies to determine whether a policy or regulation may negatively affect family well-being. If the agency determines a policy or regulation negatively affects

family well-being, then the agency must prepare an impact assessment addressing seven criteria specified in the law. HHS believes it is not necessary to prepare a family policymaking assessment because the actions proposed in this NPRM will not have any impact on the autonomy or integrity of the family as an institution.

VI. Regulatory Impact Analysis

We have examined the impacts of the proposed rule under Executive Order 12866, Executive Order 13563, Executive Order 14192, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), and the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4).

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct us to assess all benefits and costs of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 14192 requires that any new incremental costs associated with significant new regulations “shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least ten prior regulations.” The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has determined that this proposed rule is a significant action under Executive Order 12866 Section 3(f).

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) requires agencies to consider the impact of their regulatory proposals on small entities. Because this is simply repealing obsolete and unnecessary language, we propose to certify that the proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) generally requires that each agency conduct a cost-benefit analysis; identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives; and select the least costly, most cost effective, or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule before promulgating any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of more than \$100 million (adjusted for inflation) in at least one year by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector. Each agency issuing a rule with relevant effects over that threshold must also seek input from State, local, and tribal governments. The current threshold after adjustment for inflation is \$193 million, using the most current (2025) Implicit Price Deflator for the Gross Domestic Product. This proposed rule would not result in an

expenditure in any year that meets or exceeds this amount.

VII. Tribal Consultation Statement

Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*, requires agencies to consult with Indian Tribes when regulations 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.” Similarly, ACF’s Tribal Consultation Policy says that consultation is triggered for any legislative proposal, new rule adoption, or other policy change that significantly affects Tribes, meaning there exists a reasonable presumption that it has or may have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, on the amount or duration of ACF program funding, on the delivery of ACF programs or services to one or more Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes. However, as this is a deregulatory action, per OMB M–25–36, *Streamlining the Review of Deregulatory Actions*, this action presumptively does not trigger the consultation requirements of Executive Order 13175. ACF is nevertheless committed to consulting with Indian Tribes and Tribal leadership on this action to the extent practicable and permitted by law.

List of Subjects

45 CFR Part 301

Child support, Grant programs—social programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

45 CFR Part 302

Child support, Grant programs—social programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Unemployment compensation.

45 CFR Part 303

Child support, Grant programs—social programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

45 CFR Part 304

Child support, Grant programs—social programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

45 CFR Part 305

Accounting, Child support, Grant programs—social programs, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Statistics.

45 CFR Part 307

Child support, Computer technology, Grant programs—social programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

45 CFR Part 308

Accounting, Child support, Grant programs—social programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

45 CFR Part 309

Child support, Grant programs—social programs, Indians—tribal government, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

45 CFR Part 310

Child support, Grant programs—social programs, Indians.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, ACF proposes to amend 45 CFR chapter III as follows:

PART 301—STATE PLAN APPROVAL AND GRANT PROCEDURES

- 1. The authority citation for part 301 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 651 through 658, 659a, 660, 664, 666, 667, 1301, and 1302.

- 2. § 301.0, titled “Scope and applicability of this part,” is removed and reserved.
- 3. § 301.10, titled “State plan,” is removed and reserved.

PART 302—STATE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

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

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 651 through 658, 659a, 660, 664, 666, 667, 1302, 1369a(a)(25), 1396b(d)(2), 1396b(o), 1396b(p), and 1396(k).

- 2. § 302.0, titled “Scope of this part,” is removed and reserved.
- 3. § 302.1, titled “Definitions,” is removed and reserved.
- 4. § 302.11, titled “State financial participation,” is removed and reserved.
- 5. § 302.14, titled “Fiscal policies and accountability,” is removed and reserved.
- 6. § 302.15, titled “Reports and maintenance of records,” is removed and reserved.
- 7. § 302.17, titled “Inclusion of State statutes,” is removed and reserved.

- 8. § 302.30, titled “Publicizing the availability of support enforcement services,” is removed and reserved.

- 9. § 302.32, titled “Collection and disbursement of support payments by the IV–D agency,” is removed and reserved.

- 10. § 302.33, titled “Services to individuals not receiving title IV–A assistance,” is removed and reserved.

- 11. § 302.34, titled “Cooperative arrangements,” is removed and reserved.

- 12. § 302.36, titled “Provision of services in intergovernmental IV–D cases,” is removed and reserved.

- 13. § 302.38, titled “Payments to the family,” is removed and reserved.

PART 303—STANDARDS FOR PROGRAM OPERATIONS

- 1. The authority citation for part 303 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 651 through 658, 659a, 660, 663, 664, 666, 667, 1302, 1369a(a)(25), 1369b(d)(2), 1369b(o), 1369b(p), 1369(k), and 25 U.S.C. 1603(12) and 1621e.

- 2. § 303.0, titled “Scope and applicability of this part,” is removed and reserved.
- 3. § 303.1, titled “Definitions,” is removed and reserved.
- 4. § 303.32, titled “National Medical Support Notice,” is removed and reserved.

PART 304—FEDERAL FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION

- 1. The authority citation for part 304 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 651 through 655, 657, 1302, 1369a(a)(25), 1369b(d)(2), 1369b(o), 1369b(p), 1369(k).

- 2. § 304.12, titled “Incentive payments,” is removed and reserved.
- 3. § 304.20, titled “Availability and rate of Federal financial participation,” is removed and reserved.

PART 305—PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES, STANDARDS, FINANCIAL INCENTIVES, AND PENALTIES

- 1. The authority citation for part 305 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 609(a)(8), 652(a)(4), and (g), 658a, and 1302.

- 2. § 305.0, titled “Scope,” is removed and reserved.

- 3. § 305.42, titled “Penalty phase-in,” is removed and reserved.

- 4. § 305.62, titled “Disregard of a failure which is of a technical nature,” is removed and reserved.

PART 307—COMPUTERIZED SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

- 1. The authority citation for part 307 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 652 through 658, 664, 666 through 669A, and 1302.

- 2. § 307.0, titled “Scope of this part,” is removed and reserved.

PART 308—ANNUAL STATE SELF-ASSESSMENT REVIEW AND REPORT

- 1. The authority citation for part 308 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 654(15)(A) and 1302.

- 2. § 308.0, titled “Scope,” is removed and reserved.
- 3. § 308.3, titled “Optional program areas of review,” is removed and reserved.

PART 309—TRIBAL CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT (IV–D) PROGRAM

- 1. The authority citation for part 309 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 655(f) and 1302.

- 2. § 309.01, titled “What does this part cover?” is removed and reserved.
- 3. § 309.55, titled “What does this subpart cover?” is removed and reserved.
- 4. § 309.165, titled “What recourse does a Tribe or Tribal organization have to dispute a determination to disallow Tribal IV–D program expenditures?” is removed and reserved.

PART 310—COMPUTERIZED TRIBAL IV–D SYSTEMS AND OFFICE AUTOMATION

- 1. The authority citation for part 310 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 655(f) and 1302.

- 2. § 310.0, titled “What does this part cover?” is removed and reserved.

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2026–12295 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–41–P

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2025–0706]

Notice of Request for Revision to and Extension of Approval of an Information Collection; African Swine Fever; Importation of Live Dogs for Resale From Regions Where ASF Exists or Is Reasonably Believed To Exist

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Revision to and extension of approval of an information collection; comment request.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's intention to request a revision to and an extension of approval of an information collection associated with the import of live dogs for resale from regions where African swine fever exists or is reasonably believed to exist.

DATES: We will consider all comments that we receive on or before August 17, 2026.

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

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** Go to www.regulations.gov. Enter APHIS–2025–0706 in the Search field. Select the Documents tab, then select the Comment button in the list of documents.
- **Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:** Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS–2025–0706, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, 5601 Sunnyside Ave., #AP760, Beltsville, MD 20705.

Supporting documents and any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at www.regulations.gov or in our reading room in Room 1620 of

the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 799–7039 before coming.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information on the activities within this information collection request, contact Dr. Mary Kate Anderson, Senior Staff Veterinary Medical Officer, Live Animal Imports and Exports, Strategy and Policy, VS, APHIS, 5601 Sunnyside Ave., Beltsville, MD, 20705; (301) 851–3300; LAIE@usda.gov. For more information on the information collection reporting process, contact Ms. Sheniqua Harris, APHIS' Paperwork Reduction Act Coordinator, at (301) 851–2528; APHIS.PRA@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: African Swine Fever; Importation of Live Dogs for Resale from Regions Where ASF Exists or is Reasonably Believed to Exist.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0478.

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

Abstract: Under the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.*), the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is authorized to protect the health of the livestock, poultry, and aquaculture populations in the United States by preventing the introduction and interstate spread of serious diseases and pests of livestock, poultry, and aquaculture, and for eradicating such diseases and pests from the United States, when feasible. Within the USDA, this authority and mission is delegated to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

Within APHIS, part of the mission of Veterinary Services is preventing foreign animal disease outbreaks in the United States, and monitoring, controlling, and eliminating a disease outbreak should one occur. In the past several years, there have been significant worldwide outbreaks of African swine fever (ASF). ASF is a highly contagious and deadly viral disease affecting both domestic and feral (wild) pigs. The disease has not been detected in the United States; however, APHIS is committed to working with State and industry partners to keep the virus out of the country.

An onset of ASF in the United States has the potential to decimate the U.S. swine industry, a \$22.5 billion a year sector of the economy. Much of the industry imports to foreign countries, so an impact to it would significantly damage U.S. trade. The disease can be spread among not only swine but also animals that have contact with them (such as dogs) and by items that swine and dogs encounter such as bedding and packaging materials.

The United States has continued to see many dogs (including rescue dogs) imported from regions where ASF has occurred. The number of import permits APHIS has issued has averaged around 3,500 annually. From August 28, 2022, through August 28, 2025, APHIS issued 5,773 permits for commercial dogs originating from ASF-affected countries, accounting for 11,467 dogs entering the United States from these countries. Many of these dogs have contact with affected and potentially affected swine in their home countries.

APHIS has determined that dogs imported from ASF-affected countries for resale purposes, along with their bedding, represent a possible pathway for the introduction of disease. To block this pathway, APHIS issued a Federal Order imposing several restrictions on the importation of dogs for resale from regions where ASF exists or is reasonably believed to exist. Importers need to verify that they have met these restrictions by completing and submitting a Dog Import Record which will record information regarding the dogs' characteristics, ID, origin, and entry into the United States, the disposition of their bedding and packing material, and confirmation of bathing.

We are asking the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve our use of these information collection activities for 3 years. APHIS has amended this information collection due to a decrease in the number of Respondents reporting; however, the number of Responses and Total Burden Hours reported for the collection has increased.

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

- (1) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the

Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through use, as appropriate, of automated, electronic, mechanical, and other collection technologies; *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

Estimate of burden: The public burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.5 hours per response.

Respondents: Importers and animal breeders.

Estimated annual number of respondents: 72.

Estimated annual number of responses per respondent: 27.

Estimated annual number of responses: 1,924.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents: 962 hours. (Due to averaging, the total annual burden hours may not equal the product of the annual number of responses multiplied by the reporting burden per response.)

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

Done in Washington, DC, this 1st day of June 2026.

Kelly Moore,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2026-12243 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS-2026-0628]

Notice of Intent To Prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement; Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Suppression Program

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare a programmatic environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture, plans to prepare a programmatic environmental

impact statement (PEIS) to analyze the effects of a program to suppress populations of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets from rangeland in seventeen states of the western United States (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming). This notice of intent (NOI) identifies potential issues and reasonable action alternatives that will be evaluated in the PEIS. This NOI invites public comments that further define the scope of the alternatives, potential impacts on the human environment, consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act, and issues for APHIS to consider, relevant information, studies, or analyses with respect to APHIS' proposed action. The proposed PEIS would replace the previous PEIS published in 2019. APHIS expects to publish the final PEIS by August 2027.

DATES: APHIS seeks public comment on issues raised in this NOI. Written comments will be accepted for 30 days, through midnight on July 20, 2026.

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

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** Go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Enter APHIS-2026-0628 in the Search field. Select the Documents tab, then select the Comment button in the list of documents.

- **Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:** Send a single copy of your comment to this address: Docket No. APHIS-2026-0628, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, 5601 Sunnyside Avenue, #AP760, Beltsville, MD 20705. Please state that your comment refers to Docket No. APHIS-2026-0628.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions related to the NOI, contact Mr. William D. Wesela, APHIS National Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Policy Manager, William.d.Wesela@usda.gov, (202) 309-5952.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

Rangelands in the western United States are vast, diverse ecosystems that include grasslands, shrublands, deserts, and open forests that cover a significant portion of the landscape. Rangeland provides essential habitat for wildlife, forage for livestock, and vital ecosystem services such as maintaining water and air quality. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) defines rangeland as "lands on which the native

vegetation (climax or natural potential plant community) is predominantly grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing use."¹ The major differences between rangeland and pastureland are the kind of vegetation and the level of management that each area receives. Rangelands tend to support natural vegetation and introduced plant species without intensive agronomy practices such as cover cropping, irrigation, and tillage. Rangelands are managed by animal grazing, while pastures have forage that is adapted for livestock and managed by seeding and mowing.

Grasshoppers and Mormon crickets are natural components of rangeland ecosystems, serving as food for wildlife and playing an important role in nutrient cycling (*i.e.*, the process by which essential nutrients are exchanged and recycled between living organisms and the non-living environment). Grasshoppers and Mormon crickets are closely related insects, both belonging to the insect order Orthoptera. Grasshoppers (Family Acrididae) are relatively large insects with distinct appearances and occur throughout the North American continent and around the world. Out of approximately 400 western grasshopper species, only ten to fifteen cause recurrent economic damage to rangeland, grasses, and surrounding crops. Mormon crickets (*Anabrus simplex*, Family Tettigoniidae) are a large insect native to western North America found in rangelands dominated by sagebrush and forbs. Grasshoppers and Mormon crickets feed on and damage grasses and other vegetation, including some crops.

Grasshoppers and Mormon crickets (hereinafter referred to collectively as "grasshoppers") have the potential to occur at high population levels (hereinafter referred to as "outbreaks"). When outbreaks occur, they can reduce the value of rangeland forage, especially during droughts. A rapid and effective response is required when a grasshopper or Mormon cricket outbreak develops and threatens rangeland forage.

Section 417(a) of the Plant Protection Act of 2000, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "Act"), states that APHIS "shall carry out a program to control grasshoppers on all Federal lands to protect rangeland."² Upon request from

¹ Available at <https://www.epa.gov/agriculture/agricultural-pasture-rangeland-and-grazing> (Last accessed on March 18, 2026).

² U.S.C. 7717(a)—Control of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets. <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:U.S.C.-prelim-title7-section7717&num=0&edition=prelim>.

the land manager, APHIS “shall immediately treat Federal, State, or private lands that are infested with grasshoppers or Mormon crickets at levels of economic infestation, unless the Secretary determines that delaying treatment will not cause greater economic damage to adjacent owners of rangeland.”³ The Act further specifies that APHIS “shall work in conjunction with other Federal, State, and private prevention, control, or suppression efforts to protect rangeland.”⁴ APHIS does not engage in grasshopper suppression efforts unless assistance is specifically requested by an affected landowner or land manager.

APHIS employs Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in the control of grasshopper outbreaks. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and APHIS have explicitly adopted the statutory definition of IPM from the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA),⁵ which defines IPM as “a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks.” The FQPA does not define what encompasses “biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools.” However, APHIS summarizes the respective concepts as follows:

- **Biological Control:** The use of biological control agents to reduce pest populations. This includes the action of parasites, predators, or pathogens (disease-causing organisms) in maintaining another organism’s population density at a lower average than would occur in their absence.⁶ Examples include the introduction of birds, predatory insects, parasitic flies, or biological pathogens such as *Nosema locustae* in grasshopper infested areas.

- **Cultural Control:** Involves land and habitat management practices that reduce pest survival, reproduction, or spread. These methods involve the practice of moving livestock from field to field in a way that allows the grass or other plants they eat to recover and grow. During the late nineteenth century, several cultural control methods were developed to help remove grasshoppers from agricultural lands. Examples of such methods include grazing management, conservation of game birds, crop rotation, irrigation, vegetation control, removing favorable breeding sites, and maintaining healthy

plant cover to reduce bare ground. These strategies appear to offer great potential for reducing the effects of periodic grasshopper outbreaks on cultivated cropland. APHIS does not have the authority to dictate land management practices or other cultural controls on Federal, State, Tribal, or private lands. APHIS believes land management agencies and property owners are the best stewards of their resources to prevent destruction of rangeland vegetation by grasshopper outbreaks. Therefore, land management agencies and property owners are best equipped to implement cultural control methods.

- **Physical Control (Mechanical Control):** Involves mechanical or physical methods to directly block, remove, or kill pests. These methods do not rely on pesticides or biological agents. Examples of physical control for Mormon crickets are the use of barriers or fences to redirect their movement, trapping, fire, mechanical removal, or altering terrain to limit migration routes.⁷ Prior to the availability of chemical insecticides, farmers used rangeland fires to destroy grasshopper nymphs. Grasshopper nymphs also were sometimes collected in nets and tar-filled pans dragged behind tractors or horses. Reportedly, rearing turkeys and other wildfowl on cropland reduced grasshopper impacts. Plowing and harrowing soil to destroy grasshopper eggs, particularly where eggs were laid, was also used on cropland.⁹ APHIS does not have the authority to conduct prescribed burns, raise and manage flocks of wild fowl, or till wide swaths of rangeland to prevent grasshopper outbreaks. Although APHIS uses handheld sweep nets to survey grasshopper species, widespread use of nets to control grasshopper populations would not be economically feasible due to the vast areas of rangeland that would need to be covered, making it extremely labor-intensive and time-consuming. Such methods, to the extent that they

may be effective, are best implemented by land management agencies and property owners.

- **Chemical Control:** The use of USEPA-registered insecticide treatments to rapidly suppress grasshopper populations to a level below that which constitutes an economic infestation. This method is typically used when pest numbers exceed economic or ecological thresholds and other controls are unavailable or insufficient. Examples of chemical controls available to the program include ultra-low volume and bait insecticide formulations applied by all-terrain vehicles and aircraft.

The USDA’s Office of Pest Management Policy leads the Federal Integrated Pest Management Coordinating Committee (FIPMCC) to facilitate information exchange among Federal and non-Federal researchers, educators, innovators and IPM practitioners. In 2018, the FIPMCC published a National IPM Road Map “to increase adoption, implementation and efficiency of effective, economical and safe pest management practices, and to develop new practices where needed.”¹¹ The National IPM Roadmap further states that IPM “uses knowledge of pest and host biology, as well as biological and environmental monitoring, to respond to pest problems with management tactics and technologies.”¹² Building on the priorities outlined in the 2018 Roadmap, the public IPM Enterprise later developed the National IPM Strategic Plan for 2025–2029, which translates the Roadmap’s broad goals into more specific strategic objectives, actions and performance measures to guide IPM research, education, and implementation efforts in the coming years.¹³

The APHIS grasshopper program implements IPM strategy guided by the principles of the USEPA. The USEPA describes IPM as “an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices.”¹⁴ The USEPA further describes IPM as “a series of pest management evaluations, decisions and

⁷ Frank T. Cowan (1935). Mormon Cricket Control. Montana Extension Service. <https://arc.lib.montana.edu/msu-extension/objects/ext1-000194.pdf>

⁸ Johnson, W. and Macknet, D. (2006). Identification and Management of Mormon Crickets, University of Nevada Cooperative Extension. Online: Published: 2006. Accessed March 3, 2026. <https://extension.unr.edu/publication.aspx?PubID=2346#:~:text=Physical/Mechanical%20While%20it%20is,of%20it%20in%20the%20trash.>

⁹ Skinner, K.M. (2000). The past, present, and future of rangeland grasshopper management. Rangelands, 22(2), 24–28. <http://hdl.handle.net/10150/639212>.

¹⁰ Capinera, J.L. (2001) Handbook of Vegetable Pests. Academic Press, New York. ISBN 978–0–12–8144886.

³ 7 U.S.C. 7717(c)(1).

⁴ 7 U.S.C. 7717(c)(2).

⁵ 7 U.S.C. 136r–1.

⁶ DeBach, P. (1964). Biological Control of Insect Pests and Weeds. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York.

¹¹ The National Road map for Integrated Pest Management Revised September 21, 2018 available at <https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/IPM-Road-Map-FINAL.pdf>.

¹² Id.

¹³ National Integrated Pest Management Strategic plan for the public IPM Enterprise, 2025–2029 available at <https://bugwoodcloud.org/CMS/mura/ripmc/assets/File/National%20IPM%20Strategic%20Plan%202025-29.pdf>.

¹⁴ Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Principles, available at <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/integrated-pest-management-ipm-principles>.

controls.”¹⁵ Key IPM techniques explicitly recognized by the USEPA, such as surveys, monitoring, population mapping, and treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive habitats, are essential parts of the APHIS program.¹⁶

IPM first sets an action threshold, a level of infestation at which pest populations or environmental conditions indicate pests will become an economic threat to agricultural producers. For APHIS, this threshold specifically uses the phrase “levels of economic infestation,” a phrase directly from the Plant Protection Act.¹⁷ While the Act itself does not define this phrase, APHIS recognizes that “levels of economic infestation” has been interpreted differently in past documents. For purposes of this PEIS, the phrase “levels of economic infestation” is the threshold at which grasshopper or Mormon cricket populations pose a demonstrable risk of significant economic harm to agricultural resources, rangelands, or other managed lands, based on monitoring data and professional judgment. The ratio of eight adult grasshoppers per square yard has been used as the minimum population at which suppression activities will be considered. This figure was derived by Parker (1939)¹⁸ as the level of infestation at which grasshoppers generally begin to compete with livestock for available forage.

However, recognizing the significant advancements in pest management science and the dynamic nature of rangeland ecosystems since 1939, modern grasshopper and Mormon cricket management, including APHIS’ approach, employs a more nuanced and contemporary assessment rather than relying solely on this historical estimate. Current practices focus on dynamic economic thresholds and consider a broader range of factors. Specifically, APHIS uses nymphal grasshopper counts collected during the spring to determine if suppression of a grasshopper population is warranted. Furthermore, other site-specific factors, such as grasshopper and plant species composition, the life-cycle stages of the grasshoppers present, and condition of the range, also affect whether economic injury could be caused by an outbreak. This comprehensive approach ensures decisions are based on current

ecological conditions and economic realities.

Normally, suppression activities are not conducted unless the populations are two to three times greater than eight per square yard. However, APHIS is authorized by Congress to take preventive measures at lower levels of infestation to avoid such critical outbreaks. This threshold is not a fixed numeric value but a risk-based management concept that considers site-specific factors such as land use, vegetation, climatic conditions, historical outbreaks patterns, and the potential severity of damage.

When biological, cultural, and physical controls in an IPM-based rangeland management strategy do not prevent development of destructive grasshopper populations, APHIS uses chemical methods in a manner that is economically feasible and minimizes risks to human health, non-target organisms, and the environment. IPM programs monitor pests and seek to identify them accurately; this is done to assist decisionmakers in evaluating the control options available in light of the aforementioned action thresholds. For example, when an agricultural crop is at risk because of a grasshopper outbreak, under IPM, cultural methods, such as rotating between different crops, selecting pest-resistant varieties of crops, and planting pest-free rootstock, may be tried first by land management agencies and property owners. However, once monitoring, identification, and action thresholds indicate that pest control is required, and it has further been determined that the preventive methods already employed by land management agencies and property owners, such as cultural control, are no longer effective or available, IPM programs then evaluate available chemical control methods for effectiveness and risk. For purposes of this PEIS, APHIS will define the program’s IPM strategy as the selection, integration, and implementation of pest control tactics in a systems approach based on anticipated economic, environmental, and sociological consequences.

This PEIS focuses on actions taken in response to existing grasshopper outbreaks. It addresses measures used to control an outbreak and prevent it from becoming worse after it has already occurred. It does not include actions intended to prevent outbreaks from occurring in the first place. Preventive measures are already used by land management agencies and property owners as part of normal land management practices and are thus considered part of the environmental

baseline for this PEIS. The implementation of such preventive efforts is not a prerequisite for APHIS to provide assistance. This analysis applies when a grasshopper outbreak occurs and assistance from APHIS is requested.

In the PEIS, APHIS will articulate which IPM tools it employs, plans to use, or may recommend land management agencies and property owners use. The PEIS will further examine the environmental effects of several proposed alternatives, described in detail below, involving varying ways in which APHIS may address grasshopper outbreaks. The PEIS will be used for program planning and decision-making and to inform the public about the environmental effects of APHIS’ activities to address grasshopper outbreaks. APHIS will not implement site-specific actions as a direct result of the decision that will follow the final PEIS. Instead, APHIS will use the PEIS to provide analysis upon which site-specific environmental documents can rely if new grasshopper infestations are discovered in the affected states.

APHIS is requesting public comments to assist in identifying potential alternatives to address grasshopper outbreaks and environmental issues that should be examined in the PEIS. We are also requesting public comments on relevant information, studies, or analysis with respect to APHIS’ proposed action.

APHIS will prepare the PEIS in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended¹⁹ and USDA’s NEPA implementing regulations.²⁰ Additional information regarding this proposal, including updates on the PEIS and Record of Decision, will be available at <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-pests-diseases/ghmc>.

In 2019, APHIS published a PEIS to assess the potential environmental effects of APHIS’ Rangeland Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Suppression Program. This PEIS will replace the 2019 PEIS.

Proposed Action and Alternatives the PEIS Will Consider

APHIS developed four proposed program alternatives, two of which do not include use of chemical control (*i.e.*, insecticides). All four proposed alternatives employ the following IPM principles: surveying grasshopper populations to determine if the level of infestation has reached an action

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *See id.*

¹⁷ 7 U.S.C. 7717(c)(1).

¹⁸ Parker, J.R. (1939). Grasshoppers and their control. U.S. Department of Agriculture Farmers’ Bulletin, (1829).

¹⁹ 42 U.S.C. 4321–4370m–11.

²⁰ 7 CFR part 1b, as revised in the final rule published on April 3, 2026 (91 FR 17062).

threshold indicating the grasshoppers could cause economic or ecological harm, monitoring, and technical assistance wherein APHIS recommends or provides education on how landowners and land managers can implement cultural control and physical control methods. In evaluating the four proposed alternatives, as part of the environmental baseline, land management agencies and property owners are expected to have administered their rangeland resources to reduce the effects of grasshopper herbivory and are coming to APHIS for assistance because preventive methods were deemed no longer effective or available. This approach maintains the appropriate scope of responding to active outbreaks. The four proposed alternatives are discussed in detail below.

Alternative 1—No Action Alternative. This alternative is the current program as described in the preferred alternative of the 2019 EIS and Record of Decision (Alternative 3—Insecticide Applications at Conventional Rates or Reduced Agent Area Treatments (RAATs) with Adaptive Management Strategy). Under this alternative, based on the results of surveys, monitoring, and habitat assessments, APHIS would continue to address grasshopper outbreaks by using USEPA-registered chemical insecticides, namely, carbaryl, diflubenzuron, chlorantraniliprole, and malathion, at both conventional rates per label instructions and RAATs, applying one of the aforementioned insecticides once per treatment season within a treatment area as needed.

APHIS conducts surveys for grasshoppers to make critical management decisions in accordance with the IPM strategy used under the suppression program. Both nymphal and adult populations of grasshoppers may be surveyed on an annual basis in States where grasshopper outbreaks are common. In States where outbreaks are uncommon, surveys may be required when outbreaks occur. APHIS may conduct surveys on private as well as public rangelands.

When surveys and cooperator observations suggest a grasshopper outbreak is likely to cause economic and ecological harm, APHIS identifies, assesses, and delineates sensitive habitats within the proposed control area. During treatments, APHIS monitors applicators with visual observation and global positioning satellite (GPS)-enabled software to ensure no-spray buffers protect sensitive habitats. Environmental monitoring of chemical residues near and within treatment areas has been conducted

under the suppression program for decades. APHIS also conducts post-treatment grasshopper surveys to assess the effectiveness of the control methods.

APHIS also uses population mapping to predict future outbreaks and determine the need for suppression treatments. This involves collecting and analyzing survey data, historical outbreak patterns, and environmental factors using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to identify areas at high risk for future outbreaks and to guide targeted suppression efforts.

As previously stated, under this proposed alternative, APHIS may apply one of four insecticides—carbaryl, diflubenzuron, chlorantraniliprole, or malathion—to treat grasshopper outbreaks. Carbaryl inhibits the enzyme acetylcholinesterase (AChE), an enzyme that normally breaks down the neurotransmitter acetylcholine, at synaptic junctions in the insect nervous system. Inhibition of AChE results in the accumulation of acetylcholine in the nerve synapses, which leads to continual firing of nerve pulses, causing insect paralysis. Insect paralysis disrupts essential functions such as movement and respiration and leads to death.

Diflubenzuron is an insect growth regulator that kills grasshoppers by disrupting normal insect growth rather than nerve function. Diflubenzuron works by inhibiting the formation of chitin, a molecule necessary to the formation of an insect's exoskeleton. During molting, insects that are exposed to diflubenzuron cannot properly form a new exoskeleton, leading to failed molting, dehydration, physical deformities, and death. Diflubenzuron primarily affects immature stages and does not cause immediate mortality.

Chlorantraniliprole kills insects by disrupting normal muscle function. It affects the nervous system by activating ryanodine receptors in insect muscle cells, causing uncontrolled release of calcium. The uncontrolled release of calcium leads to sustained muscle contraction, paralysis, and an inability to move or feed. Death occurs as essential muscles, including those involved in respiration, can no longer function.

Malathion is an organophosphate insecticide that kills grasshoppers by disrupting their nervous system. It enters the insect through contact or ingestion and interferes with the normal breakdown of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine, which is essential for nerve signal transmission. Acetylcholine builds up at nerve junctions, leading to continuous nerve stimulation, loss of muscle control,

paralysis, and death. Grasshoppers typically die shortly after exposure due to failure of normal nerve and muscle function.

In conjunction with determining which insecticide is appropriate to use in a given situation, APHIS will also determine whether the insecticide should be applied at conventional rates or RAATs. Conventional rates refer to the maximum rate as specified on the insecticide label for the individual insecticide. Under the RAATs method, parallel swaths of insecticide-treated rangeland are alternated with untreated swaths. In addition, the rate of insecticide sprayed from the application vehicle is reduced to half the conventional treatment rate. RAAT applications directly suppress the grasshopper population within spray-treated swaths while conserving grasshopper predators and parasites in untreated swaths. The RAATs method reduces exposure of non-target species to insecticides when compared with full-coverage treatments at conventional treatment rates. The suppression rather than elimination of grasshopper populations using the RAATs methodology is in accordance with IPM principles of only applying enough insecticide to reduce pest populations below the economic injury level for that agricultural resource. Because the RAATs application method typically alternates treated and untreated swaths, and the insecticide is sprayed at lower rates, the volume of insecticide applied per protected acre of rangeland is less than half of full coverage at conventional label rate insecticide applications.

The approach of utilizing either conventional rates or RAATs allows APHIS to make site-specific suppression applications using a range of application rates to ensure adequate grasshopper suppression.

Under this alternative, APHIS would employ IPM principles such as surveys, monitoring, and population mapping to determine where and when grasshopper population outbreaks are occurring and what insecticide treatments will be most effective and economical to reduce harm to rangeland resources. APHIS would also continue employing avoidance of treatment in areas with documented occurrences of rare grasshopper species, key pollinator habitat, and other sensitive ecological areas. Additionally, APHIS would provide technical assistance to land management agencies and property owners upon request, consistent with IPM strategies. This assistance would include suggesting and providing education on chemical insecticide application methods and

rates as well as non-chemical grasshopper population suppression techniques such as grazing management, rangeland and species monitoring, habitat manipulation, mechanical controls, and treatment avoidance strategies.

The current program also includes adaptive management, which is the addition of other treatments, including biopesticides, that become available for managing grasshoppers. Before APHIS would add other treatment(s) that may become available in the future for managing grasshoppers to currently approved treatments, the treatment must be registered by USEPA for use on grasshoppers and APHIS must make a finding that the treatment poses no greater risks to human health and non-target species than the risks associated with currently approved treatments. In other words, if the potential environmental impacts of the proposed new treatment are similar to or less than those posed by current treatments used under the suppression program, APHIS would add them to its toolbox of available grasshopper suppression methods. For each treatment, APHIS would also provide the environmental analysis in a site-specific NEPA document, as appropriate.

The analysis required to make such a finding is extensive and includes, as appropriate, preparation of a human health and ecological risk assessment (HHERA). We also compare the human health and ecological risks of a new treatment with those of current authorized treatments, publish in the **Federal Register** the preliminary findings with a 30-day public comment period, and issue a final determination also published in the **Federal Register**. This process reflects APHIS' established procedures for evaluating new treatments as described in the 2019 EIS. Any proposed new treatment that poses different and significant environmental impacts than those currently used in the program would require supplementation of the PEIS if APHIS wanted to add it to its toolbox of methods.

Alternative 2—Surveys, Monitoring, Population Mapping, and Technical Assistance Only Alternative. Under this alternative, APHIS would not fund or participate in any insecticide treatments to suppress grasshopper outbreaks. APHIS' activities would be limited to surveying, monitoring, and population mapping of grasshopper populations to identify if the level of infestation has reached an action threshold indicating the grasshoppers could cause economic or ecological harm and providing technical assistance. APHIS would carry out these activities as described under

Alternative 1. Any grasshopper suppression treatments would be implemented by the applicable land management agencies, private groups, or individual landowners.

Alternative 3—Surveys, Monitoring, Population Mapping, Technical Assistance, and Biopesticides with Adaptive Management Alternative. This alternative would include all aspects of Alternative 2, but with the addition of APHIS application of biopesticide treatments to address grasshopper outbreaks if and when they become available. This alternative would also include treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive habitats as described under Alternative 1. Biopesticides are naturally occurring substances or microorganisms (e.g., bacteria, fungi, viruses) that control pests through non-toxic mechanisms like infection or growth disruption. The biopesticides APHIS has studied include fungal (i.e., *Beauveria bassiana*, *Metarhizium robertsii* and *Nosema locustae*) and bacterial (i.e., two species of *Pseudomonas* bacteria: *P. syringae* and *P. fluorescens*) pathogens for control of rangeland grasshoppers. However, to date, APHIS' experimental studies using the aforementioned biopesticides have not shown them to be economical or effective in suppressing rangeland grasshopper outbreaks in the United States.

Biopesticides are of interest because they infect the target insect pest but are not harmful to humans or livestock. However, some biopesticides may pose risks to certain non-target invertebrates. APHIS cooperators researched a domestic alternative to the nonindigenous *Metarhizium acridum*, used around the world for management of grasshopper (usually locust) populations, particularly in Australia and sub-Saharan Africa, but also in Mexico and Brazil. Given the widespread and common nature of *Metarhizium* in the western United States, potential environmental impacts are expected to be minimal if it was approved for use in the United States. Although entomopathogenic fungi can reduce grasshopper populations, a substantial portion of the treated population are able to resist the infection through thermoregulation. While the experimental results thus far show low efficacy in field trials, using biopesticide-laced insect bait formulations remains a promising area of research.

While additional research, including field testing in the United States, and subsequent approvals would be necessary for any biopesticide to be used to treat grasshoppers in the United

States, APHIS has chosen to analyze this alternative in case biopesticides become available for APHIS to consider adopting under its adaptive management strategy as described in Alternative 1. While some are USEPA-registered for grasshoppers, APHIS' widespread program adoption requires further specific field testing, efficacy validation across varied target pests (e.g., grasshopper species, Mormon crickets) and environments, and comprehensive risk assessment. This ensures they meet program objectives and pose no greater risks than current treatments. APHIS is actively exploring their integration, including considering or conducting field trials.

Alternative 4—Combination of Alternatives 1 and 3 With Modifications—(Preferred Alternative). This alternative is a combination of Alternatives 1 and 3, but with some modifications. Like Alternatives 1 and 3, under this alternative APHIS would employ the IPM principles of surveying grasshopper populations, monitoring, population mapping, treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive habitats, and technical assistance. Additionally, like Alternative 1, APHIS would continue to address grasshopper outbreaks by using the USEPA-registered chemical insecticides carbaryl, diflubenzuron, and chlorantraniliprole, and would employ adaptive management to add other treatments that become available for managing grasshoppers. However, unlike Alternative 1, APHIS would only use RAATs to apply these insecticides and would no longer use malathion to suppress grasshopper outbreaks. This IPM strategy focuses on targeted and low-risk application methods. By no longer using conventional application rates for grasshopper outbreaks or malathion to address grasshopper outbreaks, APHIS aims to reduce potential risks to human health, non-target organisms, and the environment. Conventional rates are higher than necessary for effective suppression of grasshopper populations and can increase exposure to pollinators, wildlife, and nearby communities. Malathion, while effective, is a broad-spectrum organophosphate insecticide with greater potential for non-target impacts. Advances in IPM, improved application technology, and the availability of reduced-risk pesticide application methods allow APHIS to achieve effective grasshopper suppression using lower application rates and adaptive management. This shift reflects a move toward more targeted, environmentally responsible

pest management practices consistent with current science and policy. Finally, like Alternative 3, APHIS would employ application of biopesticide treatments to address grasshopper outbreaks if and when they become available.

Summary of Substantive Issues and Potential Impacts

APHIS is assessing the potential consequences of implementing each of the action alternatives on the biological, physical, and sociocultural aspects of the affected environment. APHIS may identify additional reasonably foreseeable consequences during the preparation of the PEIS; any other reasonably foreseeable consequences that are identified will receive further examination and discussion in the PEIS. APHIS is requesting that the public comment on the following issues during the scoping period:

- Effects on human health and safety. The rangeland areas where treatments may occur are sparsely populated by isolated ranch units consisting mainly of cattle operations and “ranchettes” (homesteads generally five acres or less). Recreationists may use the rangelands for hiking, camping, bird watching, hunting, or other activities. Ranchers and sheepherders may work on the rangelands daily. Individuals with allergic or hypersensitive reactions to chemicals may live near or may utilize rangelands proposed for treatment with insecticides. Some rural schools and off-grid communities may be in rangeland where insecticide treatments could occur. The PEIS will contain detailed hazard, exposure, and risk characterizations for the chemical formulations available to APHIS, including impacts to program workers and the public through all possible routes of exposure (dermal, oral, inhalation), using parameters designed to overestimate risk. Because the suppression program follows the precautions described on the pesticide labels, APHIS does not expect use of insecticides to affect human health and safety.

While the active ingredients in biopesticides are generally nonpathogenic to humans, immunocompromised and allergen-sensitive individuals could be affected. The PEIS will address the general categories of potential human health effects associated with biopesticide pathogens and their carrier matrices. Future, product-specific analyses would be conducted as part of the adaptive management strategy, once specific formulations are identified for potential program use. Grasshopper surveys, monitoring, population mapping, and

treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive areas are not expected to cause any human health effects because program treatments are specifically avoided in these designated areas. Technical assistance provided to cooperators is not expected to cause human health effects because APHIS would not be implementing any particular method; it would just be providing guidance on how to implement particular methods and making recommendations on methods to use. Moreover, APHIS would provide the same guidance that it would employ if it were to implement the method itself and, as such, that guidance already would include standard operating procedures proven to minimize any human health effects.

- Effects on non-target species, including federally listed endangered and threatened species. Rangeland vertebrates include introduced livestock, pets, and native species including carnivores, large and small herbivores, and omnivores. Birds comprise a large portion of the vertebrate species complex, and they also include exotic and native species. Animals living in or passing through a grasshopper suppression program area may be wild, feral, or domesticated. Herbivorous vertebrate species compete with some species of grasshoppers for forage, while omnivorous and predacious species utilize grasshoppers and other insects as an important food source. Insects are the most common rangeland pollinators, but certain non-insects play a significant pollination role in specific ecosystems. Invertebrate pollinators include managed exotic species such as European honeybees and a great diversity of native species including many kinds of solitary and eusocial bees, wasps and ants, flies, hoverflies, bee-mimicking flies, many families of beetles, true bugs, moths, and butterflies, among others. Many species of herbivorous insects, including grasshoppers, contribute to organic material decomposition and nutrient cycling. Predacious invertebrates (e.g. arachnids, mantids, and dragonflies) help regulate the insect herbivores while also providing food for larger animals. Invertebrates are essential to rangeland ecosystem health and provide the most biodiversity in those ecosystems.

When using insecticides to suppress grasshopper outbreaks, APHIS does not treat near rangeland water resources or other sensitive environments identified by Federal, State or Tribal cooperators. APHIS chooses application methods, insecticides, and formulations to minimize effects on non-target species.

The use of biopesticides being considered under the suppression program is not expected to have greater potential to cause significant impacts to non-target species populations because the program will adhere to the habitat avoidance procedures established for chemical insecticides.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and its implementing regulations require Federal agencies to ensure their actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. APHIS considers whether listed species, species proposed for listing, experimental populations, or critical habitat are present in proposed suppression areas before selecting a specific treatment method. APHIS completed a programmatic consultation with the Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for the suppression program (concurrence letter dated (August 12, 2010)). APHIS also completed a programmatic consultation with the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for the suppression program. USFWS concurred with APHIS' determination that the grasshopper suppression program would have no effect or was not likely to adversely affect listed species and their critical habitat on March 21, 2024. During preparation of the PEIS, APHIS will confer with USFWS and NMFS to determine if re-initiation of consultation is necessary.

Before treatments are conducted, program managers confer with USFWS Field Offices and NMFS (where applicable) to determine if listed species are present in the grasshopper suppression area, and whether mitigations or protection measures beyond those consulted on in the biological assessments must be implemented to protect listed species or critical habitat. Because grasshopper program suppression treatments occur on a minute fraction of the western rangeland annually, do not occur near water resources, and are conducted in accordance with protective measures provided by USFWS, NMFS, and land management agencies, APHIS does not expect its grasshopper suppression activities to significantly impact non-target species populations.

Grasshopper surveys, monitoring, and population mapping are not expected to cause significant non-target species effects because the techniques either do not harm species or occur within such a minute portion of the habitat to be de

minimis. Treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive areas may either have no effect or benefit non-target species because if non-target species are located in ecologically sensitive areas, those areas are less likely to be treated. Treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive areas would prevent direct chemical impacts to non-target species; however, if severe grasshopper outbreaks lead to significant habitat degradation or reduced food sources in these untreated areas, indirect adverse effects on non-target species could still occur. Technical assistance provided to cooperators is not expected to affect non-target species because APHIS would not be implementing any particular method; it would just be providing guidance on how to implement particular methods. Moreover, APHIS would provide guidance the Agency would use if it were to implement the method and that guidance would include standard operating procedures proven to minimize any effects on non-target species.

- Effects on soil, vegetation, air, and water quality. Soil is the basic component of rangeland ecosystems and is associated with nearly all natural processes that occur within the ecosystem. The chemical and physical characteristics of a soil determine its ability to furnish plant nutrients, the rate and depth of water penetration, the amount of water the soil can hold, and its availability to plants. We will assess the potential impacts to soil resources from grasshopper outbreaks and from program use of chemical insecticides and biopesticides to suppress grasshopper populations. Grasshopper surveys, monitoring, and population mapping are not expected to affect rangeland soil because these activities primarily involve visual observation and data collection with minimal to no physical disturbance or chemical application to the soil. Treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive areas would prevent direct impacts from program activities to soil. However, if severe grasshopper outbreaks lead to excessive plant loss, indirect adverse effects such as soil drying or erosion could result. Treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive areas may either have no effect or benefit soil because soil in those areas would be less likely to be treated. Technical assistance provided to cooperators is not expected to affect soil because APHIS would not be implementing any particular method; it would just be providing guidance on how to implement particular methods. Moreover, APHIS would provide

guidance the Agency would use if it were to implement the method and that guidance would include standard operating procedures proven to minimize any effects on rangeland soils.

The suppression of grasshopper populations is expected to reduce the total amount of herbivory and benefit terrestrial plants. Chemical insecticides and biopesticides are expected to have low potential toxicity to aquatic and terrestrial plants. Grasshopper surveys, monitoring, and population mapping are not expected to affect plants. Treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive areas may either have no effect or benefit terrestrial plants because plants in those areas would be less likely to be treated. Technical assistance provided to cooperators is not expected to affect plants because APHIS would not be implementing any particular method; it would just be providing guidance on how to implement particular methods. Moreover, APHIS would provide guidance the Agency would use if it were to implement the method and that guidance would include standard operating procedures proven to minimize any effects on plants.

The effects on air quality resulting from the use of chemical insecticides containing volatile components within and near the treatment areas will also be examined. The analysis will evaluate potential spray drift from applications by aircraft or ground-based vehicles. Air pollution is not likely because the program avoids meteorological conditions that favor drift, and the low volatility of the insecticides used for treatments. Grasshopper surveys, monitoring, and population mapping are not expected to affect air quality because these activities are observational and data-gathering, involving no emissions or physical alterations to the atmosphere. Treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive areas would prevent direct impacts from program activities to air quality; however, if severe grasshopper outbreaks lead to excessive plant loss and subsequent soil erosion, indirect adverse effects such as increased airborne dust could result. Treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive areas may either have no effect or benefit air quality because those areas would be less likely to be treated. Technical assistance provided to cooperators is not expected to affect air quality because APHIS would not be implementing any particular method; it would just be providing guidance on how to implement particular methods. Moreover, APHIS would provide guidance the Agency would use if it

were to implement the method and that guidance would include standard operating procedures proven to minimize any effects on air quality. This means the recommended activities would have air quality impacts similar to those already assessed within the program's scope, thus avoiding new or unanalyzed effects.

The PEIS will examine the potential effects of program-applied chemical insecticides and their degradates on water resources and aquatic environments. These potential effects are not expected to be significant because APHIS observes broad no-spray buffers around streams and other bodies of water. The use of biopesticides being considered by APHIS is not expected to have greater potential to cause effects on water resources because APHIS will adhere to the habitat avoidance procedures established for chemical insecticides. Grasshopper surveys, monitoring, and population mapping are not expected to affect water quality because these activities are observational and data-gathering, involving no discharge into water bodies or physical disturbance of aquatic environments. Treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive areas would prevent direct impacts from program activities to water quality. However, if severe grasshopper outbreaks lead to excessive plant loss, indirect adverse effects such as increased soil erosion and sedimentation in water resources could occur. Treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive areas may either have no effect or benefit water quality because APHIS avoids treatments near bodies of water. Technical assistance provided to cooperators is not expected to affect water resources because APHIS would not be implementing any particular method; it would just be providing guidance on how to implement particular methods. Moreover, APHIS would provide guidance the Agency would use if it were to implement the method and that guidance would include standard operating procedures proven to minimize any effect on rangeland water resources.

- Effects on cultural and historic resources. Federal actions must seek to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential negative impacts to cultural and historic resources in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).²¹ Prior to conducting treatments that may occur near federally registered historic sites, APHIS will consult with State Historic Preservation

²¹ 54 U.S.C. 306108.

Officers about grasshopper suppression program activities that may occur. The officers would indicate whether the suppression program's proposed mitigations are sufficient to protect those sites and require additional mitigations if necessary. The NHPA implementing procedures in 36 CFR part 800 require Federal agencies to provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation with an opportunity to comment on their findings.

Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments," calls for agency communication and collaboration with Tribal officials when proposed Federal actions have potential Tribal implications. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979²² secures the protection of archaeological resources and sites on public and Tribal lands. In accordance with these directives and 7 CFR 1b.7(d)(2)(i), APHIS is committed to involving Tribal Nations in the development of this PEIS. APHIS will alert Tribal Nations in writing of our plans to begin preparing the PEIS regarding our suppression activities related to grasshopper and Mormon cricket populations in the western United States. More specifically, APHIS will notify Tribes of this NOI, will actively seek their comments on the PEIS, and will otherwise inquire as to their desire for consultation throughout the PEIS development process. Prior to the treatment season, APHIS will notify Tribal land managers of the potential for grasshopper outbreaks on their lands. Prior to conducting treatments on or near Tribal lands, APHIS will consult with local Tribal representatives to fully inform the Tribes of possible actions APHIS may take to protect Tribal lands and rangeland resources from grasshopper outbreaks. Insecticide treatments typically do not occur at cultural sites, and drift from a suppression program treatment at such locations is not expected to adversely affect natural surfaces, such as rock formations and carvings because the chemical insecticides and biopesticides being considered for use are unlikely to stain nor cause increased weathering of the rock surface. APHIS would also confer with the appropriate Tribal authority to ensure that the timing and location of a planned suppression treatment does not coincide or conflict with cultural events or observances on Tribal lands. Because APHIS coordinates with Tribal nations and other historical or cultural site

administrators, the agency does not expect to have significant impacts to these resources.

- Effects on economic resources. Rangelands are essential to the livelihoods of western livestock producers, providing forage for a variety of wildlife and domesticated animals. Rangelands are studied by scientists and visited by wilderness tourists. Economic values of rangelands also include energy production sites, both fossil and renewable, and recreation sites. Market and non-market values are associated with goods and services that are physically used (now or in the future), such as forage for livestock or opportunities for outdoor recreation (usually a non-market value, apart from off-road activities like pony trekking or all-terrain sports). Non-use values arise from goods that are never physically used. Non-use values, for example, include the concept of "existence value" (*i.e.*, the value people place on simply knowing something, such as an unspoiled wilderness area, exists). Non-market and non-use values are difficult to estimate; therefore, most of the economic injury level estimates used by the grasshopper program in accordance with the IPM principles only consider market values and, in most cases, only the single market value for the commodity (*e.g.*, forage) being damaged. In the case of rangeland, there are a large suite of values, both market and non-market, and use and non-use, that can be affected by pests such as grasshoppers.

Areas with significant cultural value, subsistence resources, or recreational use often have market value and greater scenic and environmental non-market values. These areas might have remote recreational uses, special topographic characteristics, protected archeological sites, or species that are of special concern to land management agencies, Tribal Nations, residents and visitors, or other groups and individuals. If areas designated as Wilderness Areas, National Parks, or Monuments experience grasshopper outbreaks, they are not expected to be sources of requests for assistance from land managers for grasshopper treatments. Wilderness Study Areas typically are excluded from treatment because of ecological priorities of the land administrator or steward, often the Bureau of Land Management, and the grasshopper suppression program standard operating procedures (*i.e.*, no spray buffers). An additional area designation is Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, which are areas within public lands where special management attention is required to

protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. Such areas or other similar designations from various land management agencies would not be recommended for grasshopper suppression activities, and APHIS will attempt to determine any such special designations with the land manager prior to conducting grasshopper suppression treatments. APHIS believes the grasshopper suppression program activities will not adversely affect the economy in areas where they occur because surveys, monitoring, population mapping, treatment avoidance in ecologically sensitive areas, application of chemical insecticide or biopesticide treatments, and any actions taken by cooperating agencies based on the technical assistance provided by APHIS will occur over short timespans and will have negligible economic effects.

Comments that identify other alternatives or issues that could be considered for examination in the PEIS would be especially helpful. All comments received during the comment period on this NOI will be published on the Federal eRulemaking Portal (<http://www.regulations.gov>) under the docket number in **ADDRESSES** above and carefully considered in developing the final scope of the PEIS.

Schedule for the Decision-Making Process

Following the review of comments on the NOI and completion of the PEIS, APHIS will issue a Stakeholder Registry notice and will post on its website the PEIS and Record of Decision. In addition, APHIS will provide notification to all agencies or persons consulted and all parties that submitted comments on the NOI, utilizing established communication channels consistent with 7 CFR 1b.8(d). APHIS expects to finalize the PEIS and ROD no later than August 2027 in compliance with 42 U.S.C. 4336a(g) and 7 CFR 1b.7(k).

Cooperating and Participating Agencies

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 4336a(a)(3) and 7 CFR 1b.9(m)(3), in September 2025, the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management Division of Forestry, Rangeland, and Vegetation Resources and the USDA's U.S. Forest Service were invited to cooperate or participate in the preparation of the PEIS due to their special expertise as land managers of land where grasshopper outbreaks may occur. On January 15, 2026, both agencies agreed

²² 16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm.

to officially serve as cooperating agencies with APHIS on the preparation of the PEIS.

Public Comments

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 4336a(c) and 7 CFR 1b.7(b)(1)(viii), this NOI requests public comment to help identify potential alternatives or other issues that could be considered, potential effects, and any relevant information, studies, or analyses that APHIS should consider in evaluating the potential impacts of the proposed alternatives on the quality of the human environment. “Human environment” under NEPA “means comprehensively the natural and physical environment and the relationship of present and future generations of Americans with that environment.”²³ “Effect” or “impact” under NEPA “means changes to the human environment from the proposed action or action alternatives that are reasonably foreseeable and have a reasonably close causal relationship to the proposed action or alternatives.”²⁴ To promote informed NEPA analysis and decision-making, comments should be as specific as possible and explain why the issues raised are important for consideration in the PEIS. Comments should include, where possible, copies of references and data sources supporting the information provided in the comment.

The comments received will be published on the Federal eRulemaking Portal (<http://www.regulations.gov>).

Done in Washington, DC, this 10th day of June 2026.

Kelly Moore,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–12242 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency

[Docket ID: FSA–2026–0397]

Information Collection Requests; Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) and Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP)

AGENCY: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Farm Service Agency (FSA) is requesting comments from all interested individuals and organizations on a

revision of a currently approved information collection associated with the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) and Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP). The collected information is used to determine eligibility, document technical need, establish cost-share agreements, certify completion of approved conservation or biomass-related practices, and issue payments.

DATES: We will consider comments that we receive by August 17, 2026.

ADDRESSES: We invite you to submit comments in response to this notice. FSA prefers that the comments are submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal, identified by Docket ID No. FSA–2026–0397. Go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and search for docket ID FSA–2026–0397. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For specific questions related to the collection activities or to obtain a copy of the information collection request: For the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) or Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP) please contact Shanan Smiley; telephone; (202) 702–0996; email: shanan.smiley@usda.gov. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice) or (844) 433–2774 (toll-free nationwide).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Emergency Conservation Program and Biomass Crop Assistance Program.

OMB Control Number: 0560–0082.

Expiration Date of Approval: December 31, 2026.

Type of Request: Revision of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: The collection of this information is necessary to allow FSA to:

(1) Effectively administer the regulations under ECP, which are set forth at 7 CFR part 701, so as to provide funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to restore farmland damaged by natural disasters, and for emergency water conservation measures in severe droughts; and

(2) Effectively administer the regulations for BCAP, which are set forth at 7 CFR part 1450, so as to provide financial assistance to owners and operators of agricultural and non-industrial private forest land who wish to establish, produce, and deliver biomass feedstocks.

This information is collected in support of, respectively, sections 401–407 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–334), as amended, and section 9011 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–171), as amended. Activity related to BCAP did not change since the last Office of Management and Budget (OMB) submission due to the lack of BCAP funding. Activity related to ECP requests, approvals, and payments continues to fluctuate due to major storm systems that caused catastrophic damage across the nation, from 2024–2026. Multiple hurricanes, wildfires and flood events all contributed to this activity.

For the following estimated annual burden on respondents, the formula used to calculate the total burden hours is estimated average time per response multiplied by the estimated total annual responses.

Type of Respondents: Owners, operators and other eligible agricultural producers on eligible farmland.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 10,000.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 10.03.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 100,300.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 12,427.

We are requesting comments on all aspects of this information collection to help us to:

- (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 collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- (3) Evaluate the quality, ability and clarity of information technology; and
- (4) Minimize the burden of information collection on those who respond through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information.

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

William Beam,

Administrator, Farm Service Agency.

[FR Doc. 2026–12232 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–E2–P

²³ 7 CFR 1b.11(a)(21).

²⁴ 7 CFR 1b.11(a)(12).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Forest Service****Forest Service Manual 2300—
Recreation, Wilderness, and Related
Resource Management, Chapter
2350—Trail, River, and Similar
Recreation Opportunities, Section
2355—Climbing Opportunities**

AGENCY: Forest Service, Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice of availability for public comment.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, proposes to establish directive guidance on climbing opportunities on National Forest System lands and include requirements set forth in section 122 of the Expanding Public Lands Outdoor Recreation Experiences (EXPLORE) Act for climbing in congressionally designated wilderness. The guidance also provides for climbing management on non-wilderness National Forest System lands pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's general land management authorities.

DATES: Comments must be received in writing by July 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted electronically to <https://cara.fs2c.usda.gov/Public/CommentInput?project=Directives-4622>. Written comments may be mailed to Forest Service National Recreation and Wilderness Programs, Sidney R. Yates Federal Building, 201 14th Street SW, Suite 2SW, Washington, DC 20250. All timely comments, including names and addresses, will be placed in the record and will be available for public inspection and copying. The public may inspect comments received at <https://cara.fs2c.usda.gov/Public/ReadingRoom?project=Directives-4622>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information, please contact Josh Nadas, Forest Service National Recreation and Wilderness Programs, via email at SM.FS.ClimbDir@usda.gov or by phone 202–948–3053.

Individuals who use telecommunications devices for the hearing impaired may call 711 to reach the Telecommunications Relay Service, 24 hours a day, every day of the year, including holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Climbing is a growing sport in the United States. According to the Outdoor Industry Association's 2022 report on outdoor participation trends, there were nearly 10.3 million climbers in the United States in 2021, of which approximately 2.3 million participated in sport or

boulder climbing and approximately 2.4 million participated in traditional ice or mountaineering climbing. The Access Fund, a nonprofit climbing advocacy group, estimates that approximately 30 percent of outdoor climbing in the United States occurs on National Forest System (NFS) lands. In recent years, Forest Service managers have expressed concerns about climbing-related impacts on NFS resources and conflicts among uses on NFS lands.

Current Forest Service directives do not provide guidance for climbing opportunities on NFS lands. Section 122 of the EXPLORE Act (Pub. L. 118–234), 16 U.S.C. 8422, directs the Secretary of Agriculture to issue guidance for recreational climbing activities in wilderness on NFS lands that (1) ensures that recreational climbing activities comply with applicable laws and regulations, (2) recognizes recreational climbing (including the use, placement, and maintenance of fixed anchors) as an appropriate use within components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, (3) describes requirements for the placement and maintenance of fixed anchors for recreational climbing in wilderness, and (4) includes direction for the continued use and maintenance of recreational climbing routes (including fixed anchors along the routes) in existence as of January 4, 2025.

Nothing in section 122 of the EXPLORE Act amends, modifies, or supersedes the Wilderness Act, and this proposal is intended to be implemented consistent with that statute. To implement section 122 of the EXPLORE Act with respect to wilderness—while exercising the Secretary's authority for non-wilderness areas—the Forest Service is proposing revisions to its directives to provide guidance on climbing opportunities on NFS lands.

The proposed directive would provide guidance on climbing opportunities inside and outside wilderness on NFS lands and would provide for climbing opportunities that serve visitor needs; meet land management and recreation policy objectives; emphasize the natural setting of NFS lands; align with natural and cultural resource protection and the Agency's responsibility to Indian Tribes; and are consistent with applicable law, directives, and the applicable land management plan.

The proposed directive would establish a new section, 2355, to Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2300—Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resource Management, Chapter 2350—Trail, River, and Similar Recreation Opportunities. The new section would

provide that recreational climbing (including the use, placement, and maintenance of fixed anchors) is an appropriate use of NFS lands—including in wilderness—when conducted in accordance with applicable law and Forest Service directives and consistent with the applicable land management plan (proposed FSM 2355.03, para. 1); that a climbing management plan should be considered for development where the responsible official determines that planning direction is necessary to address resource conditions, visitor use patterns, use conflict, wilderness character considerations, or public safety concerns, and as funding and resources allow, with priority given to areas with the highest level of need (such as high levels of use, use conflicts, or resource degradation) (proposed FSM 2355.21); and promote stewardship opportunities and collaboration between the Forest Service and climbing organizations (proposed FSM 2355.03, para. 14).

The proposed directive also includes changes from the directive the Forest Service proposed on November 17, 2023 (88 FR 80269), on recreational climbing on NFS lands. The 2023 proposal stated that fixed anchors and fixed equipment were installations for purposes of section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act and would have required a case-specific minimum requirements determination for placement, replacement, or retention of fixed anchors and fixed equipment in wilderness. The Forest Service received public comments on that proposal and, after enactment of section 122 of the EXPLORE Act, reevaluated that approach. In particular, the changes reflect the Secretary's reasoned exercise of discretion in interpreting and administering section 122 of the EXPLORE Act and section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(c)) in an area where the statutory text does not expressly address how fixed anchors should be treated under section 4(c). For over 30 years, the Forest Service has wrestled with the complex and controversial management topic of fixed anchors in wilderness at site-specific and national levels.

These efforts included establishing the Fixed Anchors in Wilderness Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee in 1999, which failed to reach a consensus on recommendations for rulemaking. The approach proposed here is based on a reasoned interpretation of the applicable statutory text while also considering relevant legislative history, public comments received on the 2023 proposal, intervening enactment of section 122 of

the EXPLORE Act, and the Forest Service's management experience. The Forest Service also considered retaining the approach reflected in the 2023 proposal, including requiring a case-specific minimum requirements determination for placement, replacement, or retention of fixed anchors in wilderness, but concluded that the approach proposed here better balances wilderness stewardship, climber safety, administrative practicality, and the direction provided in section 122 of the EXPLORE Act while preserving consistency with the Wilderness Act.

Section 122 of the EXPLORE Act directs the Secretary to recognize that recreational climbing, including the use, placement, and maintenance of fixed anchors, may be an appropriate use within wilderness when undertaken in accordance with the Wilderness Act. The Wilderness Act requires that wilderness areas be administered so as to preserve wilderness character, including their undeveloped condition and outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, while providing for public recreational use in a manner that leaves the areas unimpaired for future use and enjoyment. The proposed directive implements section 122 of the EXPLORE Act in a manner that preserves this statutory balance. It recognizes recreational climbing as a legitimate wilderness use, while reserving decision space at the local level to evaluate site-specific conditions, long-term impacts, and management needs consistent with preservation of wilderness character and other applicable law.

Specifically, this proposed directive reflects the Forest Service's interpretation that certain fixed anchors, when limited in scope and function and placed consistent with this direction, are distinguishable from other forms of fixed equipment or constructed features for purposes of administering section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act. In administering wilderness areas, the Forest Service generally does not require a minimum requirements analysis for certain limited use of fixed anchors, provided their placement and maintenance are consistent with applicable law, wilderness stewardship principles, and an approved climbing management plan where required. This interpretation is informed by the Agency's management experience and the direction provided in section 122 of the EXPLORE Act.

Nothing in this proposed direction alters the applicability of section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act or the requirement

to conduct a minimum requirements analysis where otherwise required by law. Further, nothing in this proposed directive limits the Forest Service's authority to evaluate site-specific circumstances or to determine that particular fixed anchors or related recreational climbing features warrant additional analysis or management action under the Wilderness Act or other applicable law.

To allow for enforcement of restrictions and prohibitions in climbing management plans as needed, the Forest Service will be proposing revisions via a separate **Federal Register** notice to its regulations at 36 CFR part 261, subpart A General Prohibitions.

On March 23, 2026, the Forest Service distributed a notification of the opportunity to consult, along with a summary of the proposed changes, to all federally recognized Tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, and local Tribal contacts. Formal consultation sessions have not yet occurred; however, early written feedback has highlighted concerns regarding protection of cultural resources and sacred sites, the need to evaluate cumulative effects, the importance of thoughtful climbing management plans, and interest in how route development will be addressed.

All Tribal feedback, both early input and consultation comments, will be incorporated into the Tribal Summary Impact section of the directive. This engagement will continue to guide refinements to the proposed directive to ensure it aligns with Tribal interests, protects cultural resources, and supports the Forest Service's trust responsibilities.

After the comment period closes, the Forest Service will consider timely comments that are within the scope of the proposed directive in the development of the final directive. A notice of the final directive, including a response to comments, will be posted on the Forest Service's web page at <https://www.fs.usda.gov/about-agency/regulations-policies>.

Gordon Blum,

Senior Executive, Recreation, Heritage, Volunteer Resources.

[FR Doc. 2026-12326 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Business-Cooperative Service

[RBS-26-BUSINESS-0397]

Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Intermediary Relending Program for Fiscal Year 2026

AGENCY: Rural Business Cooperative Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of funding opportunity (NOFO).

SUMMARY: The Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBCS or the Agency), a Rural Development (RD) agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is issuing a Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) to announce acceptance of loan applications under the Intermediary Relending Program (IRP). In future years, this funding opportunity will only be announced on the Agency website without a **Federal Register** notice. Therefore, in future years, neither the funding opportunity nor reference to the funding opportunity will appear in the **Federal Register**. Please make note of this change in location of the funding announcement in your records.

DATES: June 18, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The full IRP funding notice is available on the RBCS website. Program guidance may be obtained at <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/business-programs/intermediary-relending-program>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lori Pittman, Program Management Division, Business Programs, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, MS 3226, Room 5160-S, Washington, DC 20250-3226, phone: (202) 720-9815, email: lori.pittman1@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The full text of the Notice is available on the Agency website at <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/business-programs/intermediary-relending-program>.

(Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1989)

Victoria Collin,

Acting Administrator, Rural Business Cooperative Service.

[FR Doc. 2026-12270 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-XY-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-74-2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone 38; Application for Subzone; ElringKlinger South Carolina, LLC; Easley, South Carolina

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board by the South Carolina State Ports Authority, grantee of FTZ 38, requesting subzone status for the facility of ElringKlinger South Carolina, LLC, located in Easley, South Carolina. 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 15, 2026.

The proposed subzone (63.49 acres) is located at 317 Grand National Lane, Easley, South Carolina. No authorization for production activity has been requested at this time.

In accordance with the FTZ Board's regulations, Juanita Chen 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 28, 2026. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted through August 12, 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 Juanita Chen at juanita.chen@trade.gov.

Dated: June 15, 2026.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12246 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-533-871]

Finished Carbon Steel Flanges From India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that finished carbon steel flanges from India were sold in the United States at less than normal value during the period of review (POR) August 1, 2023, through July 31, 2024.

DATES: Applicable June 18, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Theodora Mattei, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4834.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On August 24, 2017, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* the antidumping duty (AD) order on finished carbon steel flanges from India.¹ On February 12, 2026, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of the 2023–2024 administrative review and invited interested parties to comment.² On March 4, 2026, Norma Group³ submitted a case brief.⁴ No other party submitted case or rebuttal briefs. The deadline for these final results is June 12, 2026.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the Order is finished carbon steel flanges.

¹ See *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India and Italy: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 82 FR 40136 (August 24, 2017) (Order).

² See *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024*, 91 FR 6615 (March 12, 2026).

³ In prior segments of this proceeding, we determined that Norma (India) Limited, USK Exports Private Limited, Uma Shanker Khandelwal & Co., and Bansidhar Chiranjilal were affiliated and should be treated as a single entity (Norma Group). See, e.g., *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 82 FR 9719 (February 8, 2017), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM) at 4–5, unchanged in *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 29483 (June 29, 2017); see also *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, and Rescission, in Part; 2022–2023*, 89 FR 74884 (September 13, 2024), unchanged in *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges From India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023*, 90 FR 74 (January 2, 2025). In this administrative review, Norma (India) Limited and its affiliated entities have affirmed that the factual basis on which Commerce made its prior determinations has not changed. See Norma Group's Letter, "1st Supplemental Response Section A, C and D of Antidumping duty Questionnaire," dated August 11, 2025, at 6. Therefore, Commerce continues to treat these four companies as a single entity.

⁴ See Norma Group's Letter, "Case brief of Norma India Limited, USK Exports Private Limited, Uma Shanker Khandelwal & Co and Bansidhar Chiranjilal, together constituting Norma group," dated March 4, 2026.

For a complete description of the scope of the Order, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁵

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1)(B) and (2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Export price is calculated in accordance with section 772 of the Act. Normal value is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying these final results, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised by parties in their case brief are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues which parties raised, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, is provided in Appendix I to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/fnnotices>.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of the comments received, and for the reasons explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, Commerce made certain changes to the preliminary weighted-average dumping margin for Norma Group. As a result of these changes, we have also revised the rate applicable to companies not selected for individual examination.

Successor-in-Interest Determination

In the past, Commerce has used changed circumstance reviews (CCRs), under section 751(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216, to consider the applicability of cash deposit rates after there have been changes in the name or the structure of a respondent, such as a merger or spinoff (successor-in-interest, or successorship, determinations). While successor-in-interest determinations are often made in the context of distinct CCRs, Commerce has

⁵ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the 2023–2024 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

also made successor-in-interest determinations in the context of administrative reviews and investigations.⁶

In this review, Munish Forge Limited (MFL) identified that it had made a legal name change from the former company name Munish Forge Private Limited (MFPL) and provided information necessary to evaluate the statements in support of the successorship claim within the context of Commerce's established criteria.⁷ In these final results, we determine that, based on the totality of the circumstances and in the absence of any contradictory information on the record, MFL is the successor-in-interest to MFPL, as the change in the company's name was not accompanied by significant changes to its management and operations, production facilities, supplier relationships, and/or customer base.⁸ Thus, we have concluded that MFL operates as essentially the same business entity as MFPL, that MFL is the successor-in-interest to MFPL, and that MFL should receive the same AD cash deposit rate and customs number as its predecessor, with respect to subject merchandise.

Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies

The Act and Commerce's regulations⁹ do not address the establishment of a rate to be applied to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. Generally, Commerce looks to section 735(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in a market economy investigation, for guidance when calculating the rate for companies which were not selected for individual examination in an administrative review.

Under section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally "an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any rates that are zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available. If the weighted-average dumping margin for each of the individually examined companies is zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available, section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act provides that Commerce may

use "any reasonable method to establish the estimated all-others rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated, including averaging the estimated weighted-average dumping margins determined for the exporters and producers individually investigated."

In this administrative review, we calculated weighted-average dumping margins for Norma Group and R.N. Gupta & Co. Ltd. (RNG) that are not zero, *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.5 percent), or determined entirely on the basis of facts available. Accordingly, Commerce is assigning to the companies not individually examined a margin of 1.94 percent, which is the weighted average of Norma Group's and RNG's margins based on publicly ranged data. The companies not selected for individual examination are listed in Appendix II to this notice.

Final Results of Administrative Review

For these final results, we determine that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period August 1, 2023, through July 31, 2024:

Exporter/manufacturer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Norma (India) Limited/USK Exports Private Limited/Uma Shanker Khandelwal & Co./Bansidhar Chiranjilal	0.82
R. N. Gupta & Company Limited	2.65
Review-Specific Rate for Non-Selected Companies ¹⁰	1.94

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed for these final results to interested parties within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries.

Because the mandatory respondents' weighted-average dumping margins are not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, Commerce calculated an importer-specific assessment rates on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales to the total entered value of those sales. Where we do not have entered values for all U.S. sales to a particular importer, we calculated an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total quantity of those sales. To determine whether an importer-

specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis*, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also calculated an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. Where a mandatory respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* or where an importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is zero or *de minimis*, we will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.¹¹

In accordance with Commerce's "automatic assessment" practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Norma and RNG which they did not know that the merchandise was destined for the

⁶ See, e.g., *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2018–2019*, 85 FR 83891 (December 23, 2020), and accompanying IDM at Comment 3.

⁷ See MFL's Letters, "Company name amended/changed from Munish Forge Private Limited to Munish Forge Limited," dated June 12, 2025; "Supplemental Questionnaire for Munish Forge Private Limited/Munish Forge Limited," dated

December 3, 2025; "Second Supplemental Questionnaire for Munish Forge Private Limited/Munish Forge Limited," dated December 15, 2025; and "Third Supplemental Questionnaire for Munish Forge Private Limited/Munish Forge Limited," dated February 20, 2026.

⁸ See Issues and Decision Memorandum at 4–6.

⁹ Commerce's regulation at 19 CFR 351.109 was not effective at the time of the initiation of this administrative review.

¹⁰ See Appendix II for a listing of these companies.

¹¹ See 19 CFR 352.106(c)(2); see also *Antidumping Proceeding: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings; Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

United States, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate those entries at the all-others rate calculated in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation if there is no rate for the intermediate companies involved in the transaction.¹²

For the companies listed in Appendix II that were not selected for individual review, we will assign an assessment rate based on the review-specific rate, calculated as noted in the “Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies” section, above.

These final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.¹³

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

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register** of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for companies subject to this review will be equal to the company-specific weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this administrative review; (2) for merchandise exported by a company not covered in this review but covered in a prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published in the completed segment for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the LTFV investigation, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in the most recently completed segment of the proceeding for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 8.91 percent, the all-

others rate established in the LTFV investigation.¹⁴ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

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

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

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

Notification to Interested Parties

These final results of review are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: June 12, 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 Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Changes Since the *Preliminary Results*
- V. Discussion of the Issue
- Comment 1: Ministerial Error
- VI. Successor-in-Interest Determination
- VII. Recommendation

Appendix II

List of Companies Not Selected for Individual Examination

1. Balkrishna Steel Forge Pvt. Ltd.
2. BFN Forgings Private Limited
3. Cetus Engineering Private Limited
4. Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd.
5. Jai Auto Pvt. Ltd.

6. Munish Forge Limited¹⁵

[FR Doc. 2026–12248 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–201–866, C–549–855]

Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof From Mexico and Thailand: Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing countervailing duty (CVD) orders on certain chassis and subassemblies thereof (chassis) from Mexico and the Kingdom of Thailand (Thailand).

DATES: Applicable June 18, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jose Rivera (Mexico), at (202) 482–0842 and Caroline Carroll (Thailand) at (202) 482–4948, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended (the Act) on April 24, 2026 Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its affirmative final determinations in the countervailing duty investigations of certain chassis and subassemblies thereof from Mexico and Thailand.¹ On June 8, 2026, the ITC notified Commerce of its final affirmative determinations pursuant to sections 705(b)(1)(A)(i) and 705(d) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subsidized imports of chassis and

¹⁵ As noted above, Commerce has determined that “Munish Forge Limited” is the successor in interest to “Munish Forge Private Limited.”

¹ See *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof from Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 FR 36137 (August 1, 2025) (Mexico Preliminary Determination); and *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof From the Kingdom of Thailand: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 FR 36132 (August 1, 2025) (Thailand Preliminary Determination).

¹² For a full discussion of this practice, see *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

¹³ See section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

¹⁴ See *Order*, 82 FR at 40138.

subassemblies thereof from Mexico and Thailand.²

Scope of the Orders

The product covered by these orders is chassis from Mexico and Thailand. For a complete description of the scope of these orders, see the appendix to this notice.

Countervailing Duty Orders

Based on the above-referenced affirmative final determinations by the ITC that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subsidized imports of chassis from Mexico and Thailand, in accordance with sections 705(c)(2) and 706(a) of the Act, Commerce is issuing these CVD orders. Because the ITC determined that imports of chassis from Mexico and Thailand are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, are subject to the assessment of countervailing duties.

Therefore, in accordance with section 706(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on unliquidated entries of chassis from Mexico and Thailand. With the exception of entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before the publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determinations, as further described below, countervailing duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of chassis from Mexico and Thailand entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after August 1, 2025, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations* in the **Federal Register**.³

Suspension of Liquidation and Cash Deposits

In accordance with section 706 of the Act, Commerce will instruct CBP to reinstitute the suspension of liquidation of chassis from Mexico and Thailand, effective on the date of publication of the ITC's notice of final affirmative injury determination in the **Federal**

Register, and to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, pursuant to section 706(a)(1) of the Act, countervailing duties on each entry of subject merchandise in an amount based on the net countervailable subsidy rates below. On or after the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determinations in the **Federal Register**, CBP must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the rates noted below. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Estimated Countervailable Subsidy Rates

The estimated countervailable subsidy rates are as follows; all-others rate applies to all producers or exporters not specifically listed below.

MEXICO

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Hyundai de Mexico S.A. de C.V.	* 76.91
BRD Trailers, S.A. de C.V. ...	* 76.91
Carrocerias Gallegos S.A. de C.V.	* 76.91
Commercializadora Nimmka, S.A. de C.V. (d/b/a Atro Remolques y Carroceria) ..	* 76.91
Carrocerias Corpus Christi S.A. DE C.V.	* 76.91
Fruehauf de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	* 76.91
Lodi Trailers	* 76.91
Norstar Trailers Mexico S de R.L. de C.V. (d/b/a Iron Bull Trailers)	* 76.91
Semiremoloques El Paisano S.A. de C.V.	* 76.91
Ventura Trailers	* 76.91
All Others	76.91

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

THAILAND

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Dee Siam Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10.72
Panus Assembly Co., Ltd.	9.65
All Others	10.50

Provisional Measures

Section 703(d) of the Act states that the suspension of liquidation pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months. In the underlying investigations, Commerce published the *Preliminary*

Determinations on August 1 2025.⁴ Therefore, entries of certain chassis and subassemblies thereof from Mexico and the Kingdom of Thailand made on or after November 29, 2025, and prior to the date of publication of the ITC's final determinations in the **Federal Register**, are not subject to the assessment of countervailing duties due to Commerce's discontinuation of the suspension of liquidation.

In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, Commerce instructed CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties, unliquidated entries of chassis from Mexico and Thailand entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after November 29, 2025, the date on which the provisional CVD measures expired, through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC final injury determinations in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation and the collection of cash deposits will resume on the date of publication of the ITC final injury determinations in the **Federal Register**.

Establishment of the Annual Inquiry Service Lists

On September 20, 2021, Commerce published the *Final Rule* in the **Federal Register**.⁵ On September 27, 2021, Commerce also published the *Procedural Guidance* in the **Federal Register**.⁶ The *Final Rule* and *Procedural Guidance* provide that Commerce will maintain an annual inquiry service list for each order or suspended investigation, and any interested party submitting a scope ruling application or request for circumvention inquiry shall serve a copy of the application or request on the persons on the annual inquiry service list for that order, as well as any companion order covering the same merchandise from the same country of origin.⁷

In accordance with the *Procedural Guidance*,⁸ for orders published in the **Federal Register** after November 4, 2021, Commerce will create an annual inquiry service list segment in Commerce's online e-filing and document management system,

² See ITC's Letter, "Notification of the ITC Final Determinations," dated June 8, 2026.

³ See *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof from Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 FR 36137 (August 1, 2025) (*Mexico Preliminary Determination*); and *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof from the Kingdom of Thailand: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 FR 36132 (August 1, 2025) (*Thailand Preliminary Determination*).

⁴ See *Mexico Preliminary Determination* and *Thailand Preliminary Determination*.

⁵ See *Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 FR 52300 (September 20, 2021) (*Final Rule*).

⁶ See *Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions*, 86 FR 53205 (September 27, 2021) (*Procedural Guidance*).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ See *Procedural Guidance*, 86 FR 53206.

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), available at <https://access.trade.gov>, within five business days of publication of the notice of the order. Each annual inquiry service list will be saved in ACCESS, under each case number, and under a specific segment type called "AISL-Annual Inquiry Service List."⁹

Interested parties who wish to be added to the annual inquiry service list for an order must submit an entry of appearance to the annual inquiry service list segment for the order in ACCESS within 30 days after the date of publication of the order. For ease of administration, Commerce requests that law firms with more than one attorney representing interested parties in an order designate a lead attorney to be included on the annual inquiry service list. Commerce will finalize the annual inquiry service list within five business days thereafter. As mentioned in the *Procedural Guidance*, the new annual inquiry service list will be in place until the following year, when the *Opportunity Notice* for the anniversary month of the order is published.

Commerce may update an annual inquiry service list at any time as needed based on interested parties' amendments to their entries of appearance to remove or otherwise modify their list of members and representatives, or to update contact information. Any changes or announcements pertaining to these procedures will be posted to the ACCESS website.

Special Instructions for Petitioners and Foreign Governments

In the *Final Rule*, Commerce stated that, "after an initial request and placement on the annual inquiry service list, both petitioners and foreign governments will automatically be placed on the annual inquiry service list in the years that follow."¹⁰ Accordingly, as stated above, the petitioners and the Governments of Mexico and Thailand should submit their initial entry of appearance after publication of this notice in order to appear in the first annual inquiry

service list for those orders for which they qualify as an interested party. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(n)(3), the petitioners and the Governments of Mexico and the Kingdom of Thailand will not need to resubmit their entry of appearance each year to continue to be included on the annual inquiry service list. However, the petitioners and the Governments of Mexico and the Kingdom of Thailand are responsible for making amendments to their entries of appearance during the annual update to the annual inquiry service list in accordance with the procedures described above.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the CVD orders with respect to chassis from Mexico and pursuant to section 706(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of CVD orders currently in effect at <https://www.trade.gov/data-visualization/adcvd-proceedings>.

These CVD orders are published in accordance with section 706(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: June 15, 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

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these investigations consists of chassis and subassemblies thereof whether finished or unfinished, whether assembled or unassembled, whether coated or uncoated, regardless of the number of axles, for carriage of containers, or other payloads (including self supporting payloads) for road, marine roll-on/roll-off (RORO) and/or rail transport. Chassis are typically, but are not limited to, rectangular framed trailers with a suspension and axle system, wheels and tires, brakes, a lighting and electrical system, a coupling for towing behind a truck tractor, and a locking system or systems to secure the shipping container or containers to the chassis using twistlocks, slide pins or similar attachment devices to engage the corner fittings on the container or other payload.

Subject merchandise includes, but is not limited to, the following subassemblies:

- Chassis frames, or sections of chassis frames, including kingpin assemblies, bolsters consisting of transverse beams with locking or support mechanisms, goosenecks, drop assemblies, extension mechanisms and/or rear impact guards;
- Running gear assemblies or axle assemblies for connection to the chassis frame, whether fixed in nature or capable of sliding fore and aft or lifting up and lowering down, which may or may not include suspension(s) (mechanical or pneumatic), wheel end components, slack adjusters,

dressed axles, brake chambers, locking pins, and tires and wheels; and

- Assemblies that connect to the chassis frame or a section of the chassis frame, such as but not limited to, pintle hooks or B-trains (which include a fifth wheel), which are capable of connecting a chassis to a converter dolly or another chassis.

Importation of any of these subassemblies, whether assembled or unassembled, constitutes an unfinished chassis for purposes of these investigations.

Subject merchandise also includes chassis, whether finished or unfinished, entered with components such as, but not limited to: hub and drum assemblies, brake assemblies (either drum or disc), bare axles, brake chambers, suspensions and suspension components, wheel end components, landing gear legs, spoke or disc wheels, tires, brake control systems, electrical harnesses and lighting systems.

Processing of finished and unfinished chassis and components such as trimming, cutting, grinding, notching, punching, drilling, painting, coating, staining, finishing, assembly, or any other processing either in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product or in a third country does not remove the product from the scope. Inclusion of other components not identified as comprising the finished or unfinished chassis does not remove the product from the scope.

Individual components entered and sold by themselves are not subject to the investigations, but components entered with a finished or unfinished chassis are subject merchandise. A finished chassis is ultimately comprised of several different types of subassemblies. Within each subassembly there are numerous components that comprise a given subassembly.

This scope excludes dry van trailers, refrigerated van trailers and flatbed trailers. Dry van trailers are trailers with a wholly enclosed cargo space comprised of fixed sides, nose, floor and roof, with articulated panels (doors) across the rear and occasionally at selected places on the sides, with the cargo space being permanently incorporated in the trailer itself. Refrigerated van trailers are trailers with a wholly enclosed cargo space comprised of fixed sides, nose, floor and roof, with articulated panels (doors) across the rear and occasionally at selected places on the sides, with the cargo space being permanently incorporated in the trailer and being insulated, possessing specific thermal properties intended for use with self-contained refrigeration systems. Flatbed (or platform) trailers consist of load carrying main frames and a solid, flat or stepped loading deck or floor permanently incorporated with and supported by frame rails and cross members.

The scope also excludes fully and permanently assembled trailers that have permanently incorporated floors welded to the frame without a locking mechanism, a gross axle weight ratings of 8,000 lbs or less, and that connect to Federal Highway Administration Class 3 or Class 5 vehicles with a coupler rated for SAE J684 Standard Class 4, whether entered with or without neck, ramp, dove tail, or dump/safety arm

⁹ This segment will be combined with the ACCESS Segment Specific Information (SSI) field which will display the month in which the notice of the order or suspended investigation was published in the *Federal Register*, also known as the anniversary month. For example, for an order under case number A-000-000 that was published in the *Federal Register* in January, the relevant segment and SSI combination will appear in ACCESS as "AISL-January Anniversary." Note that there will be only one annual inquiry service list segment per case number, and the anniversary month will be pre-populated in ACCESS.

¹⁰ See *Final Rule*, 86 FR at 52335.

components. The scope also excludes fully dressed axle subassemblies with a gross axle weight rating of 8,000 lbs or less, an outer diameter of the axle beam of three inches or less, and eight or fewer lug nuts.

The finished and unfinished chassis subject to these investigations are typically classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheadings: 8716.39.0090 and 8716.90.5060. Imports of finished and unfinished chassis may also enter under HTSUS subheading 8716.90.5010. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2026-12329 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Procedures for Submissions by Certain Steel and Aluminum Producers Committing to New U.S. Steel or Aluminum Production to Obtain Tariff Adjustments Under Proclamation 10984

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of 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 17, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Emily Davis, Director for Public Affairs, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 202-482-3809, Emily.Davis@trade.gov. Please reference OMB Control Number 0625-0285 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 Emily Davis, Director for Public Affairs, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 202-482-3809, Emily.Davis@trade.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

On October 17, 2025, the President issued Proclamation 10984 (Adjusting Imports of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicle Parts, and Buses Into the United States) (90 FR 48451), finding that imports of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles (MHDVs), medium- and heavy-duty vehicle parts (MHDVPs), and buses threaten to impair the national security of the United States, and determining that it is necessary and appropriate to impose specified tariffs to adjust imports of MHDVs, MHDVPs, and buses so that such imports will not threaten to impair national security pursuant to section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862). In addition, Proclamation 10984 acknowledged the close connections and overlap between part suppliers for the automobile industry and for the MHDV industry, and determined that it is necessary and appropriate to conform certain aspects of the tariff system imposed in Proclamation 10908 of March 26, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States) (90 FR 14705), as amended, with the tariff system imposed in Proclamation 10984 for MHDVs, certain MHDVPs, and buses. Finally, the President found it necessary and appropriate to allow modification of tariffs imposed under Proclamation 9704 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States) (83 FR 11619), as amended, and Proclamation 9705 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States) (83 FR 11625), as amended, based on commitments to increase production of steel or aluminum products that support U.S. production capacity of key products, including U.S. automobiles and MHDVs.

To enhance the supply chain security and domestic production of U.S. MHDVs and automobiles, Proclamation 10984 authorized the Secretary to reduce tariffs owed under Proclamations 9704 and 9705 by up to half the otherwise applicable rate for aluminum or steel producers that operate production facilities in Canada or Mexico and supply U.S. automobile or

MHDV manufacturers. Such adjustments are to be limited to quantities of aluminum or steel equal to newly committed U.S. production capacity, as determined by the Secretary.

Proclamation 10984 provides that the adjusted tariff rate under Proclamations 9704 and 9705 may be no less than 25 percent, and that the adjusted tariff rate is only available for imports of aluminum and steel that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) and that were respectively smelted and cast or melted and poured in Canada or Mexico.

Proclamation 10984 directed the Secretary to administer this program in a manner consistent with the need to address the national security threats the President found in Proclamation 9704, Proclamation 9705, and Proclamation 9888 of May 17, 2019 (Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States) (84 FR 23433). The Secretary has determined that it is necessary to establish a process for firms that operate production facilities in Canada and Mexico to apply for the adjusted tariffs, as authorized in Proclamation 10984, based on the quantities of aluminum or steel equal to newly committed U.S. production capacity.¹ The Secretary has determined that only increased commitments to produce primary steel and primary aluminum should be eligible because these commitments address key bottlenecks and will increase the supply of U.S. steel and aluminum for downstream producers of automobiles and MHDVs. For purposes of these procedures, "primary steel" refers to steel articles that are produced in a basic oxygen furnace, electric arc furnace, or any other steel making furnace in the United States and "primary aluminum" means aluminum articles that are produced in a smelter in the United States.

The Secretary has also determined that, for purposes of these procedures, commitments to increase production capacity of primary steel and primary aluminum that supports U.S. production capacity of key products is limited to commitments to increase capacity of primary steel and primary aluminum that supports U.S. production capacity for automobiles, MHDVs, automobile parts, and MHDV parts (MHDVPs). Proclamation 10984 identifies automobiles and MHDVs as

¹ See Procedures for Submissions by Certain Steel and Aluminum Producers Committing to New U.S. Steel or Aluminum Production to Obtain Tariff Adjustments Under Proclamation 10984, 91 FR 21790 (April 23, 2026).

examples of key products. As automobile parts and MHDVPs are critical inputs to MHDVs and automobiles, and as much of the steel and aluminum contained in automobiles and MHDVs is first incorporated into automobile parts and MHDVPs, the Secretary determined that automobile parts and MHDVPs are also “key products” under these procedures, consistent with the purpose of Proclamation 10984.

II. Method of Collection

A Federal Register Notice was published on April 23, 2026, announcing the opportunity for Qualified Companies making Qualifying Commitments to submit documentation, on a project-by-project basis, outlining their proposed investment plan, including the proposed location, production details, proposed capacity, and milestone commitments.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0625–0285.

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: 60.

Estimated Time per Response: 60 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 3,600.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$108,684.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

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. 2026–12343 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–903]

Raw Honey from India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that sales of raw honey from India were made at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) June 1, 2023, through May 31, 2024.

DATES: Applicable June 18, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brittany Bauer or Javier Barrientos, 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) 482–3860 or (202) 482–2243, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 18, 2025, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* and invited interested parties to comment.¹ 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 21 days.²

¹ See *Raw Honey from India: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024*, 90 FR 51645 (November 18, 2025) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, “Tolling of all Case Deadlines,” dated November 24, 2025.

On March 12, 2026, we extended the deadline for these final results until May 29, 2026.³ On April 1, 2026, we issued a Post-Preliminary Analysis wherein we applied an adjustment to reflect an affirmative particular market situation (PMS) determination related to labor in India; we invited interested parties to comment on the Post-Preliminary Analysis.⁴ On May 28, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline for the final results by an additional nine days, to June 8, 2026.⁵

For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁶ The Issues and 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 Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Scope of the Order⁷

The product covered by this *Order* is raw honey from India. For a full description of the scope, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

We addressed the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is included in Appendix I to this notice.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results and Post-Preliminary Analysis

Based on our review of the record, including comments received from

³ See Memorandum, “Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,” dated March 12, 2026.

⁴ See Memorandum, “Post-Preliminary Analysis in the 2023–2024 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Raw Honey from India,” dated April 1, 2026 (Post-Preliminary Analysis).

⁵ See Memorandum, “Second Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,” dated May 28, 2026. Nine days after May 29, 2026, is Sunday, June 7, 2026. Commerce's practice dictates that, where a deadline falls on a weekend or federal holiday, the appropriate deadline is the next business day, which, in this case, is Monday, June 8, 2026. See *Notice of Clarification: Application of “Next Business Day” Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended*, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

⁶ See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Raw Honey from India; 2023–2024,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁷ See *Raw Honey from Argentina, Brazil, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 87 FR 35501 (June 10, 2022) (*Order*).

interested parties, we have made changes to the *Preliminary Results* and Post-Preliminary Analysis margin calculations for Indocan Honey Private Limited (Indocan) and Shakti Apifoods Pvt., Ltd. (Shakti).⁸

Rates for Non-Selected Respondents

The Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and Commerce's regulations do not address the establishment of a rate to be applied to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. Generally, Commerce looks to section 735(c)(5) of

the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in a market economy investigation, for guidance when calculating the rate for companies which were not selected for individual examination in an administrative review. Under section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally "an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely {on the basis of facts available}."

For these final results, we have calculated weighted-average dumping margins for Indocan and Shakti that are not zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely on the basis of facts available. Therefore, Commerce assigned a margin to the companies not selected for individual examination based on the weighted average of the two mandatory respondents' rates, as listed below.⁹

Final Results of Administrative Review

Commerce determines that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period June 1, 2023, through May 31, 2024:

Exporter/producer	Weighted average dumping margin (percent)
Indocan Honey Private Limited; Queenbee Foods Private Limited; and Pearlcot Enterprises	6.98
Shakti Apifoods Pvt., Ltd	1.11
Companies Not Selected for Individual Review ¹⁰	3.99

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed in connection with these final results of review to interested parties within five days after public announcement of the final results or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce has determined, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review.

Because the weighted-average dumping margins for Indocan and Shakti are not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.5 percent), we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the examined sales to the total entered value of the sales. Where an

importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis*, we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.

Consistent with Commerce's assessment practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Indocan or Shakti for which they did not know their merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.¹¹

For the companies that were not selected for individual examination (*see* Appendix II), we will assign an assessment rate based on the review-specific average rate, calculated as noted in the "Rate for Non-Selected Respondents" section above.

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the

assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.*, within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rates for Indocan, Shakti, and the companies not selected for individual examination will be the weighted-average dumping margins established in the final results of this administrative review; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV)

⁸ See Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comments 1, 8, and 10.

⁹ With more than one respondent under examination, Commerce normally calculates: (A) A weighted-average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents; (B) a simple average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the estimated weighted-average dumping

margins calculated for the examined respondents using each company's publicly-ranged U.S. sale values for the merchandise under consideration. Commerce then compares (B) and (C) to (A) and selects either the (B) or (C) rate based on the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all other producers and exporters. *See, e.g., Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and*

Revocation of an Order in Part, 75 FR 53661, 53663 (September 1, 2010). For a complete analysis of the data, *see* Memorandum, "Final Calculation of Rate for Non-Selected Companies," dated June 8, 2026.

¹⁰ The exporters or producers not selected for individual examination are listed in Appendix II.

¹¹ For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

investigation, but the producer has been covered in a prior completed segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will be the company-specific rate established for the most recent period for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 5.87 percent, as established in the original LTFV investigation.¹² These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

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

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a 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(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5) and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Dated: June 8, 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 Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Changes Since the *Preliminary Results* and Post-Preliminary Analysis

V. Discussion of the Issues

- Comment 1: Constructed Value (CV) Profit and Selling Expense Sources Used in the *Preliminary Results*
- Comment 2: Incorporation of Additional Financial Statements for CV Profit and Selling Expense Ratios
- Comment 3: Honey Adulteration Particular Market Situation (PMS) Allegation
- Comment 4: Use of Reported Cost Information From the Respondents' Suppliers
- Comment 5: Price Difference Test
- Comment 6: Acceptance/Initiation Process for the Labor PMS Allegation
- Comment 7: Evidence for the Labor PMS Finding
- Comment 8: Calculation of Z-Score
- Comment 9: Selection of Surrogate Country for Wage Data
- Comment 10: Calculation Methodology for the Labor PMS Adjustment
- Comment 11: Treatment of Profit in the Labor PMS Adjustment
- Comment 12: Conversion Costs

VI. Recommendation

Appendix II

Companies Not Selected for Individual Examination

1. AA Food Factory
2. Allied Natural Product
3. Ambrosia Natural Products (India) Private Limited/Ambrosia Enterprise/Sunlite India
4. Apibee Natural Product Private Limited
5. Brij Honey Pvt., Ltd
6. Ganpati Natural Products
7. GMC Natural Product
8. Hi Tech Natural Products India Ltd
9. Kejriwal Bee Care India (Pvt.) Ltd
10. KK Natural Food Industries LLP
11. Salt Range Foods Pvt. Ltd
12. Yieppie Internationals

[FR Doc. 2026–12301 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–865, A–549–854, A–552–849]

Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof From Mexico, Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing antidumping duty (AD) orders on certain chassis and subassemblies thereof (chassis) from Mexico, Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam).

DATES: Applicable June 18, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Cloyd (Mexico) at (202) 482–

1246; Blair Hood (Thailand) at (202) 482–8329; and Elizabeth Beuley (Vietnam) at (202) 482–3269, AD/CVD Operations, Offices VII, I, and IX, respectively, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), on April 23, 2026, Commerce published its affirmative final determinations in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations of chassis from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam.¹

On June 8, 2026, pursuant to section 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final affirmative determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of chassis from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act.²

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is chassis from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam. For a complete description of the scope of the orders, see the appendix to this notice.

Orders

As stated above, based on the ITC's affirmative final determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act by reason of LTFV imports of chassis from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam,³ in accordance with section 735(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce is issuing these AD orders. Moreover, because the ITC determined that imports of chassis from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of subject merchandise from Mexico, Thailand, or Vietnam entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, are subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

¹ See *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof from Mexico: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 91 FR 22140 (April 24, 2026); see also *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof From Thailand: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 91 FR 22130 (April 24, 2026); and *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 91 FR 22123 (April 24, 2026).

² See ITC's Letter, "Notification of Final Determinations," dated June 8, 2026.

³ *Id.*

¹² See *Order*, 87 FR at 35503.

Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends to direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instructions by Commerce, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise, on all relevant entries of chassis from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam, which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after September 29, 2025, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations*,⁴ but will not include entries after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before publication of the ITC's final

injury determinations under section 735(d) of the Act, as further described in the "Provisional Measures" section of this notice.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation and Cash Deposits

Except as noted in the "Provisional Measures" section of this notice, in accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to continue to suspend liquidation on all relevant entries of chassis from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Commerce will also instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the

estimated weighted-average dumping margins indicated in the tables below. Effective on the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the notice of the ITC's final affirmative injury determinations, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated customs duties on subject merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the rates listed in the table below. The all-others rate applies to all producers or exporters not specifically listed, as appropriate.

Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins

The estimated weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

MEXICO

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent)
Hyundai de Mexico S.A. de C.V	* 32.37	0.00
BRD Trailers, S.A. de C.V	* 32.37	0.00
Carrocerías Gallegos S.A. de C.V	* 32.37	0.00
Commercializadora Nimmka, S.A. de C.V. (d/b/a Atro Remolques y Carrocería)	* 32.37	0.00
Carrocerías Corpus Christi S.A. DE C.V	* 32.37	0.00
Fruehauf de Mexico, S.A. de C.V	* 32.37	0.00
Lodi Trailers	* 32.37	0.00
Norstar Trailers Mexico S de R.L. de C.V. (d/b/a Iron Bull Trailers)	* 32.37	0.00
Semiremolques El Paisano S.A. de C.V	* 32.37	0.00
Ventura Trailers	* 32.37	0.00
All Others	32.37	0.00

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

THAILAND

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent) ⁵
Dee Siam Manufacturing Co., Ltd	72.85
Panus Assembly Co., Ltd	* 129.63
All Others	72.85

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

VIETNAM

Producer	Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Thaco Special Vehicles Manufacturing Limited Company; Thaco Industries Trailers and Heavy Steel Structures Manufacturing Limited Liability Company.	Thaco Special Vehicles Manufacturing Limited Company; Thaco Industries Trailers and Heavy Steel Structures Manufacturing Limited Liability Company.	186.84
Vietnam-wide Entity		186.84

⁴ See *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof from Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 90 FR 46557 (September 29, 2025); *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof from Thailand: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 90 FR

46550 (September 29, 2025); and *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 90 FR 46561 (September 29, 2025) (collectively, *Preliminary Determinations*).

⁵ In the final determination of the companion CVD investigation of chassis from Thailand, we

found no export subsidies for Dee Siam Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Further, as an extension of the application of an adverse inference, pursuant to section 776(b) of the Act, Commerce adjusted Panus Assembly Co., Ltd.'s cash deposit rate by the lowest export subsidy rate determined in the CVD investigation, which is zero percent. Therefore, Commerce did not make an export subsidy offset to these AD cash deposit rates.

Provisional Measures

Section 733(d) of the Act states that suspension of liquidation pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months, except where exporters representing a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise request that Commerce extend the four-month period to no more than six months. At the request of exporters that account for a significant proportion of exports of chassis from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam, Commerce extended the four-month period to six months in each of these investigations.

The extended provisional measures period, beginning on the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations* ended on March 27, 2026. As a result, entries of chassis from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam made on or after March 28, 2026, are not subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act and our practice, Commerce instructed CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to antidumping duties, unliquidated entries of chassis from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after March 28, 2026, the day on which the provisional measures expired. Suspension of liquidation and the collection of cash deposits will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final determinations in the **Federal Register**.

Establishment of the Annual Inquiry Service Lists

On September 20, 2021, Commerce published the *Final Rule* in the **Federal Register**.⁶ On September 27, 2021, Commerce also published the *Procedural Guidance* in the **Federal Register**.⁷ The *Final Rule* and *Procedural Guidance* provide that Commerce will maintain an annual inquiry service list for each order or suspended investigation, and any interested party submitting a scope ruling application or request for circumvention inquiry shall serve a copy of the application or request on the persons on the annual inquiry service list for that order, as well as any companion order covering the same

merchandise from the same country of origin.

In accordance with the *Procedural Guidance*, for orders published in the **Federal Register** after November 4, 2021, Commerce will create an annual inquiry service list segment in Commerce's online e-filing and document management system, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), available at <https://access.trade.gov>, within five business days of publication of the notice of the order. Each annual inquiry service list will be saved in ACCESS, under each case number, and under a specific segment type called "AISL-Annual Inquiry Service List."⁸

Interested parties who wish to be added to the annual inquiry service list for an order must submit an entry of appearance to the annual inquiry service list segment for the order in ACCESS within 30 days after the date of publication of the order. For ease of administration, Commerce requests that law firms with more than one attorney representing interested parties in an order designate a lead attorney to be included on the annual inquiry service list. Commerce will finalize the annual inquiry service list within five business days thereafter. As mentioned in the *Procedural Guidance*,⁹ the new annual inquiry service list will be in place until the following year, when the *Opportunity Notice* for the anniversary month of the order is published.

Commerce may update an annual inquiry service list at any time as needed based on interested parties' amendments to their entries of appearance to remove or otherwise modify their list of members and representatives, or to update contact information. Changes or announcements pertaining to these procedures will be posted to the ACCESS website at <https://access.trade.gov>.

Special Instructions for the Petitioner and Foreign Governments

In the *Final Rule*, Commerce stated that, "after an initial request and placement on the annual inquiry service list, both petitioners and foreign

governments will automatically be placed on the annual inquiry service list in the years that follow."¹⁰

Accordingly, as stated above, the petitioner and foreign governments should submit their initial entry of appearance after publication of this notice in order to appear in the first annual inquiry service lists for these orders. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(n)(3), the petitioner and foreign governments will not need to resubmit their entries of appearance each year to continue to be included on the annual inquiry service list. However, the petitioners and foreign governments are responsible for making amendments to their entries of appearance during the annual update to the annual inquiry service list in accordance with the procedures described above.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the AD orders with respect to chassis from Mexico, Thailand, and Vietnam pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of AD and countervailing duty orders currently in effect at <https://www.trade.gov/data-visualization/adcvd-proceedings>. These AD orders are published in accordance with sections 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: June 15, 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

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders consists of chassis and subassemblies thereof whether finished or unfinished, whether assembled or unassembled, whether coated or uncoated, regardless of the number of axles, for carriage of containers, or other payloads (including self-supporting payloads) for road, marine roll-on/roll-off (RORO) and/or rail transport. Chassis are typically, but are not limited to, rectangular framed trailers with a suspension and axle system, wheels and tires, brakes, a lighting and electrical system, a coupling for towing behind a truck tractor, and a locking system or systems to secure the shipping container or containers to the chassis using twistlocks, slide pins or similar attachment devices to engage the corner fittings on the container or other payload.

Subject merchandise includes, but is not limited to, the following subassemblies:

- Chassis frames, or sections of chassis frames, including kingpin assemblies, bolsters consisting of transverse beams with locking or support mechanisms, goosenecks,

⁶ See *Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 FR 52300 (September 20, 2021) (*Final Rule*).

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

⁸ This segment will be combined with the ACCESS Segment Specific Information (SSI) field, which will display the month in which the notice of the order or suspended investigation was published in the **Federal Register**, also known as the anniversary month. For example, for an order under case number A-000-000 that published in the **Federal Register** in January, the relevant segment and SSI combination will appear in ACCESS as "AISL-January Anniversary." Note that there will be only one annual inquiry service list segment per case number, and the anniversary month will be pre-populated in ACCESS.

⁹ See *Procedural Guidance*, 86 FR at 53206.

¹⁰ See *Final Rule*, 86 FR at 52335.

drop assemblies, extension mechanisms and/or rear impact guards;

- Running gear assemblies or axle assemblies for connection to the chassis frame, whether fixed in nature or capable of sliding fore and aft or lifting up and lowering down, which may or may not include suspension(s) (mechanical or pneumatic), wheel end components, slack adjusters, dressed axles, brake chambers, locking pins, and tires and wheels; and

- Assemblies that connect to the chassis frame or a section of the chassis frame, such as but not limited to, pintle hooks or B-trains (which include a fifth wheel), which are capable of connecting a chassis to a converter dolly or another chassis.

Importation of any of these subassemblies, whether assembled or unassembled, constitutes an unfinished chassis for purposes of these orders.

Subject merchandise also includes chassis, whether finished or unfinished, entered with components such as, but not limited to: hub and drum assemblies, brake assemblies (either drum or disc), bare axles, brake chambers, suspensions and suspension components, wheel end components, landing gear legs, spoke or disc wheels, tires, brake control systems, electrical harnesses and lighting systems.

Processing of finished and unfinished chassis and components such as trimming, cutting, grinding, notching, punching, drilling, painting, coating, staining, finishing, assembly, or any other processing either in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product or in a third country does not remove the product from the scope. Inclusion of other components not identified as comprising the finished or unfinished chassis does not remove the product from the scope.

Individual components entered and sold by themselves are not subject to the orders, but components entered with a finished or unfinished chassis are subject merchandise. A finished chassis is ultimately comprised of several different types of subassemblies. Within each subassembly there are numerous components that comprise a given subassembly.

This scope excludes dry van trailers, refrigerated van trailers and flatbed trailers. Dry van trailers are trailers with a wholly enclosed cargo space comprised of fixed sides, nose, floor and roof, with articulated panels (doors) across the rear and occasionally at selected places on the sides, with the cargo space being permanently incorporated in the trailer itself. Refrigerated van trailers are trailers with a wholly enclosed cargo space comprised of fixed sides, nose, floor and roof, with articulated panels (doors) across the rear and occasionally at selected places on the sides, with the cargo space being permanently incorporated in the trailer and being insulated, possessing specific thermal properties intended for use with self-contained refrigeration systems. Flatbed (or platform) trailers consist of load carrying main frames and a solid, flat or stepped loading deck or floor permanently incorporated with and supported by frame rails and cross members.

The scope also excludes fully and permanently assembled trailers that have

permanently incorporated floors welded to the frame without a locking mechanism, a gross axle weight ratings of 8,000 lbs or less, and that connect to Federal Highway Administration Class 3 or Class 5 vehicles with a coupler rated for SAE J684 Standard Class 4, whether entered with or without neck, ramp, dove tail, or dump/safety arm components. The scope also excludes fully dressed axle subassemblies with a gross axle weight rating of 8,000 lbs or less, an outer diameter of the axle beam of three inches or less, and eight or fewer lug nuts.

The finished and unfinished chassis subject to these orders are typically classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheadings: 8716.39.0090 and 8716.90.5060. Imports of finished and unfinished chassis may also enter under HTSUS subheading 8716.90.5010. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise covered by these orders is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2026–12330 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Proposed Additions and Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Proposed additions to and deletions from the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: The Committee is proposing to add service(s) to the Procurement List that will be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities and delete product(s) previously furnished by such agencies.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before: July 18, 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: This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503 (a)(2) and 41 CFR 51–2.3. Its purpose is to provide interested persons an opportunity to submit comments on the proposed actions.

Additions

In accordance with 41 CFR 51–5.3(b), the Committee intends to add the service requirement listed below to the

Procurement List as a mandatory purchase only for the contracting activities at the locations listed with the proposed qualified nonprofit agency as the authorized source of supply. Prior to adding the service to the Procurement List, the Committee will consider other pertinent information, including information from Government personnel and relevant comments from interested parties regarding the Committee's intent to geographically limit this services requirement.

The following service(s) are proposed for addition to the Procurement List for production by the nonprofit agencies listed:

Services(s)

Service Type: Custodial Service
Mandatory for: Army, MICC Ft. Lee, VA
Authorized Source of Supply: Professional Contract Services, Inc., Austin, TX
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE ARMY, W6QM MICC FT Gregg-Adams 2100W91QF5

Services(s)

Service Type: Grounds Maintenance
Mandatory for: US Air Force, Eglin Air Force Base, FL
Authorized Source of Supply: PRIDE Industries, Roseville, CA
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE AIR FORCE, FA2823 AFTC PZIO

Deletions

The following product(s) are proposed for deletion to the Procurement List:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s)
8415–01–592–2218—Cover, Advanced Combat Helmet, No Comm Flap, OEFCP, S/M
8415–01–592–2220—Cover, Advanced Combat Helmet, No Comm Flap, OEFCP, L/XL
8415–01–515–4662—Cover, Advanced Combat Helmet, Reversible, Woodland/ Desert Camouflage, S/M
8415–01–515–4663—Cover, Advanced Combat Helmet, Reversible, Woodland/ Desert Camouflage, L/XL
8415–01–F–05–2290—Cover, Enhanced Combat Helmet, Operational Camouflage Pattern—6 Color, L/XL
8415–01–F–05–2291—Cover, Enhanced Combat Helmet, Operational Camouflage Pattern—6 Color, XXL
8415–01–F–05–2292—Cover, Enhanced Combat Helmet, Operational Camouflage Pattern—6 Color, S/M
Authorized Source of Supply: Lions Volunteer Blind Industries, Inc., Morristown
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE ARMY, W6QK ACC–APG NATICK
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, DLA TROOP SUPPORT

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–12292 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Public Meeting

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

DATES: July 22, 2026, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ET.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be accessible to the public virtually via Zoom webinar.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Angela Phifer, 250 E Street SW, Suite 3100, Washington, DC 20024; (703) 798-5873; CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled is an independent Federal agency operating as the U.S. AbilityOne Commission. It oversees the AbilityOne Program, which provides employment opportunities through Federal contracts for people who are blind or have significant disabilities in the manufacture and delivery of products and services to the Federal Government. The Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. chapter 85) authorizes the contracts.

Registration: Attendees *not* requesting speaking time should register not later than July 21, 2026. Attendees requesting speaking time must register not later than July 14, 2026, and use the comment fields in the registration form to specify the intended speaking topic(s). The registration link will be available on the Commission's home page, www.abilityone.gov, under News and Events.

Commission Statement: This regular quarterly public meeting will include updates from the Commission Chairperson, Executive Director, and Acting Inspector General.

Public Participation: The public engagement session will both celebrate the historic milestone of America250 and continue to emphasize "Innovation in AbilityOne Products and Domestic Manufacturing." In keeping with these themes, speakers are invited to highlight examples of pride and patriotism within—and contributions of—the AbilityOne Program's 88-year history of Federal contracting. In addition, speakers are invited to highlight current domestic manufacturing within the AbilityOne Program including, but not limited to, examples of innovation, efficiency, speed, cost effectiveness, competitiveness, responsiveness to

customer needs, reshoring/onshoring materials or components (to use domestic sources), and supply chain management. The Commission looks forward to receiving comments and suggestions on these topics.

During registration, you may choose to submit comments, or you may request speaking time at the meeting. The Commission may invite some attendees who submit advance comments to discuss their comments during the meeting. Comments submitted will be reviewed by staff and the Commission members before the meeting. Comments posted in the chat box during the meeting will be shared with the Commission members after the meeting. The Commission is not subject to the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552(b); however, the Commission published this notice to encourage the broadest possible participation in its meeting.

Personal Information: Speakers should not include any information that they do not want publicly disclosed.

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026-12294 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353-01-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 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 18, 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 14, 2026 (91 FR 27304), 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 service(s) are deleted from the Procurement List:

Services(s)

Service Type: Grounds Maintenance

Mandatory for: US Navy, NAVFAC

Southwest, Navy Operational Support Ctr., Alameda, CA, 2144 Clement Avenue, Alameda, CA

Authorized Source of Supply: Rubicon Programs, Inc., Richmond, CA

Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, NAVFAC SOUTHWEST

Service Type: Grounds Maintenance

Mandatory for: US Navy, NAVFAC

Southwest, Navy Operational Support Center, Sacramento, CA, 8277 Elder Creek Road, Sacramento, CA

Authorized Source of Supply: Easter Seal Society of Superior California, Sacramento, CA

Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, NAVFAC SOUTHWEST

Service Type: Grounds Maintenance, Custodial service

Mandatory for: US Navy, NAVFAC

Southwest, Navy Operational Support Center, Sacramento, CA, 8277 Elder Creek Road, Sacramento, CA, US Navy, NAVFAC Southwest, Navy Operational Support Center, San Jose, CA, 995 E Mission Street, San Jose, CA, US Navy, NAVFAC Southwest, Navy Operational Support Center, Alameda, CA, 2144 Clement Ave., Alameda, CA

Authorized Source of Supply: Job Options, Inc., San Diego, CA

Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, NAVFAC SOUTHWEST

Service Type: Grounds Maintenance

Mandatory for: US Navy, NAVFAC

Southwest, Navy Operational Support

Ctr., San Jose, CA, 995 E. Mission Street,
San Jose, CA
Authorized Source of Supply: North Bay
 Rehabilitation Services, Inc., Rohnert
 Park, CA
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE,
 NAVFAC SOUTHWEST
Service Type: Custodial & Grounds
 Maintenance
Mandatory for: US Treasury, US Mint, 350
 West Colfax Avenue, Denver, CO, 320
 West Colfax Avenue, Denver, CO
Authorized Source of Supply: Bayaud
 Enterprises, Inc., Denver, CO
Contracting Activity: DEPARTMENT OF THE
 TREASURY, DENVER
Service Type: Custodial Service
Mandatory for: USDA, National Finance
 Center, NASA Michoud Assembly
 Facility, New Orleans, LA, 13800
 Gentilly Road, Building 101, New
 Orleans, LA
Authorized Source of Supply: Goodworks,
 Inc., New Orleans, LA
Contracting Activity: DEPARTMENT OF
 AGRICULTURE, USDA, OCFO-NFC-
 ACQ-MGMT OFFICE

Michael R. Jurkowski,
Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026-12293 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353-01-P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CPSC-2010-0055]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension of Collection; Comment Request; Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads and Standard for the Flammability (Open Flame) of Mattress Sets

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety
Commission.

ACTION: Notice of Information
Collection; Request for Comment.

SUMMARY: As required by the Paperwork
Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the
Consumer Product Safety Commission
(CPSC or Commission) requests
comments on a proposed extension of
approval of information collection
requirements associated with the
Standard for the Flammability of
Mattresses and Mattress Pads and the
Standard for the Flammability (Open
Flame) of Mattress Sets. The Office of
Management and Budget (OMB)
previously approved the collection of
information under control number
3041-0014. OMB's most recent
extension of approval will expire on
October 31, 2026. The Commission will
consider all comments received in
response to this notice before requesting
an extension of this collection of
information from OMB.

DATES: Submit comments on the
collection of information by August 17,
2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments,
identified by Docket No. CPSC-2010-
0055, within 60 days of publication of
this notice by any of the following
methods:

Electronic Submissions: Submit
electronic comments to the Federal
eRulemaking Portal at: [https://
www.regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). Follow the
instructions for submitting comments.
Do not submit the following through
this website: confidential business
information, trade secret information, or
other sensitive or protected information
that you do not want to be available to
the public. The Commission typically
does not accept comments submitted by
email, except as described below.

*Mail/hand delivery/courier/written
submissions:* CPSC encourages you to
submit electronic comments by using
the Federal eRulemaking Portal. You
may, however, submit comments by
mail/hand delivery/courier to: Office of
the Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product
Safety Commission, 4330 East-West
Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814;
telephone (301) 504-7479.

Instructions: All submissions received
must include the agency name and
docket number for this notice. CPSC
may post all comments without change,
including any personal identifiers,
contact information, or other personal
information provided, to: [https://
www.regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). If you wish to
submit confidential business
information, trade secret information, or
other sensitive or protected information
that you do not want to be available to
the public, you may submit such
comments by mail, hand delivery, or
courier, or you may email them to [cpsc-
os@cpsc.gov](mailto:cpsc-os@cpsc.gov).

Docket: For access to the docket to
read background documents or
comments received, go to: [https://
www.regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), insert docket
number CPSC-2010-0055.

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

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

Title: Standard for the Flammability
of Mattresses and Mattress Pads (16 CFR
part 1632) and Standard for the
Flammability (Open Flame) of
Mattresses (16 CFR part 1633).

OMB Number: 3041-0014.

Type of Review: Renewal of
collection.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.
Affected Public: Manufacturers and
importers of mattresses and mattress
pads.

General Description of Collection: The
Standard for the Flammability of
Mattresses and Mattress Pads, 16 CFR
part 1632, was issued and amended
under section 4 of the Flammable
Fabrics Act (FFA), 15 U.S.C. 1193, to
reduce unreasonable risks of burn
injuries and deaths from fires associated
with mattresses and mattress pads. The
standard prescribes requirements to test
whether a prototype mattress or
mattress pad will resist ignition from a
smoldering cigarette. The standard also
requires recordkeeping of all prototype
test results. Manufacturers and
importers must maintain these records
for three years. Also, under 16 CFR part
1632, each mattress or mattress pad
must be permanently labeled with the
month and year of manufacture and the
location of the manufacturer. Mattress
pads treated with a chemical flame
retardant must also be labeled
prominently with the letter "T" and
instructions on how to protect the pads
from agents or treatments that can cause
deterioration of their flame resistance.

The Commission promulgated the
Standard for the Flammability (Open
Flame) of Mattress Sets, 16 CFR part
1633, under section 4 of the FFA, to
reduce deaths and injuries associated
with mattress fires by limiting the size
of the fire generated by a mattress set
during a thirty minute test. The
standard requires manufacturers and
importers to maintain certain records to
document compliance with the
standard, including maintaining records
concerning prototype testing, pooling,
and confirmation testing, and quality
assurance procedures and any
associated testing. The required records
must be maintained for as long as
mattress sets based on the prototype are
in production and must be retained for
three years thereafter. 16 CFR part 1633
also includes labeling requirements for
each mattress set to bear a permanent,
conspicuous, and legible label
containing specified information. *See* 16
CFR 1633.2.

Estimated Number of Respondents:
CPSC estimates there are 80 respondents
annually to part 1632 for mattress pads
and 403 respondents for mattresses. For
part 1633, CPSC estimates 403
respondents.

Estimated Time per Response: On
average, each mattress pad producer
will respond for three prototypes
annually and each mattress producer
will respond for eight prototypes
annually for both parts 1632 and 1633.
CPSC estimates that each respondent

will spend five hours for labeling and recordkeeping per prototype annually.

Total Estimated Annual Burden: Based on each mattress pad producer responding for three prototypes annually and each mattress producer responding for eight prototypes annually, the estimated annual burden for mattress pads subject to part 1632 is 1,200 hours (80 respondents $\times$ 3 responses per year $\times$ 5 hours per response = 1,200 hours per year), and the estimated annual burden for mattresses subject to 1632 is 16,120 hours (403 respondents $\times$ 8 responses per year $\times$ 5 hours per response = 16,120). For mattresses subject to part 1633, based on an average of eight different qualified prototypes, the total recordkeeping time is about 16,120 hours annually (403 respondents $\times$ 8 responses annually $\times$ 5 hours per responses = 16,120 hours).

Total Estimated Annual Cost to Respondents: The hourly compensation for the time required for record keeping for both parts 1632 and 1633 is estimated at \$80.04 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation," December 2025, Total compensation of all management, professional, and related occupations in goods-producing industries: https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03202026.htm). At this rate, the annualized cost to the respondents would be \$2,676,538 (33,440 hours $\times$ \$80.04 = \$2,676,537.60). Therefore, CPSC estimates the total cost of the information collection burden to respondents, for 16 CFR 1632 and 16 CFR 1633, is approximately \$2.7 million, annually.

Request for Comments:

The Commission solicits written comments from all interested persons about the proposed collection of information. The Commission specifically solicits information relevant to the following topics:

- whether the collection of information described above is necessary for the proper performance of the Commission's functions, including whether the information would have practical utility;
- whether the estimated burden of the proposed collection of information is accurate;
- whether the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected could be enhanced; and
- whether the burden imposed by the collection of information could be minimized by use of automated, electronic or other technological

collection techniques, or other forms of information technology.

Abioye Mosheim Oyewole,

Acting Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–12288 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No.: ED–2025–SCC–2212]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) & Temporary Expanded PSLF (TEPSLF) Certification and Application

AGENCY: Federal Student Aid, Department of Education (ED).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Department is requesting the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to conduct an emergency review of a revision of an approved information collection request (ICR).

DATES: The Department is requesting emergency processing and OMB approval for a revision of this information collection no later than June 26, 2026. The Department is revising the collection to incorporate updates which align with the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) which was signed into law on July 4, 2025. The Department will request public comments as part of a full clearance process following the emergency approval of this collection.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For specific questions related to collection activities, please contact Linnea Hengst, (202) 377–3165.

Title of Collection: Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) & Temporary Expanded PSLF (TEPSLF) Certification and Application.

OMB Control Number: 1845–0110.

Type of Review: An emergency revision of a currently approved ICR.

Respondents/Affected Public: Individuals and Households.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 913,713.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 456,857.

Abstract: The Department of Education (Department) is requesting an emergency clearance for this revision of the information collection, 1845–0110. The Department will initiate the 60-day public comment period within 180 days of notification of emergency approval. Final Regulations published on October

31, 2025 (90 FR 48966), 34 CFR 685.219(i) require an update to the currently approved Public Service Loan Forgiveness Certification and Application, to comply with E.O. 14325, by revising the certification language to include an attestation, under penalty of perjury, that the employer has not engaged in any activity that has a substantial illegal purpose on or after July 1, 2026. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBA) signed into law on July 4, 2025 also made statutory changes that indirectly impact this collection by revising the loan repayment plans that qualify for the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program, which are in effect July 1, 2026.

Ross Santy,

Chief Data Officer, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development.

[FR Doc. 2026–12319 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No.: ED–2026–SCC–0595]

State Workforce Pell Program Certification; Correction

AGENCY: Department of Education (ED), Federal Student Aid (FSA).

ACTION: Correction Notice.

SUMMARY: On June 1, 2026, the U.S. Department of Education published a 30-day comment period notice in the **Federal Register** with FR DOC# 2026–10917 (91 FR 32396, page 32396–32397) seeking public comment for an information collection entitled, "State Workforce Pell Program Certification." In the abstract section, the notice should be corrected from "[t]his would be an optional form" to "[t]his would be a mandatory form".

The PRA Coordinator, Office of the Chief Data Officer, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development, hereby issues a correction notice as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

Ross Santy,

Chief Data Officer, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development.

[FR Doc. 2026–12320 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**[Docket No.: ED–2026–SCC–2213]****Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Federal Direct Loan Program Regulations for Forbearance and Loan Rehabilitation****AGENCY:** Federal Student Aid (FSA), Department of Education (ED).**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, ED is requesting the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to conduct an emergency review of a revision of a currently approved information collection request (ICR).

DATES: The Department requested emergency processing from OMB for this ICR on June 26, 2026. As a result, the Department is providing the public with the opportunity to comment under the full comment period. Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before July 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for proposed ICRs should be submitted within 30 days of publication of this notice. Click on this link www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain to access the site. Find this ICR by selecting “Department of Education” under “Currently Under Review,” then check the “Only Show ICR for Public Comment” checkbox. Reginfo.gov provides two links to view documents related to this ICR. Information collection forms and instructions may be found by clicking on the “View Information Collection (IC) List” link. Supporting statements and other supporting documentation may be found by clicking on the “View Supporting Statement and Other Documents” link.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For specific questions related to collection activities, please contact Carolyn Rose, 202–453–5967.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department is especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) is this collection necessary to the proper functions of the Department; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the Department enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the Department minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology. Please note that written comments received in

response to this notice will be considered public records.

Title of Collection: Federal Direct Loan Program Regulations for Forbearance and Loan Rehabilitation.

OMB Control Number: 1845–0119.

Type of Review: A revision of a currently approved ICR.

Respondents/Affected Public: Individuals and Households.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 1,238,097.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 4,543,816.

Abstract: The Department of Education (the Department) is seeking emergency processing, in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.13, of the revision of OMB control number 1845–0119 Federal Direct Loan Program Regulations for Forbearance and Loan Rehabilitation.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) signed into law by President Trump on July 4, 2025 includes provisions that affect this collection; specifically, 34 CFR 685.211 Miscellaneous repayment provisions. The Final Rule regarding these regulations was published on May 1, 2026 (91 FR 23768). The Department is now updating this collection to comply with the new regulations mentioned above. The Department is also introducing a new, simpler, online portal for borrowers seeking loan rehabilitation.

Ross Santy,

Chief Data Officer, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development.

[FR Doc. 2026–12318 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board, Paducah**

AGENCY: Office of Environmental Management, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of rescheduled open meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a rescheduled meeting of the Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board (EM SSAB), Paducah, originally scheduled for Thursday, June 18, 2026, and published in the **Federal Register** on Tuesday, May 12, 2026. The Federal Advisory Committee Act requires that public notice of this meeting be announced in the **Federal Register**.

DATES: Thursday, July 16, 2026; 5:30 p.m.–7:00 p.m. CDT.

ADDRESSES: West Kentucky Community and Technical College (WKCTC),

Emerging Technology Center, Room 215, 5100 Alben Barkley Drive, Paducah, Kentucky 42001. This meeting will be held in-person at the WKCTC Emerging Technology Center, Room 215 and livestreamed. The meeting will be streamed on YouTube at: <https://www.youtube.com/@pppoadvisoryboards8584>. No registration is necessary.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Zachary Boyarski at by Phone: (270) 441–6812 or Email: Zachary.Boyarski@pppo.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The (EM SSAB), Paducah meeting previously scheduled for Thursday, June 18, 2026 (91 FR 25872) has been rescheduled for Thursday, July 16, 2026.

Purpose of the Board: At the request of the Assistant Secretary or Field Managers, the Board may provide community-based advice and recommendations concerning any EM program activities, such as clean-up activities and environmental restoration; waste management and disposition; excess facilities; future land use and long-term stewardship; communications; and budget priorities. The Board also provides an avenue to fulfill public participation requirements outlined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Federal Facility Agreements, Consent Orders, Consent Decrees and Settlement Agreements.

Tentative Agenda: (agenda topics are subject to change; please contact Zachary Boyarski for the most current agenda).

- Administrative Activities
- Public Comment Period

Public Participation: The meeting is open to the public and public comment can be given orally or in writing. Fifteen minutes are allocated during the meeting for public comment and those wishing to make oral comment will be given a minimum of two minutes to speak. Written comments received at least two working days prior to the meeting will be provided to the members and included in the meeting minutes. Written comments received within two working days after the meeting will be included in the minutes. For additional information on public comment and to submit written comment, please contact Zachary Boyarski at Zachary.Boyarski@pppo.gov. The EM SSAB, Paducah, welcomes the attendance of the public at its meetings and will make every

effort to accommodate persons with physical disabilities or special needs. If you require special accommodations due to a disability, please contact Zachary Boyarski at least seven days in advance of the meeting.

Meeting Conduct: The Designated Federal Officer is empowered to conduct the meeting in a fashion that will facilitate the orderly conduct of business. Questioning of board members or presenters by the public is not permitted.

Minutes: Minutes will be available at the following website: <https://www.energy.gov/pppo/pgdp-cab/listings/meeting-materials>.

Signing Authority: This document of the Department of Energy was signed on June 16, 2026, by David Borak, Committee Management Officer, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on June 16, 2026.

Treena V. Garrett,

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

[FR Doc. 2026-12296 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 3562-026]

KEI (Maine) Power Management (III), LLC; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

On July 29, 2021, KEI (Maine) Power Management (III), LLC filed an application for a subsequent license for the existing 950-kilowatt Barker Mill Upper Project (FERC No. 3562). The project is located on the Little Androscoggin River in the City of Auburn, Maine.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, on March 23, 2026, Commission staff issued a notice that the project was ready for environmental analysis (REA Notice). Based on the

information in the record, including comments filed on the REA Notice, staff does not anticipate that licensing the project would constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, staff intends to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) on the application to license the Barker Mill Upper Project.¹

The EA will be issued and circulated for review by all interested parties. All comments filed on the EA will be analyzed by staff and considered in the Commission's final licensing decision.

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*.

The application will be processed according to the following schedule. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Commission issues EA	May 6, 2027.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Erin Kimsey at 202-502-8261 or *Erin.Kimsey@ferc.gov*.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 15, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12333 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 3562-026]

KEI (Maine) Power Management (III), LLC; Notice of Reasonable Period of Time for Water Quality Certification Application

On May 29, 2026, as clarified on June 1, 2026, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Maine DEP) submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) notice that it received a request for a Clean Water Act section 401(a)(1) water quality certification as defined in 40 CFR 121.5, from KEI (Maine) Power Management (III), LLC, in conjunction with the above captioned project on

May 22, 2026. Pursuant to section 4.34(b)(5) of the Commission's regulations,¹ we hereby notify Maine DEP of the following dates.

Date of Receipt of the Certification Request: May 22, 2026.

Reasonable Period of Time to Act on the Certification Request: One year, May 22, 2027.

If Maine DEP fails or refuses to act on the water quality certification request on or before the above date, then the certifying authority is deemed waived pursuant to section 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1341(a)(1).

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 12, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12224 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2489-049]

Green Mountain Power Corporation; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

On October 31, 2022, Green Mountain Power Corporation filed a relicense application for the 1.44-megawatt Cavendish Hydroelectric Project No. 2489 (project). The project is located on the Black River in Windsor County, Vermont.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, on March 10, 2026, Commission staff issued a notice that the project was ready for environmental analysis (REA notice). Based on the information in the record, including comments filed on the REA notice, staff does not anticipate that licensing the project would constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, staff intends to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) on the application to relicense the project.¹

The EA will be issued and circulated for review by all interested parties. All comments filed on the EA will be analyzed by staff and considered in the Commission's final licensing decision.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for

¹ 18 CFR 4.34(b)(5).

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX-019-20-000-1779953132.

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX-019-20-000-1779111451.

rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov*.

The application will be processed according to the following schedule. The EA will be issued for a 30-day comment period. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Commission issues EA	April 23, 2027.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Samantha Pollak by telephone at (202) 502–6419 or by email at *Samantha.Pollak@ferc.gov*.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 15, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–12335 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2302–101]

Brookfield White Pine Hydro, LLC; Notice of Revised Schedule for Environmental Assessment

On August 28, 2024, Brookfield White Pine Hydro, LLC filed an application for a new major license for the 26.84-megawatt Lewiston Falls Hydroelectric Project (Lewiston Falls Project; FERC No. 2302). The Lewiston Falls project is located on the Androscoggin River in Androscoggin County, Maine.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, on May 15, 2025, Commission staff issued a notice that the project was ready for environmental analysis (REA Notice). Based on the information in the record, including comments filed on the REA Notice, staff does not anticipate that licensing the project would constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. On January 22, 2026, the Commission issued a notice of revised schedule indicating that staff anticipated issuing the Environmental Assessment (EA) on June 15, 2026. However, upon further review, staff intends to issue the EA by July 30, 2026.¹

The EA will be issued and circulated for review by all interested parties. All

comments filed on the EA will be analyzed by staff and considered in the Commission's final licensing decision.

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*.

By this notice, Commission staff is updating the procedural schedule for completing the EA. The revised schedule is shown below. The EA will be issued for a 30-day comment period. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Commission issues EA	July 30, 2026.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Lauren Townson at *Lauren.Townson@ferc.gov*.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 12, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–12227 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2381–071]

PacifiCorp; Notice of Application Accepted for Filing, Intent To Waive Scoping, Soliciting Motions To Intervene and Protests, Ready for Environmental Analysis, and Soliciting Comments, Recommendations, and Terms and Conditions

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Commission and is available for public inspection.

a. *Type of Application:* Exemption From Licensing.

b. *Project No.:* 2381–071.

c. *Date filed:* December 16, 2025.

d. *Applicant:* PacifiCorp.

e. *Name of Project:* Ashton Hydroelectric Project.

f. *Location:* On the Henry's Fork of the Snake River, in Fremont County, Idaho. The project occupies 15.6 acres of federal land managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* 18 CFR 16.22 and the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, 16 U.S.C. 2705, 2708, *amended by* the Hydropower Regulatory Efficiency Act of 2013, Pub. L. 113 23, 127 Stat. 493 (2013).

h. *Applicant Contact:* William Shallenberger, Vice President, PacifiCorp—Renewable Resources, 825 NE Multnomah, Suite 1800, Portland, OR 97232; telephone at (503) 813–7268; email at *will.shallenberger@pacificorp.com*; or Jaime Campbell-Lavallee, Sr. Environmental Analyst, PacifiCorp—Renewable Resources, 822 Grace Power Plant Road, Grace, ID 83241; telephone at (208) 970–6821; email at *jaime.campbell-lavallee@pacificorp.com*.

i. *FERC Contact:* Amy Chang, Project Coordinator, Northwest Branch, Division of Hydropower Licensing; telephone at (202) 502–6154; email at *amy.chang@ferc.gov*.

j. *Deadline for filing motions to intervene and protests, comments, recommendations, and terms and conditions:* by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on August 14, 2026; reply comments are due by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on September 28, 2026.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file motions to intervene and protests, comments, terms and conditions, and recommendations 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/QuickComment.aspx>. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov*, (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy via U.S. Postal Service to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, 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: Ashton Hydroelectric Project (P–2381–071).

The Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure require all intervenors filing documents with the Commission to serve a copy of that document on each person on the official service list for the project. Further, if an intervenor files comments or documents with the Commission relating to the merits of an issue that may affect the responsibilities of a particular resource agency, they must also serve a copy of the document on that resource agency.

k. This application has been accepted for filing and is now ready for environmental analysis.

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX–019–20–000–1753881652.

l. *Project Description:* The Ashton Hydroelectric Project consists of: (1) a 56-foot-high, 222-foot-long earth and rock-filled dam covered with roller-compacted concrete on the downstream slope and a crest elevation of 5,156.6 feet; (2) an 82-foot-long reinforced concrete spillway with six, 10-foot-high by 12-foot-wide radial gates; (3) a 280-foot-long, 15-foot-high diversion tunnel located through the right abutment; (4) an intake consisting of a reinforced concrete control structure, two 7.5-foot-wide by 15-foot-high stainless steel slide gates with an invert at an elevation of 5,110.0 feet; (5) a 392.9-acre reservoir with a gross storage capacity of 6,119 acre feet at a normal maximum water surface elevation of 5,155.9 feet;¹ (6) a reinforced concrete powerhouse that contains, two turbine-generator units, each rated at 2.0 megawatts (MW), and one turbine-generator unit rated at 2.7 MW with a total installed capacity of 6.7 MW; (7) an 80-foot-wide, 80-foot-long, and 20-foot-deep tailrace; (8) a 46/2.3-kilovolt (kV) step-up transformer; (9) a 133-foot-long, 46-kV transmission line; and (10) appurtenant facilities.

The project also includes the following recreation facilities: (1) the Ashton Boat Launch that includes a motorized boat launch ramp with floating courtesy dock, a non-motorized boater take-out ramp with floating courtesy dock, vault toilet with two stalls, picnic tables, and parking; and (2) the Tailwater Access site that provides direct, walk-in access to the project's tailwater area for shoreline fishing and picnicking.

PacifiCorp proposes to rehabilitate one generator unit (either generator Unit 2 or 3) to improve its efficiency and increase its nameplate capacity. Under PacifiCorp's proposed upgrades, the project would have a maximum capacity of 7.58 MW.

PacifiCorp proposes to: (1) continue operating the project in a run-of-river mode, with outflow from the project approximating inflow; (2) develop and implement an operations and compliance plan; (3) work with Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue annual trout stocking; (4) update and implement the Wildlife Enhancement Plan; (5) develop and implement a cultural resources management plan; and (6) continue to implement its Recreation Facilities and Site Management Plan.

m. Due to the project works already built, the limited scope of proposed rehabilitation of a project turbine as

described above, the applicant's close coordination with federal and state agencies during the preparation of the application, and completed studies during pre-filing consultation, we intend to waive scoping and expedite the exemption process. Commission staff determined that the issues that need to be addressed in the environmental document have been adequately identified during the pre-filing period, which included a public meeting and site visit, and no new issues are likely to be identified through additional scoping. Staff's environmental document will evaluate the effects of project operation and maintenance on geology and soils, aquatic, terrestrial, threatened and endangered species, recreation, land use, aesthetic, cultural, and developmental resources.

n. A copy of the application is available for review via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (<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. You may also register online at <https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FEROnline.aspx> to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

o. Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, 385.211, and 385.214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified deadline date for the particular application.

p. All filings must (1) bear in all capital letters the title "PROTEST," "MOTION TO INTERVENE," "COMMENTS," "REPLY COMMENTS," "RECOMMENDATIONS," or "TERMS AND CONDITIONS;" (2) set forth in the heading the name of the applicant and the project number of the application to which the filing responds; (3) furnish the name of the person submitting the filing; and (4) otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 385.2001 through 385.2005. All comments, recommendations, terms and conditions must set forth their evidentiary basis and otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 4.34(b).

Agencies may obtain copies of the application directly from the applicant. A copy of any protest or motion to intervene must be served upon each representative of the applicant specified in the particular application. A copy of all other filings in reference to this application must be accompanied by proof of service on all persons listed on the service list prepared by the Commission in this proceeding, in accordance with 18 CFR 4.34(b) and 385.2010.

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.

r. Final amendments to the application must be filed with the Commission on or before 5:00 Eastern Time on July 15, 2026.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 15, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12336 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 9028-012]

Banister Hydro, Inc.; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

On July 26, 2024, Banister Hydro, Inc. (Banister Hydro) filed a relicense application for the 1.785-megawatt Halifax Hydroelectric Project No. 9028 (project). The project is located on the Banister River near the town of Halifax in Halifax County, Virginia.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, on March 5, 2026, Commission staff issued a notice that the project was ready for environmental analysis (REA notice). Based on the information in the record, including comments filed on the REA notice, staff does not anticipate that licensing the project would constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, staff intends to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) on the application to relicense the project.¹

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX-019-20-000-1778658262.

¹ All elevations are in PacifiCorp's local datum, unless otherwise stated. To convert to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, add 2.972 feet.

The EA will be issued and circulated for review by all interested parties. All comments filed on the EA will be analyzed by staff and considered in the Commission's final licensing decision.

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*.

The application will be processed according to the following schedule. The EA will be issued for a 30-day comment period. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Commission issues EA	March 18, 2027.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Laurie Bauer by telephone at (202) 502-6519 or by email at *Laurie.Bauer@ferc.gov*.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 15, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12331 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 9784-004]

Wiscons8, LLC; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

On April 16, 2026, Wiscons8, LLC (exemptee) filed an application for surrender of exemption from licensing for the Manawa Dam Hydroelectric Project No. 9784. The project is located on the Little Wolf River in Waupaca County, Wisconsin. The project does not occupy federal lands.

The exemptee proposes to surrender its exemption from licensing because the Manawa Dam is no longer impounding water due to flood damage that occurred in the summer of 2024. The Manawa Dam is owned by the City of Manawa, Wisconsin, which terminated its lease with the exemptee in November 2025. The exemptee proposes to decommission the project by removing all equipment associated with hydropower generation. On April 21, 2026, the City of Manawa filed comments expressing support for the proposed surrender.

A Notice of Application for Surrender of Exemption Accepted for Filing and Soliciting Comments, Motions to

Intervene, and Protests was issued on May 1, 2026. No comments were filed pursuant to the notice.

This notice identifies Commission staff's intention to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) for the project.¹ Commission staff plans to issue an EA by August 28, 2026. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate. The EA will be issued for a 30-day comment period. All comments filed on the EA will be reviewed by staff and considered in the Commission's final decision on the proceeding.

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*.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Elizabeth Moats at 202-502-6632 or *Elizabeth.OsierMoats@ferc.gov*.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 12, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12221 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP26-148-000]

Texas Eastern Transmission, LP; Notice of Schedule for the Preparation of An Environmental Assessment for the Longwall Mining Panel M2 and M3 Project

On March 23, 2026, Texas Eastern Transmission, LP (Texas Eastern) filed an application in Docket No. CP26-148-000 requesting a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act to excavate, elevate, replace, reroute, construct, and operate certain natural gas pipeline facilities. The proposed project is known as the Longwall Mining Panel M2 and M3 Project (Project) and would allow for the safe and efficient operation of Texas Eastern's natural gas transportation system in Greene County, Pennsylvania during sub-surface longwall mining activities.

On May 12, 2026, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or

FERC) issued its Notice of Application for the Project. Among other things, that notice alerted agencies issuing federal authorizations of the requirement to complete all necessary reviews and to reach a final decision on a request for a federal authorization within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's environmental document for the Project.

This notice identifies Commission staff's intention to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) for the Project and the planned schedule for the completion of the environmental review.¹

Schedule for Environmental Review

Issuance of EA: November 13, 2026.
*90-day Federal Authorization Decision Deadline:*² February 11, 2027.

If a schedule change becomes necessary, additional notice will be provided so that the relevant agencies are kept informed of the Project's progress.

Project Description

Texas Gas proposes to excavate, elevate, replace, and reroute segments of four existing pipelines ranging in length between approximately 5,000 feet and 6,100 feet near Graysville, Pennsylvania. Texas Eastern would also abandon by removal an approximately 5,000-foot segment of non-operational pipeline. Lastly, Texas Eastern proposes to modify existing minor aboveground facilities elsewhere in Greene County. Upon completion of the mining activities, Texas Eastern would return three of the four pipelines to their original locations and easements. The fourth pipeline would be rerouted into the abandoned easement. Texas Eastern anticipates these activities would occur between 2027 and 2029.

Background

On May 12, 2026, the Commission issued a *Notice of Scoping Period Requesting Comments on Environmental Issues for the Proposed Carnation Project* (Notice of Scoping). The Notice of Scoping was sent to affected landowners; federal, state, and local government agencies; elected

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX-019-20-000-1779098084.

² The Commission's deadline applies to the decisions of other federal agencies, and state agencies acting under federally delegated authority, that are responsible for federal authorizations, permits, and other approvals necessary for proposed projects under the Natural Gas Act. Per 18 CFR 157.22(a), the Commission's deadline for other agency's decisions applies unless a schedule is otherwise established by federal law.

¹ The unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX-019-20-000-1779267766.

officials; environmental and public interest groups; Native American tribes; other interested parties; and local libraries and newspapers. All substantive comments will be addressed in the EA.

Additional Information

In order to receive notification of the issuance of the EA and to keep track of formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription. This service provides automatic notification of filings made to subscribed dockets, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. Go to <https://www.ferc.gov/ferc-online/overview> to register for eSubscription.

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.

Additional information about the Project is available from the FERC website (www.ferc.gov). Using the “eLibrary” link, select “General Search” from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and “Docket Number” excluding the last three digits (*i.e.*, CP26-016), and follow the instructions. For assistance with access to eLibrary, the helpline can be reached at (866) 208-3676, TTY (202) 502-8659, or at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov. The eLibrary link on the FERC website also provides access to the texts of formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rule makings.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 12, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12229 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 5536-003]

Pacific Gas & Electric Company; Notice of Intent To File License Application, Filing of Pre-Application Document, and Approving Use of the Traditional Licensing Process

a. *Type of Filing:* Notice of Intent to File License Application and Request to Use the Traditional Licensing Process.

b. *Project No.:* 5536-003.

c. *Dated Filed:* March 30, 2026.

d. *Submitted By:* Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E).

e. *Name of Project:* Pardee Tap No. 2 and Camanche Tap Transmission Line Project (project).

f. *Location:* The project is located within Amador, Calaveras and San Joaquin counties, California.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* 18 CFR 5.3 of the Commission's regulations.

h. *Applicant Contact:* Issam El Ayadi, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 300 Lakeside Drive, Oakland, California 94612. Phone: (925) 951-3531.

i. *FERC Contact:* Khatoon Melick at (202) 502-8433; or email at Khatoon.melick@ferc.gov.

j. PG&E filed their request to use the Traditional Licensing Process on March 30, 2026, and provided public notice of its request on April 10, 2026. In a letter dated June 12, 2026, the Director of the Division of Hydropower Licensing approved PG&E's request to use the Traditional Licensing Process.

k. With this notice, we are initiating informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and the joint agency regulations thereunder at 50 CFR, Part 402. We are also initiating consultation with the California 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 PG&E 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. PG&E filed a Pre-Application Document (PAD; including a proposed process plan and schedule) with the Commission, 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).

You may register online at <https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERConline.aspx> to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

o. The licensee states its unequivocal intent to submit an application for a new license for Project No. 5536. Pursuant to 18 CFR 16.8, 16.9, and 16.10

each application for a new license and any competing license applications must be filed with the Commission at least 24 months prior to the expiration of the existing license. All applications for license for this project must be filed by March 31, 2029.

p. 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 12, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12223 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 14787-004]

Black Canyon Hydro, LLC; Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Seminole Pumped Storage Project

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969¹ and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) regulations, 18 CFR part 380, the Office of Energy Projects has reviewed the application for license for the Seminole Pumped Storage Project (FERC No. 14787) and has prepared a final environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project. The 972-megawatt project would be located at the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) Seminole Reservoir on the North Platte River in Carbon County, Wyoming, approximately 35 miles northeast of Rawlins, Wyoming. The project would occupy 1,043.9 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 88.2 acres managed by Reclamation, and 831.7 acres of private lands. Reclamation, BLM, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Western Area Power Administration, the Saratoga-Encampment-Rawlins Conservation District, the Medicine Bow Conservation District, and the Carbon County Board

¹ National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, amended (Pub. L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, as amended by Pub. L. 94-52, July 3, 1975, Pub. L. 94-83, August 9, 1975, Pub. L. 97-258, 4(b), September 13, 1982, Pub. L. 118-5, June 3, 2023, Pub. L. 119-21, July 4, 2025).

of Commissioners participated as cooperating agencies to prepare the EIS.

The final EIS contains an analysis of the applicant's proposal and the alternatives for licensing the Seminole Pumped Storage Project. The final EIS documents the views of governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, affected Native-American Tribes, the public, the license applicant, and Commission staff.

The final EIS may be viewed on the Commission's website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under 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).

You may also register online at <https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERCOOnline.aspx> to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact the Office of Public Participation at (202) 502-6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

For further information, contact Michael Tust at (202) 502-6522, or michael.tust@ferc.gov.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 12, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12220 Filed 6-17-26; 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: RP26-928-000.
Applicants: Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rate Filing—Texas-Louisiana Expansion Project NRAs to be effective 7/1/2026.

Filed Date: 6/12/26.

Accession Number: 20260612-5150.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/24/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26-929-000.

Applicants: Bison Pipeline LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing:

Bison—Change in FERC Gas Tariff to be effective 7/15/2026.

Filed Date: 6/15/26.

Accession Number: 20260615-5080.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/29/26.

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.

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 15, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12316 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 6398-026]

Hackett Mills Hydro Associates, LLC; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

On August 31, 2022, Hackett Mills Hydro Associates, LLC filed an application for a subsequent license for the existing 485-kilowatt Hackett Mills Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 6398). The project is located on the Little Androscoggin River in the towns of Poland and Minot, in Androscoggin County, Maine.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, on March 23, 2026, Commission staff issued a notice that the project was ready for environmental analysis (REA Notice). Based on the

information in the record, including comments filed on the REA Notice, staff does not anticipate that licensing the project would constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, staff intends to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) on the application to license the Hackett Mills Project.¹

The EA will be issued and circulated for review by all interested parties. All comments filed on the EA will be analyzed by staff and considered in the Commission's final licensing decision.

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.

The application will be processed according to the following schedule. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Commission issues EA	May 6, 2027

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Erin Kimsey at 202-502-8621 or Erin.Kimsey@ferc.gov.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 15, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12332 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP26-536-000]

Texas Gas Transmission, LLC; Notice of Application and Establishing Intervention Deadline

Take notice that on May 29, 2026, Texas Gas Transmission, LLC (Texas Gas), 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 2800, Houston, Texas 77046, filed an application under section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and Part 157 of the Commission's regulations requesting authorization for its Dearborn County Lateral Project (Project). The Project consists of constructing an approximately 12-mile, 20-inch-diameter natural gas delivery lateral,

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX-019-20-000-1779953032.

including appurtenant and auxiliary facilities in Dearborn County, Indiana, Boone County, Kentucky, and Hamilton County, Ohio, and a new delivery meter for Vistra Corporation's (Vistra) Miami Fort Power Plant (Miami Fort Plant), an electric generation facility located in Hamilton County, Ohio. The Project will create 265,000 dekatherms per day of firm natural gas transportation service from Texas Gas' existing mainline facilities to Vistra's Miami Fort Plant. Texas Gas estimates the total cost of the Project to be \$86,247,503 and proposes a new incremental recourse rate to apply to the Project capacity, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (<http://www.ferc.gov>). From the Commission's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field.

User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's website during normal business hours from FERC Online Support at (202) 502-6652 (toll free at 1-866-208-3676) or email at ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov, or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502-8371, TTY (202) 502-8659. Email the Public Reference Room at public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.

Any questions regarding the proposed project should be directed to Juan Eligio Jr., Vice President, Certificates, 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 2800, Houston, Texas 77046, by phone at (713) 479-8158, or by email at Juan.Eligio@bwpipelines.com.

Pursuant to section 157.9 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure,¹ within 90 days of this Notice the Commission staff will either: complete its environmental review and place it into the Commission's public record (eLibrary) for this proceeding; or issue a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review. If a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review is issued, it will indicate, among other milestones, the anticipated date for the Commission staff's issuance of the final

environmental impact statement (FEIS) or environmental assessment (EA) for this proposal. The filing of an EA in the Commission's public record for this proceeding or the issuance of a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review will serve to notify federal and state agencies of the timing for the completion of all necessary reviews, and the subsequent need to complete all federal authorizations within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's FEIS or EA.

Water Quality Certification

Texas Gas stated that a water quality certificate under section 401 of the Clean Water Act is required for the project from Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet—Department of Environmental Protection and Indiana Department of Environmental Management. When available, Texas Gas should submit to the Commission a copy of the request for certification for the Commission authorization, including the date the request was submitted to the certifying agency, and either (1) a copy of the certifying agency's decision or (2) evidence of waiver of water quality certification.

Public Participation

There are three ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project: you can file comments on the project, you can protest the filing, and you can file a motion to intervene in the proceeding. There is no fee or cost for filing comments or intervening. The deadline for filing a motion to intervene is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 6, 2026. How to file protests, motions to intervene, and comments is explained below.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation (OPP) at (202) 502-6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. Comments may include statements of support or objections, to the project as a whole or specific aspects of the project. The more specific your comments, the more useful they will be.

Protests

Pursuant to sections 157.10(a)(4)² and 385.211³ of the Commission's

regulations under the NGA, any person⁴ may file a protest to the application. Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 385.2001⁵ of the Commission's regulations. A protest may also serve as a motion to intervene so long as the protestor states it also seeks to be an intervenor.

To ensure that your comments or protests are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 6, 2026.

There are three methods you can use to submit your comments or protests to the Commission. In all instances, please reference the Project docket number CP26-536-000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your comments electronically by using the eComment feature, which is located on the Commission's website at www.ferc.gov under the link to Documents and Filings. Using eComment is an easy method for interested persons to submit brief, text-only comments on a project;

(2) You may file your comments or protests electronically by using the eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. With eFiling, you can provide comments in a variety of formats by attaching them as a file with your submission. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select "General" and then select "Comment on a Filing"; or

(3) You can file a paper copy of your comments or protests by mailing them to the following address below. Your written comments must reference the Project docket number (CP26-536-000).

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments (options 1 and 2 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502-8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

Persons who comment on the environmental review of this project will be placed on the Commission's environmental mailing list, and will

¹ 18 CFR 157.9.

² 18 CFR 157.10(a)(4).

³ 18 CFR 385.211.

⁴ Persons include individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities. 18 CFR 385.102(d).

⁵ 18 CFR 385.2001.

receive notification when the environmental documents (EA or EIS) are issued for this project and will be notified of meetings associated with the Commission's environmental review process.

The Commission considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. However, the filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding. To become a party, you must intervene in the proceeding. For instructions on how to intervene, see below.

Interventions

Any person, which includes individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities,⁶ has the option to file a motion to intervene in this proceeding. Only intervenors have the right to request rehearing of Commission orders issued in this proceeding and to subsequently challenge the Commission's orders in the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal.

To intervene, you must submit a motion to intervene to the Commission in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure⁷ and the regulations under the NGA⁸ by the intervention deadline for the project, which is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 6, 2026. As described further in Rule 214, your motion to intervene must state, to the extent known, your position regarding the proceeding, as well as your interest in the proceeding. For an individual, this could include your status as a landowner, ratepayer, resident of an impacted community, or recreationist. You do not need to have property directly impacted by the project in order to intervene. For more information about motions to intervene, refer to the FERC website at <https://www.ferc.gov/resources/guides/how-to/intervene.asp>.

There are two ways to submit your motion to intervene. In both instances, please reference the Project docket number CP26-536-000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your motion to intervene by using the Commission's eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select "General" and then select "Intervention." The eFiling feature

includes a document-less intervention option; for more information, visit <https://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/document-less-intervention.pdf>; or

(2) You can file a paper copy of your motion to intervene, along with three copies, by mailing the documents to the address below. Your motion to intervene must reference the Project docket number CP26-536-000.

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of motions to intervene (option 1 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502-8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

Protests and motions to intervene must be served on the applicant either by mail at: Juan Eligio Jr., Vice President, Certificates, 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 2800, Houston, Texas 77046 or by email (with a link to the document) at Juan.Eligio@bwpipelines.com. Any subsequent submissions by an intervenor must be served on the applicant and all other parties to the proceeding. Contact information for parties can be downloaded from the service list at the eService link on FERC Online. Service can be via email with a link to the document.

All timely, unopposed⁹ motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1).¹⁰ Motions to intervene that are filed after the intervention deadline are untimely, and may be denied. Any late-filed motion to intervene must show good cause for being late and must explain why the time limitation should be waived and provide justification by reference to factors set forth in Rule 214(d) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.¹¹ A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies (paper or electronic) of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties.

Tracking the Proceeding

Throughout the proceeding, additional information about the project will be available from OPP at (202) 502-

6595 or on the FERC website at www.ferc.gov using the "eLibrary" link as described above. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

In addition, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. For more information and to register, go to www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp.

Intervention Deadline: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 6, 2026.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 12, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12228 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 6398-026]

Hackett Mills Hydro Associates, LLC; Notice of Reasonable Period of Time for Water Quality Certification Application

On May 29, 2026, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Maine DEP) submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) notice that it received a request for a Clean Water Act section 401(a)(1) water quality certification as defined in 40 CFR 121.5, from Hackett Mills Hydro Associates, LLC, in conjunction with the above captioned project on May 22, 2026. Pursuant to section 4.34(b)(5) of the Commission's regulations,¹ we hereby notify Maine DEP of the following dates.

Date of Receipt of the Certification Request: May 22, 2026.

Reasonable Period of Time To Act on the Certification Request: One year, May 22, 2027.

If Maine DEP fails or refuses to act on the water quality certification request on or before the above date, then the certifying authority is deemed waived pursuant to section 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1341(a)(1).

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

⁶ 18 CFR 385.102(d).

⁷ 18 CFR 385.214.

⁸ 18 CFR 157.10.

⁹ The applicant has 15 days from the submittal of a motion to intervene to file a written objection to the intervention.

¹⁰ 18 CFR 385.214(c)(1).

¹¹ 18 CFR 385.214(b)(3) and (d).

¹ 18 CFR 4.34(b)(5).

Dated: June 12, 2026.
Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.
 [FR Doc. 2026–12222 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP26–75–000]

Texas Eastern Transmission, L.P.; Notice of Revised Schedule for Environmental Review of the Line 31 Expansion Project

This notice identifies the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission staff's revised schedule for the completion of the environmental assessment (EA) for Texas Eastern Transmission, L.P.'s (Texas Eastern) Line 31 Expansion Project.¹ The first notice of schedule, issued on April 6, 2026, identified June 15, 2026 as the EA issuance date. However, following a series of staff data requests, and filings dated March 12, 2026 and May 11, 2026, Texas Eastern anticipates filing a response regarding the project's operational emissions by June 30, 2026. Staff will require additional time to incorporate the pending information into the EA and to determine if we can reach a finding of no significant impact in the EA. As a result, staff has revised the schedule for issuance of the EA. The issuance date is also contingent on the quality of information provided by Texas Eastern. The EA will be issued for a 30-day comment period.

Schedule for Environmental Review

Issuance of the EA: July 24, 2026.
*90-day Federal Authorization
 Decision Deadline:*² October 22, 2026.

If a schedule change becomes necessary, an additional notice will be provided so that the relevant agencies are kept informed of the project's progress.

Additional Information

In order to receive notification of the issuance of the EA and to keep track of

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX–019–20–000–1773325462.

² The Commission's deadline applies to the decisions of other federal agencies, and state agencies acting under federally delegated authority, that are responsible for federal authorizations, permits, and other approvals necessary for proposed projects under the Natural Gas Act. Per 18 CFR 157.22(a), the Commission's deadline for other agency's decisions applies unless a schedule is otherwise established by federal law.

all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. Go to <https://www.ferc.gov/ferc-online/overview> to register for eSubscription.

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.

Additional information about the Project is available from the FERC website (www.ferc.gov). Using the “eLibrary” link, select “General Search” from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and “Docket Number” excluding the last three digits (*i.e.*, CP26–75), and follow the instructions. For assistance with access to eLibrary, the helpline can be reached at (866) 208–3676, TTY (202) 502–8659, or at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov. The eLibrary link on the FERC website also provides access to the texts of formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rule makings.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 12, 2026.
Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.
 [FR Doc. 2026–12231 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 3255–016]

Lyonsdale Associates, LLC; Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) regulations, 18 CFR part 380, the Office of Energy Projects has reviewed the application for a new license to continue to operate and maintain the Lyonsdale Hydroelectric Project No. 3255 (project). The project is located on the Moose River in Lewis County, New York. Commission staff has prepared an

Environmental Assessment (EA) for the project.¹

The EA contains staff's analysis of the potential environmental impacts of the project and concludes that licensing the project, with appropriate environmental protective measures, would not constitute a major federal action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

The Commission provides all interested persons with an opportunity to view and/or print the EA via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (<http://www.ferc.gov/>), using the “eLibrary” link. Enter the docket number (P–3255), excluding the last three digits in the docket number field, to access the document. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, or at (866) 208–3676 (toll-free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY).

You may also register online at <https://ferconline.ferc.gov/ferconline.aspx> to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

Any comments should be filed on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 13, 2026.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file comments 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/QuickComment.aspx>. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support. 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, Maryland 20852. The first page of any filing should include docket number P–3255–016.

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.

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX–019–20–000–1748515469.

For further information, contact Kelly Wolcott by telephone at (202) 502-6480 or by email at kelly.wolcott@ferc.gov.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 12, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12225 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP26-538-000]

Northwest Pipeline LLC; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization and Establishing Intervention and Protest Deadline

Take notice that on June 3, 2026, Northwest Pipeline LLC (Northwest), Post Office Box 1396, Houston, Texas 77251, filed in the above referenced docket, a prior notice request pursuant to sections 157.203, 157.205, 157.208, and 157.210 of the Commission's regulations under the Natural Gas Act (NGA), and Northwest's blanket certificate issued in Docket No. CP82-433-000, for authorization to expand the operational use of its existing mobile 1,349 horsepower (HP) Solar Saturn turbine-driven compressor unit (Saturn Unit) at its Oregon City Compressor Station (CS) on Northwest's Grant Pass Lateral, and to reclassify that unit from mobile compression to permanent compression. All of the above facilities are located in Clackamas County, Oregon (Oregon City Compressor Reclassification Project). The project will allow Northwest to permanently incorporate the Saturn Unit into the Oregon City CS, increasing the certificated HP at the station from 4,000 HP to 5,349 HP. Northwest states that this expansion will allow Northwest to maintain higher downstream pressures, providing additional operational flexibility to manage pressure swings on the system. Northwest states that no modification to existing facilities is necessary, all as more fully set forth in the request which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (<http://www.ferc.gov>). From the Commission's Home Page on the internet, this

information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field.

User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's website during normal business hours from FERC Online Support at (202) 502-6652 (toll free at 1-866-208-3676) or email at ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov, or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502-8371, TTY (202) 502-8659. Email the Public Reference Room at public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.

Any questions concerning this request should be directed to Moe Daraiseh, Regulatory Analyst, Northwest Pipeline LLC, Post Office Box 1396, Houston, Texas 77251, by phone at (281) 520-1904, or by email at Moe.Daraiseh@williams.com.

Public Participation

There are three ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project: you can file a protest to the project, you can file a motion to intervene in the proceeding, and you can file comments on the project. There is no fee or cost for filing protests, motions to intervene, or comments. The deadline for filing protests, motions to intervene, and comments is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on August 11, 2026. How to file protests, motions to intervene, and comments is explained below.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation (OPP) at (202) 502-6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

Protests

Pursuant to section 157.205 of the Commission's regulations under the NGA,¹ any person² or the Commission's staff may file a protest to the request. If no protest is filed within the time allowed or if a protest is filed and then withdrawn within 30 days after the allowed time for filing a protest, the proposed activity shall be deemed to be authorized effective the day after the time allowed for protest. If a protest is filed and not withdrawn within 30 days after the time allowed for filing a protest, the instant request for

authorization will be considered by the Commission.

Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 157.205(e) of the Commission's regulations,³ and must be submitted by the protest deadline, which is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on August 11, 2026. A protest may also serve as a motion to intervene so long as the protestor states it also seeks to be an intervenor.

Interventions

Any person has the option to file a motion to intervene in this proceeding. Only intervenors have the right to request rehearing of Commission orders issued in this proceeding and to subsequently challenge the Commission's orders in the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal.

To intervene, you must submit a motion to intervene to the Commission in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure⁴ and the regulations under the NGA⁵ by the intervention deadline for the project, which is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on August 11, 2026. As described further in Rule 214, your motion to intervene must state, to the extent known, your position regarding the proceeding, as well as your interest in the proceeding. For an individual, this could include your status as a landowner, ratepayer, resident of an impacted community, or recreationist. You do not need to have property directly impacted by the project in order to intervene. For more information about motions to intervene, refer to the FERC website at <https://www.ferc.gov/resources/guides/how-to/intervene.asp>.

All timely, unopposed motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1). Motions to intervene that are filed after the intervention deadline are untimely and may be denied. Any late-filed motion to intervene must show good cause for being late and must explain why the time limitation should be waived and provide justification by reference to factors set forth in Rule 214(d) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies (paper or electronic) of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. The Commission

¹ 18 CFR 157.205.

² Persons include individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities. 18 CFR 385.102(d).

³ 18 CFR 157.205(e).

⁴ 18 CFR 385.214.

⁵ 18 CFR 157.10.

considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. To ensure that your comments are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on August 11, 2026. The filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding. To become a party, you must intervene in the proceeding.

How To File Protests, Interventions, and Comments

There are two ways to submit protests, motions to intervene, and comments. In both instances, please reference the Project docket number CP26–538–000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your protest, motion to intervene, and comments by using the Commission's eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select "General" and then select "Protest", "Intervention", or "Comment on a Filing"; or⁶

(2) You can file a paper copy of your submission by mailing it to the address below. Your submission must reference the Project docket number CP26–538–000.

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other method: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of submissions (option 1 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502–8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

Protests and motions to intervene must be served on the applicant either by mail at: Moe Daraiseh, Regulatory Analyst, Northwest Pipeline LLC, Post Office Box 1396, Houston, Texas 77251, or by email (with a link to the document) at Moe.Daraiseh@williams.com. Any subsequent submissions by an intervenor must be served on the applicant and all other parties to the proceeding. Contact information for parties can be

downloaded from the service list at the eService link on FERC Online.

Tracking the Proceeding

Throughout the proceeding, additional information about the project will be available from OPP at (202) 502–6595 or on the FERC website at www.ferc.gov using the "eLibrary" link as described above. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

In addition, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. For more information and to register, go to www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 12, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–12226 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER10–1818–040.

Applicants: Public Service Company of Colorado.

Description: Supplement to 06/26/2025, Triennial Market Power Analysis for Southwest Region of Public Service Company of Colorado.

Filed Date: 6/10/26.

Accession Number: 20260610–5215.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/26.

Docket Numbers: ER24–2045–005.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Compliance filing: Order Nos. 2023 and 2023–A Compliance Filing to be effective 12/31/9998.

Filed Date: 6/15/26.

Accession Number: 20260615–5149.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–1800–001.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Compliance filing: Compliance filing—Revisions to Sch.

12–Appx A: Feb 2026 RTEP Baseline Upgrades to be effective 6/14/2026.

Filed Date: 6/15/26.

Accession Number: 20260615–5124.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2628–000.

Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.

Description: Notice of Termination of Service Agreements Nos. 1376 and 1377 of Southern California Edison Company.

Filed Date: 5/20/26.

Accession Number: 20260520–5266.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2629–000.

Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.

Description: Notice of Termination of Service Agreements Nos. 1378 and 1379 of Southern California Edison Company.

Filed Date: 5/20/26.

Accession Number: 20260520–5268.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2829–000.

Applicants: California Independent System Operator Corporation.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026–06–12 Filing of SA 9241 Ironwood Pseudo-Tie Export Agreement to be effective 6/15/2026.

Filed Date: 6/12/26.

Accession Number: 20260612–5180.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2830–000.

Applicants: NorthWestern Corporation.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: SA 1042—Conditional Firm PTP with Mag Energy Solutions to be effective 7/1/2026.

Filed Date: 6/12/26.

Accession Number: 20260612–5182.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2831–000.

Applicants: Public Service Company of New Mexico.

Description: Compliance filing: Order 1920 Compliance Filing to be effective 1/1/2028.

Filed Date: 6/15/26.

Accession Number: 20260615–5000.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2832–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026–06–15 SA 4785 METC-Lakeside Solar GIA (S1081) to be effective 6/10/2026.

Filed Date: 6/15/26.

Accession Number: 20260615–5053.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2833–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026–06–15 SA 4784 METC-Lakeside

⁶ Additionally, you may file your comments electronically by using the eComment feature, which is located on the Commission's website at www.ferc.gov under the link to Documents and Filings. Using eComment is an easy method for interested persons to submit brief, text-only comments on a project.

Solar GIA (S1082) to be effective 6/10/2026.

Filed Date: 6/15/26.

Accession Number: 20260615–5058.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2835–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation of Service Agreement No. 7336; Project Identifier AE2–298 to be effective 8/15/2026.

Filed Date: 6/15/26.

Accession Number: 20260615–5101.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2836–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation of Service Agreement No. 7375; Project Identifier AE2–298 to be effective 8/15/2026.

Filed Date: 6/15/26.

Accession Number: 20260615–5102.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2837–000.

Applicants: Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation of Service Agreement No. 924 to be effective 8/15/2026.

Filed Date: 6/15/26.

Accession Number: 20260615–5103.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2838–000.

Applicants: EF Kenilworth LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 6/16/2026.

Filed Date: 6/15/26.

Accession Number: 20260615–5107.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2839–000.

Applicants: Duke Energy Florida, LLC.

Description: Tariff Amendment: DEF–DEF Termination of SA No. 472 to be effective 8/15/2026.

Filed Date: 6/15/26.

Accession Number: 20260615–5153.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric securities filings:

Docket Numbers: ES26–53–000.

Applicants: Duquesne Light Company.

Description: Application Under Section 204 of the Federal Power Act for Authorization to Issue Securities of Duquesne Light Company.

Filed Date: 6/12/26.

Accession Number: 20260612–5193.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/6/26.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system ([https://](https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp)

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 15, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–12317 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP26–127–000]

Gulf South Pipeline Company, LLC; Notice of Schedule for the Preparation of an Environmental Assessment for the Petal Cavern Expansion Project

On February 27, 2026, Gulf South Pipeline Company, LLC (Gulf South) filed an application in Docket No. CP26–127–000 requesting a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity pursuant to Section 7(c) and 7(e) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA), and Part 157 of the Commission's regulations to construct, own, operate, and maintain a new natural gas storage salt dome cavern, two brine disposal wells, brine and freshwater lines, natural gas pipeline connecting the new cavern to existing headers, and an intercompany check meter at Gulf South's existing Petal Gas Storage Field known as the Petal Cavern Expansion Project (Project) in Forrest County, Mississippi.

On March 12, 2026, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC issued its Notice of Application for the Project. Among

other things, that notice alerted agencies issuing federal authorizations of the requirement to complete all necessary reviews and to reach a final decision on a request for a federal authorization within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's environmental document for the Project.

This notice identifies Commission staff's intention to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) for the Project and the planned schedule for the completion of the environmental review.¹

Schedule for Environmental Review

Issuance of EA: October 23, 2026.

90-day Federal Authorization

*Decision Deadline:*² January 21, 2027.

If a schedule change becomes necessary, additional notice will be provided so that the relevant agencies are kept informed of the Project's progress.

Project Description

The Project consists of the development of a new salt dome storage cavern with a total capacity of 16 billion cubic feet (Bcf), including 10.0 Bcf of working gas and 6.0 Bcf of cushion gas, increasing overall Petal Gas Storage Field (or Petal Storage Field) capacity. All Project activities will be located within the existing Petal Storage Field in Forrest County, Mississippi.

Background

On April 29, 2026, the Commission issued a *Notice of Scoping Period Requesting Comments on Environmental Issues for the Proposed Petal Cavern Expansion Project* (Notice of Scoping). The Notice of Scoping was sent to affected landowners; federal, state, and local government agencies; elected officials; environmental and public interest groups; Native American tribes; other interested parties; and local libraries and newspapers. On May 13, 2026, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Historic Preservation commented that they have reviewed the associated cultural resources assessment and additional information and concur with the finding of “no historic properties affected”.

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX–019–20–000–1777896638.

² The Commission's deadline applies to the decisions of other federal agencies, and state agencies acting under federally delegated authority, that are responsible for federal authorizations, permits, and other approvals necessary for proposed projects under the Natural Gas Act. Per 18 CFR 157.22(a), the Commission's deadline for other agency's decisions applies unless a schedule is otherwise established by federal law.

All substantive comments received will be addressed in the EA.

Additional Information

In order to receive notification of the issuance of the EA and to keep track of formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription. This service provides automatic notification of filings made to subscribed dockets, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. Go to <https://www.ferc.gov/ferc-online/overview> to register for eSubscription.

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.

Additional information about the Project is available from the FERC website (www.ferc.gov). Using the "eLibrary" link, select "General Search" from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and "Docket Number" excluding the last three digits (i.e., CP26-127-000), and follow the instructions. For assistance with access to eLibrary, the helpline can be reached at (866) 208-3676, TTY (202) 502-8659, or at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov. The eLibrary link on the FERC website also provides access to the texts of formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rule makings.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 12, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12230 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2512-089]

Hawks Nest Hydro, LLC; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

On March 5, 2026, and supplemented on March 25, 2026, Hawks Nest Hydro, LLC, filed an application for a non-capacity amendment of license for the Hawks Nest Project No. 2512. The project is located on the New River in Fayette County, West Virginia. The project does not occupy any federal lands.

The licensee proposes to convert energy generation and transmission from a frequency of 25 hertz (Hz) to 60

Hz, to allow for the sale of power directly to the regional electric grid. Under the proposal, the licensee would: (1) replace the Unit 1 and Unit 2 turbines and generators, (2) construct a new switchyard near the existing powerhouse, (3) upgrade one of the existing primary transmission lines and abandon the other in place, (4) construct a new access road near the existing powerhouse, (5) install a new prefabricated metal building near the existing powerhouse and substation, (6) upgrade ancillary equipment. The replacement of Units 1 and 2 would increase the project's authorized installed capacity from 102 megawatts (MW) to 108.5 MW and increase the maximum hydraulic capacity from 10,160 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 10,380 cfs. During powerhouse outages associated with the licensee's proposal, all flows would be spilled into the bypassed reach and the licensee's ability to provide recreational flow releases would be dependent on project inflows. The licensee would continue to operate the project in run-of-river mode during and following construction. Following construction, the licensee would increase the minimum flows in the bypassed reach and increase the number of recreational flow releases while shortening the duration of each recreational flow release.

On March 17, 2026, Commission staff issued public notice of the application and established a deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, and protests by April 16, 2026. American Whitewater filed a motion to intervene and comments on April 2, 2026, and two individuals filed comments on April 16, 2026.

This notice identifies Commission staff's intention to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) for the project.¹ Commission staff plans to issue an EA by October 30, 2026. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate. The EA will be issued for a 30-day comment period. All comments filed on the EA will be reviewed by staff and considered in the Commission's final decision on the proceeding.

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.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Chris Chaney at (202)

502-6778 or christopher.chaney@ferc.gov.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: June 15, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12334 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL OPRM-FAD-227]

Environmental Impact Statements; Notice of Availability

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, General Information 202-993-3272 or <https://www.epa.gov/nepa>. Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)

Filed June 8, 2026 10 a.m. EST Through June 12, 2026 10 a.m. EST.

Pursuant to CEQ Guidance on 42 U.S.C. 4332.

Notice: Section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act requires that EPA make public its comments on EISs issued by other Federal agencies. EPA's comment letters on EISs are available at: <https://cdxapps.epa.gov/cdx-enepa-II/public/action/eis/search>.

EIS No. 20260072, Draft, NRCS, CA, McGriff Lakes Plan, Comment Period Ends: 08/03/2026. Contact: Richard Rivas 916-792-5600.

EIS No. 20260073, Final, USMC, TT, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Joint Military Training, Review Period Ends: 07/20/2026, Contact: Lisa Graham 858-314-6892.

EIS No. 20260074, Final, FERC, WY, Hydropower License re the Seminole Pumped Storage Project, Review Period Ends: 07/20/2026, Contact: Office of External Affairs 866-208-3372.

Dated: June 15, 2026.

Nancy Abrams,
Deputy Director, Federal Activities Division.

[FR Doc. 2026-12300 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060-XXXX; FR ID 351531]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission

¹ The unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX-019-20-000-1779792711.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collections. Comments are requested concerning: 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; the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; 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; and ways to further reduce the information collection burden on 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 should be submitted on or before August 17, 2026. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contacts below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Nicole Ongele, FCC, via email PRA@fcc.gov and to Nicole.Ongele@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information about the information collection, contact Nicole Ongele at (202) 418-2991.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060-XXXX.
Title: Modernizing Suspension and Debarment Rules.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: New information collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit; Individuals or households; State, local, or tribal governments; Not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 75,255 unique respondents; 170,259 unique responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 1–2 hours.

Frequency of Response: Annual, on occasion reporting requirements and third party disclosure requirements.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for these information collections are contained in sections 1, 2, 4(i), 4(j), 218, 225, 254, 403, 715, and 719 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and section 904 of Division N, Title IX of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Public Law 116–260, 134 Stat. 1182, as amended by section 60502 of Division F, Title V of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Public Law 117–58, 135 Stat. 429 (2021), 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154, 218, 225, 254, 403, 616, and 620.

Total Annual Burden: 244,185 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No Cost.

Needs and Uses: On March 26, 2026, the Commission adopted the *Modernizing Suspension and Debarment Rules Report & Order*, adopting a revised suspension and debarment framework that allows the Commission to promptly and efficiently exclude or otherwise limit bad actors' participation in Congressionally-mandated funding programs, such as the Universal Service Fund (USF) and the Telecommunications Relay Services (TRS) program. These programs provide significant funding to close the digital divide and ensure that all Americans have access to communications services.

The Report and Order adopted the governmentwide Office of Management and Budget Governmentwide Guidelines on Debarment and Suspension, as well as supplemental rules tailored to the FCC's programs. To promote transparency and safeguard these critical programs from waste, fraud, and abuse, the Report and Order implements, in pertinent part, several reporting and third-party disclosure requirements consistent with the OMB Guidelines.

These new rules are new information collection requirements which are as follows:

a. *Section 6001.335 Disclosures.* Pursuant to 2 CFR 180.335 and 2 CFR 6001.335, all program participants must disclose prior misconduct to other participants with whom they are doing or seek to do business, the program administrators, and the Commission. Generally, these disclosures are required at the time program participants enter into covered transactions to ensure that all interested parties are making informed business decisions and conducting business only with participants that are presently responsible. Participants must disclose, under penalty of perjury, if they are presently excluded or disqualified, have

been convicted of offenses listed in in section 180.800(a), are presently indicted or otherwise criminally or civilly charged with such offenses, or have had one or more public transactions terminated within the preceding three years for cause or default.

Additionally, pursuant to 2 CFR 180.335 and 2 CFR 6001.335, if no disclosures are required, participants must so certify under penalty of perjury that no disclosures are required under the suspension and debarment rules. We anticipate that these “no response required” certifications will be included on existing forms for each program (as described in subparts (e) through (k) below).

b. *Section 6001.120(a) Disclosure.* To ensure the Commission's own compliance with the prohibition in 2 CFR 180.400 on entering into covered transactions with people that are currently suspended or debarred, the rules require FCC program participants that are presently excluded on the effective date of these rules to notify the Commission of their status.

c. *Section 6001.120(b) Disclosure.* Likewise, to the extent that FCC program participants are later suspended or debarred by another federal agency, those excluded participants are required to notify the Commission of such exclusion within 30 days.

d. *Section 6001.330(a) Third Party Compliance Certification.* Consistent with 2 CFR 180.330, the Report and Order requires program participants to ensure the people with whom they intend to do business (including downstream supply chain participants such as contractors, subcontractors, and consultants) comply with the reporting requirements as well. The participant can do so by collecting a certification or including a term or condition to this effect in the transaction.

To monitor compliance with the suspension and debarment rules, under 2 CFR 6001.435, the Commission may require program participants to provide an assurance or certify their compliance with the rules at the time they apply for funding or request disbursements from Commission programs (as a condition of participation). For the programs listed below, the Commission will require certifications and collect them through existing FCC forms which are already submitted by program participants as described below.

e. *Part 6001 Compliance Certification (Lifeline)*—As detailed in OMB Control No. 3060–0819, service providers participating in the Lifeline program are required to submit an annual FCC Form

481 (Annual Reporting for High-Cost and Low-Income Universal Service Support Recipients) to report on and certify to program requirements. To monitor compliance under section 6001.435 of the Commission's rules, service providers participating in the Lifeline program will be required to provide an assurance or certify compliance with section 6001.435 when they file their FCC Form 481 each year. Likewise, unless required to file an affirmative disclosure pursuant to section 6001.335, service providers will be required to certify that no response pursuant to section 6001.335 was required. In addition, service providers will be required to certify that they have ensured the people they have engaged in business with (including downstream supply chain participants, such as a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant) have complied with the reporting requirements set forth in section 6001.330(a) of the Commission's rules.

f. Part 6001 Compliance Certification (RHC)—Health Care Provider and Consortium Applicant: As detailed in OMB Control No. 3060–0804, applicants are required to submit an annual FCC Form 462 (Request for Funding) or FCC Form 466 (Request for Funding) to request funding for eligible services and equipment in the Rural Health Care program. Applicants must provide certifications along with their FCC Form 462 or 466. To monitor compliance under section 6001.435 of the Commission's rules, applicants will be required to provide an assurance or certify their compliance with section 6001.435 when they file their FCC Form 462 or 466 funding application. Likewise, unless required to file an affirmative disclosure pursuant to section 6001.335, participants will be required to certify that no response pursuant to section 6001.335 was required. In addition, applicants will be required to certify that they have ensured the people they have engaged in business with (including downstream supply chain participants, such as a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant) have complied with the reporting requirements set forth in section 6001.330(a) of the Commission's rules.

Consortium Member Applicant: As detailed in OMB Control No. 3060–0804, consortium members in the Rural Health Care program are required to submit a Letter of Agency to their consortium lead to authorize the consortium lead to file forms on their behalf. To monitor compliance under section 6001.435 of the Commission's rules, consortium members will be required to provide an assurance of their compliance with section 6001.435 when

they submit their Letter of Agency. Likewise, unless required to file an affirmative disclosure pursuant to section 6001.335, participants will be required to certify that no response pursuant to section 6001.335 was required. In addition, consortium members will be required to confirm that they have ensured the people they have engaged in business with (including downstream supply chain participants, such as a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant) have complied with the reporting requirements set forth in section 6001.330(a) of the Commission's rules.

Service Providers: As detailed in OMB Control No. 3060–0804, service providers participating in the Rural Health Care program are required to certify on an FCC Form 463 (Request for Funding Disbursement) or FCC Form 469 (Invoice and Request for Disbursement) that requests for reimbursement are compliant with the Commission's rules. To monitor compliance under section 6001.435 of the Commission's rules, service providers will be required to provide an assurance or certify their compliance with section 6001.435 when they certify an FCC Form 463 or FCC Form 469. Likewise, unless required to file an affirmative disclosure pursuant to section 6001.335, participants will be required to certify that no response pursuant to section 6001.335 was required. In addition, applicants will be required to certify that they have ensured the people they have engaged in business with (including downstream supply chain participants, such as a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant) have complied with the reporting requirements set forth in section 6001.330(a) of the Commission's rules.

g. Part 6001 Compliance Certification (E-Rate)—School, Library, and Consortium Applicant: As detailed in OMB Control No. 3060–0806, applicants are required to submit an annual FCC Form 471 (Schools and Libraries Program Services Ordered and Certification Form) to request funding for eligible services and equipment in the E-Rate program. Applicants must provide certifications along with their FCC Form 471. These certifications are required to protect the integrity of the E-Rate program and to ensure compliance with Commission's rules. See 47 CFR 54.504(a)(1). To monitor compliance under section 6001.435 of the Commission's rules, applicants will be required to provide an assurance or certify their compliance with section 6001.435 when they file their FCC Form 471 funding application. Likewise, unless required to file an affirmative

disclosure pursuant to section 6001.335, participants will be required to certify that no response pursuant to section 6001.335 was required. In addition, applicants will be required to certify that they have ensured the people they have engaged in business with (including downstream supply chain participants, such as a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant) have complied with the reporting requirements set forth in section 6001.330(a) of the Commission's rules.

Consortium Member Applicant: As detailed in OMB Control No. 3060–0853, consortium members in the E-Rate program are required to submit an annual FCC Form 479 (Certification by Administrative Authority to Billed Entity of Compliance with Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA) Form) to their consortium lead to certify their compliance with CIPA requirements. To monitor compliance under section 6001.435 of the Commission's rules, consortium members will be required to provide an assurance or certify their compliance with section 6001.435 when they submit their FCC Form 479. Likewise, unless required to file an affirmative disclosure pursuant to section 6001.335, participants will be required to certify that no response pursuant to section 6001.335 was required. In addition, consortium members will be required to certify that they have ensured the people they have engaged in business with (including downstream supply chain participants, such as a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant) have complied with the reporting requirements set forth in section 6001.330(a) of the Commission's rules.

Service Providers: As detailed in OMB Control No. 3060–0856, service providers participating in the E-Rate program are required to submit an annual FCC Form 474 (Service Provider Annual Certification Form) to certify their requests for reimbursement are compliant with the Commission's rules. These certifications are required to protect the integrity of the E-Rate program and ensure compliance with the Commission's rules. To monitor compliance under section 6001.435 of the Commission's rules, service providers will be required to provide an assurance or certify their compliance with section 6001.435 when they file their FCC Form 474. Likewise, unless required to file an affirmative disclosure pursuant to section 6001.335, participants will be required to certify that no response pursuant to section 6001.335 was required. In addition, applicants will be required to certify that they have ensured the people they

have engaged in business with (including downstream supply chain participants, such as a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant) have complied with the reporting requirements set forth in section 6001.330(a) of the Commission's rules.

h. *Part 6001 Compliance Certification (Cybersecurity Pilot Program)—School, Library, and Consortium Applicant, and Consortium Member Participants:* As detailed in OMB Control No. 3060–1323, participants are required to submit an annual amended Pilot FCC Form 484—Cybersecurity (Schools and Libraries Pilot Program Application) to update information provided in the first and second parts of the FCC Form 484 and respond to new annual data reporting requirements (*i.e.*, the third part of the Pilot FCC Form 484). Participants must provide certifications along with their annual amended Pilot FCC Form 484 (third part)—Cybersecurity. These certifications mirror the certifications in the second part of the Pilot FCC Form 484 and are required to protect the integrity of the Cybersecurity Pilot Program and to ensure compliance with the Commission's rules. *See* 47 CFR 54.2004(d)(2)(i)–(vii). To monitor compliance under section 6001.435 of the Commission's rules, participants will be required to provide an assurance or certify their compliance with section 6001.435 when they file their Pilot FCC Form 484 (third part)—Cybersecurity annual reporting application. Likewise, unless required to file an affirmative disclosure pursuant to section 6001.335, participants will be required to certify that no response pursuant to section 6001.335 was required. In addition, participants will be required to certify that they have ensured the people they have engaged in business with (including downstream supply chain participants, such as a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant) have complied with the reporting requirements set forth in section 6001.330(a) of the Commission's rules.

Service Providers: As detailed in OMB Control No. 3060–1323, service providers participating in the Cybersecurity Pilot Program are required to submit a Pilot FCC Form(s) 474—Cybersecurity (Schools and Libraries Cybersecurity Pilot Program Request for Reimbursement) to certify their requests for reimbursement are compliant with the Commission's rules. These certifications are required to protect the integrity of the Cybersecurity Pilot Program and ensure compliance with the Commission's rules. To monitor compliance under section

6001.435 of the Commission's rules, service providers will be required to provide an assurance or certify their compliance with section 6001.435 when they file their Pilot FCC Form(s) 474—Cybersecurity. Likewise, unless required to file an affirmative disclosure pursuant to section 6001.335, service providers will be required to certify that no response pursuant to section 6001.335 was required. In addition, service providers will be required to certify that they have ensured the people they have engaged in business with (including downstream supply chain participants, such as a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant) have complied with the reporting requirements set forth in section 6001.330(a) of the Commission's rules.

i. *Part 6001 Compliance Certification (High-Cost)*—As detailed in OMB Control No. 3060–0986, service providers participating in the high-cost programs are required to submit an annual FCC Form 481 (Annual Reporting for High-Cost and Low-Income Universal Service Support Recipients) to report on and certify to program requirements. To monitor compliance under section 6001.435 of the Commission's rules, service providers participating in the high-cost programs will be required to provide an assurance or certify that they complied with section 6001.435 when they file their FCC Form 481 each year. Likewise, unless required to file an affirmative disclosure pursuant to section 6001.335, participants will be required to certify that no response pursuant to section 6001.335 was required. In addition, service providers will be required to certify that they have ensured the people they have engaged in business with (including downstream supply chain participants, such as a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant) have complied with the reporting requirements set forth in section 6001.330(a) of the Commission's rules.

j. *Part 6001 Compliance Certification (TRS)*—As detailed in OMB Control No. 3060–1089 (Structure and Practices of the Video Relay Service Program; Telecommunications Relay Services and Speech-to-Speech Services for Individuals with Hearing and Speech Disabilities, CG Docket Nos. 10–51 & 03–123), the Commission requires applications for State TRS program certification and applications for internet-based TRS provider certification. The applications for State TRS program certification must be submitted in narrative form and clearly describe the state program and the procedures and remedies for enforcing the state program requirements. To

certify the State TRS program, the application must establish that the state program meets or exceeds the operational, technical, and functional minimum standards codified in 47 CFR 64.604. Applications for internet-based TRS provider certification must be in narrative form and provide full and detailed information that shows its ability to comply with the Commission's rules. Applications must include a description of the forms of TRS to be provided and a detailed description of how the applicant will meet the minimum standards applicable to each form of TRS offered, including documentary and other evidence; a description of the provider's complaint process; a statement that the provider will file annual compliance reports demonstrating continued compliance; and a certification from the chief executive officer (CEO), chief financial officer (CFO), or other senior executive with first-hand knowledge of the accuracy and completeness of the information provided that all application information required under the Commission's rules and orders has been provided, and that all statements of fact, as well as all documentation contained in the application submission, are true, accurate, and complete.

To monitor compliance under section 6001.435 of the Commission's rules, TRS providers participating in the TRS program will be required to provide an assurance or certify that they complied with section 6001.435 when they file their application each year. Likewise, unless required to file an affirmative disclosure pursuant to section 6001.335, participants will be required to certify that no response pursuant to section 6001.335 was required. In addition, TRS providers will be required to certify that they have ensured the people they have engaged in business with (including downstream supply chain participants, such as a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant) have complied with the reporting requirements set forth in section 6001.330(a) of the Commission's rules.

k. *Part 6001 Compliance Certification (NDBEDP)*—As detailed in OMB Control No. 3060–1225 (National Deaf-Blind Equipment Distribution Program), the Commission certifies a single entity for each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands—a total of 56 jurisdictions—to receive reimbursement from the TRS Fund for NDBEDP activities. Applications must contain sufficient detail to demonstrate the entity's ability to meet all criteria

required for certification and a commitment to comply with all Commission requirements governing the NDBEDP. Applicants for certification must disclose to the Commission certain circumstances that pose an actual or potential conflict of interest and the steps it will take to eliminate the conflict or minimize the associated risks. The Commission determines whether to grant certification based on the ability of a program to meet the criteria required for certification, either directly or in coordination with other programs or entities, as evidenced in the application and any supplemental materials, including letters of recommendation.

To monitor compliance under section 6001.435 of the Commission's rules, NDBEDP providers participating in the NDBEDP program will be required to provide an assurance or certify that they complied with section 6001.435 when they file their application each year. Likewise, unless required to file an affirmative disclosure pursuant to section 6001.335, participants will be required to certify that no response pursuant to section 6001.335 was required. In addition, NDBEDP providers will be required to certify that they have ensured the people they have engaged in business with (including downstream supply chain participants, such as a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant) have complied with the reporting requirements set forth in section 6001.330(a) of the Commission's rules.

For all of the programs discussed above, the information collected by the Commission will be used by agency staff and the program administrators that organize the day-to-day operations of the covered programs under the agency's supervision to monitor compliance with program rules, better detect waste, fraud, and abuse in Commission programs, and ensure bad actors are not able to participate in covered transactions from the outset. Given requirements to disclose information to other primary and lower tier participants, these requirements will also help inform more financially responsible decisions by those participating in Commission programs.

Specifically, under 2 CFR 6001.120, the notification that a program participant is currently or has been previously excluded by another agency will ensure Commission staff responsible for entering into new covered transactions and approving applications will not distribute federal funds to participants that are presently excluded, and therefore, ineligible. Likewise, the disclosure of past

misconduct will provide agency staff with pertinent information to consider when evaluating whether to approve or reject new requests for funding. This information is critical to ensuring that the federal government is only conducting business with participants that are presently responsible and do not negatively affect the public interest. Failure to submit accurate disclosures may also be grounds for additional administrative action, including, but not limited to, suspension and debarment.

Similarly, certifications are one of the primary mechanisms for monitoring compliance with the regulatory framework. Compliance with the suspension and debarment rules are conditions of receiving payment from Commission programs. These certifications from program participants allow Commission staff that administer the covered programs and process applications to quickly determine whether participants have satisfied the conditions precedent before distributing federal funds. In turn, the certifications required by program participants of downstream participants will also allow the people who conduct business directly with the government to ensure that their other business relationships are compliant with the suspension and debarment rules.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12308 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (Act) (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire additional shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the applications are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's

Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in paragraph 7 of the Act.

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Benjamin W. McDonough, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20551-0001, not later than July 3, 2026.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Keith Dudley, Vice President) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105-1579.

Comments can also be sent electronically to *SF.Supervision.Comments.Applications@sf.frb.org*:

1. *2024 Voting Agreement of BankGuam Holding Company ("Voting Agreement") and Joaquin P. L. G. Cook, Hagatna, Guam, as manager, along with the following current parties to the Voting Agreement: Eugenia A Leon Guerrero TRS Jesus S Leon Guerrero Family Trust UA DTD 12/14/00, co-trustees: Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, Jesse A. Leon Guerrero, and Maria Eugenia H. Leon Guerrero, all of Hagatna, Guam; Eugenia A Leon Guerrero, Hagatna, Guam; Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, Hagatna, Guam; Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero and Jeffrey Cook, Hagatna, Guam; Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero and Jeffrey Cook F/R Mariana Cook, Hagatna, Guam; Joaquin P.L.G Cook by Jeffrey Cook and Lourdes Leon Guerrero, Hagatna, Guam; Joaquin Philip LG Cook by Jeffrey Cook, Hagatna, Guam; Jeffrey Cook and Lourdes Leon Guerrero T/F Joaquin LG Cook, Hagatna, Guam; Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero custodian for Ana-Lourdes S. Cook, Hagatna, Guam; Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero custodian for a minor child 1 UGMA GU, Hagatna, Guam; Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero custodian for minor child 2 UGMA GU, Hagatna, Guam; Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero custodian for minor child 3 UTMA GU, Hagatna, Guam; Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero custodian for minor child 4 UTMA GU, Hagatna, Guam; Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero custodian for minor child 5 UGMA GU, Hagatna, Guam; Lourdes A. Leon*

Guerrero custodian for minor child 6 UTMA GU, Hagatna, Guam; Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero custodian for minor child 7 UGMA GU, Hagatna, Guam; Maria Flor Herrero, Santa Rita, Guam; Lorea Industries, Santa Rita, Guam; Maria Flor Herrero and Elena H Garmendia, Jt Ten, Santa Rita, Guam; Maria Flor Herrero and Gorka H. Garmendia, Jt. Ten, Santa Rita, Guam; Maria Flor Herrero and Miren H. Garmendia, Jt Ten, Santa Rita, Guam; Alexandra Herrero Leon Guerrero custodian minor child 1 UTMA CA, Piti, Guam; Alexandra Herrero Leon Guerrero custodian minor child 2 UGMA GU, Piti, Guam; Alexandra Herrero Leon Guerrero custodian a minor child 3 UGMA GU, Piti, Guam; Jesus Anthony Asier H Leon Guerrero, Chula Vista, California; Jesus Anthony Asier H Leon Guerrero custodian minor child 1 UTMA CA, Chula Vista, California; Joaquin PLG Cook, Hagatna, Guam; Joaquin PLG Cook custodian for Ana Lourdes S. Cook UGMA GU, Hagatna, Guam; Joaquin PLG Cook custodian for minor child 1 UGMA GU, Hagatna, Guam; Joaquin P LG Cook custodian for minor child 2 UGMA GU, Hagatna, Guam; Joaquin P LG Cook custodian for minor child 3 UGMA GU, Hagatna, Guam; Maria Eugenia H Leon Guerrero, Yona, Guam; Maria Eugenia H Leon Guerrero custodian minor child 1 UTMA GU, Yona, Guam; Maria Eugenia H Leon Guerrero custodian minor child 2 UTMA GU, Yona, Guam; Pedro Perez Ada and Jennifer M A Ada trustees for the SNJ Ada Family Trust, Hagatna, Guam; Carla Perez Ada, Sausalito, California; Frances Perez Ada Purviance, El Dorado Hills, California; Maria Ada Bonnie TR UA 09/02/2025 Maria Ada Bonnie Trust, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Maria Ada Bonnie, as trustee; Patricia Perez Ada TR UA 09/28/2001 Patricia P. Ada Separate Property Trust, Patricia P. Ada, as trustee, Tamuning, Guam; David Joseph John and Teresa Ada John TR UA 08/21/2019 John Family Living Trust, David Joseph John and Teresa Ada John, as co-trustees, Hagatna, Guam; William D. Leon Guerrero and Zita T. Leon Guerrero and Shawn Leon Guerrero, Hagatna, Guam; William D. Leon Guerrero and Zita T. Leon Guerrero and Jacob Leon Guerrero, Hagatna, Guam; William D. Leon Guerrero and Zita T. Leon Guerrero and Rodney Leon Guerrero, Hagatna, Guam; William D. Leon Guerrero and Jessica LG Diaz, Hagatna, Guam; Jessica Leon Guerrero Diaz, Hagatna, Guam; Ralph Guerrero Sablan TR UA 12/14/2016 Ralph Guerrero Sablan and Maryanne Gutierrez Sablan

Living Trust, Hagatna, Guam, Mark J. Sablan and Ralph Gregory Sablan, as co-trustees, Hagatna, Guam; Ralph Gregory Sablan, Las Vegas Nevada; Rebecca S Mann, Columbia, South Carolina; Michelle M Sablan, Las Vegas, Nevada; Mark J. Sablan, Hagatna, Guam; Mark J. Sablan and Caroline H. Sablan, Hagatna, Guam; Caroline H. Sablan, Hagatna, Guam; Luis G Camacho and Cynthia L Camacho TR UA 03/20/09 Luis and Cynthia Camacho Living Trust, Hagatna, Guam, Cynthia L. Camacho, as trustee, Hagatna, Guam; Richard Camacho, Hagatna, Guam; Anthony Camacho, Hagatna, Guam; Keven F Camacho, Hagatna, Guam; Vincent Leon Guerrero, Mangilao, Guam; Vincent A Leon Guerrero and Machel A C Leon Guerrero Jt Ten, Mangilao, Guam; Thomas E Borja EX EST Martin D. Leon Guerrero, Hagatna, Guam; Dominica G.P. Leon Guerrero, Hagatna, Guam; Martin Perez Leon Guerrero, Hagatna, Guam; Agnes Leon Guerrero Winters, Camarillo, California; Tyler Reece Leon Guerrero Winters, Camarillo, California; as a group acting in concert, to acquire additional voting shares of BankGuam Holding Company, and thereby indirectly acquire additional voting shares of Bank of Guam, both of Hagatna, Guam.

In addition, Mariana Cook-Huynh, Tamuning, Guam, and Haigh Huynh, Tamuning, Guam; in their individual capacities, to retain voting shares of BankGuam Holding Company, and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of Bank of Guam, both of Hagatna, Guam.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026-12325 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Notice of Proposals To Engage In or To Acquire Companies Engaged In Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have given notice under section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843) (BHC Act) and Regulation Y, (12 CFR part 225) to engage de novo, or to acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company, including the companies listed below, that engages either directly or through a subsidiary or other company, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.28 of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.28) or that the Board has determined by Order to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless

otherwise noted, these activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether the proposal complies with the standards of section 4 of the BHC Act.

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding the applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Benjamin W. McDonough, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20551-0001, not later than July 3, 2026.

A. *Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas* (Lindsey Wieck, Director, Mergers & Acquisitions) 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas 75201-2272. Comments can also be sent electronically to Comments.applications@dal.frb.org:

1. *Frontier Community Bancshares, Inc., Elgin, Texas*; to engage de novo in buying and selling bullion, and related activities, pursuant to section 225.28(b)(8)(iii) of the Board's Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026-12322 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention****[30Day–26–1412]****Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review**

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the information collection request titled “DELTA Cooperative Agreement Evaluation” to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. CDC previously published a “Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations” notice on March 24, 2026, to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. CDC received two comments relating to the previous notice. This notice serves to allow an additional 30 days for public and affected agency comments.

CDC will accept all comments for this proposed information collection project. The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments that:

(a) 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;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) 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; and

(e) Assess information collection costs.

To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639–7570. 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. Direct written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395–5806. Provide written comments within 30 days of notice publication.

Proposed Project

DELTA Cooperative Agreement Evaluation (OMB Control No. 0920–1412, Exp. 8/31/26)—Revision—National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The goal of this Revision is to continue to collect monitoring data for project performance and implementation of the cooperative agreement for Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances (DELTA). The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) seeks OMB approval for an additional three years to continue collecting information from 13 recipients (State Domestic Violence Coalitions) funded through CDC’s DELTA Program cooperative agreement. CDC will collect information from DELTA recipients as part of its program evaluation to assess the implementation and impact of the funding opportunities and further understand the facilitators, barriers, and critical factors to implement specific violence prevention strategies and conduct program evaluation activities.

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a serious, yet preventable public health problem that affects millions of people in the United States each year. Data from CDC’s 2023/2024 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) indicate that nearly one in three adult women (34%) and approximately one in six men (17%) in the U.S. report having experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by a partner. The burden of IPV is not shared equally across all groups. Data from the 2016/2017 NISVS indicate that the lifetime prevalence of experiencing contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner is 63.8% among multi-racial women, 57.7% among American Indian/Alaska Native women, 53.6% among non-Hispanic Black women, 48.4% among non-Hispanic White women, 42.1% among Hispanic women, and 27.2% among Asian-Pacific Islander women. Studies also show that people with a disability

have nearly double the lifetime risk of IPV victimization. To achieve optimal level of health for all, including those with the greatest risk for violence, requires focusing prevention efforts where they will have the greatest impact.

Information collected from recipients on the state- and local-level provides crucial data for performance monitoring of the cooperative agreement and provides CDC with the capacity to respond in a timely manner to requests for information about the program from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the White House, Congress, and other sources. Information collected also strengthens CDC’s ability to monitor awardee progress toward achievement of their stated goals and objectives, provide data-driven technical assistance, and disseminate the most current surveillance data on unintentional and intentional injuries.

Monitoring the impact strategies and identifying new insights and innovative solutions to health problems are two of the noted public health activities that all public health systems should undertake. For NCIPC, these objectives cannot be satisfied without the systematic collection of data and information from state health departments. The information collection will enable accurate, reliable, uniform, and timely submission to NCIPC of each awardee’s progress report, strategies and performance measures. Funded recipients are expected to use data to inform prevention practices. By increasing access to conditions needed for health and safety, funded recipients reduce risk factors for and/or increase protective factors against Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). Authorized by the Family Violence and Prevention Services Act (FVPSA), CDC has funded the DELTA Program since 2002. The DELTA program funds State Domestic Violence Coalitions (SDVCs) to implement statewide IPV prevention efforts and assist and fund local communities to do the same.

The information collection and reporting requirements have been revised to streamline the process while still ensuring alignment with and support of the specific goals and outcomes outlined in the cooperative agreement. This funding opportunity includes two funding options. Category A recipients will have existing high capacity to implement primary prevention strategies and will build upon existing efforts. Category B recipients will focus on gathering publicly available data to better understand gaps in IPV prevention

resources, building capacity to implement and evaluate IPV primary prevention in their state and selected communities, and using evaluation data for quality improvement.

CDC will use the information collected to further understand the facilitators, barriers, and critical factors to implementing specific violence prevention strategies and conducting related program evaluation activities. Data collected will also be used to

inform CDC's training and technical assistance, program improvement, progress toward NOFO goals, and the development of future funding opportunities. Program evaluation activities allow CDC to identify and disseminate information about successful prevention strategies implemented by recipients. These functions are central to NCIPC's broad mission of protecting Americans from violence and injury threats. This

information collection will allow CDC to monitor the impact of the strategies implemented by the recipients on outcomes related to intimate partner violence prevention. It is also expected to reduce duplication of effort, enhance program impact, and maximize the use of federal funds.

CDC requests OMB approval for an estimated 130 annual burden hours. There are no direct costs to respondents other than their time to participate.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)
DELTA State Domestic Violence Coalition (SDVC) Project Leads.	Annual Performance Report ..	13	1	10

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2026-12279 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30-Day-26-1393]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the information collection request titled "Research Data Center Proposal (RDC) Security Forms for Access to Confidential Data" to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. CDC previously published a "Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations" notice on April 1, 2026 to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. CDC received four comments for this notice. This notice serves to allow an additional 30 days for public and affected agency comments.

CDC will accept all comments for this proposed information collection project. The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments that:

(a) 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;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) 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; and

(e) Assess information collection costs.

To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639-7570. 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. Direct written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395-5806. Provide written comments within 30 days of notice publication.

Proposed Project

Research Data Center (RDC) Data Security Forms for Access to

Confidential Data for the National Center for Health Statistics (OMB Control No. 0920-1393)—Reinstatement—National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Section 306(b)(4) of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(b)(4)), as amended, authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services (DHHS), acting through NCHS, to receive requests for furnishing statistics to the public. NCHS receives requests for statistics from the public through the Standard Application Process (SAP). The public may apply to access confidential data assets held by a federal statistical agency or unit through the SAP for the purposes of generating statistics and developing evidence. Once an application for confidential data is approved through the SAP, NCHS will collect information to meet its data security requirements using its Data Security Forms. This information collection using the Data Security Forms will occur outside of the SAP. This is a request for approval from OMB to collect information via the Researcher Data Center Data Security Forms over the next three years.

As part of a comprehensive data dissemination program, the Research Data Center (RDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), requires prospective researchers who need access to confidential data to complete a research application in the SAP. Researchers self-select whether they need access to confidential data to answer their research questions. The RDC requires the researcher to complete

a research application, so NCHS understands the research proposed. The completed application is sent to NCHS through the SAP portal for review and adjudication. If the research application is approved by NCHS, then the researcher must fill out the data security forms. If the researcher will access the data at a Research Data Center, then the “Data Access Form” and the “Designated Agent Form” would need to be completed and returned to NCHS.

If the researcher will access the data through the NCHS Virtual Data Enclave (VDE), then the “VDE Data Use Agreement Form”, “Data Access Form” and the “Designated Agent Form” would need to be completed and returned to NCHS.
To capture the information needed to adjudicate a researcher’s commitment to protect confidential NCHS data, researchers must complete and sign the data security forms. This request allows

for both researcher signature and the time per response for a total estimated annual burden total of 110 hours; 330 hours for a three-year clearance period. There is no cost to a researcher other than their time to complete the forms unless the researcher must pay a nominal notary fee for services incurred. The resulting information in these forms will be used for NCHS internal administrative purposes.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Avg. burden per response (in hrs.)
Researcher	Research Data Center proposal.	110	1	1

Jeffrey M. Zirger,
Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
[FR Doc. 2026–12276 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
[60Day-26–0260; Docket No. CDC–2026–1090]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).
ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other Federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled Health Hazard Evaluations/Technical Assistance and Emerging Problems. In accordance with its mandates under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) responds to requests for Health Hazard Evaluations (HHEs) to identify

chemical, biological or physical hazards in workplaces throughout the United States.
DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 17, 2026.
ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2026–1090 by either of the following methods:
• *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
• *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.
Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to www.regulations.gov.
Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (www.regulations.gov) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: omb@cdc.gov.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of

information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.
The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:
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;
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; and
5. Assess information collection costs.
Proposed Project
Health Hazard Evaluations/Technical Assistance and Emerging Problems (OMB Control No. 0920–0260, Exp. 1/31/2027)—Extension—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

In accordance with its mandates under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, NIOSH responds to requests for Health Hazard Evaluations (HHEs) to identify chemical, biological or physical hazards in workplaces throughout the United States. Each year, NIOSH receives approximately 250 such requests, although that number has been lower in most recent years. Most HHE requests come from workplaces in the following industrial sectors: services, manufacturing, health and social services, transportation, and construction.

A printed HHE request form is available in English and Spanish. The English and Spanish forms are also available on the internet and differ from the printed version only in format and in the fact that they can be submitted directly from the website. The HHE request form is also available online in Arabic, Chinese, Haitian Creole, Mixteco, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. The request form, regardless of language, takes an estimated 12 minutes to complete. The form provides the mechanism for employees, employers, and other authorized representatives to supply the information required by the regulations governing the NIOSH HHE program (42 CFR 85.3–1). NIOSH reviews the HHE request to determine if an on-site evaluation is needed. The primary purpose of an on-site evaluation is to help employers and employees identify and eliminate occupational health hazards. For 25% of the requests received, NIOSH determines an on-site evaluation is needed.

In about 70% of on-site evaluations, employees are interviewed in an informal manner to help further define concerns. Interviews may take approximately 15 minutes per respondent. The interview questions are specific to each workplace and its suspected diseases and hazards. However, interviews are based on

standard medical practices. NIOSH estimates that two on-site evaluations (less than 1%) will involve medical tests or the collection of biological samples that would require written informed consent. Informed consent is the process of a participant agreeing to take part in a specific activity of the HHE which includes explaining the purpose of the medical test or biological sample, what medical test or biological sample is being conducted/collected, potential risk and benefits of participating, and collecting contact information if the participant would like their individual results sent directly to them. At the end of the informed consent process, the participant may decline to participate in the activity (no signature or contact information collected) or agree to participate. The estimated time to complete the informed consent process is 30 minutes. If 30 employees are monitored at each of the two work sites, the burden from this activity is 30 hours.

In approximately 30% of on-site evaluations questionnaires are distributed to the employees (averaging about 100 employees per site). Questionnaires may require approximately 30 minutes to complete. The survey questions are specific to each workplace and its suspected diseases and hazards, however, items in the questionnaires are derived from standardized or widely used medical and epidemiologic data collection instruments.

About 70% of the on-site evaluations involve employee exposure monitoring in the workplace. Employees participating in on-site evaluations by wearing a sampler or monitoring device to measure personal workplace exposures are offered the opportunity to get notification of their exposure results. To accept or decline notification, employees complete a contact information post card. Completing the contact card may take five minutes or less. The number of employees monitored for workplace exposures per on-site evaluation is estimated to be 25 per site.

NIOSH distributes interim and final reports of Health Hazard Evaluations, excluding personal identifiers, to requesters, employers, employee representatives, the Department of Labor (Occupational Safety and Health Administration or Mine Safety and Health Administration, as appropriate), state health departments, and, as needed, other state and federal agencies. NIOSH administers a follow back program to assess the effectiveness of its HHE program in reducing workplace hazards. This program entails the mailing of follow back questionnaires to employer and employee representatives at all the workplaces where NIOSH conducted an on-site evaluation. In a small number of instances, a follow back on-site evaluation may be completed. The first follow back questionnaire is sent shortly after the first visit for an on-site evaluation and takes about 10 minutes to complete. A second follow back questionnaire is sent after the final report is completed and requires about 20 minutes to complete. At 12 months, a third follow back questionnaire is sent which takes about 15 minutes to complete. For requests where NIOSH does not conduct an on-site evaluation, the requester receives the first follow back questionnaire after our response letter is sent and a second one 12 months after our response. The first questionnaire takes about 10 minutes to complete, and the second questionnaire takes about 15 minutes to complete.

Due to the number of investigations conducted each year, the need to respond quickly to requests for assistance, the diverse and unpredictable nature of these investigations, and its follow back program to assess evaluation effectiveness, NIOSH requests a consolidated clearance for data collections performed within the domain of its HHE program. A three-year approval is requested, with 1,745 total estimated annual burden hours. There is no cost to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Employees and Representatives	Health Hazard Evaluation Request Form.	175	1	12/60	35
Employers	Health Hazard Evaluation Request Form.	75	1	12/60	15
Employees	Health Hazard Evaluation specific interview example.	1,470	1	15/60	368
Employees	Informed Consent	60	1	30/60	30

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS—Continued

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Employees	Health Hazard Evaluation specific questionnaire example.	2,100	1	30/60	1,050
Employees	Contact information post card	1,225	1	5/60	102
Employees and Representatives; Employers—Year 1 (on-site evaluation).	First followback questionnaire	140	1	10/60	23
Employees and Representatives; Employers—Year 1 (on-site evaluation).	Second followback questionnaire	140	1	20/60	47
Employees and Representatives; Employers—Year 2 (on-site evaluation).	Third follow-back questionnaire	140	1	15/60	35
Employees and Representatives; Employers—Year 1 (without on-site evaluation).	First followback questionnaire	94	1	10/60	16
Employees and Representatives; Employers—Year 2 (without on-site evaluation).	Second followback questionnaire	94	1	15/60	24
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,745

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

*Lead, Information Collection Review Office,
Office of Public Health Ethics and
Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for
Disease Control and Prevention.*

[FR Doc. 2026-12281 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-26-1027]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the information collection request titled “Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery” to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. CDC previously published a “Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations” notice on February 11, 2026, to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. CDC received one public comment related to the previous notice. This notice serves to allow an additional 30 days for public and affected agency comments.

CDC will accept all comments for this proposed information collection project. The Office of Management and Budget

is particularly interested in comments that:

(a) 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;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) 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; and

(e) Assess information collection costs.

To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639-7570. 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. Direct written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice to the

Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395-5806. Provide written comments within 30 days of notice publication.

Proposed Project

Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery, (OMB No. 0920-1027, Exp. 6/30/2026)—Extension—National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) requests an Extension of the currently approved Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery for a period of three years. The previously approved Generic Clearance will remain unchanged. This Extension is necessary to align with CDC’s commitment to service delivery improvement, prioritization of Gold Standard Science, and maintenance of public trust.

As a means of ensuring our programs are effective and meet our customers’ needs, CDC/NCHHSTP (hereafter “the Agency”) utilizes this Generic Clearance to collect qualitative feedback on our service delivery. For the purposes of this Generic Clearance, qualitative feedback means 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 collection of information is necessary for the Agency to gather customer and partner feedback in an efficient, timely manner, in accordance with our commitment to improving service delivery, enhancing public trust, and prioritizing Gold Standard Science. Qualitative data collected from our customers and partners helps CDC ensure that they have effective, efficient, and satisfying experiences with the Agency's programs. This feedback provides valuable insights into customer or partner perceptions, experiences and expectations, provides an early warning of service and/or quality issues, and focuses attention on areas where communication, training, or operational adjustments might improve delivery of products or services. These collections are a useful tool in facilitating ongoing, collaborative, actionable communication between the Agency and its customers and partners. Such feedback contributes directly to improving CDC's program management efforts. This information collection represents CDC/NCHHSTP's attempt to gather feedback data on CDC services and programs. There is currently no information available that can substitute for the responses to the data collection instruments and provide essential program improvement information. No similar data are gathered and/or maintained by the Agency or are available from other sources known to the Agency.

In the previous three-year approval period, the Center used 350 burden hours over eight collection activities. However, we anticipate more robust usage of this mechanism over the next

three years due to CDC's renewed emphasis on public trust and accountability, prioritization of Gold Standard Science, and recommitment to high-quality customer and interest holder experiences. As with previous approvals, the Agency will only submit collections for approval under this Generic Clearance that meet the following conditions:

1. Information gathered is used solely on an internal basis for general service improvement and program management purposes and is not intended for release outside of the agency;
2. Information gathered will not be used for the purpose of substantially informing influential policy decisions;
3. Information gathered will yield qualitative information; the collections will not be designed or expected to yield statistically reliable results or used as though the results are generalizable to the population of study;
4. The collections are voluntary;
5. The collections are low burden for respondents (based on considerations of total burden hours, total number of respondents, or burden hours per respondent) and are low-cost for both the respondents and the Federal Government;
6. The collections are non-controversial and do not raise issues of concern to other Federal agencies;
7. Any collection is targeted to the solicitation of opinions from respondents who have experience with the program or may have experience with the program in the near future;
8. Except for information needed to provide token of appreciation for focus group or key informant participants and cognitive laboratory studies, personally identifiable information (PII) is collected only to the extent necessary and is not retained.

If these conditions are not met, the Agency will submit an information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval through the normal Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) process.

Collection types under this Generic Clearance include, but are not limited to:

- Customer comment cards/complaint forms
- Small discussion groups
- Focus Groups of customers, potential customers, delivery partners, or other interest holders
- Key informant interviews of customers, potential customers, implementing partners, or other interest holders
- Cognitive laboratory studies, such as those used to refine questions or assess usability of a website
- Qualitative customer satisfaction surveys (e.g., post-transaction surveys; opt-out web surveys)
- In-person or virtual observation testing (e.g., website or software usability tests)
- Other observational methods (e.g., direct observations, ethnography)

The Agency has established a manager/managing entity to serve for this Generic Clearance and will conduct an independent review of each information collection to ensure compliance with the terms of this clearance prior to submitting each collection to OMB.

There is no change to the previously approved burden estimate. The estimated annualized burden hours for this data collection are 9,690 hours. There are no costs to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Type of collection	Number of respondents	Annual frequency per response	Average burden per response (hours)
Respondents providing feedback on NCHHSTP services.	Online surveys	10,500	1	30/60
	Discussion groups	280	1	2
	Focus groups	640	1	2
	Website/app usability testing	2,000	1	30/60
	Interviews	800	1	2

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

*Lead, Information Collection Review Office,
Office of Public Health Ethics and
Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for
Disease Control and Prevention.*

[FR Doc. 2026-12280 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

[60 Day–26–1425; Docket No. CDC–2026–1091]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled Reporting of the Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action Program. CDC will collect data from EfC recipients to assess how recipients are improving a surveillance infrastructure, implementing and evaluating prevention strategies to expand efforts to prevent adverse childhood experiences.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 17, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2026–1091 by either of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- **Mail:** Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to www.regulations.gov.

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (www.regulations.gov) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: omb@cdc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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;
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; and
5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Reporting of the Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action Program (OMB Control No. 0920–1425, Exp. 12/31/2026)—Revision—National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) seeks OMB approval for this Revision information collection request (ICR) to collect data from recipients funded through CDC's Essentials for Childhood (EfC):

Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action. OMB approval is requested for three years. CDC will collect data from EfC recipients to assess how recipients are improving a surveillance infrastructure, implementing and evaluating prevention strategies to expand efforts to prevent adverse childhood experiences, and using data to inform prevention action.

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are preventable, potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood and adolescence (0–17 years). As the number of ACEs experienced increases, so does the risk for negative health and life outcomes, including health risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, mental health challenges, limited educational and economic opportunity, and early death. Social conditions that affect health and safety like multigenerational poverty, living in under-resourced neighborhoods, or experiencing food insecurity can exacerbate the effects of ACEs. However, ACEs can be prevented. Preventing ACEs has the potential to reduce leading causes of death, mental health challenges, health risk behaviors such as substance use, verified reports of child abuse and neglect, increase productivity and educational attainment, and saves billions of dollars each year. By addressing the conditions that give rise to ACEs and simultaneously addressing the needs of children and parents, communities can take a multigenerational approach to prevent ACEs.

For this Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), funded recipients are expected to leverage multisector partnerships and resources to improve and sustain ACEs and positive childhood experiences (PCEs) surveillance infrastructure that collects, uses, and disseminates data on ACEs and PCEs, including data that contextualize risk factors to inform implementation of ACEs prevention strategies across the state. Funded recipients will work to center and engage communities and improve conditions for health and safety. In addition, the NOFO will require recipients to: (1) Build or improve surveillance infrastructure and capacity; (2) Implement and sustain ACEs prevention strategies; and (3) Utilize ACEs/PCEs data for action.

This NOFO includes base and enhanced funding. EfC recipients who apply for and receive enhanced funding will conduct base and additional activities for the enhanced funding, including: (1) collecting ACEs data using syndromic surveillance

approaches; (2) implementing ACEs primary prevention strategies at the local level; and/or (3) linking state and local data on the conditions for health and safety to youth-based ACEs data.

Annually submitted progress, outcomes, performance indicators and related measures will inform the CDC evaluation of the cooperative agreement by capturing program impact as well as inform performance monitoring and continuous program improvement. The purpose of the information collection

effort is to collect EfC program recipient data related to surveillance, implementation, program evaluation, and performance monitoring. This data collection is necessary to ensure that programs are progressing toward achievement of their stated goals and objectives, as well as consistently demonstrating efficient and appropriate use of federal funds. CDC will use the information collected to further understand the facilitators, barriers, and critical factors to implementing specific

violence prevention strategies and conducting related program evaluation activities. Data collected will also be used to inform CDC's training and technical assistance, program improvement, and the development of future funding opportunities.

CDC requests OMB approval for an estimated 180 annualized burden hours. There is no cost to respondents other than their time to participate.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	No. of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Essentials for Childhood Grantees ...	Annual Performance Report (APR)—Project Leads.	12	1	10	120
	Key Informant Interview—Principal Investigators.	12	1	1	12
	Key Informant Interview—Principal Investigator/.	12	2	1	24
	Implementor				
	Surveillance Capacity Assessment—Surveillance Lead.	12	1	30/60	6
	Implementation Capacity Assessment.	12	1	30/60	6
	Evaluation and Surveillance Survey—Surveillance Lead or Evaluator.	12	1	1	12
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2026-12275 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60-Day-26-1417; Docket No. CDC-2026-1123]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on

a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on an existing information collection project titled Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) Tool. The CDC Global Emergency Management Capacity Development (GEMCD) team will use the PHEM Tool to assess the PHEM program and Public Health Emergency Operations Center (PHEOC) capacity of CDC partner countries.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 17, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC-2026-1123 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21-8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to www.regulations.gov.

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (www.regulations.gov) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21-8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404-639-7570; Email: omb@cdc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the

collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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;
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; and
5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Public Health Emergency Management Capacity Assessment Tool (PHEM Tool) (OMB Control No. 0920–1417, Exp. 10/31/2026)—Extension—Office of Readiness and Response (ORR), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Global Emergency Management Capacity Development (GEMCD) team strengthens emergency management capacity development globally. It helps countries to prepare for, anticipate, and respond to all forms of public health threats. GEMCD's mission is to build resilient Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) programs throughout the world.

The GEMCD team's Emergency Management Technical Advisors (EMTAs) use the PHEM Tool to guide an in-person interview with CDC partner countries' Ministry of Health, Public Health Emergency Operations Center (PHEOC) Manager and optional additional staff, to characterize the

country's PHEM program and capabilities. EMTAs document responses in an excel based form that will be entered into and maintained in the CDCReady data base. Collected data identifies strengths and weaknesses, capabilities, and gaps in PHEM programs and PHEOCs in partner countries. Findings guide GEMCD team program planning initiatives and determine appropriate technical assistance (TA) for GHSA countries. Data is analyzed to identify the presence or absence of specific PHEM and PHEOC requirements, such as plans, policies, and procedures, etc. Additional analysis will focus upon the status of PHEM and PHEOC plans, policies, and procedures, *e.g.*, date of publication, relevance, etc. The survey is conducted annually to identify progress and document changes from one year to the next in terms of PHEM program and PHEOC capabilities.

CDC requests OMB approval for three years. The estimated annualized burden for this information collection is 72 hours. There is no cost to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Ministry of Health personnel responsible for Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) Program in participating CDC partner countries.	PHEM Tool	12	1	6	72
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72

Jeffrey M. Zirger,
Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
[FR Doc. 2026–12278 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier: CMS–10752]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is announcing an opportunity for the public to comment on CMS' intention to collect information from the public. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, and to allow a second opportunity for public comment on the notice. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of

the agency's functions, the accuracy of the estimated burden, ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected, and the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

DATES: Comments on the collection(s) of information must be received by the OMB desk officer by *July 20, 2026*.

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

To obtain copies of a supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed collection(s) summarized in this notice, please access the CMS PRA website by copying and pasting the following web address into your web browser: <https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/aperworkReductionActof1995/PRA-Listing>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Parham at (410) 786-4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. The term “collection of information” is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires federal agencies to publish a 30-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, CMS is publishing this notice that summarizes the following proposed collection(s) of information for public comment.

Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Submission of 1135 Waiver Request Automated Process; *Use:* This is a revision of an information collection request approved under Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number of 0938-1384 with an expiration date of August 31, 2026. The Acute Hospital Care at Home (AHCAH) program will no longer be included in this package.

Waivers under Section 1135 of the Social Security Act (the Act) and certain flexibilities allow the CMS to relax certain requirements, known as the Conditions of Participation (CoPs) or Conditions of Coverage to promote the health and safety of beneficiaries. Under Section 1135 of the Act, the Secretary may temporarily waive or modify certain Medicare, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) requirements to ensure that sufficient health care services are available to meet the needs of individuals enrolled in Social Security

Act programs in the emergency area and time periods. These waivers ensure that healthcare entities/caregivers who provide such services in good faith can be reimbursed and exempted from sanctions.

During emergencies, CMS must be able to apply program waivers and flexibilities under section 1135 of the Social Security Act, in a timely manner to respond quickly to unfolding events. In a disaster or emergency, waivers and flexibilities assist health care providers/suppliers in providing timely healthcare and services to people who have been affected and enables states, Federal districts, and U.S. territories to ensure Medicare and/or Medicaid beneficiaries have continued access to care. During disasters and emergencies, it is not uncommon to evacuate patients in health care facilities to other provider settings or across state lines, especially during hurricane, wildfire, and tornado events. CMS must collect relevant information for which a provider is requesting a waiver or flexibility to make proper decisions about approving or denying such requests. Collection of this data aids in the prevention of gaps in access to care and services before, during, and after an emergency. CMS must also respond to inquiries related to a Public Health Emergency (PHE) from providers. CMS is not collecting information from these inquiries; we are merely responding to them.

The collection of the information surrounding 1135 Waiver requests/inquiries is based on a case-by-case basis and not regularly scheduled (e.g., quarterly, annually, by all providers/suppliers). The collection of information only occurs when the healthcare entity, impacted by an emergency, is requesting waivers/flexibilities under Section 1135 of the Act or inquiring about PHEs. The collection of information is also dependent on provider types; therefore, it is not a collection for all Medicare-participating facilities.

In 2021, we implemented a streamlined, automated process to standardize the 1135 waiver requests and inquiries submitted based on lessons learned during the COVID-19 PHE. Furthermore, the normal operations of a healthcare provider are disrupted by emergencies or disasters occasionally. When this occurs, State Survey Agencies (SA) or Health Care Providers deliver a provider/beneficiary tracking report regarding the status of all affected healthcare providers and their beneficiaries. This report includes demographic information about the beneficiary status, provider, their operational status, anticipated needs and planned resumption of normal

operations. This information is provided whether or not a PHE has been declared.

We are enhancing this information collection to better support emergency response by capturing the emergency date, simplifying ongoing status updates for stakeholders, and providing a more comprehensive view of cybersecurity incidents through expanded reporting on patient and operational impacts. This automated process will continue to consist of a public facing web form as well as a process for SAs/Providers to submit data using extracts (CSV or Excel) on emergent events impacting Health Care Facilities via an automated mail handler system. Both processes (public facing web form and extracts via an automated mail handler system) are known as the Health Care Facility (HCF) Operational Status. *Form Number:* CMS-10752 (OMB control number: 0938-1384); *Frequency:* Occasionally; *Affected Public:* Private Sector: Business or other for-profits and Not-for-profit institutions and State, Local or Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 4,829; *Total Annual Responses:* 4,829; *Total Annual Hours:* 4,016. (For policy questions regarding this collection, contact Adriane Saunders at 404-562-7484.)

William N. Parham, III,

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

[FR Doc. 2026-12328 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

[Office of Management and Budget #: 0970-0497]

Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) Performance Measures

AGENCY: Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Request for Public Comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) and the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) in the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) request approval for a revision to a currently approved information collection activity as part of the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) Performance project (Office of Management and

Budget (OMB) #: 0970-0497; expiration date July 31, 2026). The goal of the project is to collect, analyze, and report on performance measures data for the PREP-funded programs. The purpose of the request is to continue the ongoing data collection and submission of the performance measures by PREP grant recipients, with revisions to the current performance measures. We are proposing revisions to the current participant surveys and reporting forms to address feedback from grant recipients to simplify and clarify information collections, and to ensure the measures meet FYSB data needs while reducing burden.

DATES: Comments due July 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The public may view and comment on this information collection request at: https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202606-0970-012. You can also obtain copies of the proposed collection of information by emailing OPREinfocollection@acf.hhs.gov. Identify all requests by the title of the information collection.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description: The purpose of PREP is to provide grants to states, tribes and tribal communities, and community organizations to support evidence-based programs to reduce teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. The programs are required to provide education on both abstinence and contraceptive use. The programs also offer information on adulthood preparation subjects such as healthy relationships, adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication, education and employment skills, and healthy life skills.

The PREP project collects performance measures data from PREP grant recipients, program providers, and participants. The data include information on program structure, cost, and support for implementation; program attendance, reach, and dosage; the characteristics of youth involved in programming; youth sexual risk behaviors and behaviors related to adulthood preparation prior to program participation; and youth behavior intentions at program exit. The performance measures help the ACF program office and grant recipients to monitor and report on progress in implementing PREP programs and inform technical assistance. In addition, ACF will use the information to continue fulfilling its reporting requirements to Congress and OMB concerning the PREP initiative.

Some of the performance measures data come from youth participants through surveys PREP grant recipients administer at program entry and exit. There are separate versions of the entry and exit surveys for middle school youth, which exclude some of the more sensitive items that are included in the versions for high school and older youth. There is also a shorter version of the entry survey for participants in the Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS) and Tribal PREP (TPREP) programs, to reduce the burden on participants in those programs (who are likely responding to other surveys); youth in these programs complete the same version of the exit survey as other youth.

We are proposing revisions to the current performance measures to address feedback from grant recipients and to ensure the measures meet FYSB data needs. Grant recipients have

requested various changes to simplify and clarify the measures, including noting particular questions in the participant surveys that youth have difficulty understanding and responding to. In addition, contractor staff have noted which measures most frequently result in help desk contacts or are prone to data quality issues. Finally, FYSB staff identified measures that are no longer needed or could be obtained from other sources. Types of revisions include re-wording to use simpler language, reducing the number of sub-items or response categories, avoiding patterns in which survey respondents need to skip one or more questions based on their response to an earlier question, and removing some measures entirely. The proposed revisions to the participant surveys were cognitively tested with program participants for clarity and to check burden estimates.

Respondents: State PREP (SPREP), TPREP, Competitive PREP (CPREP), and PREIS grant recipients, their subrecipients, and program participants.

Annual Burden Estimates

The changes described above reduced the overall length of the surveys and are expected to reduce the burden for completing the participant entry survey from 8 minutes to 5 minutes per response and the participant exit survey from 7 minutes to 5 minutes per response. Additionally, the estimated number of respondents has been adjusted to reflect the estimated number over the next 3 years, which is reduced compared to previous estimates. Overall, we expect a 40 percent reduction in the annual burden hours under this request compared to the previously approved annual burden.

Instrument	Number of respondents (total over request period)	Number of responses per respondent (total over request period)	Avg. burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)	Annual burden (in hours)
Instrument 1					
Participant entry survey (all versions)	235,353	1	0.0833	19,605	6,535
Instrument 2					
Participant exit survey (all versions)	195,528	1	0.0833	16,287	5,429
Instrument 3: Performance Reporting System Data Entry Form					
State grant recipients	49	6	18	5,292	1,764
TPREP grant recipients	7	6	18	756	252
CPREP grant recipients	27	6	14	2,268	756
PREIS grant recipients	12	6	14	1,008	336
Instrument 4: Subrecipient Data Collection and Reporting Form					
State subrecipients	269	6	14	22,596	7,532

Instrument	Number of respondents (total over request period)	Number of responses per respondent (total over request period)	Avg. burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)	Annual burden (in hours)
TPREP subrecipients	25	6	14	2,100	700
CPREP subrecipients	36	6	12	2,592	864
PREIS subrecipients	16	6	12	1,152	384
Estimated Total and Annual Burden Hours				73,656	24,552

Authority: 42 U.S.C 1310.

Mary C. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026-12266 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184-37-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA-2026-N-6182]

Authorization of Emergency Use for Two Animal Drugs for the Prevention and Treatment of New World Screwworm; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) is announcing the issuance of two Emergency Use Authorizations (EUA) (Authorization) under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) for new animal products. FDA has issued one EUA for an animal product as requested by Health and Hygiene (Pty) Ltd. for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) (NWS) larvae (myiasis) in cattle, horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals. FDA has issued one EUA for an animal product as requested by Elanco US Inc. for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals. The Authorizations contain, among other things, conditions on the emergency use of the authorized products. The Authorizations follow the August 18, 2025, determination by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) that there is a significant potential for a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and

security of U.S. citizens living abroad and that involves NWS. On the basis of such determination, the Secretary of HHS declared on August 18, 2025, that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of animal drugs to treat or prevent NWS myiasis in animals. The Authorizations, which include an explanation of the reasons for issuance, are reprinted in this document.

DATES: The Authorizations are effective on their dates of issuance: April 24, 2026, and April 27, 2026, respectively.

ADDRESSES: Submit written requests for single copies of the EUAs to the Policy and Regulations Staff, Center for Veterinary Medicine, Food and Drug Administration, 5001 Campus Drive, College Park, MD 20740. Send one self-addressed adhesive label to assist that office in processing your requests. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for electronic access to the Authorizations.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Crystal Groesbeck, Center for Veterinary Medicine, Food and Drug Administration, 5001 Campus Drive, College Park, MD 20740, 240-402-0819, Crystal.Groesbeck@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 564 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-3) allows FDA to strengthen public health protections against biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological agents. Among other things, section 564 of the FD&C Act allows FDA to authorize the use of an unapproved medical product or an unapproved use of an approved medical product in certain situations. With this EUA authority, FDA can help ensure that medical countermeasures may be used in emergencies to diagnose, treat, or prevent serious or life-threatening diseases or conditions caused by biological, chemical, nuclear, or radiological agents when there are no adequate, approved, and available alternatives (among other criteria).

II. Criteria for EUA Authorization

Section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act provides that, before an EUA may be issued, the Secretary of HHS must declare that circumstances exist justifying the authorization based on one of the following grounds: (A) a determination by the Secretary of Homeland Security that there is a domestic emergency, or a significant potential for a domestic emergency, involving a heightened risk of attack with a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent or agents (“CBRN”); (B) a determination by the Secretary of Defense that there is a military emergency, or a significant potential for a military emergency, involving a heightened risk to U.S. military forces, including personnel operating under the authority of title 10 or title 50, U.S. Code, of attack with (i) a CBRN; or (ii) an agent or agents that may cause, or are otherwise associated with, an imminently life-threatening and specific risk to U.S. military forces;¹ (C) a determination by the Secretary of HHS that there is a public health emergency, or a significant potential for a public health emergency, that affects, or has a significant potential to affect, national security or the health and security of U.S. citizens living abroad, and that involves a CBRN agent or agents, or a disease or condition that may be attributable to such agent or agents; or (D) the identification of a material threat by the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to section 319F-2 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b) sufficient to affect national security or the health and security of U.S. citizens living abroad.

Once the Secretary of HHS has declared that circumstances exist justifying an authorization under section 564 of the FD&C Act, FDA may authorize the emergency use of a drug,

¹ In the case of a determination by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of HHS shall determine, within 45 calendar days of such determination, whether to make a declaration under section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act, and, if appropriate, shall promptly make such a declaration (see section 564(b)(6) of the FD&C Act).

device, or biological product if the Agency concludes that the statutory criteria are satisfied. Under section 564(h)(1) of the FD&C Act, FDA is required to publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of each authorization, and each termination or revocation of an authorization, and an explanation of the reasons for the action. Under section 564(h)(1) of the FD&C Act, revisions to an authorization shall be made available on FDA's website. Section 564 of the FD&C Act permits FDA to authorize the introduction into interstate commerce of a drug, device, or biological product intended for use in an actual or potential emergency when the Secretary of HHS has declared that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use. Products appropriate for emergency use may include products and uses that are not approved, cleared, or licensed under sections 505, 510(k), 512, or 515 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 355, 360(k), 360b, and 360e) or section 351 of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 262), or conditionally approved under section 571 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360ccc).

Under section 564(c) of the FD&C Act, FDA may issue an EUA only if, after consultation with the HHS Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, and the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (to the extent feasible and appropriate given the applicable circumstances), FDA ² concludes: (1) that an agent referred to in a declaration of emergency or threat can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition; (2) that, based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, including data from adequate and well-controlled clinical trials, if available, it

is reasonable to believe that: (A) the product may be effective in diagnosing, treating, or preventing (i) such disease or condition; or (ii) a serious or life-threatening disease or condition caused by a product authorized under section 564, approved or cleared under the FD&C Act, or licensed under section 351 of the PHS Act, for diagnosing, treating, or preventing such a disease or condition caused by such an agent; and (B) the known and potential benefits of the product, when used to diagnose, prevent, or treat such disease or condition, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product, taking into consideration the material threat posed by the agent or agents identified in a declaration under section 564(b)(1)(D) of the FD&C Act, if applicable; (3) that there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the product for diagnosing, preventing, or treating such disease or condition; (4) in the case of a determination described in section 564(b)(1)(B)(ii) of the FD&C Act, that the request for emergency use is made by the Secretary of Defense; and (5) that such other criteria as may be prescribed by regulation are satisfied. No other criteria for issuance have been prescribed by regulation under section 564(c)(4) of the FD&C Act.

III. The Authorizations

The Authorizations follow the August 18, 2025, determination by the Secretary of HHS that there is a significant potential for a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of U.S. citizens living abroad and that involves NWS. On the basis of such determination, the Secretary of HHS declared, on August 18, 2025, that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of animal drugs to treat or prevent NWS

myiasis in animals. Notice of the Secretary's determination and declaration was provided in the **Federal Register** on August 20, 2025 (90 FR 40609). Having concluded that the criteria for the issuance of the Authorizations under section 564(c) of the FD&C Act are met, FDA has issued two authorizations for the emergency use of animal products. On April 24, 2026, FDA issued an EUA to Health and Hygiene (Pty) Ltd. for the animal product F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide (benzalkonium chloride, polyhexanide and cypermethrin topical ointment), subject to the terms of its Authorization. On April 27, 2026, FDA issued an EUA to Elanco US Inc. for the animal product Negasunt Powder (coumaphos, propoxur, and sulfanilamide topical powder), subject to the terms of its Authorization.

The initial Authorizations, included below in their entirety after section IV of this document (not including the authorized versions of the fact sheets and other written materials), provide explanations of the reasons for issuance, as required by section 564(h)(1) of the FD&C Act. Any subsequent reissuance of the Authorizations can be found on FDA's web page at: <https://www.fda.gov/animal-veterinary/safety-health/new-world-screwworm-information-veterinarians>.

IV. Electronic Access

An electronic version of this document and the full text of the Authorizations are available on the internet at: <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization>.

BILLING CODE 4164-01-P

² The Secretary of HHS has delegated the authority to issue an EUA under section 564 of the FD&C Act to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.



April 24, 2026

Animal Clinical Investigation, LLC
Attention: Kristen Khanna, PhD, MBA
CEO
U.S. Agent for Health and Hygiene (Pty) Ltd
4445 Willard Ave
Sixth Floor
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Re: Emergency Use Authorization 006677

Dear Dr. Khanna:

This letter is in response to the request you submitted on behalf of Health and Hygiene (Pty) Ltd (Health and Hygiene) that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issue an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the emergency use of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide (benzalkonium chloride, polyhexanide and cypermethrin topical ointment)¹ for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) larvae (myiasis) in cattle, horses, minor species² of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals, pursuant to Section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3).

On August 18, 2025, pursuant to Section 564(b)(1)(C) of the FD&C Act, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) determined that there is a significant potential for a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad and that involves New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) (hereinafter "NWS"). On the basis of such determination, the Secretary of HHS on August 18, 2025, declared that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of animal drugs to treat or prevent NWS myiasis in animals, pursuant to Section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act, subject to terms of any authorization issued under that section.³

F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide is a topical ectoparasiticide and antiseptic drug that is indexed under Minor Species Index File (MIF) 900-011 for use as a topical antiseptic for surface wounds, to repel flies, and to treat infestations due to fly strike in raptors, pet birds, captive

¹ Unless specified by name, products sold under separate distributor's labeling per 21 CFR 514.80(b)(5)(iii) are not subject to this EUA. A request must be made to change to the scope of this authorization for such products.

² Minor species are all animals, other than humans, that are not one of the major species. They include animals such as zoo animals, parrots, ferrets, and guinea pigs. Some animals of agricultural importance are also minor species. These include sheep, goats, and game birds, among others. The term 'major species' means cattle, horses, swine, chickens, turkeys, dogs, and cats.

³ See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Declaration of Emergency Pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for New World Screwworm, August 20, 2025: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/08/20/2025-15918/declaration-of-emergency-pursuant-to-the-federal-food-drug-and-cosmetic-act-for-new-world-screwworm>

Health and Hygiene (Pty) Ltd

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small mammals, captive reptiles, and captive exotic/zoo mammals.⁴ F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide is not approved or indexed for the prevention and treatment of NWS myiasis.

Based on the totality of scientific evidence available to the FDA, including information submitted in support of MIF 900-011 and this EUA, as well as publicly available information, it is reasonable to believe that F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide (benzalkonium chloride, polyhexanide and cypermethrin topical ointment) may be effective for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals, as described in this authorization, and when used under the conditions described in this authorization, the known and potential benefits of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide outweigh the known and potential risks of such product, since NWS infestations can have significant adverse health consequences and can be fatal if left untreated due to the extensive tissue damage caused by *Cochliomyia hominivorax* larvae.

Having concluded that the criteria for issuance of this authorization under Section 564(c) of the FD&C Act are met, I am authorizing the emergency use of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals, as described in this authorization and subject to the terms of this authorization.

I. Criteria for Issuance of Authorization

I have concluded that the emergency use of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals, when administered as described in this authorization, meets the criteria for issuance of an authorization under Section 564(c) of the FD&C Act, because:

1. NWS can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition to animals and humans;
2. Based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide may be effective in preventing and treating NWS, and that, when used under the conditions and within the scope described in this authorization, the known and potential benefits of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide when used to prevent and treat NWS outweigh the known and potential risks of such product; and

⁴ See FDA's webpage "The Index of Legally Marketed Unapproved New Animal Drugs for Minor Species" at <https://www.fda.gov/animal-veterinary/minor-use/minor-species/index-legally-marketed-unapproved-new-animal-drugs-minor-species>

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3. There is no adequate, approved⁵, and available alternative⁶ to the emergency use of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals.⁷

II. Scope of Authorization

I have concluded, pursuant to Section 564(d)(1) of the FD&C Act, that the scope of this authorization is limited as follows:

- F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide, as covered by this authorization, will be used only for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals; and
- The use of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide covered by this authorization must be in accordance with the authorized Fact Sheet.

Product Description

F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide is a synthetic pyrethroid ectoparasiticide with antiseptic. The authorized F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide jar label is clearly marked for NWS under Emergency Use Authorization, with a website address and QR code that links to the authorized Fact Sheet.

Store between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) in dry conditions.

F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide is authorized to be accompanied by the following product-specific information pertaining to emergency use, which is required to be made available to all users:

- Fact Sheet: Emergency Use Authorization of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide (benzalkonium chloride, polyhexanide and cypermethrin topical ointment) for New World Screwworm (NWS)

I have concluded, pursuant to Section 564(d)(2) of the FD&C Act, that it is reasonable to believe that the known and potential benefits of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide, when used for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet

⁵ "Approved" products include conditionally approved products for purposes of EUAs issued under Section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3.

⁶ There are no approved products for horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals. Although there are conditionally approved products for the prevention and treatment of NWS in cattle, F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide provides an important option for treating and preventing NWS in cattle because it is a topical ointment product that is applied locally, directly to wounds. Cattle and other hoof stock are at particular risk of infestation by NWS, and a diverse and sufficient supply of products is needed to adequately address an incursion in the United States.

⁷ No other criteria of issuance have been prescribed by regulation under Section 564(c)(4) of the FD&C Act.

birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals and used in accordance with this authorization, outweigh its known and potential risks.

I have concluded, pursuant to Section 564(d)(3) of the FD&C Act, based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, that it is reasonable to believe that F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide may be effective for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NVWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals when used in accordance with this authorization, pursuant to Section 564(c)(2)(A) of the FD&C Act.

Having reviewed the scientific information available to FDA, including the information supporting the conclusions described in Section I above, I have concluded that F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide, as described in this authorization, meets the criteria set forth in Section 564(c) of the FD&C Act concerning safety and potential effectiveness.

The emergency use of this product under an EUA must be consistent with, and may not exceed, the terms of this authorization, including the Scope of Authorization (Section II) and the Conditions of Authorization (Section III). Subject to the terms of this EUA and under the circumstances set forth in the Secretary of HHS's determination under Section 564(b)(1)(C) of the FD&C Act described above and the Secretary of HHS's corresponding declaration under Section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act, F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide is authorized for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NVWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals as described in this authorization, despite the fact that it does not meet certain requirements otherwise required by applicable federal law.

III. Conditions of Authorization

Pursuant to Section 564 of the FD&C Act, I am establishing the following conditions on this authorization:

- A. Health and Hygiene will ensure that the authorized F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide, accompanied with the authorized Fact Sheet, is distributed to authorized distributor(s)⁸ consistent with the terms and conditions of this EUA, and that authorized distributor(s) will limit distribution to other authorized distributors and end users.
- B. Health and Hygiene will ensure that if a sticker is used on the jar, the sticker contains a website address and QR code that link to the authorized Fact Sheet and that the sticker is placed in a blank space or does not obscure any important use or safety information.
- C. Health and Hygiene and authorized distributor(s) will ensure that appropriate storage conditions are maintained until the product is delivered to the end user.

⁸ The term "distributors" includes all parties in the supply chain between the recipient of this authorization letter and the end user, excluding veterinary facilities and veterinarians who only provide product to veterinarians and end users at their facility. "Authorized distributors" are all distributors who otherwise lawfully obtain and distribute the product, unless Health and Hygiene places limits on distribution in writing (e.g., via contract or written notice accompanying the product).

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- D. Health and Hygiene and authorized distributor(s) will provide to each authorized distributor immediately downstream in the supply chain a copy of this Letter of Authorization and promptly communicate any subsequent amendments that might be made to this Letter of Authorization and its authorized accompanying materials (e.g., its authorized Fact Sheet).
- E. Health and Hygiene may request changes to this authorization, including to the authorized Fact Sheet for F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide. Requests for changes must be submitted to the Office of New Animal Product Evaluation. Such changes require appropriate authorization prior to implementation.⁹
- F. Reporting Adverse Drug Experiences and Product/Manufacturing Defects:

Health and Hygiene will report to FDA all product/manufacturing defects¹⁰ within 3 days, all serious adverse events¹¹ and medication errors¹² associated with the use of the authorized F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide that are reported to Health and Hygiene within 15 days, and all non-serious adverse drug events within 90 days. Submit the reports electronically using either of the following options which are described on FDA's Veterinary Adverse Event Reporting for Manufacturers webpage (www.fda.gov/IndustryReportAnimalAE).

Option 1: Submit reports through the Safety Reporting Portal (SRP).

Option 2: Submit reports directly through the Electronic Submissions Gateway (ESG).

Submitted reports must state in the "Narrative of Adverse Event" field: "F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide use for NWS under an EUA". Contact the Pharmacovigilance Liaison in CVM's Division of Pharmacovigilance and Surveillance at CVMAESupport@fda.hhs.gov for any questions related to electronic reporting or for assistance with setting up a Safety Reporting Portal account.

⁹ Changes that do not necessitate revision to this letter (e.g., changes to the Fact Sheet, changes related to current good manufacturing practice requirements, expiration dating extensions) may be authorized through separate notification without reissuance of this letter.

¹⁰ Product defect/manufacturing defect is the deviation of a distributed product from the standards specified in the indexed file, or any significant chemical, physical, or other change, or deterioration in the distributed drug product, including any microbial or chemical contamination. A manufacturing defect is a product defect caused or aggravated by a manufacturing or related process. A manufacturing defect may occur from a single event or from deficiencies inherent to the manufacturing process. These defects are generally associated with product contamination, product deterioration, manufacturing error, defective packaging, damage from disaster, or labeling error. For example, a labeling error may include any incident that causes a distributed product to be mistaken for, or its labeling applied to, another product.

¹¹ Serious adverse event is an adverse event that is fatal, or life-threatening, or requires professional intervention, or causes an abortion, or stillbirth, or infertility, or congenital anomaly, or prolonged or permanent disability, or disfigurement.

¹² Medication error is any preventable event that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication use or patient harm while the medication is in the control of the health care professional, patient, or consumer. Such events may be related to professional practice, health care products, procedures, and systems, including prescribing; order communication; product labeling, packaging, and nomenclature; compounding; dispensing; distribution; administration; education; monitoring; and use.

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- G. Through a process of inventory control, Health and Hygiene and authorized distributor(s) will maintain records regarding distribution of the authorized F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide (i.e., lot numbers, quantity, receiving site, receipt date).
- H. Health and Hygiene and authorized distributor(s) will maintain records in connection with this EUA for at least two years following the termination of the declaration or the revocation of the authorization, or until notified by HHS or FDA, whichever is sooner, and will make such records available to FDA for inspection upon request.
- I. Health and Hygiene and any person engaged in manufacturing, packing, or holding will comply with all FD&C Act requirements for animal drugs, including, but not limited to, registration and listing and drug quality requirements (e.g., current good manufacturing practice requirements),¹³ unless such requirements are specifically waived or modified for the authorized product in this authorization. Health and Hygiene and any person engaged in manufacturing, packing or holding shall only manufacture F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with insecticide using the processes, facilities, controls, and equipment specified in the file for this EUA request at the time of authorization, and no changes may be implemented until accepted by FDA.¹⁴

Conditions of Authorization Related to Advertisements and other Promotional Descriptive Printed Matter

- J. All advertisements (including printed and nonprinted communications) and other promotional descriptive printed matter relating to the authorized use of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide shall be consistent with the authorized Fact Sheet¹⁵ and the terms set forth in this EUA, as well as comply with FD&C Act Section 502(a). Additionally, the sponsor and authorized distributor(s) shall comply with any other applicable requirements in the FD&C Act and its implementing regulations regarding advertising and/or promotion.
- K. Health and Hygiene and authorized distributor(s) may not imply that F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide is FDA approved, conditionally approved, or indexed for the authorized use by making statements such as "F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide is safe and effective for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) larvae (myiasis) in cattle, horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals". Health and Hygiene and authorized distributor(s) may disseminate advertisements (including printed and nonprinted communications) and other promotional descriptive printed matter relating to the emergency use of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide that provide accurate descriptions of safety and effectiveness information summarized in the authorized Fact Sheet. Such materials must include any limitations of information submitted to support this authorization.

¹³ Among other requirements, all expiration dates shall be established in accordance with 21 CFR 211.137.

¹⁴ Any request submitted via an update to the file is considered accepted after 30 calendar days unless FDA provides notice to the contrary.

¹⁵ If the authorized Fact Sheet references sections of the drug's labeling (as contained in its index listing), the entirety of each section is considered part of the Fact Sheet, except as otherwise specified. Advertising and promotional materials may not use general references to the labeling in lieu of summarizing or restating its contents when a summary or restatement is otherwise needed to comply with applicable requirements.

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- L. All advertisements (including printed and nonprinted communications) and other promotional descriptive printed matter relating to the authorized use of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide shall be accompanied by the authorized Fact Sheet, and shall clearly and conspicuously state that:
- F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide has not been approved or indexed for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS myiasis in cattle, horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals;
 - F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide has been authorized by FDA under an EUA for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS myiasis in cattle, horses, minor species of hoof stock, raptors and other wild birds, pet birds, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals; and
 - F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide is authorized as described herein only for the duration of the declaration that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of the emergency use of F10 Antiseptic Barrier Ointment with Insecticide under Section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act, 21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3(b)(1), unless the declaration is terminated or the authorization is revised or revoked sooner.
- M. All advertisements (including printed and nonprinted communications) and other promotional descriptive printed matter must be submitted to your Type VII Veterinary Master File as a G submission at the time of initial dissemination (publication or broadcast). When submitting, identify the submission as promotion and advertising material.

If FDA notifies Health and Hygiene or authorized distributor(s) that any descriptive materials, advertising, or promotional materials do not meet the terms set forth in this EUA, Health and Hygiene or authorized distributor(s) must discontinue and/or cease distribution of such advertisements (including printed and nonprinted communications) and other promotional descriptive printed matter in accordance with FDA's notification. Furthermore, as part of its notification, FDA may also require Health and Hygiene or authorized distributor(s) to issue corrective communication(s).

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IV. Duration of Authorization

This EUA will be effective as described herein until the declaration that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of the emergency use of animal drugs during the NWS public health emergency is terminated under Section 564(b)(2) of the FD&C Act or the EUA is revised or revoked under Section 564(g) of the FD&C Act.

Sincerely,

(see appended electronic signature page)

Timothy Schell, Ph.D.

Director

Center for Veterinary Medicine

U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Enclosures:

Freedom of Information Summary

Fact Sheet

U.S. Food & Drug Administration
10903 New Hampshire Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20903
www.fda.gov



April 27, 2026

Elanco US Inc.
Attention: Jennifer Schofield, DVM
Director, Regulatory
450 Elanco Circle
Indianapolis, IN 46221

Re: Emergency Use Authorization 006653

Dear Dr. Schofield:

This letter is in response to the request by Elanco US Inc. (Elanco) that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issue an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the emergency use of Negasunt Powder (coumaphos, propoxur, and sulfanilamide topical powder),¹ hereinafter referred to as "Negasunt", for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) larvae (myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals, pursuant to Section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3).

On August 18, 2025, pursuant to Section 564(b)(1)(C) of the FD&C Act, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) determined that there is a significant potential for a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad and that involves New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) (hereinafter "NWS"). On the basis of such determination, the Secretary of HHS on August 18, 2025, declared that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of animal drugs to treat or prevent NWS myiasis in animals, pursuant to Section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act, subject to terms of any authorization issued under that section.²

Negasunt is a topical ectoparasiticide and antimicrobial. Negasunt is not FDA-approved for any indication.

Based on the totality of scientific evidence available to the FDA, including information from foreign studies and other information submitted in support of this EUA and publicly available information, it is reasonable to believe that Negasunt may be effective for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals, as described in this authorization, and when used under the conditions described in this authorization, the known and potential benefits of Negasunt outweigh the known and potential risks of such

¹ Unless specified by name, products sold under separate distributor's labeling per 21 CFR 514.80(b)(5)(iii) (i.e., with a different proprietary name) are not subject to this EUA. A request must be made to change to the scope of this authorization for such products.

² See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Declaration of Emergency Pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for New World Screwworm, August 20, 2025:
<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/08/20/2025-15918/declaration-of-emergency-pursuant-to-the-federal-food-drug-and-cosmetic-act-for-new-world-screwworm>

product. Additionally, it was concluded that residues in food products derived from cattle, swine, goats, sheep, and captive wild and exotic food-producing mammals treated with Negasunt will not represent a public health concern when the product is used as authorized.

Having concluded that the criteria for issuance of this authorization under Section 564(c) of the FD&C Act are met, I am authorizing the emergency use of Negasunt for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals, as described in this authorization and subject to the terms of this authorization.

I. Criteria for Issuance of Authorization

I have concluded that the emergency use of Negasunt for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals, when administered as described in this authorization, meets the criteria for issuance of an authorization under Section 564(c) of the FD&C Act, because:

1. NWS can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition to animals and humans;
2. Based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that Negasunt may be effective in preventing or treating NWS, and that, when used under the conditions and within the scope described in this authorization, the known and potential benefits of Negasunt when used to prevent or treat NWS outweigh the known and potential risks of such product; and
3. There is no adequate, approved,³ and available alternative⁴ to the emergency use of Negasunt for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals.⁵

³ "Approved" products include conditionally approved products for purposes of EUAs issued under Section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3.

⁴ There are no approved products for swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals. Although there are conditionally approved products for the prevention and treatment of NWS in cattle, Negasunt provides an important option for treating and preventing NWS in cattle because it offers an alternative route of administration and dosage form as a topical powder applied to wounds. Cattle and other hoof stock are at particular risk of infestation by NWS, and a wide diversity and sufficient supply of products are needed to adequately address an NWS incursion in the United States.

⁵ No other criteria of issuance have been prescribed by regulation under Section 564(c)(4) of the FD&C Act.

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II. Scope of Authorization

I have concluded, pursuant to Section 564(d)(1) of the FD&C Act, that the scope of this authorization is limited as follows:

- Negasunt, as covered by this authorization, is limited to the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals;⁶ and
- The use of Negasunt covered by this authorization is limited to:
 - employees of federal, state, local, and federally recognized tribal agencies, and persons working under their authority and at their direction (hereinafter “agencies”); or
 - by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian in NWS infested zones and adjacent surveillance zones as defined by USDA;⁷ and
- The use of Negasunt covered by this authorization must be in accordance with the enclosed authorized Fact Sheet.

Product Description

Negasunt is a dry, fine, blue powder that contains 3% coumaphos, 2% propoxur, and 5% sulfanilamide. The authorized Negasunt bottle label is clearly marked for NWS under Emergency Use Authorization, with a website address and QR code that links to the authorized Fact Sheet.

Store at or below 25°C (77°F), excursions permitted to 40°C (104°F). Protect from light. Do not freeze.

Negasunt is authorized to be accompanied by the following product-specific information pertaining to emergency use, which is required to be made available to all users specified in this EUA.

- Fact Sheet: Emergency Use Authorization of Negasunt Powder (coumaphos, propoxur, and sulfanilamide topical powder) for New World Screwworm (NWS)

I have concluded, pursuant to Section 564(d)(2) of the FD&C Act, that it is reasonable to believe that the known and potential benefits of Negasunt, when used for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals and used in accordance with this authorization, outweigh its known and potential risks.

⁶ A milk discard time has not been established for this product; do not use in animals producing milk for human consumption. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves; treated calves and calves born to treated cows must not be processed for veal.

⁷ Zone descriptions can be found in the USDA APHIS New World Screwworm Response Playbook, Key Activity 02: Reduce Spread to Non-Infested Animals and Prevent NWS from Establishing in New Areas accessible at <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal-emergencies/nws>

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I have concluded, pursuant to Section 564(d)(3) of the FD&C Act, based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, that it is reasonable to believe that Negasunt may be effective for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals when used in accordance with this authorization, pursuant to Section 564(c)(2)(A) of the FD&C Act.

Having reviewed the scientific information available to FDA, including the information supporting the conclusions described in Section I above, I have concluded that Negasunt, as described in this authorization, meets the criteria set forth in Section 564(c) of the FD&C Act concerning safety and potential effectiveness.

The emergency use of this product under an EUA must be consistent with, and may not exceed, the terms of this authorization, including the Scope of Authorization (Section II) and the Conditions of Authorization (Section III). Subject to the terms of this EUA and under the circumstances set forth in the Secretary of HHS's determination under Section 564(b)(1)(C) of the FD&C Act described above and the Secretary of HHS's corresponding declaration under Section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act, Negasunt is authorized for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals as described in this authorization, despite the fact that it does not meet certain requirements otherwise required by applicable federal law.

III. Conditions of Authorization

Pursuant to Section 564 of the FD&C Act, I am establishing the following conditions on this authorization:

- A. In a manner consistent with this EUA, Elanco and authorized distributors will ensure that Negasunt, accompanied by the authorized Fact Sheet, is only distributed to:
1. authorized distributor(s);⁸
 2. federal, state, local, and tribal agencies; and
 3. veterinary facilities⁹ and veterinarians licensed
 - a. in U.S. states which contain or have contained NWS infested zones (as defined by USDA);
 - b. in U.S. states bordering such states; or
 - c. in U.S. states immediately adjacent to Mexico.

⁸ The term "distributors" includes all parties in the supply chain between the recipient of this authorization letter and the end user, excluding veterinary facilities and veterinarians who only provide product to veterinarians and end users at their facility. "Authorized distributors" are all distributors who otherwise lawfully obtain and distribute the product, unless Elanco places limits on distribution in writing (e.g., via contract or written notice accompanying the product). The term "authorized distributors" includes federal, state, local, and tribal agencies only if they further distribute the product to other authorized distributors, other agencies, veterinarians or veterinary facilities, any of whom are not operating under their authority.

⁹ Veterinary facilities include veterinary hospitals, veterinary clinics, and other establishments providing veterinary care. If a veterinarian is not associated with a veterinary facility, the veterinarian then assumes the obligations of the veterinary facility.

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- B. Elanco will ensure that if a sticker is used on the container, that the sticker contains a website address and QR code that link to the authorized Fact Sheet, and that any existing labeling (e.g., foreign market labeling, including primary and secondary packaging labeling) is removed or totally obscured to the extent any content does not entirely conform with terms of this EUA. Elanco will ensure the labeling meets all the requirements of FD&C Act Section 502 (excluding 502(f)), Section 503, and 21 CFR Part 201 and that all relabeling operations are conducted in accordance with current good manufacturing practice (CGMP) requirements.
- C. Elanco and authorized distributor(s) will ensure that appropriate storage conditions are maintained until the product is delivered to agencies, veterinary facilities, and veterinarians.
- D. Elanco and authorized distributor(s) will ensure that the terms and conditions of this EUA are made available to all agencies, authorized distributors, veterinary facilities, and veterinarians involved in distributing or receiving authorized Negasunt. Elanco will provide to all relevant stakeholders a copy of this Letter of Authorization and communicate any subsequent amendments that might be made to this Letter of Authorization and its authorized accompanying materials (e.g., its authorized Fact Sheet).
- E. Elanco may request changes to this authorization, including to the authorized Fact Sheet for Negasunt. Requests for changes must be submitted to the Office of New Animal Product Evaluation. Such changes require appropriate authorization prior to implementation.¹⁰
- F. Reporting Adverse Drug Experiences and Product/Manufacturing Defects:

Elanco will report to FDA all product/manufacturing defects¹¹ within 3 days, all serious adverse events¹² and medication errors¹³ associated with the use of the authorized Negasunt that are reported to Elanco within 15 days, and all non-serious adverse drug events within 90 days. Submit the reports electronically using either of the following options which are described on FDA's Veterinary Adverse Event Reporting for Manufacturers webpage (www.fda.gov/IndustryReportAnimalAE).

¹⁰ Changes that do not necessitate revision to this letter (e.g., changes to the Fact Sheet, changes related to CGMP requirements, expiration dating extensions) may be authorized through separate notification without reissuance of this letter.

¹¹ Product defect/manufacturing defect is the deviation of a distributed product from the standards specified in the approved application, or any significant chemical, physical, or other change, or deterioration in the distributed drug product, including any microbial or chemical contamination. A manufacturing defect is a product defect caused or aggravated by a manufacturing or related process. A manufacturing defect may occur from a single event or from deficiencies inherent to the manufacturing process. These defects are generally associated with product contamination, product deterioration, manufacturing error, defective packaging, damage from disaster, or labeling error. For example, a labeling error may include any incident that causes a distributed product to be mistaken for, or its labeling applied to, another product.

¹² Serious adverse event is an adverse event that is fatal, or life-threatening, or requires professional intervention, or causes an abortion, or stillbirth, or infertility, or congenital anomaly, or prolonged or permanent disability, or disfigurement.

¹³ Medication error is any preventable event that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication use or patient harm while the medication is in the control of the health care professional, patient, or consumer. Such events may be related to professional practice, health care products, procedures, and systems, including prescribing; order communication; product labeling, packaging, and nomenclature; compounding; dispensing; distribution; administration; education; monitoring; and use.

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Option 1: Submit reports through the Safety Reporting Portal (SRP).

Option 2: Submit reports directly through the Electronic Submissions Gateway (ESG).

Submitted reports under both options must state in the "Narrative of Adverse Event" field: "Negasunt use for NWS under an EUA". Contact the Pharmacovigilance Liaison in CVM's Division of Pharmacovigilance and Surveillance at CVMAESupport@fda.hhs.gov for any questions related to electronic reporting or for assistance with setting up a Safety Reporting Portal account.

- G. Through a process of inventory control, Elanco and authorized distributor(s) will maintain records regarding distribution of the authorized Negasunt (i.e., lot numbers, quantity, receiving site, receipt date).
- H. Elanco and authorized distributor(s) will maintain records in connection with this EUA for at least two years following the termination of the declaration or revocation of the authorization, or until notified by HHS or FDA, whichever is sooner, and will make such records available to FDA for inspection upon request.
- I. Elanco and any person engaged in manufacturing, packing, or holding will comply with all FD&C Act requirements for animal drugs, including, but not limited to, registration and listing and drug quality requirements (e.g., current good manufacturing practice requirements)¹⁴ unless such requirements are specifically waived or modified in this authorization. Elanco and any person engaged in manufacturing, packing, or holding shall only manufacture Negasunt using the processes, facilities, controls, and equipment specified in the file for this EUA request at the time of authorization, and no changes may be implemented until accepted by FDA.¹⁵

Conditions of Authorization for Agencies, Veterinary Facilities, and Veterinarians that administer, dispense, or prescribe Negasunt

- J. Agencies, veterinary facilities, and veterinarians will ensure that they are aware of and adhere to the terms of this Letter of Authorization. Authorized Fact Sheets will be made available to agency employees and persons working under their authority and at their direction and veterinarians. Agencies, veterinary facilities, and veterinarians will ensure that the client (including animal owner or caretaker) is aware that the drug is authorized for emergency use, but not approved, for the prevention and treatment of NWS myiasis and advise the client of the risks, benefits, and any alternatives.
- K. Agencies, veterinary facilities, and veterinarians receiving Negasunt will track serious adverse events in humans or animals potentially related to Negasunt use under this EUA and must report these to FDA or Elanco in accordance with the Fact Sheet. Report by (1) contacting Elanco US at 1-888-545-5973, (2) downloading and submitting Form FDA 1932a available at <https://www.fda.gov/reportanimalae>, or (3) contacting FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS to request this form. Include the statement "Negasunt use for NWS under an EUA" under

¹⁴ Among other requirements, all expiration dates shall be established in accordance with 21 CFR 211.137.

¹⁵ Any request submitted via an update to the file is considered accepted after 30 calendar days unless FDA provides notice to the contrary.

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the "Describe Adverse Event/Product Problem/Product Use Error" heading, followed by a detailed account of the adverse event.

- L. Agencies and veterinary facilities will maintain health records for the authorized use in this Letter of Authorization that include the following information: person administering or applying the product, client name (including animal owner or caretaker), patient identification (individual animal identification or group identification as appropriate),¹⁶ species and breed, patient age or age range, disease manifestation or clinical signs, number of doses prescribed or administered per patient or group, lot number of the product prescribed or administered, and other drugs coadministered. The records shall be maintained in a manner that allows agencies and veterinary facilities to identify in a reasonable time which patients or group of animals received drugs subject to this EUA.
- M. Agencies and veterinary facilities will ensure that any records associated with this EUA are maintained for at least two years following the termination of the declaration or the revocation of the authorization, or until notified by HHS or FDA, whichever is sooner. Such records will be made available to Elanco, HHS, and FDA for inspection upon request.

Conditions of Authorization Related to Advertisements and other Promotional Descriptive Printed Matter

- N. All advertisements (including printed and nonprinted communications) and other promotional descriptive printed matter, relating to the authorized use of Negasunt shall be consistent with the authorized Fact Sheet and the terms set forth in this EUA, as well as comply with FD&C Act Sections 502(a) and 502(n), and 21 CFR Part 202. Additionally, Elanco and authorized distributor(s) shall comply with any other applicable requirements in the FD&C Act and its implementing regulations regarding advertising and/or promotion and take reasonable measures to limit promotion to veterinarians only in states/regions where the product can be distributed to them as specified in this Letter of Authorization.
- O. Elanco and authorized distributor(s) may not imply that Negasunt is FDA approved for the authorized use by making statements such as "Negasunt is safe and effective for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) larvae (myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals." Elanco and authorized distributor(s) may disseminate advertisements (including printed and nonprinted communications) and other promotional descriptive printed matter relating to the emergency use of Negasunt that provide accurate descriptions of safety and effectiveness information summarized in the authorized Fact Sheet, including user safety and warning information. Such materials must include any limitations of the results and information.
- P. All advertisements (including printed and nonprinted communications) and other promotional descriptive printed matter, relating to the authorized use of Negasunt shall be accompanied by the authorized Fact Sheet and shall clearly and conspicuously state that:
- Negasunt has not been approved by FDA for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) larvae

¹⁶ This may be captured as it relates to a herd if administered to a group of animals.

Elanco US Inc.
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(myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals;

- Negasunt has been authorized by FDA under an EUA for the prevention and treatment of infestations caused by New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) larvae (myiasis) in cattle, swine, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, domestic hybrid equids, and captive wild, exotic, and zoo mammals;
- Negasunt is authorized as described herein only for the duration of the declaration that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of the emergency use of Negasunt under Section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act, 21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3(b)(1), unless the declaration is terminated or the authorization is revised or revoked sooner; and
- Negasunt's distribution is limited as defined in Condition A and use by state licensed veterinarians has additional geographical limitations as described in the Scope of Authorization (Section II).

Q. Elanco will submit all advertisements (including printed and nonprinted communications) and other promotional descriptive printed matter to the Type VII Veterinary Master File as a G submission at the time of initial dissemination (publication or broadcast). When submitting, identify the submission as promotion and advertising material.

If the FDA notifies Elanco or authorized distributors that any descriptive materials, advertising, or promotional materials do not meet the terms set forth in this EUA, Elanco or authorized distributors must discontinue and/or cease distribution of such advertisements (including printed and nonprinted communications) and other promotional descriptive printed matter in accordance with FDA's notification. Furthermore, as part of its notification, FDA may also require Elanco or authorized distributors to issue corrective communication(s).

IV. Duration of Authorization

This EUA will be effective as described herein until the declaration that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of the emergency use of animal drugs during the NWS public health emergency is terminated under Section 564(b)(2) of the FD&C Act or the EUA is revised or revoked under Section 564(g) of the FD&C Act.

Sincerely,

{see appended electronic signature page}
Timothy Schell, Ph.D.
Director
Center for Veterinary Medicine
U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Enclosures:
Freedom of Information Summary
Fact Sheet

Grace R. Graham,
*Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation,
and International Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 2026-12245 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164-01-C

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Food and Drug Administration**

[Docket No. FDA-2026-N-0686]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Current Good Manufacturing Practice in Manufacturing, Packaging, Labeling, or Holding Operations for Dietary Supplements**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 20, 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 0910-0606. 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, PRASaff@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.

Current Good Manufacturing Practice in Manufacturing, Packaging, Labeling, or Holding Operations for Dietary Supplements—21 CFR Part 111

OMB Control Number 0910-0606—*Extension*

The Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA) (Pub. L. 103-417) added section 402(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C

Act) (21 U.S.C. 342(g)), which provides, in part, that the Secretary of Health and Human Services may, by regulation, prescribe good manufacturing practice for dietary supplements. Section 402(g) of the FD&C Act also stipulates that such regulations will be modeled after current good manufacturing practice (CGMP) regulations for food and may not impose standards for which there are no current, and generally available, analytical methodology. Section 402(g)(1) of the FD&C Act states that a dietary supplement is adulterated if “it has been prepared, packed, or held under conditions that do not meet current good manufacturing practice regulations.”

Accordingly, we have promulgated regulations in part 111 (21 CFR part 111) establishing minimum CGMP requirements pertaining to the manufacturing, packaging, labeling, or holding of dietary supplements to ensure their quality. Included among the requirements is recordkeeping, documenting, planning, control, and improvement processes of a quality control system. Implementation of these processes in a manufacturing operation serves as the backbone to CGMP. The records must show what is being manufactured and whether the controls in place ensure the product’s identity, purity, strength, and composition, and that limits on contaminants and measures to prevent adulteration are effective. Further, records must show whether and what deviations from control processes occurred, facilitate evaluation and corrective action concerning these deviations (including, where necessary, whether associated batches of product should be recalled from the marketplace), and enable a manufacturer to assure that the corrective action was effective. We believe the regulations in part 111 establish the minimum manufacturing practices necessary to ensure that dietary supplements are manufactured, packaged, labeled, or held in a manner that will ensure the quality of the dietary supplements during manufacturing, packaging, labeling or holding operations.

Specifically, the recordkeeping requirements of the regulations in part 111 include establishing written procedures and maintaining records pertaining to: (1) personnel; (2) sanitation; (3) calibration of instruments and controls; (4) calibration, inspection, or checks of automated, mechanical, or electronic equipment; (5) maintaining, cleaning, and sanitizing equipment and utensils and other contact surfaces; (6) water used that may become a component of the dietary supplement;

(7) production and process controls; (8) quality control; (9) components, packaging, labels and product received for packaging and labeling; (10) master manufacturing and batch production; (11) laboratory operations; (12) manufacturing operations; (13) packaging and labeling operations; (14) holding and distributing operations; (15) returned dietary supplements; and (16) product complaints.

Section 111.75(a)(1) (21 CFR 111.75) reflects FDA’s determination that manufacturers that test or examine 100 percent of the incoming dietary ingredients for identity can be assured of the identity of the ingredient. However, we recognize that it may be possible for a manufacturer to demonstrate, through various methods and processes in use over time for its particular operation, that a system of less than 100 percent identity testing would result in no material diminution of assurance of the identity of the dietary ingredient as compared to the assurance provided by 100 percent identity testing. Section 111.75(a)(1) provides an opportunity for a manufacturer to make such a showing and reduce the frequency of identity testing of components that are dietary ingredients from 100 percent to some lower frequency. Section 111.75(a)(1) also sets forth the information a manufacturer is required to submit for an exemption from the requirement of 100 percent identity testing when a manufacturer petitions the Agency for such an exemption to 100 percent identity testing under 21 CFR 10.30 and the Agency grants such exemption.

Description of Respondents: Respondents to this collection of information include manufacturers, packagers and repackagers, labelers and re-labelers, holders, distributors, warehouse, exporters, importers, large businesses, and small businesses engaged in the dietary supplement industry. Respondents are from the private sector.

In the **Federal Register** of February 24, 2026 (91 FR 8886), FDA published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. One stakeholder provided multiple comments. Although the commenter supports this collection of information, the commenter has concern that the burden estimate may not fully capture the range of compliance costs across firms of different sizes and operational complexities. Another comment related to enhancing the quality and utility of collected information, further suggesting flexibility in how records are maintained and reported.

We estimate that a substantial proportion of firms subject to the regulations in part 111 are small businesses. We are aware that burden may vary depending on the size and complexity of the operation. We do not provide a burden estimate for various operation types or their various complexities but instead provide an average of the burden estimate.

We believe the regulations in part 111 establish the minimum manufacturing practices necessary to ensure that dietary supplements are manufactured, packaged, labeled, or held in a manner that will ensure the quality of the dietary supplements during manufacturing, packaging, labeling, or holding operations. Regarding flexibility in how records are maintained and reported, the regulations in part 111 do

not specifically prescribe the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological techniques or other forms of information technology as necessary for use by firms. Companies are free to use whatever forms of information technology may best assist them in recordkeeping and reporting.

We estimate the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN ¹

21 CFR section; activity	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
111.14; records of personnel practices, including documentation of training.	15,000	4	60,000	1	60,000
111.23; records of physical plant sanitation practices, including pest control and water quality.	15,000	1	15,000	0.2 (12 minutes)	3,000
111.35; records regarding equipment and utensils, including calibration and sanitation practices.	400	1	400	12.5	5,000
111.95; records of production and process control systems	250	1	250	45	11,250
111.140; records that quality control personnel must make and keep.	240	1,163	279,120	1	279,120
111.180; records associated with components, packaging, labels, and product received for packaging and labeling as a dietary supplement.	240	1,163	279,120	1	279,120
111.210; requirements for what the master manufacturing record must include.	240	1	240	2.5	600
111.260; requirements for what the batch production record must include.	145	1,408	204,160	1	204,160
111.325; records that quality control personnel must make and keep for laboratory operations.	120	1	120	15	1,800
111.375; records of the written procedures established for manufacturing operations.	260	1	260	2	520
111.430; records of the written procedures for packaging and labeling operations.	50	1	50	12.6	630
111.475; records of product distribution and procedures for holding and distributing operations.	15,000	1	15,000	0.4 (24 minutes)	6,000
111.535; records for returned dietary supplements	110	4	440	13.5	5,940
111.570; records regarding product complaints	240	600	144,000	0.5 (30 minutes)	72,000
Total					929,140

¹ There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN ¹

21 CFR section; activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
111.75; petition for exemption from 100 percent identity testing	1	1	1	8	8

¹ There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

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. 2026–12238 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Food and Drug Administration****[Docket No. FDA-2026-N-0496]****Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Current Good Manufacturing Practice Regulations for Type A Medicated Articles and Medicated Feeds****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 20, 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 numbers for this information collection are 0910–0152 and 0910–0154. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelly Covington, Center for Veterinary Medicine, 5001 Campus Drive, College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–5661, PRASStaff@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.

Current Good Manufacturing Practice Regulations for Type A Medicated Articles and Medicated Feeds**OMB Control Numbers 0910–0152 and 0910–0154—Revision**

This information collection supports implementation of section 501 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 351), which governs current good manufacturing practices (CGMPs) for Type A medicated articles and CGMPs for drugs, including medicated feeds.

A Type A medicated article consists of one or more new animal drugs with or without carrier and with or without inactive ingredients. It is intended solely for use in the manufacturing of another Type A medicated article or in the manufacturing of a Type B or Type C medicated feed. See 21 CFR 558.3(b)(2). Under part 226 (21 CFR part 226), manufacturers are required to establish, maintain, and retain records for Type A medicated articles including records to document procedures required under the manufacturing process to ensure that proper quality control is maintained. Type A medicated articles which are not manufactured in accordance with these regulations are considered adulterated under section 501(a)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 351(a)(2)(B)).

Medicated feeds are administered to animals for the prevention, cure, mitigation, or treatment of disease or for growth promotion and feed efficiency. Under part 225 (21 CFR part 225), a manufacturer is required to establish, maintain, and retain records for a medicated feed, including records to document procedures required during the manufacturing process to assure that proper quality control is maintained. Such records would, for example, contain information concerning receipt and inventory of drug components, batch production, laboratory assay results (*i.e.*, batch and stability testing), labels, and product distribution.

This information is needed so that FDA can monitor drug usage and possible mis formulation of medicated feeds to investigate violative drug residues in products from treated animals and to investigate product defects when a drug is recalled. In addition, FDA will use the CGMP criteria in part 225 to determine whether the systems and procedures used by manufacturers of medicated feeds are adequate to ensure that their feeds meet the requirements of the FD&C Act as to safety, and also that they meet their claimed identity, strength, quality, and purity, as required by section 501(a)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act.

A medicated feed mill license is required when the manufacturing process involves the use of a drug or drugs that FDA has determined requires more control because of the need for a withdrawal period before slaughter or because of carcinogenic concerns. Conversely, a license is not required, and the recordkeeping requirements are less demanding, for those medicated feeds for which FDA has determined that the drugs used in their manufacture need less control.

The information collection provisions approved under OMB control numbers 0910–0152 and 0910–0154 are similar in that they support FDA’s current good manufacturing practices. Thus, with this notice, FDA proposes to consolidate these collections of information into one OMB control number for all reporting associated with CGMPs for Type A medicated articles and CGMPs for medicated feeds. FDA further proposes to consolidate each regulation into a summary. As part of this consolidation FDA has combined the commercial feed mills and the mixer/feeders into a single category, as the requirements for licensed medicated feed mills in 21 CFR part 225 are the same for both facility types. FDA will continue to distinguish between the licensed and the non-licensed feed mills, because non-licensed feed mills are subject to less burdensome recordkeeping requirements than licensed feed mills. As with the licensed facility category, non-licensed commercial feed mills and mixer/feeders have also been combined as the requirements and associated burdens remain the same. The number of non-licensed medicated feed mills have been updated with our current inventory data utilizing production codes to identify manufacturers of medicated feeds. FDA will also continue to maintain a distinct category for Type A medicated article manufacturers subject to the recordkeeping requirements under part 226.

Because we are proposing to combine all reporting associated with CGMPs for Type A medicated articles and CGMPs for medicated feeds into one collection, we are consolidating the burden under OMB control number 0910–0152 and discontinuing OMB control number 0910–0154.

In the **Federal Register** of February 25, 2026 (91 FR 9285), FDA published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. One comment was received. While the comment did not address the collection of information topics solicited, it did point out an error in the definition of a Type A medicated article.

The commenter is correct, and we have updated the definition in this notice to align with the definition of a Type A medicated article in 21 CFR 558.3(b)(2).

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

Description of Respondents: Respondents to this collection of information are manufacturers of medicated feeds, commercial feed mills, licensed mixer/feeders, and

manufacturers of Type A medicated articles.

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN
[Registered licensed commercial feed mills] ¹

21 CFR section, activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
225.42, 225.58, 225.80, 225.102, 225.110, and 225.115; Recordkeeping and maintenance of records for components used in the manufacture of the medicated feeds and pre-mixes, laboratory controls, packaging and labeling, master formula and batch-production, distribution records and complaint files.	768	2,919	2,241,792	.305 (18.3 minutes).	683,747

¹ There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN
[Nonregistered non-licensed commercial feed mills] ¹

21 CFR section, activity	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
225.142, 225.158, 225.180, and 225.202; Recordkeeping and maintenance of records for components used in the manufacture of the medicated feeds and premixes, laboratory controls, packaging and labeling, production and distribution records	1,658	91	150,878	1.44	217,265

¹ There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 3—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN
[Nonregistered non-licensed mixer/feeders] ¹

21 CFR section, activity	Number of respondents	Number of disclosures per respondent	Total annual disclosures	Average burden per disclosure	Total hours
225.142, 225.158, 225.180, and 225.202; Recordkeeping and maintenance of records for components used in the manufacture of the medicated feeds and premixes, laboratory controls, packaging and labeling, production and distribution records	3,400	91	309,400	1.36	420,784

¹ There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 4—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN
[Manufacturers of Type A medicated articles] ¹

21 CFR section, activity	Number of respondents	Number of disclosures per respondent	Total annual disclosures	Average burden per disclosure	Total hours
226.42, 226.58, 226.80, 226.102, 226.110, and 226.115; Recordkeeping and maintenance of records for components used in the manufacture of the medicated premixes, laboratory controls, packaging and labeling, master formula and batch-production, distribution records and complaint files.	65	1,370	89,050	~1 hour	89,050

¹ There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

After review of the information collection, we have adjusted the number of recordkeepers of CGMPs for medicated feeds by 2,722. The reduction accurately reflects the current number of firms that hold a medicated feed mill license and the number of firms that are listed in the FDA database as

manufacturing with medicated feeds and meet the definition of a commercial feed manufacturing facility. With this update, we note a corresponding

decrease of 13,731,017 records and a decrease of 913,153 hours.
Grace R. Graham,
Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.
[FR Doc. 2026–12237 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Food and Drug Administration****[Docket No. FDA-2026-N-6382]****SpecGx LLC; Withdrawal of Approval of Abbreviated New Drug Application for Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Extended-Release Tablets, 27 Milligrams, 36 Milligrams, and 54 Milligrams****AGENCY:** Food and Drug Administration, HHS.**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) is withdrawing approval of abbreviated new drug application (ANDA) 202608 for Methylphenidate Hydrochloride (HCl) Extended-Release (ER) tablets, 27 milligrams (mg), 36 mg, and 54 mg, held by SpecGx LLC (SpecGx), 385 Marshall Ave., Webster Groves, MO 63119. SpecGx requested withdrawal of approval of this application and has waived its opportunity for a hearing.

DATES: Approval is withdrawn as of June 18, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kimberly Lehrfeld, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER), Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6250, Silver Spring, MD 20993-0002, 301-796-3137, Kimberly.Lehrfeld@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 28, 2012, FDA approved ANDA 202608 for Methylphenidate HCl ER tablets, 27 mg, 36 mg, and 54 mg. The reference listed drug (RLD) is CONCERTA (methylphenidate HCl) ER tablets, which are approved under new drug application (NDA) 021121 in strengths of 18 mg, 27 mg, 36 mg, and 54 mg.

At the time of approval, FDA determined that ANDA 202608 included data sufficient to demonstrate the bioequivalence of SpecGx's¹ Methylphenidate HCl ER tablets to CONCERTA. The bioequivalence testing and data submitted in the ANDA conformed to recommendations provided in a draft guidance for industry on "Methylphenidate

hydrochloride." The draft guidance was issued on September 14, 2012 (77 FR 56851) and provided information and recommendations for establishing bioequivalence to CONCERTA that reflected CDER's understanding, at that time, of how to evaluate the pharmacokinetic properties of CONCERTA to support a demonstration of bioequivalence.

Subsequently, FDA received adverse event reports that described insufficient therapeutic effect of SpecGx's Methylphenidate HCl ER tablets, particularly later in the day. After reevaluating the question of what evidence is needed to demonstrate bioequivalence to CONCERTA, CDER concluded that, to ensure therapeutic effect throughout the 12-hour therapeutic time course for which CONCERTA is labeled, an absence of a significant difference in drug exposure between a proposed generic product and CONCERTA must be shown during the entire therapeutic time course, including the latter part of the 12-hour period after drug administration. On November 6, 2014 (79 FR 65978), CDER issued a revised draft guidance for industry on "Bioequivalence Recommendations for CONCERTA (Methylphenidate Hydrochloride) Extended-Release Tablets," with recommendations for establishing bioequivalence to CONCERTA that reflected CDER's refined understanding of the relationship between the pharmacokinetic profile of CONCERTA and its therapeutic effect.

After continuing to evaluate data and information related to the bioequivalence of SpecGx's Methylphenidate HCl ER tablets to CONCERTA, including the bioequivalence data originally submitted in ANDA 202608 and data from a March 2015 CDER-sponsored study evaluating the bioequivalence of SpecGx's 27 mg product to CONCERTA, CDER determined that SpecGx's Methylphenidate HCl ER tablets had not been shown to be bioequivalent to CONCERTA. Therefore, CDER proposed to withdraw approval of ANDA 202608 under section 505(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 355(e)) and § 314.150(a) (21 CFR 314.150(a)).

On October 18, 2016, in Docket No. FDA-2016-N-3118, CDER published a notice of opportunity for hearing (NOOH) on its proposal to withdraw approval of ANDA 202608 for Methylphenidate HCl ER tablets (81 FR 71737). SpecGx submitted a timely request for hearing on November 10, 2016. In February 2026, CDER recommended to FDA's Office of the

Commissioner that SpecGx be granted a hearing and submitted to the docket, among other things, CDER's analysis of SpecGx's hearing request. On March 25, 2026, SpecGx and CDER submitted a joint request to pause the proceedings to withdraw approval of ANDA 202608 that are the subject of Docket No. FDA-2016-N-3118. FDA's Office of the Commissioner granted this joint request on April 20, 2026.

FDA is now withdrawing approval of ANDA 202608 under § 314.150(d). For the reasons described in the NOOH and CDER's analysis of SpecGx's hearing request in Docket No. FDA-2016-N-3118, FDA believes the potential problem with respect to the bioequivalence of SpecGx's Methylphenidate HCl ER tablets to CONCERTA is sufficiently serious that the drug should be removed from the market.

On March 12, 2026, at FDA's request, SpecGx submitted a request that FDA withdraw approval of ANDA 202608 for Methylphenidate HCl ER tablets under § 314.150(d) and waived its opportunity for a hearing under § 314.150(a). SpecGx agreed to request withdrawal of approval of ANDA 202608 under § 314.150(d) based on the Agency's position that sufficient bioequivalence data is lacking.

For the reasons discussed above, and in accordance with the applicant's request, approval of ANDA 202608 for Methylphenidate HCl ER tablets, 27 mg, 36 mg, and 54 mg, and all amendments and supplements thereto, is withdrawn under § 314.150(d). Distribution of Methylphenidate HCl ER tablets, 27 mg, 36 mg, and 54 mg, into interstate commerce without an approved application is illegal and subject to regulatory action (see sections 505(a) and 301(d) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 355(a) and 331(d))).

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026-12236 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Food and Drug Administration****[Docket No. FDA-2026-N-0008]****Advisory Committee; Science Board to the Food and Drug Administration; Renewal**

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

¹ The current application holder for ANDA 202608 is SpecGx LLC, a subsidiary of Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals. Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals was the previous application holder. In documents previously posted to Docket No. FDA-2016-N-3118, SpecGx LLC and Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals are referred to collectively as "Mallinckrodt." In this document, we refer to the application holder of ANDA 202608 as SpecGx throughout.

ACTION: Notice; renewal of Federal advisory committee.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing the renewal of the Science Board to the Food and Drug Administration by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (the Commissioner). The Commissioner has determined that it is in the public interest to renew the Science Board to the Food and Drug Administration for an additional 2 years beyond the charter expiration date. The new charter will be in effect until the June 26, 2028, expiration date.

DATES: The Science Board to the Food and Drug Administration will expire on June 26, 2026, unless the Commissioner formally determines that renewal is in the public interest.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Advisory Committee Oversight and Management Staff, Office of the Chief Scientist, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 1, Rm. 3215, Silver Spring, MD 20993-0002, (301) 796-8220, ACOMSSubmissions@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 41 CFR 102-3.65 and approval by the Department of Health and Human Services and by the General Services Administration, FDA is announcing the renewal of the Science Board to the Food and Drug Administration (the Committee). The Committee is a discretionary Federal advisory committee established to provide advice to the Commissioner. The Committee advises the Commissioner or designee in discharging responsibilities as they relate to helping to ensure safe and effective drugs for human use and as required, any other product for which FDA has regulatory responsibility.

The Committee reviews and evaluates data concerning specific complex scientific and technical issues important to FDA and its mission, including emerging issues within the scientific community, and makes appropriate recommendations to the Commissioner.

The Committee shall consist of a core of at least 15 voting members including the Chair. Subject to legal and regulatory requirements, members and the Chair are selected by and serve at the discretion of the Commissioner or designee. Each member, including the Chair, will be selected from among authorities knowledgeable in the fields of food science (safety and nutrition); clinical research; veterinary medicine; pharmacology; toxicology; biostatistics; medical devices; public health and epidemiology; product manufacturing and quality; and other scientific areas

relevant to FDA regulated products such as systems biology, informatics, nanotechnology, and combination products.

Members may be invited to serve for terms of up to four years, or for less time in the discretion of the Commissioner or designee. Non-Federal members of this committee will serve as Special Government Employees or representatives. Federal members will serve as Regular Government Employees or ExOfficios. The core of voting members may include 1 technically qualified member, selected by the Commissioner or designee, who is identified with consumer interests and is recommended by either a consortium of consumer-oriented organizations or other interested persons.

The Commissioner or designee shall have the authority to select members of other scientific and technical FDA advisory committees to serve temporarily as voting members and to designate Special Government Employees to serve temporarily as voting members when: (1) expertise is required that is not available among current voting standing members of the Committee (when additional voting members are added to the Committee to provide needed expertise, a quorum will be based on the combined total of regular and added members), or (2) to comprise a quorum when, because of unforeseen circumstances, a quorum is or will be lacking.

A quorum for the Committee is a majority of the current voting members present at the time, provided that FDA may specify a quorum that is less than a majority of the current voting members because of the size of the Committee and the variety in the types of issues that it will consider, or other reason determined appropriate in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements. 21 CFR 14.22(d).

If functioning as a medical device panel, an additional non-voting representative member of consumer interests and a non-voting representative member of industry interests will be included in addition to the voting members.

Members appointed to an advisory committee serve for the duration of the committee, or until their terms expire, they resign, or they are removed from membership by the Commissioner or designee. Committee members' terms may be ended prior to their date of expiration, for reasons determined to be good cause. Good cause includes excessive absenteeism from committee meetings, a demonstrated bias that interferes with the ability to render objective advice, failure to abide by

established procedures, or violation of other applicable rules and regulations.

Further information regarding the most recent charter and other information can be found at <https://www.fda.gov/advisory-committees/science-board-food-and-drug-administration/charter-science-board-food-and-drug-administration> or by contacting the Advisory Committee Oversight and Management Staff (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**). Because the committee's name and description of duties remain unchanged, 21 CFR 14.100 will not be amended.

Renewal Requirements and Justification: The Commissioner has determined that renewal of the Science Board to the Food and Drug Administration is in the public interest. This determination is based on the Committee's essential role in providing independent expert advice concerning specific complex scientific and technical issues important to FDA and its mission, including emerging issues within the scientific community, the continued need for specialized expertise in this area, and the Committee's demonstrated value in supporting FDA's regulatory mission. The following information supports this determination in accordance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Public Interest Determination: Pursuant to 41 CFR 102-3.60(a), to establish, renew, reestablish, or merge a discretionary (agency discretion) advisory committee, an agency must first consult with the General Services Administration's Committee Management Secretariat (the Secretariat) and, as part of the consultation, provide a written public interest determination approved by the head of the agency to the Secretariat with a copy to the Office of Management and Budget. In addition, pursuant to 41 CFR 102-3.35, an agency shall follow the same consultation process and document in writing the same determination of need before creating a subcommittee under a discretionary committee that is not made up entirely of members of a parent advisory committee. Information on the following factors for the committee is provided to the Secretariat to demonstrate that renewing the committee is in the public interest:

1. **Annual budget:** The overall annual budget for this committee is \$97,121.

a. **Federal personnel on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis:** The estimated person years of Federal staff support required is 0.20 at an estimated annual cost of \$51,087.

b. **Other Federal internal costs:** The anticipated total value in USD of other internal costs, such as cost associated

with IT and supplies for meetings, is \$16,822

c. *Proposed payments to members:* The estimated annual payment to members is \$11,170.

d. *Proposed number of members:* The anticipated number of members is 15.

e. *Reimbursable costs:* The estimated annual reimbursable costs, including travel and related expenses for members is \$10,760

2. *If applicable, the total dollar value of grants expected to be recommended during the fiscal year:* N/A.

3. *Criteria for selecting members to ensure the committee has the necessary expertise and fairly balanced membership:*

Ensuring Necessary Expertise:
Members must have background, education, and experience commensurate with the committee's function of advising FDA on specific complex scientific and technical issues important to FDA and its mission, including emerging issues within the scientific community. Additionally, the Committee will provide advice that supports the Agency in keeping pace with technical and scientific developments, including regulatory science; and input into the Agency's research agenda; and on upgrading its scientific and research facilities and training opportunities. Members will be selected from among authorities knowledgeable in the fields of food science (safety and nutrition); clinical research; veterinary medicine; pharmacology; toxicology; biostatistics; medical devices; public health and epidemiology; product manufacturing and quality; and other scientific areas relevant to FDA regulated products such as systems biology, informatics, nanotechnology, and combination products.

Ensuring Fair Balance:

Appointments are made without discrimination. The committee is reviewed in totality for balance, characterized by inclusion of necessary knowledge, insight, and scientific perspective from the relevant community or expertise area. Nominations are sought from all geographic locations within the United States and its territories, and from diverse sources including professional and scientific societies, academia, government agencies, industry and trade associations, consumer and patient organizations, and current Agency staff.

4. *List of all other Federal advisory committees of the agency:*

FDA maintains the following Federal advisory committees:

Anesthetic and Analgesic Drug Products Advisory Committee

Antimicrobial Drugs Advisory Committee

Blood Products Advisory Committee

Cardiovascular and Renal Drugs

Advisory Committee

Cellular Tissue and Gene Therapies

Advisory Committee

Dermatologic and Ophthalmic Drugs

Advisory Committee

Device Good Manufacturing Practice

Advisory Committee

Digital Health Advisory Committee

Drug Safety and Risk Management

Advisory Committee

Endocrinologic and Metabolic Drugs

Advisory Committee

Gastrointestinal Drugs Advisory

Committee

Genetic and Metabolic Disease Advisory

Committee

Medical Devices Advisory Committee

National Mammography Quality

Assurance Advisory Committee

(Administratively Inactive)

Nonprescription Drugs Advisory

Committee

Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee

Patient Engagement Advisory

Committee

Pediatrics Advisory Committee

Peripheral and Central Nervous System

Advisory Committee

Pharmacy Compounding Advisory

Committee

Psychopharmacologic Drugs Advisory

Committee

Pulmonary-Allergy Drugs Advisory

Committee

Risk Communication Advisory

Committee (Administratively

Inactive)

Technical Electronic Product Radiation

Safety Standards Committee

Tobacco Products Advisory Committee

5. *Justification that the information or advice provided by the Federal advisory committee or subcommittee is not available from another Federal advisory committee, another Federal Government source, or any other more cost-effective and less burdensome source:*

The Committee advises and informs the Commissioner or designee(s) in discharging responsibilities as they relate to helping ensure safe and effective drugs and biologic products for human use, and as required, any other product for which the FDA has regulatory responsibility.

The topics considered by the Science Board require specialized expertise in specific complex scientific and technical issues that is not within the primary scope of other FDA advisory committees. As such, these issues cannot be appropriately addressed by another standing committee without diminishing the depth and relevance of

the expert input provided to the Agency. The Science Board is currently FDA's only advisory committee that has the requisite expertise to address issues associated with food, cosmetic, or veterinary products, and its continuation is necessary to allow the FDA to receive outside expert scientific advice in those areas.

6. *If the consultation is a committee renewal, a summary of the previous accomplishments of the committee and the reasons it needs to continue:*

Summary of Previous Accomplishments:

The Science Board serves the public interest by providing scientific support for the regulation of certain products and making appropriate recommendations to the Commissioner.

On October 7, 2024, the Science Board met to receive an update from the New Alternative Methods subcommittee and hear details about the FDA's reorganization scheduled for implementation on October 1, 2024, that included significant updates to the Office of the Chief Scientist and the creation of a unified Human Foods Program.

Impact: This meeting's impact was to transmit formal Science Board recommendations on New Approach Methodologies (NAMs) that later fed into FDA's NAMs roadmap and related guidance activity.

7. *Explanation of why the committee/subcommittee is essential to the conduct of agency business:*

The Science Board is currently FDA's only advisory committee that has the requisite expertise to address issues associated with food, cosmetic, or veterinary products, and its continuation is necessary to allow the FDA to receive outside expert scientific advice in those areas. The Science Board also has a unique role in providing guidance on complex scientific and regulatory issues, and this role cannot be fulfilled by any other FDA advisory committee.

In conclusion, this public interest determination documents that renewing the committee is in the public interest, essential to the conduct of agency business, and that the information to be obtained is not already available through another advisory committee or source within the Federal Government.

This notice is issued under the Federal Advisory Committee Act as amended (5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*). For general information related to FDA advisory committees, please visit us at

<http://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/default.htm>.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–12235 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No FDA–2026–N–5829]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extralabel Drug Use in Animals

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the Agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Federal Agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on the reporting requirements associated with extralabel drug use in animals.

DATES: Either electronic or written comments on the collection of information must be submitted by August 17, 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 August 17, 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–5829 for “Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extralabel Drug Use In Animals.” 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: Kelly Covington, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 240–402–5661, PRASStaff@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521), Federal Agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. “Collection of information” is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes Agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal Agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, FDA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on these topics: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical

utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed 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) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Extralabel Drug Use in Animals—21 CFR 530

OMB Control Number 0910-0325—
Extension

This information collection supports Food and Drug Administration (FDA, us

or we) implementation of section 512 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 360b), which governs new animal drugs. Agency regulations in 21 CFR part 530, permit FDA, if we find that there is a reasonable probability that the extralabel use of an animal drug may present a risk to public health, to establish a safe level for a residue from the extralabel use of the drug, and to require the development of an analytical method for the detection of residues above that established safe level. This requirement is codified at 21 CFR 530.22(b). Although to date, we have not established a safe level for a residue from the extralabel use of any new animal drug and, therefore, have not required the development of analytical

methodology, we believe that there may be instances when analytical methodology will be required. We are, therefore, estimating the reporting burden based on two methods being required annually. The requirement to establish an analytical method may be fulfilled by any interested person. We believe that the sponsor of the drug will be willing to develop the method in most cases. Alternatively, FDA, the sponsor, and perhaps a third party may cooperatively arrange for method development. The respondents may be sponsors of new animal drugs, State, or Federal and/or State Agencies, academia, or individuals.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN ¹

21 CFR Part; activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
530.22(b); Submission(s) of analytical method	2	1	2	4,160	8,320

¹ There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Based on a review of the information collection since our last request for OMB approval, we have made no adjustments to our burden estimate.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation,
and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026-12239 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

**Agency Information Collection
Activities: Proposed Collection: Public
Comment Request; Information
Collection Request Title:
Questionnaire and Data Collection
Testing, Evaluation, and Research for
the Health Resources and Services
Administration, OMB No. 0915-0379—
Revision**

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services
Administration (HRSA), Department of
Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the
requirement for opportunity for public
comment on proposed data collection
projects of the Paperwork Reduction Act
of 1995, HRSA announces plans to
submit an Information Collection

Request (ICR), described below, to the
Office of Management and Budget
(OMB). Prior to submitting the ICR to
OMB, HRSA seeks comments from the
public regarding the burden estimate,
below, or any other aspect of the ICR.

DATES: Comments on this ICR should be
received no later than August 17, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments to
paperwork@hrsa.gov or mail the HRSA
Information Collection Clearance
Officer, Room 13N82, 5600 Fishers
Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To
request more information on the
proposed project or to obtain a copy of
the data collection plans and draft
instruments, email paperwork@hrsa.gov
or call Samantha Miller, the HRSA
Information Collection Clearance
Officer, at (301) 443-3983.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: When
submitting comments or requesting
information, please include the ICR title
for reference.

Information Collection Request Title:
Questionnaire and Data Collection
Testing, Evaluation, and Research for
HRSA —OMB No. 0915-0379—
Revision.

Abstract: The purpose of this
umbrella ICR is to inform the
development of new questions,
questionnaires, and tools; pilot/pre-test
instruments under development; and
identify problems in instruments
currently in use by soliciting feedback

from members of the public. Using this
ICR, individual information collections
related to the development or revision
of HRSA data collection instruments go
through an abbreviated approval process
called a “generic” or “fast-track”
information collection. This allows
program offices to efficiently gather a
suitable pool of candidates within the
varied time periods available for
participant recruitment.

Information collected under this
generic clearance will not be used for
data collection, reports, or policy
documents to be released to the public.
It is anticipated that data collection
approved under this generic clearance
will rely heavily on qualitative
techniques and not the collection of
numerical data. In general, these
activities are not designed to yield
results that meet generally accepted
standards of statistical rigor but
designed to obtain information to
develop clearer and more effective and
efficient data collection tools that will
yield more accurate results and decrease
public non-response. The forms
submitted under this generic clearance
will be voluntary, low-burden, and
uncontroversial.

*Need and Proposed Use of the
Information:* HRSA conducts
interviews, focus groups, cognitive
testing, usability tests, field tests/pilot
interviews, and surveys for data
collection instrument development and
evaluation (including assessment of

response errors in data collection instruments). HRSA staff use various techniques to evaluate data collection instruments such as interviewer-administered, self-administered, telephone, Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing, Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing, Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing, and web-based questionnaires.

Professionally recognized procedures are followed in each information collection activity to ensure collection of high-quality information. Examples of these procedures could include the following:

- Monitoring by supervisory staff of some telephone interviews;
- Conducting interviews using methods including “think-aloud” techniques and debriefings;
- Computerizing data entry from mail or paper-and-pencil surveys using scannable forms or double-key entry (*i.e.*, two people input the data from mail or paper-and-pencil surveys into an electronic format, and then comparing the two sets of entries for anomalies);
- Monitoring by observers of focus groups and recording (*e.g.*, video recording, audio recording) of focus group proceedings (subject to participant consent); and
- Employing commonly used statistical validation techniques to ensure accuracy (such as disallowing out-of-range values) of data submitted through on-line surveys.

Each information collection under this ICR will specify the specific testing and evaluation procedures to be used. Participation will be fully voluntary, and non-participation will not affect eligibility for, or receipt of, future HRSA health services research activities or grant awards, recruitment, or participation. Appropriate consent procedures will be customized and used

for each information collection activity and any collection of personal, privacy-protected information will be handled in accordance with all applicable federal requirements. If HRSA wishes to record the encounter, the respondent’s permission to record will be obtained before beginning the interview. If consent is not provided, the interview will either not be recorded or not be conducted. When screening is used (*e.g.*, quota sampling), the screening will be as brief as possible, and the screening questionnaire will be provided to OMB for review.

The particular information collection methods used will vary, but may include the following:

- Individual in-depth interviews—In-depth interviews will commonly be used to ensure that the respondent understands the meaning of a questionnaire or strategy. When in-depth interviewing is used, the interview guide will be provided to OMB for review.
- Focus groups—Focus groups will be used to obtain insights into beliefs and understandings of the target audience early in the development of a questionnaire or tool. When focus groups are used, the focus group discussion guide will be provided to OMB for review.
- Expert/Gatekeeper review of tools—In some instances, medical providers or other gatekeepers may review tools to provide feedback on the acceptability and usability of a particular tool. This will usually be in addition to an individual user pretesting the tool.
- Record abstractions—On occasion, the development of a tool or other information collection requires review and interaction with records, rather than individuals.
- “Dress rehearsal” of a specific protocol—In some instances, the proposed pre-testing will constitute a

walkthrough of the intended data collection procedure. In these cases, the request will mirror what is expected to occur for the larger scale data collection.

Likely Respondents: HRSA partners are typically state or local governments, health care facilities, health care consortia, health care providers, and researchers. HRSA partners may also include individuals served by HRSA programs and/or funding recipients. Participation in any collections under this clearance will be entirely voluntary, and the privacy of respondents will be preserved to the extent requested by participants and as permitted by law.

Respondents will be recruited by means of advertisements in public venues or through techniques that replicate prospective data collection activities that are the focus of the project. For instance, a survey on physician communication, designed to be administered following an office visit, might be pretested using the same procedure. Each ICR will specify the recruitment procedure to be used.

Burden Statement: Burden in this context means the time expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, disclose, or provide the information requested. This includes the time needed to review instructions; to develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; to train personnel and to be able to respond to a collection of information; to search data sources; to complete and review the collection of information; and to transmit or otherwise disclose the information. The total annual burden hours estimated for this ICR are summarized in the table below.

TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of information collection	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Cognitive Interviews/Usability Testing	300	1	300	1	300
Focus Groups	1,200	1	1,200	1.5	1,800
Surveys	1,700	1	1,700	0.6	1,020
Total	3,200	.....	3,200	.....	3,120

HRSA specifically requests comments on: (1) the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency’s functions; (2) the accuracy of the

estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information

technology to minimize the information collection burden.

Maria G. Button,

Director, Executive Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 2026–12321 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165–15–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; Fellowships: Cancer Immunology and Immunotherapy.

Date: July 15, 2026.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 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: Asifa Haider, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 803C, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–2190, haidera2@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel: Maximizing Investigators' Research Award G—MRAG.

Date: July 15–16, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Michael L. Bloom, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6187, MSC 7804, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–451–0132, bloomm2@mail.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Training and Career Development: Epidemiology and Population Health.

Date: July 15, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Magnus A. Azuine, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–7579, azuinema@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships Oncology.

Date: July 15, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Bruce Daniel Hisson, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institute of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 806E, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 443–3904, bruce.hissong@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Training and Career Development: Immunology and Infectious Diseases T22

Date: July 15–16, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Melinda Harrison Krick, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Room 808G, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1199, krickmh@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR–25–242: Mobile Health: Technology and Outcomes in Low and Middle Income Countries Panel C.

Date: July 16, 2026.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Shareen Iqbal, Ph.D., MPH, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–0683, iqbalsha@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Vascular and Hematological Systems, Surgical Sciences, Biomedical Imaging, and Bioengineering.

Date: July 16, 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: Dmitri V. Gnatenko, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (301) 594–3178, gnatenkod2@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Behavioral Treatment Approaches for Mental/Cognitive Disorders and Aging Diseases.

Date: July 16–17, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Joann Wu Shortt, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–7375 shorttjw@csr.nih.gov.

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

Date: July 16, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Nesar Uddin Akanda, MD, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–4508, akandanu@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel: Training and Career Development: Clinical Scientists, Oncology, Cardiology, Bioengineering, Surgery and Imaging.

Date: July 16, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Evon Sami Abisaid, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–5376, evon.abisaid@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 16, 2026.

Rosalind M. Niamke,
Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–12342 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the Advancing Therapeutics—B Study Section, June 24, 2026, 09:30 a.m. to June 25, 2026, 06:30 p.m., National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 which was published in the **Federal Register** on May 21, 2026, 91 FR 29971, FR Doc. No. 2026–10174.

This meeting is being amended to change the SRO/contact person from Lystranne Maynard Smith to Leila Toulabi, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD, Tel. (240) 276–6611. The meeting is closed to the public.

Dated: June 15, 2026.

Sterlyn H. Gibson,

Program Specialist, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–12247 Filed 6–17–26; 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; RFA Panel: High Priority HIV and Substance Use Research.

Date: July 14, 2026.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 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: Marisa Srivareerat, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1258, marisa.srivareerat@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Digestive, Kidney and Urological Systems Integrated Review Group; Pathobiology of Kidney Disease Study Section.

Date: July 15–16, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Jason D. Hoffert, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496–9010, hoffertj@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Neurobiology of Development, Aging, and Cognition.

Date: July 15–16, 2026.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 7:30 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: John Drake Morgan, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Room 1015A, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–9283, morganjod@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Nutrition, Diet, Obesity and Diabetes Behavioral Interventions and Outcomes.

Date: July 15–16, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Erica Charlot Spears, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–3211, spearsec@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; NIH Support for Conferences and Scientific Meetings.

Date: July 15, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Victoriya Volkova, DVM, Ph.D., Senior Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive,

Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–0482, victoriya.volkova@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Basic Neurosciences.

Date: July 15, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Baila Sara Hall, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 443–9285, baila.hall@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA Panel; Neurotherapeutic Agent Identification with Innovation Grants to Nurture Initial Translational Efforts (IGNITE).

Date: July 15, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Elizabeth Litvina, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1010E, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 272–0774, liza.litvina@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Societal and Ethical Issues in Research.

Date: July 15, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Rochelle Francine Hentges, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1000C, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 402–8720, hentgesrf@mail.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Innate Immunity-A.

Date: July 15, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Katie Lynn Alexander, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–1907, katie.alexander@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR–25–242: Mobile Health: Technology and Outcomes in Low and Middle Income Countries Panel B.

Date: July 15, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Michael Eric Authement, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (240) 751-3461, michael.authement@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 15, 2026.

Sterlyn H. Gibson,

Program Specialist, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026-12244 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-6616-N-01]

Request for Information Regarding Products and Categories of Products Used in Housing Programs Pursuant to the Build America, Buy America Act

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

ACTION: Request for Information.

SUMMARY: This Request for Information (RFI) seeks public input, in support of HUD's implementation of the Build America, Buy America Act (BABA or the Act), on the availability of domestically manufactured items necessary for the construction, alteration, maintenance and repair of housing and certain other infrastructure projects in the United States funded through HUD's Federal Financial Assistance (FFA). The purpose of this RFI is to ensure HUD has comprehensive and up to date information on the domestic market, including the availability of BABA-compliant products and product categories used in HUD-assisted housing programs and other infrastructure projects involving buildings and real property. HUD is especially interested in comments from product manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, and other stakeholders regarding the availability of the products used in the construction, alteration, maintenance

and repair of housing and certain other infrastructure projects.

DATES: Comments to this RFI are due on or before July 20, 2026. Late-filed comments will be considered to the extent practicable.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments responsive to this RFI. Copies of comments submitted are available for inspection and downloading at www.regulations.gov. To receive consideration as public comments, comments must be submitted through one of the two methods specified below. All submissions must refer to the above docket number and title. Commenters are encouraged to identify the number of the specific question or questions to which they are responding. Responses should include the name(s) of the person(s) or organization(s) filing the comment; however, because responses received by HUD will be publicly available, responses should not include any other personally identifiable information nor any confidential commercial information.

1. *Electronic Submission of Comments.* Interested persons may submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov. HUD strongly encourages commenters to submit comments electronically. Electronic submission of comments allows the commenter maximum time to prepare and submit a comment, ensures timely receipt by HUD, and enables HUD to make them immediately available to the public. Comments submitted electronically through the www.regulations.gov website can be viewed by other commenters and interested members of the public. Commenters should follow the instructions provided on that site to submit comments electronically.

2. *Submission of Comments by Mail.* Comments may be submitted by mail to the Regulations Division, Office of General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 10276, Washington, DC 20410-0500.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maria Chelo De Venecia, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410 at (202) 402-3821 (this is not a toll-free number). HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech and communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/>

telecommunications-relay-service-trs. HUD encourages submission of questions about this document be sent to BuildAmericaBuyAmerica@hud.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Responding to This Request for Information

HUD encourages product manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, and other stakeholders to identify products and categories of products that currently are domestically produced, compliant with BABA requirements, and have sufficient domestic availability to support HUD-assisted infrastructure projects, to assist contractors and project sponsors in incorporating compliant products in their projects and to help HUD focus its activities to benefit domestic manufacturers. To assist in gathering this information, HUD seeks input from the public, including domestic manufacturers, labor unions, transportation and trade associations, and other interested parties. HUD seeks information in several categories related to the domestic availability of products commonly used in housing infrastructure projects that are compliant with BABA's Buy America Preference (BAP) requirements.

Please indicate in your written comments the product or category of product you are commenting on and provide specific examples or information to illustrate your comments where possible. You do not need to address all products or categories of products and should focus on those where you have relevant expertise or experience. In all cases, to the extent possible, please cite any public data related to or that support your responses. If data is available, but non-public, describe such data to the extent permissible.

II. Build America, Buy America

The Build America, Buy America Act was enacted on November 15, 2021, as part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act ("IIJA").¹ The Act establishes a domestic content procurement preference, the BAP, for Federal infrastructure programs. Section 70914(a) of the Act establishes that no later than 180 days after the date of enactment, HUD must ensure that none of the funds made available for infrastructure projects may be obligated by the Department unless it has taken steps to ensure that the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in a project are produced in the United States.

¹ See Public Law 117-58.

In section 70912, the Act further defines a project to include “the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of infrastructure in the United States” and includes within the definition of infrastructure those items traditionally included, along with buildings and real property.

For all predominantly iron or steel products used in infrastructure projects that involve the obligation of Federal financial assistance, all manufacturing processes of the iron and/or steel components, beginning with initial melting and including application of a coating, must occur in the United States. (Pub. L. 117–58, sec. 70912(6)(A), unless a waiver is granted (sec. 70914(b)).

Manufactured products must be produced in the United States, meaning the final point of manufacturing must occur in the United States and the cost of the components of the manufactured product that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States is greater than 55 percent of the total cost of all components of the manufactured product. (Pub. L. 117–58, sec. 70912(6)(B)), unless a waiver is granted.

For construction materials, all manufacturing processes must occur in the United States. (Pub. L. 117–58, sec. 70912(6)(C)), unless a waiver is granted. Construction materials include incorporated products primarily made of non-ferrous metals, plastic and polymer-based products (including polyvinylchloride), fiber optic cable (including drop cable), optical fiber, glass, lumber, engineered wood, and drywall. (Pub. L. 117–58, sec. 70911(5) and 2 CFR 184.6).

III. HUD’s Implementation of BABA

The Act provides an opportunity to drive significant expansion of domestic manufacturing capacity for products. Since the enactment of BABA, HUD has worked diligently to develop a plan to fully implement the BAP across its FFA programs. HUD understands that advancing Made in America objectives is a continuous effort. HUD believes that setting forth transparent implementation guidance for FFA programs enhances the ability of recipients, stakeholders, and industry partners to comply with and benefit from the BAP. HUD’s FFA-funded work on infrastructure includes certain projects on housing for eligible residents of public and assisted housing, and on other buildings and real property that serve a public purpose. As part of those efforts, HUD announced plans for a phased implementation of the BAP requirements in connection with its award of FFA to all HUD programs and corresponding phased implementation waivers of the applicability of the BAP

consistent with the published implementation schedule.² HUD also published two general applicability, public interest waivers covering Exigent Circumstances³ and De Minimis and Small Grants.⁴ HUD subsequently published an extension of its Public Interest, General Applicability Waiver of Build America, Buy America Provisions as Applied to Tribal Recipients of HUD Federal Financial Assistance⁵ as well as its Public Interest, General Applicability Waiver of Build America, Buy America Provisions as Applied to Pacific Island/Territory Recipients of HUD Federal Financial Assistance.⁶ All waivers can be found at <https://www.hud.gov/hud-partners/baba#wavers>.

HUD seeks greater clarity and data to analyze and respond to the stakeholder comments, particularly in light of the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB’s) “Implementation Guidance on Application of Buy America Preference in Federal Financial Assistance Programs for Infrastructure” (M–24–02)⁷ and final Guidance for Grants and Agreements set forth in parts 184 and 200 of Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations.⁸ HUD is seeking the most comprehensive and current information on the availability of BABA-covered products used in HUD-assisted infrastructure projects and identified by HUD grantees, builders, and other stakeholders. Responses to this RFI will improve HUD’s understanding of the current domestic market for these products to effectively implement BABA for its projects and to evaluate the potential need for short-term product specific waivers from BABA requirements if products are unavailable. They will also assist HUD in determining how best to engage with industry to identify potential options to encourage the expansion of domestic production in areas that are not currently available and the timing for when items currently waived may become available from domestic sources.

IV. Request for Information

This RFI will assist HUD in implementing and ensuring compliance with BABA based on the guidance provided by the Office of Management and Budget in Memorandum M–24–02

and the final guidance on Grants and Agreements as set forth in 2 CFR parts 184 and 200.322. Responses to this RFI will improve HUD’s understanding of the current domestic market for these products to effectively implement BABA for infrastructure projects funded by its housing programs and other building and real property programs, and to evaluate the potential need for short-term general applicability waivers from BABA requirements for certain products that HUD determines are unavailable. It will also assist HUD in determining how best to engage with industry to identify potential options to encourage the expansion of domestic production in areas that are not currently available and the timing for when items currently waived may become available from domestic sources. Through this RFI, HUD seeks information in Questions 1–3 regarding the domestic availability, BABA compliance, and domestic capacity to produce specific housing and other building and real property programs’ infrastructure products identified in this notice. HUD is interested in promptly obtaining more information on these and other issues discussed in this notice to assess if enough products/systems are currently available to comply with BABA requirements or whether sufficient products/systems would be available in the future, and if so, when. This information will also be supplied to all applicable federal agencies that also manage housing and other building and real property programs’ infrastructure programs.

HUD analysis of material and manufactured product sourcing for the construction of housing finds that most materials and manufactured products used in the construction of housing are largely available from domestic producers, such as: cement and concrete products; architectural and structural metals (*e.g.*, metal windows and doors, sheet metal ductwork, and rails and fencing); petroleum and coal products (*e.g.*, asphalt roofing and paving materials, any petroleum-based fuels and lubricating products); plastic products (*e.g.*, plastic piping, plumbing fixtures and polystyrene foam insulation); household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinets; and wood products (sawn lumber and treated wood products, plywood and engineered wood products, and other wood products).

However, through this notice, HUD is requesting comment on items it identified that may not be manufactured in the United States with standards compliant with the Act, as well as items that may be manufactured in the United

² 88 FR 17001, March 21, 2023.

³ 87 FR 76505, December 14, 2022.

⁴ 87 FR 76502, December 14, 2022.

⁵ 88 FR 34514, May 30, 2023.

⁶ See FR–6407–N–01.

⁷ See <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/M-24-02-Buy-America-Implementation-Guidance-Update.pdf>.

⁸ See <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-08-23/pdf/2023-17724.pdf>.

States, but not with the requisite share of cost of components to be considered compliant. Through this notice, HUD is requesting information to assist HUD in implementing and ensuring compliance with OMB standards. HUD welcomes comments and information from product manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, and other stakeholders detailing availability of the products and categories of products needed in the construction, alteration, maintenance and repair of housing infrastructure projects and other building and real property infrastructure projects that are manufactured in the United States.

HUD specifically requests information from product manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, and other stakeholders on the availability of domestically manufactured options of the following products and categories of products identified by HUD grantees, builders, and other stakeholders:

- Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, including:
 - Variable refrigerant flow (VRF) systems
 - Heat pumps, including cold climate air-source, ducted split, ductless mini-split, geothermal/ground source, and water source systems
 - Exhaust fans
 - Packaged terminal air conditioner (PTAC) units/vertical terminal air conditioner (VTAC) units
 - Gas furnaces
 - Portable and room air conditioners
 - Plumbing fixtures, including:
 - Toilets
 - Lavatory sinks
 - Kitchen sinks
 - Faucets
 - Bathtubs and shower systems and accessories
 - Door hardware, including electronic access control systems and digital locksets
 - Elevators
 - Fire alarm systems and fire suppression systems
 - Solar panels
 - Electrical components, including:
 - Interior and exterior LED lighting fixtures
 - Surge protection devices
 - Security cameras
 - Unit load centers, panelboards, and distribution panels
 - Ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) receptacles, cover plates, and wiring devices
 - Wood trusses

Questions 1–3: For each of these products or categories of products listed above and based on your current understanding of BABA requirements,

HUD is requesting the following information about the following three general topics: domestic production, BABA compliance of domestically produced products, and domestic capacity to produce BABA compliant products. You may also respond to these prompts for products not included in this list that are essential to completing the construction, alteration, maintenance or repair of HUD-assisted housing and other building and real property programs' projects. At the beginning of your response, please specify the products for which you are providing an answer:

1. Domestic Production:

a. For each of the products or categories of products you identified, please specify if you currently manufacture these products or categories of products in the United States.

b. For each of the products or categories of products you identified, please identify the U.S. manufacturing location and quantity (measured by units, weight or other as appropriate) manufactured at each location.

2. BABA Compliance:

a. For each of the products or categories of products you identified in Topic 1(a), please specify if it meets the requirements for BABA compliance, meaning it meets the definition of “produced in the United States”.⁹

b. Please identify whether the products in your response fall within the iron and steel, manufactured products, or construction materials categories of BABA.

c. If you answered “Yes” to Topic 2(a), to the best of your knowledge:

i. For products able to meet BABA requirements, what are the technical specifications of the products?

ii. For products able to meet BABA requirements, what is the current production capacity of the products that meet BABA requirements?

iii. For products able to meet BABA requirements, what is the estimated lead time from purchase order to delivery to the project site? Has this lead time increased or decreased in recent years?

d. What is the anticipated growth in BABA-compliant capacity over the next 5 years? Is this anticipated growth contingent on Federal contracts or assistance? Please explain.

f. If you answered “No” to Topic 2(a): To the extent this information is available, please provide:

i. What actions are you taking/could you take to begin the manufacturing of

products that will meet BABA requirements?

ii. How long might it take you to implement the steps needed to begin production of BABA compliant products? Provide information regarding global supply chain constraints, local permitting, safety requirements and needs that may affect your plan of producing BABA compliant products. Provide any known information of products that are in the process of “onshoring” as a result of recent statutory, regulatory, or market changes.

iii. What additional support or incentives (e.g., financial, rulemaking certainty, etc.) are needed to begin production of products that meet BABA requirements?

iv. If a plan is in place to manufacture BABA compliant products, what is the volume of specific products that will follow BABA requirements and in what time frame?

3. Additional Considerations for BABA Compliant Products:

a. For any or all products specified in Topic 1(a), provide your observations on any factors helping or preventing the industry from meeting the expected demand today and in the near-term and provide information on the current and expected availability or unavailability of key components or sub-components of the product or category of products you specified.

b. Are there opportunities for innovation (e.g., products that are currently or potentially being developed in the U.S. that could offer improved performance or reduced costs to HUD stakeholders)? If so, what challenges and opportunities do you see to advancing this innovation? (For example, some products, such as heat pumps, offer lower life-cycle costs but higher initial costs; this change in cost structure may lead to purchasing challenges).

All information submitted will assist HUD in determining the extent to which additional guidance or other actions are necessary to facilitate the robust implementation of the BAP requirements across HUD's programs. Commenters should provide data and evidence to support their responses to the questions in this RFI.

Todd M. Richardson,

General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research.

[FR Doc. 2026–12240 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

⁹ See 2 CFR 184.3.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-7107-N 08; OMB Control No.: 2577-0302]

30-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA): Public Housing Waiting List Data Collection Tool

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HUD is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD is requesting comments from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 30 days of public comment.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* July 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. 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: Anna Guido, PRA Compliance Officer, Paperwork Reduction Act Division, PRAD, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 8210, Washington, DC 20410; email at [PaperworkReductionActOffice@](mailto:PaperworkReductionActOffice@hud.gov)

hud.gov, ATTN: Anna Guido, telephone (202) 402-5535. This is not a toll-free number. HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls om individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs>. Copies of available documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Guido.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A. The **Federal Register** notice that solicited public comment on the information collection for a period of 60 days was published on September 15, 2025 at 90 FR 44389.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA): Public Housing Waiting List Data Collection Tool.

OMB Approval Number: 2577-0302.

Type of Request: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Form Number: None.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: This collection of information implements a statutory requirement made by Section 103 of HOTMA, which was signed into law on July 29, 2016 (Pub. L. 114-201, 130 Stat. 782). Section 103 of HOTMA amends section 16(a) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437n(a)) (“1937 Act”).

Section 16 of the 1937 Act now states that after a public housing family has been over-income for two consecutive years, a public housing agency (PHA) must either: (1) charge the over-income family a monthly rent that is the higher of fair market rent section 8(c) for the dwelling unit or the monthly amount of public housing subsidy provided for the dwelling unit; or (2) terminate the tenancy of the over-income family no later than 6 months after the end of the two-year period. Additionally, pursuant to the revised section 16(a), PHAs must submit an annual report on the number of over-income families residing in public housing and the number of families on the public housing waiting lists. Section 16(a) permits HUD to determine the format of these annual reports. HUD has elected to utilize income data already provided, when possible, as this will result in no additional burden to the PHA.

Each PHA with a Public Housing program is required to submit the total number of families on their public housing waiting lists annually (starting with Calendar Year 2023 data) utilizing the electronic Public Housing Waiting List Data Collection Tool. PHAs will be allowed to use income data already provided by Form HUD-50058, under OMB approval number 2577-0083, which is submitted electronically in the Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center to satisfy the requirement to report the annual number of over-income families residing in public housing. Per the requirements of section 16(a) of the 1937 Act, HUD will consolidate the data provided and publish this information annually in a publicly available report.

Information collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Responses per annum	Burden hour per response	Annual burden hours	Hourly cost per response	Annual cost
Public Housing Waiting List Data Collection Tool (Includes maintaining the data through the year in order calculate and submit at the end of the calendar year)	2,681	1	2,681	.50	1,341	\$23.73	\$31,822
Total	2,681	1	2,681	.50	1,341	23.73	31,822

Based on Public Housing Dashboard data as of 7/1/2025. Hourly cost from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/office-and-administrative-support/secretaries-and-administrative-assistants.htm>.

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

- (1) 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) The accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;
- (3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond; including through the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comment in response to these questions.

C. Authority

Section 2 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3507.

Anna Guido,

Department PRA Compliance Officer, Office of Policy Development and Research, Chief Data Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–12338 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

[S1D1S SS08011000 SX064A000
221S180110; S2D2S SS08011000
SX064A000 22XS501520; OMB Control
Number 1029–0113]

Agency Information Collection Activities; General Reclamation Requirements

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) is proposing to renew an information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before July 20, 2026.

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” or by using the search function. Please provide a copy of your comments William L. Frankel, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, 1849 C Street NW, Room 4547–MIB, Washington, DC 20240, or by email to wfrankel@osmre.gov. Please reference OMB Control Number 1029–0113 in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information about

this information collection request, contact William L. Frankel by email at wfrankel@osmre.gov or by phone at (202) 208–0121. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 to access telecommunications relay services (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille). 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; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, and 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), OSM is providing the general public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This notice also helps the public understand OSM’s information-collection requirements and submit the requested data in the proper format. Responses to this notice will help OSM assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public’s reporting burden.

OSM previously published a **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day public comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information on March 11, 2026 (91 FR 11987). No comments were received.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we are again soliciting comments from the public and other Federal agencies on the proposed information collection request that is described below. 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. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to the Office of Management and Budget (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 can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: The Federal regulations at 30 CFR part 874 establish abandoned mine land (AML) land and water eligibility requirements, reclamation objectives and priorities, and reclamation contractor responsibility. Specifically, 30 CFR 874.17 requires consultation between the AML agency and the appropriate Title V regulatory authority when the AML agency is considering a project that would extract coal as part of an AML project. The consultation should include information concerning a number of topics specified in 30 CFR 874.17, including the likelihood of the coal being mined under Title V and nearby or adjacent mining and AML reclamation activities.

Collection Details

Title of Collection: General Reclamation Requirements.

OMB Control Number: 1029–0113.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: State and Tribal governments.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 1.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 1.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 90 hours.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 90.

Respondent’s Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: One time.

Total Estimated Annual Non-hour Burden Cost: 0.

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.*).

William L. Frankel,

*Information Collection Clearance Officer,
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and
Enforcement Department of the Interior.*

[FR Doc. 2026-12284 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-05-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-776 and 731-TA-1761 (Final)]

Unwrought Palladium From Russia; Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of unwrought palladium from Russia, provided for in subheading 7110.21.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV"), and subsidized by the government of Russia.²

Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective July 30, 2025, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by Stillwater Mining Company and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Industrial and Services Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of unwrought palladium from Russia were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade

Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** on February 24, 2026 (91 FR 8899). The Commission conducted its hearing on April 27, 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 15, 2026. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5749 (June 2026), entitled *Unwrought Palladium from Russia: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-776 and 731-TA-1761 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 15, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026-12219 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1440]

Certain Motorized Self-Balancing Vehicles; Notice of a Commission Determination To Review in Part a Final Initial Determination Finding a Violation of Section 337; Request for Written Submissions on the Issues Under Review and on Remedy, the Public Interest, and Bonding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to review in part the presiding administrative law judge's ("ALJ") final initial determination ("FID") finding a violation of section 337 in the above-captioned investigation. The Commission requests written submissions from the parties on the issues under review and from the parties, interested government agencies, and interested persons on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding under the schedule set forth below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Cathy Chen, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2392. 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 February 26, 2025, based on a complaint filed on behalf of Razor USA LLC of Cerritos, California and Shane Chen of Camas, Washington (collectively, "Complainants"). 90 FR 10,730 (Feb. 26, 2025). The complaint, as amended, alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain motorized self-balancing vehicles by reason of the infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. RE46,964 ("the '964 patent"); U.S. Patent No. RE49,608 ("the '608 patent"); and U.S. Patent No. D739,906 ("the D906 patent"). *Id.* The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists or is in the process of being established as required by the applicable Federal Statute. *Id.* The Commission's notice of investigation named the following respondents: Dongguan Saibotan Nengyuan Keji Co., Ltd. d/b/a "Gyroor US"; Gyroor Technology (CHINA) Co., Ltd. d/b/a Gyroor, and Shenzhen Chitado Technology Co., Ltd. d/b/a Gyroor (collectively, "Gyroor Respondents"), all of Guangdong, China; Unicorn Network, LLC. d/b/a Sisigad ("Sisigad") of Dover, Delaware; and Golabs Inc. d/b/a Gotrax ("Gotrax") of Carrollton, Texas. *Id.* The Office of Unfair Import Investigations is not a party in the investigation. *Id.*

On June 3, 2025, the Commission amended the complaint and notice of investigation by adding Zhejiang TaoTao Vehicles Co., Ltd. ("Tao Motor") of Lishui City, China as a new respondent. Order No. 10 (May 13, 2025), *unreviewed by Comm'n Notice* (June 3, 2025). Tao Motor is the parent company of Gotrax and manufactures Gotrax's two-wheel self-balancing vehicles accused of infringement in this investigation. FID at 7.

Respondent Sisigad was found in default. Order No. 7 (Apr. 16, 2025), *unreviewed by Comm'n Notice* (May 5, 2025). The Gyroor Respondents were

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² 91 FR 23402 (May 1, 2026) and 91 FR 30283 (May 22, 2026).

terminated from this investigation based on settlement. Order No. 15 (Jul. 14, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Aug. 6, 2025). The D906 patent was terminated from the investigation based on withdrawal of the complaint. Order No. 24 (Feb. 2, 2026), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Feb. 23, 2026).

A claim construction hearing was convened on July 1, 2025. An evidentiary hearing was held on December 8–12, 2025.

On April 10, 2026, the Chief ALJ issued the FID, finding a violation of section 337 by Gotrax and Tao Motor as to claims 10, 11, and 16 of the '964 patent and claims 10–13 of the '608 patent. Respondents filed a timely petition for review challenging the FID's construction of the "control logic" term in claim 10 of the '964 patent and the FID's findings regarding the validity of the asserted patents. Complainants filed a timely response to the petition.

On May 14, 2026, Complainants filed a public interest submission pursuant to 19 CFR 210.50(a)(4). The Commission did not receive any submissions from the public on public interest issues raised by the RD. *See* 91 FR 20701 (Apr. 17, 2026).

Having reviewed the record of the investigation, including the FID, the parties' submissions to the ALJ, and the record evidence, the Commission has determined to review the FID in part. Specifically, the Commission has determined to review the FID's finding that Respondents failed to prove that Mr. Wood is a joint inventor of the asserted patents. The Commission has also determined to review the FID's findings on the economic prong of the domestic industry requirement.

Further, the Commission makes two minor corrections and one clarification to the FID. Regarding the first correction, the FID inadvertently refers to Dr. Sorini's testimony twice on page 46 but the cited testimony was made by Respondents' expert, Dr. Hartup. FID at 46 (citing RIB at 5 (citing Tr. (Hartup) at 805:12–25; 806:14–16)). As for the second correction, the FID states on page 65 that Respondents assert "the '978 and '608 patents are anticipated" when in fact Respondents assert "the '964 and '608 patents are anticipated." Regarding the clarification, on pages 68 and 70 (footnote 13), the FID states that the applicant for the '964 patent indicated on the Application Data Sheet (ADS) that the application was for reissue of U.S. Patent No. 8738,278 when in fact the applicant made that indication in the Reissue Patent Application Transmittal. *See* FID at 68, 70 n.13; Resp. Pet. at 29–30. The Commission finds that Respondents did

not raise this last point before the Chief ALJ and that even if they had, treating the Transmittal as part of the ADS was harmless error since it was submitted with the ADS and it contained the reference to the '278 patent. Moreover, the Commission finds this error is harmless because it does not materially affect the FID's analysis and conclusion that no U.S. Patent & Trademark Office regulation requires an application for reissue to claim priority to the patent for which reissue is sought in an ADS.

The Commission has determined not to review the remaining findings, conclusions, and supporting analysis in the FID.

In connection with its review, the Commission requests responses to the following questions. The parties are requested to brief their positions with reference to the applicable law and the existing evidentiary record.

(1) The parties do not dispute that the Hovertrax Kart does not practice the '964 and '608 patents and, therefore, the Kart is not a domestic industry product. FID at 151. Please revise Mr. Mooney's domestic industry calculations to remove investments for the Kart and adjust the impact of removing the Kart on the overall significance of Complainants' domestic investments under section 337(a)(3)(A) & (B).

(2) Please explain whether Complainants have submitted into evidence any foreign manufacturing or labor investments related to the DI products and whether Complainants provided any DI economic prong analysis that considers such foreign investments.

(3) Where are each of the DI products manufactured? What activities related to the domestic industry products take place outside the United States (please identify which activities correspond to which DI product)?

(4) Does the record permit quantitative and qualitative assessment of the significance of Complainant's domestic industry investments/ expenses that takes into account all non-U.S. activities, including manufacturing, related to the DI products? Examples of such an assessment include a comparison of domestic with foreign investments; a value-added analysis; a comparison of domestic investments to non-U.S. cost of goods sold for the domestic industry products; or a comparison of domestic investments to total value of, or revenue (U.S., global, or both) from, the DI products.

(5) What is the significance of each of the following to Complainants' domestic investments in the domestic industry products (e.g. Razor's Hovertrax 2.0): global sourcing and procurement,

quality control, R&D, product development, customer service, sales and marketing, brand creative? What is the significance of warehousing expenditure, in particular, warehousing provided by a third party, to the domestic industry products? How should each of these investments be assessed in determining the significance of the claimed overall domestic investments based on the record?

(6) With respect to the economic prong of the domestic industry requirement, please explain the role of the complainants' U.S.-based R&D and product development activities in the development, commercialization, and market introduction of the DI products. Please describe the nature and scope of those activities including the U.S. workforce involved and the extent to which those activities contribute to bringing the DI products to market.

The parties are invited to brief only the discrete issues requested above. The parties are not to brief other issues on review, which are adequately presented in the parties' existing filings.

In connection with the final disposition of this investigation, the statute authorizes issuance of, *inter alia*, (1) an exclusion order that could result in the exclusion of the subject articles from entry into the United States; and/or (2) cease and desist orders that could result in the respondents being required to cease and desist from engaging in unfair acts in the importation and sale of such articles. Accordingly, the Commission is interested in receiving written submissions that address the form of remedy, if any, that should be ordered. If a party seeks exclusion of an article from entry into the United States for purposes other than entry for consumption, the party should so indicate and provide information establishing that activities involving other types of entry either are adversely affecting it or likely to do so. For background, see *Certain Devices for Connecting Computers via Telephone Lines*, Inv. No. 337–TA–360, USITC Pub. No. 2843, Comm'n Op. at 7–10 (Dec. 1994).

The statute requires the Commission to consider the effects of that remedy upon the public interest. The public interest factors the Commission will consider include the effect that an exclusion order and cease and desist orders would have on: (1) the public health and welfare, (2) competitive conditions in the U.S. economy, (3) U.S. production of articles that are like or directly competitive with those that are subject to investigation, and (4) U.S. consumers. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving written

submissions that address the aforementioned public interest factors in the context of this investigation.

If the Commission orders some form of remedy, the U.S. Trade Representative, as delegated by the President, has 60 days to approve, disapprove, or take no action on the Commission's determination. *See* Presidential Memorandum of July 21, 2005, 70 FR 43251 (July 26, 2005). During this period, the subject articles would be entitled to enter the United States under bond, in an amount determined by the Commission and prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving submissions concerning the amount of the bond that should be imposed if a remedy is ordered.

Written Submissions: The parties to the investigation are requested to file written submissions on the issues identified in this notice. Parties to the investigation, interested government agencies, and any other interested parties are encouraged to file written submissions on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding. Such submissions should address the recommended determination by the ALJ on remedy and bonding.

In 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 date 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. The initial written submissions and proposed remedial orders must be filed no later than close of business on Monday, June 29, 2026. Reply submissions must be filed no later than the close of business on Monday, July 6, 2026. Opening submissions from the parties are limited to 50 pages. Reply submissions from the parties are limited to 25 pages. All submissions from third parties and/or interested government agencies are limited to 10 pages. No further submissions on 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-1440) 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 15, 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 15, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026-12265 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-794-796 and 731-TA-1790-1792 (Preliminary)]

Air Compressors From China, Malaysia, and Vietnam; Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of air compressors from China, Malaysia, and Vietnam, provided for in subheading 8414.80.16 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV") and alleged to be subsidized by the governments of China, Malaysia, and Vietnam.²

Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under §§ 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under §§ 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Any other party may file an entry of appearance for the final phase of the investigations after publication of the final phase notice of scheduling. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² 91 FR 31406 and 31425 (May 27, 2026).

to the investigations. As provided in section 207.20 of the Commission's rules, the Director of the Office of Investigations will circulate draft questionnaires for the final phase of the investigations to parties to the investigations, placing copies on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, <https://edis.usitc.gov>), for comment.

Background

On April 30, 2026, MAT Industries, LLC, Long Grove, Illinois filed petitions with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized and LTFV imports of air compressors from China, Malaysia, and Vietnam. Accordingly, effective April 30, 2026, the Commission instituted countervailing and antidumping duty investigation Nos. 701-TA-794-796 and 731-TA-1790-1792 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference 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** of May 5, 2026 (91 FR 24294). The Commission conducted its conference on May 21, 2026. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 703(a) and 733(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on June 15, 2026. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5756 (June 2026), entitled *Air Compressors from China, Malaysia, and Vietnam: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-794-796 and 731-TA-1790-1792 (Preliminary)*.

By order of the Commission.
Issued: June 15, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026-12263 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption 1985-68 To Permit Employee Benefit Plans To Invest in Customer Notes of Employers

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA)-sponsored information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that the agency receives on or before July 20, 2026.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael Howell by telephone at 202-693-6782, or by email at DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Prohibited Transaction Exemption 85-68 provides that the prohibitions of ERISA sections 406(a), 406(b)(1) and (2), and 407(a) and the taxes imposed by Code section 4975(a) and (b) by reason of Code section 4975(c)(1)(A) through (E) shall not apply to the acquisition of customer notes by a plan from an employer with respect to the plan, and holding of the customer notes by the plan, or the repurchase of those notes by the employer. For the purpose of this exemption, a customer note is a two-party instrument, executed along with a security agreement for tangible personal property, which is accepted in connection with, and in the normal course of, an employer's primary business activity as a seller of such property. The exemption does not apply to notes of an employer's affiliate. This exemption includes a recordkeeping provision, whereby plans are required to maintain all records, information, and data which relate to plan investments in customer notes covered by this exemption. The class exemption requires that those records be made

unconditionally available to certain persons on request. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on February 18, 2026 (91 FR 7528).

Comments are invited on: (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

DOL 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 DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL-EBSA.

Title of Collection: Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption 1985-68 to Permit Employee Benefit Plans to Invest in Customer Notes of Employers.

OMB Control Number: 1210-0094.

Affected Public: Private sector.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 3.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 3.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 3 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: \$0.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D))

Michael Howell,

Senior Paperwork Reduction Act Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2026-12289 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-29-P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

[NARA-2026-026]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request**AGENCY:** National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: NARA is proposing to request that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) renew approval of a form used by the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS): NA Form 10003, *Consent to Make Inquiries and Release of Information and Records*. Known as the “FOIA Ombuds,” OGIS, an office within NARA, provides mediation services to resolve disputes between agencies and persons making Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, and reviews agency FOIA policies, procedures, and compliance, as part of its statutory mission. When customers contact OGIS seeking assistance with a particular FOIA request and/or appeal, OGIS may need to contact agencies for further information regarding that FOIA request and/or appeal in order to provide that assistance. The Privacy Act of 1974 requires prior written consent from an individual to permit federal agencies to share records and information related to FOIA requests and appeals, unless the agency has a published routine use that includes release to OGIS for that purpose. OGIS uses NA Form 10003 to collect that written consent when necessary, because it cannot currently collect it via online submission. OGIS is hopeful that once it is able to add online submission technology to a future case management system, it will be able to collect intake information and consent forms online. We invite you to comment on the proposed information collections.

DATES: OMB must receive written comments on or before July 20, 2026.**ADDRESSES:** Send any comments and recommendations on the proposed information collection in writing to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. You can 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:** Kristin Phillips, Paperwork Reduction Act Officer, by email at kristin.phillips@nara.gov or by telephone at 616-254-0405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13), we invite the public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed information collections. We published a notice of proposed collection for these information collections on April 2, 2026 (91 FR 16755) and we received no comments related to the information collection. We are therefore submitting the described information collections to OMB for approval.

If you have comments or suggestions, they should address one or more of the following points: (a) whether the proposed information collections are necessary for NARA to properly perform its functions; (b) our estimate of the burden of the proposed information collections and its accuracy; (c) ways we could enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information we collect; (d) ways we could minimize the burden on respondents of collecting the information, including through information technology; and (e) whether these collections affect small businesses.

In this notice, we solicit comments concerning the following information collection:

Title: Consent to Make Inquiries and Release of Information and Records.

OMB number: 3095-0068.

Agency form number: NA Form 10003.

Type of review: Regular.

Affected public: Individuals or households, business or other for-profit, not-for-profit institutions, and Federal Government.

Estimated number of respondents: 30.

Estimated time per response: Two minutes.

Frequency of response: On occasion.

Estimated total annual burden hours: 1 hour.

Abstract: Known as the “FOIA Ombuds,” OGIS, an office within NARA, provides mediation services to resolve disputes between agencies and persons making Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, and reviews agency FOIA policies, procedures, and compliance as part of its statutory mission. 5 U.S.C. 552(h). When customers contact OGIS requesting assistance, OGIS may need to contact agencies for further information, in order to provide that assistance. The Privacy Act of 1974 requires prior written consent from an individual to permit federal agencies to share records and information related to FOIA requests and appeals, unless the agency has a published routine use that includes release to OGIS for that purpose. 5 U.S.C. 552a(b). OGIS uses NA Form 10003 to collect that written

consent when necessary, because it cannot currently collect it via online submission.

NA Form 10003 is available online at OGIS’s website in a fillable pdf form with electronic signature option, so customers can submit signed copies of the consent form by email without printing first, or may print and mail it to OGIS. The collected information is the minimum information OGIS needs to perform its statutory mission and to aid requesters.

This information collection does not have a significant impact on small businesses.

Gulam Shakir,

Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026-12241 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515-01-P

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES**National Endowment for the Arts****Subject 60-Day Notice for the “2026 Final Descriptive Report Update” Proposed Collection; Comment Request****AGENCY:** National Endowment for the Arts.**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. Currently, the NEA is soliciting comments concerning the proposed information collection in final descriptive reports for NEA grant and cooperative agreement awardees. A copy of the current information collection request can be obtained by contacting the office listed below in the address section of this notice.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the address section below within 60 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Sunil Iyengar, National Endowment for the Arts, via email (research@arts.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NEA is particularly interested in comments which:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

Dated: June 15, 2026.

RaShaunda Thomas,
Administrative Officer, Office of
Administrative Services & Contracts, National
Endowment for the Arts.

[FR Doc. 2026-12267 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7537-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-334; NRC-2026-3070]

Vistra Operations Company LLC; Energy Harbor Nuclear Generation LLC; Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit No. 1; License Amendment Request

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Opportunity to comment, request a hearing, and petition for leave to intervene.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Renewed Facility Operating License No. DPR-66, issued to Vistra Operations Company LLC and Energy Harbor Nuclear Generation LLC, for the operation of Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit No. 1. The proposed amendment would revise the technical specifications to allow an alternative completion time for restoring equipment to accommodate repairs.

DATES: Submit comments by July 20, 2026. Requests for a hearing or petitions

for leave to intervene must be filed by August 17, 2026.

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-2026-3070. 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: Dr. V. Sreenivas, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001; telephone: 301-415-2597; email: V.Sreenivas@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments

A. Obtaining Information

Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2026-3070 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC-2026-3070.

- *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 license amendment request and its supplement are available in ADAMS under Accession Nos. ML26146A267 and ML26161A366, respectively.

- *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.

B. Submitting Comments

The NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website (<https://www.regulations.gov>). Please include Docket ID NRC-2026-3070 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. Introduction

The NRC is considering issuance of an amendment to Renewed Facility Operating License No. DPR-66, issued to Vistra Operations Company LLC and Energy Harbor Nuclear Generation LLC, for the operation of Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit No. 1, located in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

The proposed amendment would revise the technical specifications for the emergency core cooling system (ECCS) to allow a single, one-time use of an alternative completion time for restoring a train of ECCS equipment to operable status when one or more trains are inoperable. The proposed amendment is needed for the licensee to conduct on-line repairs of a safety injection pump.

Before any issuance of the proposed license amendment, the NRC will need to make the findings required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and NRC's regulations.

The NRC has made a proposed determination that the license amendment request involves no

significant hazards consideration. Under the NRC's regulations in section 50.92 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), "Issuance of amendment," this means that operation of the facility in accordance with the proposed amendment would not (1) involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated; or (2) create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated; or (3) involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety. As required by 10 CFR 50.91(a), the licensee has provided its analysis of the issue of no significant hazards consideration, which is presented below:

1. Does the proposed amendment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated?

Response: No.

The proposed change allows a one-time extended Completion Time from 72 hours to 12 days to restore one train of Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS) to Operable. The proposed change does not affect accident initiators or precursors. The ECCS will remain capable of adequately responding to a design basis event or transient during the period that the note is invoked. A probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) was performed for this proposed change and determined that this has low risk.

Therefore, the proposed change does not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

2. Does the proposed amendment create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated?

Response: No.

The function of ECCS is to cool the core as well as provide additional shutdown capability following an accident. ECCS operation is not a precursor for any accident listed in Chapter 14 of the Updated Final Safety Analysis Report. The proposed change allows a one-time use extended Completion Time to return one train of ECCS to Operable. The function of the ECCS is maintained during the period that the note is invoked, and will continue to be operated in accordance with established station procedures.

Therefore, the proposed amendment does not create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any previously evaluated.

3. Does the proposed amendment involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety?

Response: No.

The proposed amendment to extend the TS [technical specification] 3.5.2 Action A.1 Completion Time does not significantly reduce the margin of safety for accident mitigation. During the proposed maintenance, one train of ECCS will remain operable. Compensatory measures will be implemented to minimize nuclear safety risk.

To support a scheduled 4 day maintenance period, Vistra OpCo requests a Completion Time of 12 days. PRA analysis has determined a Completion Time of 12 days remains within the Regulatory Guide 1.177 criterion. Therefore, the proposed amendment does not involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety.

The NRC staff has reviewed the licensee's analysis and, based on this review, it appears that the three standards of 10 CFR 50.92(c) are satisfied. Therefore, the NRC staff proposes to determine that the license amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration.

The NRC is seeking public comments on this proposed determination that the license amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration. Any comments received within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice will be considered in making any final determination.

Normally, the Commission will not issue the amendment until the expiration of 60 days after the date of publication of this notice. The Commission may issue the license amendment before expiration of the 60-day notice period if the Commission concludes the amendment involves no significant hazards consideration. In addition, the Commission may issue the amendment prior to the expiration of the 30-day comment period if circumstances change during the 30-day comment period such that failure to act in a timely way would result, for example, in derating or shutdown of the facility. If the Commission takes action prior to the expiration of either the comment period or the notice period, it will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of issuance. If the Commission makes a final no significant hazards consideration determination, any hearing will take place after issuance. The Commission expects that the need to take this action will occur very infrequently.

III. Opportunity To Request a Hearing and Petition for Leave To Intervene

Within 60 days after the date of publication of this notice, any person

(petitioner) whose interest may be affected by this action may file a request for a hearing and petition for leave to intervene (petition) with respect to the action. Petitions shall be filed in accordance with the Commission's "Agency Rules of Practice and Procedure" in 10 CFR part 2. Interested persons should consult 10 CFR 2.309. If a petition is filed, the Commission or a presiding officer will rule on the petition and, if appropriate, a notice of a hearing will be issued.

Petitions must be filed no later than 60 days from the date of publication of this notice in accordance with the filing instructions in the "Electronic Submissions (E-Filing)" section of this document. Petitions and motions for leave to file new or amended contentions that are filed after the deadline will not be entertained absent a determination by the presiding officer that the filing demonstrates good cause by satisfying the three factors in 10 CFR 2.309(c)(1)(i) through (iii).

If a hearing is requested and the Commission has not made a final determination on the issue of no significant hazards consideration, the Commission will make a final determination on the issue of no significant hazards consideration, which will serve to establish when the hearing is held. If the final determination is that the license amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration, the Commission may issue the amendment and make it immediately effective, notwithstanding the request for a hearing. Any hearing would take place after issuance of the amendment. If the final determination is that the license amendment request involves a significant hazards consideration, then any hearing held would take place before the issuance of the amendment unless the Commission finds an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public, in which case it will issue an appropriate order or rule under 10 CFR part 2.

A State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or designated agency thereof, may submit a petition to the Commission to participate as a party under 10 CFR 2.309(h) no later than 60 days from the date of publication of this notice. Alternatively, a State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or designated agency thereof, may participate as a non-party under 10 CFR 2.315(c).

For information about filing a petition and about participation by a person not a party under 10 CFR 2.315, see ADAMS Accession No. ML20340A053 (<https://adamswebsearch2.nrc.gov/webSearch2/main.jsp?AccessionNumber=ML20340A053>) and the NRC's public website (<https://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/adjudicatory/hearing.html#participate>).

IV. Electronic Submissions (E-Filing)

All documents filed in NRC adjudicatory proceedings, including documents filed by an interested State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or designated agency thereof that requests to participate under 10 CFR 2.315(c), must be filed in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302. The E-Filing process requires participants to submit and serve all adjudicatory documents over the internet, or in some cases, to mail copies on electronic storage media, unless an exemption permitting an alternative filing method, as further discussed, is granted. Detailed guidance on electronic submissions is located in the "Guidance for Electronic Submissions to the NRC" (ADAMS Accession No. ML13031A056) and on the NRC's public website (<https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html>).

To comply with the procedural requirements of E-Filing, at least 10 days prior to the filing deadline, the participant should contact the Office of the Secretary by email at Hearing.Docket@nrc.gov, or by telephone at 301-415-1677, to: (1) request a digital identification (ID) certificate which allows the participant (or their counsel or representative) to digitally sign submissions and access the E-Filing system for any proceeding in which it is participating; and (2) advise the Secretary that the participant will be submitting a petition or other adjudicatory document (even in instances in which the participant, or their counsel or representative, already holds an NRC-issued digital ID certificate). Based upon this information, the Secretary will establish an electronic docket for the proceeding if the Secretary has not already established an electronic docket.

Information about applying for a digital ID certificate is available on the NRC's public website (<https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals/getting-started.html>). After a digital ID certificate is obtained and a docket is created, the participant must submit adjudicatory documents in the Portable Document Format. Guidance on submissions is available on the NRC's public website (<https://www.nrc.gov/>

[site-help/electronic-sub-ref-mat.html](https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/electronic-sub-ref-mat.html)). A filing is considered complete at the time the document is submitted through the NRC's E-Filing system. To be timely, an electronic filing must be submitted to the E-Filing system no later than 11:59 p.m. ET on the due date. Upon receipt of a transmission, the E-Filing system time-stamps the document and sends the submitter an email confirming receipt of the document. The E-Filing system also distributes an email that provides access to the document to the NRC's Office of the General Counsel and any others who have advised the Office of the Secretary that they wish to participate in the proceeding, so that the filer need not serve the document on those participants separately. Therefore, applicants and other participants (or their counsel or representative) must apply for and receive a digital ID certificate before adjudicatory documents are filed in order to obtain access to the documents via the E-Filing system.

A person filing electronically using the NRC's adjudicatory E-Filing system may seek assistance by contacting the NRC's Electronic Filing Help Desk through the "Contact Us" link located on the NRC's public website (<https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html>), by email to MSHD.Resource@nrc.gov, or by a toll-free call at 1-866-672-7640. The NRC Electronic Filing Help Desk is available between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Participants who believe that they have good cause for not submitting documents electronically must file an exemption request, in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302(g), with their initial paper filing stating why there is good cause for not filing electronically and requesting authorization to continue to submit documents in paper format. Such filings must be submitted in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302(b)-(d). Participants filing adjudicatory documents in this manner are responsible for serving their documents on all other participants. Participants granted an exemption under 10 CFR 2.302(g)(2) must still meet the electronic formatting requirement in 10 CFR 2.302(g)(1), unless the participant also seeks and is granted an exemption from 10 CFR 2.302(g)(1).

Documents submitted in adjudicatory proceedings will appear in the NRC's electronic hearing docket, which is publicly available on the NRC's public website (<https://adams.nrc.gov/ehd>), unless otherwise excluded pursuant to an order of the presiding officer. If you do not have an NRC-issued digital ID certificate as previously described, click "cancel" when the link requests

certificates and you will be automatically directed to the NRC's electronic hearing docket where you will be able to access any publicly available documents in a particular hearing docket. Participants are requested not to include personal privacy information such as social security numbers, home addresses, or personal phone numbers in their filings unless an NRC regulation or other law requires submission of such information. With respect to copyrighted works, except for limited excerpts that serve the purpose of the adjudicatory filings and would constitute a Fair Use application, participants should not include copyrighted materials in their submission.

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for license amendment dated May 26, 2026 (ADAMS Accession No. ML26146A267), as supplemented by letter dated June 10, 2026 (ADAMS Accession No. ML26161A366).

Attorney for licensee: Roland G. Backhaus, Senior Counsel, Nuclear, Vistra Corp., 325 7th Street, NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20004.

NRC Branch Chief: David Wrona.
Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*

Dated: June 15, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Venkataiah Sreenivas,

Project Manager, Operating Reactor Licensing and Data Branch 1, Division of Licensing Projects 1, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 2026-12233 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50-321 and 50-366; NRC-2025-0091]

Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc.; Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2; Subsequent License Renewal

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has issued Subsequent Renewed Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-57 and NPF-5 to Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc. (Southern) for Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant (Hatch), Units 1 and 2, respectively.

DATES: The NRC issued Subsequent Renewed Facility Operating License

Nos. DPR-57 and NPF-5 on June 11, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2025-0091 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-2025-0091. 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.

- *NRC 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 a 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. For the reader's convenience, instructions about obtaining materials referenced in this document are provided in the "Availability of Documents" section.

- *NRC PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov or call 1-800-397-4209 or 301-415-4737 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Harris, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-

0001; telephone: 301-415-2277; email: Brian.Harris2@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Discussion

Notice is hereby given that the NRC has issued Subsequent Renewed Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-57 and NPF-5 to Southern for Hatch, Units 1 and 2, respectively. Southern is the operator of the facility. Subsequent Renewed Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-57 and NPF-5 authorize Southern to operate Hatch, Units 1 and 2 at reactor core power levels not in excess of 2,804 megawatts thermal, in accordance with the provisions of the Hatch licenses and technical specifications.

The NRC staff documented the results of its environmental review of the Hatch subsequent license renewal (SLR) application in an environmental assessment (EA) and finding of no significant impact (FONSI), which was issued and made publicly available in March 2026 as "Environmental Assessment for Subsequent License Renewal of Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2." On the basis of its EA and its determination that the environmental impacts would be SMALL for each potentially affected resource area, the NRC staff concluded that Hatch SLR will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment; accordingly, the NRC staff determined not to prepare an environmental impact statement for that proposed action. The EA included the NRC staff's recommendation that the adverse environmental impacts of SLR for Hatch are not so great that preserving the option of SLR for energy-planning decision-makers would be unreasonable. The NRC staff based this recommendation on (1) the analysis and findings in the NRC's Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants, which the EA supplemented, (2) the

applicant's environmental report, (3) the NRC staff's consultations with Federal, State, and local agencies and Indian Tribes, and (4) the NRC staff's independent environmental review.

Hatch Units 1 and 2 are boiling-water reactors located near Baxley, Georgia. Southern submitted its SLR application for Hatch on May 15, 2025, as supplemented by letters through February 26, 2026 (see the "Availability of Documents" section of this document). The NRC staff has determined that Southern's SLR application complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the NRC's regulations. As required by the Act and NRC regulations in title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), Chapter I, "Nuclear Regulatory Commission," the NRC has made appropriate findings, which are set forth in the subsequent renewed licenses.

Notice of the NRC's acceptance for docketing of the Hatch SLR application and an opportunity to request a hearing was published in the **Federal Register** on June 20, 2025 (90 FR 26331). In May 2026, the NRC staff issued its safety evaluation concerning the Hatch SLR application. In March 2026, the NRC staff published the EA and FONSI, and a notice of issuance of the EA and FONSI was published in the **Federal Register** on April 2, 2026 (91 FR 16756).

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) Southern's SLR application for Hatch, dated May 15, 2025, as supplemented by letters dated through February 26, 2026, (2) the NRC's safety evaluation, dated May 20, 2026, and (3) the NRC's EA and FONSI, dated March 31, 2026.

II. Availability of Documents

The documents identified in the following table are available to interested persons through ADAMS, as indicated.

Document description	Adams accession No.
NUREG-1437, Revision 2, "Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants," Volumes 1-3, dated August 2024.	ML24087A133 (Package).
Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2, Application for Subsequent Renewal of Operating Licenses, dated May 15, 2025.	ML25135A390 (Package).
Response to Request for Additional Information and Request for Confirmation of Information, Set 1, dated December 22, 2025.	ML25356A532 (Package).
Supplement 1 to Application for Subsequent Renewal of Operating Licenses, dated December 22, 2025	ML25356A511 (Package).
Annual Update and Supplement 2 to the Application for Subsequent Renewal of Operating Licenses, Including Consolidated Implementation Actions Table, dated February 26, 2026.	ML26057A455.
Environmental Assessment for Subsequent License Renewal of Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2, dated March 31, 2026.	ML26063A016.
Safety Evaluation Related to the Subsequent License Renewal of Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2, dated May 20, 2026.	ML26131A234.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*
Dated: June 16, 2026.
For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Victor Cusumano,

*Director, Division of Licensing Projects II,
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.*

[FR Doc. 2026–12339 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50–498, 50–499, and 72–1041; NRC–2024–0169]

In the Matter of STP Nuclear Operating Company; South Texas Project, Units 1 and 2 and the Associated Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation; Second Extension of Direct Transfer of License

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Order; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing an order to extend, until December 11, 2026, the effectiveness of a December 11, 2024, order, which approved the direct transfer of a two percent ownership interest in Renewed Facility Operating License Nos. NPF–76 and NPF–80 for South Texas Project, Units 1 and 2, respectively, and the generally licensed independent spent fuel storage installation from Constellation South Texas, LLC to the City Public Service Board of San Antonio (CPS Energy).

DATES: The extension order was issued on June 9, 2026, and was effective upon issuance.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC 2024–0169 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2024–0169. 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.

- *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 application for extending the direct transfer order is available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML26134A361. The order extending the approval of the direct transfer of licenses is available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML26149A496.

- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Thomas Byrd, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–3719; email: Thomas.Byrd@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The text of the Order is attached.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*

Dated: June 16, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Thomas Byrd,

*Project Manager, Operating Reactor Licensing Branch 2, Division of Licensing Project I,
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.*

Attachment—Order Approving the Direct Transfer of License

United States of America

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

In the Matter of STP Nuclear Operating Company, South Texas Project, Units 1 and 2 and) Docket Nos. 50–498, 50–499, and 72–1041 the Associated Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation) Renewed License Nos. NPF–76 and NPF–80

Second Extension of Order Approving Direct Transfer of License

I.

STP Nuclear Operating Company (STPNOC) is the licensed operator, and the City of San Antonio, Texas, acting by and through the City Public Service Board of San Antonio (CPS Energy), Constellation South Texas, LLC (Constellation South Texas), and the City of Austin, Texas, are the licensed owners for Renewed Facility Operating License Nos. NPF–76 and NPF–80 and the general license for the independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI) (collectively, the licenses), which authorize the possession, use, and operation of South Texas Project (STP), Units 1 and 2 and the STP ISFSI,

respectively (the facilities). The facilities are located in Matagorda County, Texas.

II.

By Order dated December 11, 2024 (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) Accession No. ML24319A043) (Transfer Order), the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, Commission) consented to the transfer of a 2 percent ownership interest of STP, Units 1 and 2 and its generally licensed ISFSI from Constellation South Texas to CPS Energy in accordance with Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Section 50.80, "Transfer of licenses," and 10 CFR 72.50, "Transfer of license." Currently, Constellation South Texas holds a 44 percent ownership interest in the facilities, while CPS Energy holds a 40 percent ownership interest in the facilities. Upon completion of the proposed direct transfer, Constellation South Texas and CPS Energy would each hold a 42 percent ownership interest in the facilities. The proposed direct transfer does not involve the City of Austin's 16 percent ownership interest in the facilities. By its terms, the Transfer Order becomes null and void if the transfer is not completed within one year (*i.e.*, by December 11, 2025); provided, however, that upon written application and for good cause shown, such date may be extended by order. By Order dated November 26, 2025 (ML25328A155), the NRC granted a six-month extension until June 11, 2026, to allow additional time to complete the remaining conditions to closing.

III.

By letter dated May 14, 2026 (ML26134A361), STPNOC, acting on behalf of CPS Energy and Constellation South Texas (collectively, the Applicants), requested that the NRC extend by an additional 6 months, until December 11, 2026, its prior approval of the direct transfer of a 2 percent ownership interest of Renewed Facility Operating License Nos. NPF–76 and NPF–80 for South Texas Project, Units 1 and 2 and the general license for the STP Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation between two of its existing owner-from Constellation South Texas, LLC to CPS Energy. As stated in the application, the requested second extension is due to STPNOC continuing to work to obtain a private letter ruling (PLR) or other binding guidance from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) addressing the tax treatment of the nuclear decommissioning trust funds—which are qualified funds under Section

468A of the Internal Revenue Code—following the transfer of funds from Constellation South Texas to CPS Energy described in the Application. The Applicants stated that they are diligently working with the IRS to obtain a closing agreement that will clarify the tax treatment and allow the transaction to close. Additionally, the Applicants stated that the extension request does not change the scope of the initial Application, and there have been no material changes in the conditions upon which the NRC relied in issuing the Transfer Order and accompanying safety evaluation.

Based on the above, the NRC staff has determined that the Applicants have shown good cause for extending the effectiveness of the Transfer Order from June 11, 2026 to December 11, 2026.

IV.

Accordingly, pursuant to Sections 161b, 161i, 161o, and 184 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2201(b), 2201(i), 2201(o), and 2234; and 10 CFR 50.80 and 10 CFR 72.50, it is hereby ordered that the effectiveness of the Transfer Order dated December 11, 2025, is extended until December 11, 2026.

It is ordered that after receipt of all required regulatory approvals of the proposed transaction, the Applicants shall inform the Director of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation in writing of such receipt no later than 5 business days prior to the planned closing of the proposed transaction. Should the proposed transaction not be completed by December 11, 2026, this order shall become null and void, provided, however, that upon written application to the Director of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation and for good cause shown, such date may be extended by order. The condition of this order may be amended upon application by the Applicants and approval by the NRC.

This Order is effective upon issuance.

For further details with respect to this Order, see the application dated July 31, 2024, and the associated NRC safety evaluation dated December 11, 2024 (ML24319A034). Publicly available documents created or received at the NRC are accessible electronically through ADAMS in the NRC Library at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. Persons who do not have access to ADAMS or who encounter problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, should contact the NRC Public Document Room reference staff by telephone at 1-800-397-4209, or 301-415-4737, or by email to pdr.resource@nrc.gov.

Dated: June 9, 2026

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

/RA/

Aida Rivera-Varona, *Director Division of Operating Reactor Licensing Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation*

[FR Doc. 2026-12287 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

737th Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS)

In accordance with the purposes of Sections 29 and 182b of the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 2039, 2232(b)), the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) will hold meetings on July 8 through 10, 2026. In addition, the ACRS is implementing Section 4.(b) of Executive Order (E.O.) 14300, "Ordering the Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission," dated May 23, 2025, which states, in part, that the functions of the ACRS shall be reduced to the minimum necessary to fulfill ACRS's statutory obligations and that review by ACRS of permitting and licensing issues shall focus on issues that are truly novel and noteworthy. The ACRS will only undertake other work as directed by the Commission in accordance with Sections 29 and 182b of the Atomic Energy Act.

The Committee will be conducting meetings that will include some Members being physically present at the headquarters of the NRC while other Members participate remotely. Interested members of the public are encouraged to participate remotely in any open sessions via Microsoft Teams or via phone at 301-576-2978, passcode 136614530#. A more detailed agenda, including the Microsoft Teams link, may be found at the ACRS public website at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/acrs/agenda/index.html>. If you would like the Microsoft Teams link forwarded to you, please contact: Quynh.Nguyen@nrc.gov or Lawrence.Burkhart@nrc.gov.

Wednesday, July 8, 2026

8:30 a.m.–8:35 a.m.: *Opening Remarks by the ACRS Chairman* (Open)—The ACRS Chairman will make opening remarks regarding the conduct of the meeting.

8:35 a.m.–1:00 p.m.: *Proposed Rulemaking on Modernizing Reactor Licensing, Safety Oversight, and Siting*

Practices (Related to Executive Order (E.O.) 14300) (Open)—The Committee will hear presentations from and have discussions with NRC staff regarding the subject topic.

1:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m.: *Committee Deliberation on Proposed Rulemaking on Modernizing Reactor Licensing, Safety Oversight, and Siting Practices* (Open)—The Committee will deliberate on the subject topic.

Thursday, July 9, 2026

8:30 a.m.–10:30 a.m.: *Planning and Procedures Session/Future ACRS Activities/Reconciliation of ACRS Comments and Recommendations/Preparation of Reports* (Open/Closed)—The Committee will discuss planning and procedures topics including items proposed for consideration by the Full Committee during future ACRS meetings; deliberate; and proceed to preparation of reports. [Note: Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2), a portion of this meeting may be closed to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS.]. [Note: Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4), a portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary.]

10:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.: *Westinghouse Topical Report on Encore Chromium Coated Cladding for Use in Pressurized Water Reactors/Continued Committee Deliberation on Previous Topics Such as E.O. 14300 Proposed Rules/Planning and Procedures Session Continuation/Preparation of Reports* (Open/Closed)—The Committee will hear presentations from and have discussions with NRC staff and applicants regarding the subject topic. The Committee will continue deliberation on previous topics, continue discussion on planning and procedures topics, and proceed with preparation of reports. [Note: Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2), a portion of this meeting may be closed to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS.]. [Note: Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4), a portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary.]

Friday, July 10, 2026

8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.: *Continued Committee Deliberations and Preparation of Reports* (Open/Closed)—The Committee will continue deliberations and proceed with preparation of reports.

[Note: Pursuant to 5 U.S.C 552b(c)(4), a portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary.]

Procedures for the conduct of and participation in ACRS meetings were published in the **Federal Register** on July 22, 2025 (90 FR 34522). In accordance with those procedures, oral or written views may be presented by members of the public, including representatives of the nuclear industry. Persons desiring to make oral statements should notify Quynh Nguyen, Cognizant ACRS Staff and the Designated Federal Officer (Email: Quynh.Nguyen@nrc.gov), 5 days before the meeting, if possible, so that appropriate arrangements can be made to allow necessary time during the meeting for such statements. In view of the possibility that the schedule for ACRS meetings may be adjusted by the ACRS Chairman as necessary to facilitate the conduct of the meeting, persons planning to attend should check with the cognizant ACRS staff if such rescheduling would result in major inconvenience. Registration for this meeting is not required.

An electronic copy of each presentation should be emailed to the cognizant ACRS staff at least three days before the meeting.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552b(c) and 1009(d), certain portions of this meeting may be closed, as specifically noted above. Use of still, motion picture, and television cameras during the meeting may be limited to selected portions of the meeting as determined by the ACRS Chairman. Electronic recordings will be permitted only during the open portions of the meeting.

Please contact the Designated Federal Officer if you would like to submit a request for physical or electronic meeting accommodation.

ACRS meeting agendas, meeting transcripts, and letter reports are available through the NRC Public Document Room (PDR) at pdr.resource@nrc.gov, the ACRS public website, or by calling the PDR at 1-800-397-4209 or 301-415-4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays, or from the Publicly Available Records System component of NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System, which is accessible from the NRC website at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html> or <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/#ACRS/>.

Dated: June 16, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
Russell E. Chazell,
Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12285 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. K2025-1513; MC2026-275 and K2026-272; MC2026-276 and K2026-273]

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 23, 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:

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- I. Introduction
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I. Introduction

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

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

¹ See Docket No. RM2018-3, Order Adopting Final Rules Relating to Non-Public Information,

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

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

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. See 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)-(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).*: K2025–1513; *Filing Title*: Request of the United States Postal Service Concerning Modification One to Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Contract 73, Which Includes an Extension of That Agreement; *Filing Acceptance Date*: June 15, 2026; *Filing Authority*: 39 CFR 3041.505 and 3041.515; *Public Representative*: Maxine Bradley; *Comments Due*: June 23, 2026.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).*: MC2026–275 and K2026–272; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 1015, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: June 15, 2026; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

2. *Docket No(s).*: MC2026–276 and K2026–273; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Mid-Market Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 1016, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: June 15, 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. 2026–12302 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105691; File No. SR–Phlx–2026–38]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq PHLX LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee (ORF)

June 15, 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 5, 2026, Nasdaq PHLX LLC (“Phlx” 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 decrease the Phlx Options Regulatory Fee (“ORF”) rate that will be effective on July 1, 2026.³ Additionally, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive amendment to Options 7, Section 6D, Options Regulatory Fee, regarding the July 1, 2026 rule text that describes the ORF collection methodology.

While the changes proposed herein are effective upon filing, the Exchange has designated the proposed rule change to be operative on July 1, 2026.

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.

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

Phlx previously filed various rule proposals⁴ to amend its ORF methodology and the rate for July 1, 2026. At this time, Phlx proposes to decrease the July 1, 2026 ORF rate from \$0.0150 to \$0.0080 per contract side. Additionally, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive amendment to Options 7, Section 6D, Options Regulatory Fee,

³ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103620 (August 1, 2025), 90 FR 37918 (August 6, 2025) (SR–Phlx–2025–30) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Methodology for Its Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) as of January 2, 2026). See also Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 104515 (December 29, 2025), 91 FR 181 (January 2, 2026) (SR–Phlx–2025–77) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change Concerning the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) Methodology Until July 1, 2026).

⁴ See *id.*

regarding the July 1, 2026 rule text that describes the ORF collection methodology.

July 1, 2026 ORF

As of July 1, 2026, Phlx will assess ORF for options transactions cleared by The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”) in the customer⁵ range, however ORF would be assessed to each Phlx member organization⁶ for executions that occur on Phlx. Specifically, the ORF would be collected by OCC on behalf of Phlx from member organizations and non-member organizations for all customer transactions executed on Phlx. ORF would be assessed and collected on all ultimately cleared customer contracts, taking into account adjustments for CMTA that were provided to Phlx the same day as the trade.⁷ Further, the Exchange would bill ORF according to the clearing instructions provided on the execution. More specifically, Phlx proposes to assess ORF based on the clearing instruction provided on the execution on trade date and would not take into consideration CMTA changes or transfers that occur at OCC.⁸

Phlx filed a rule proposal on July 25, 2025 to assess an ORF of \$0.0150 per contract side for January 2, 2026, the implementation of which was subsequently delayed to July 1, 2026.⁹ Nearly a year has passed since Phlx set

⁵ ORF would be assessed by Phlx and collected via the OCC from Customers, Professional Customers, and Broker-Dealers that are not affiliated with a clearing member. These market participants clear in the “C” range at OCC. ORF will continue to be assessed and collected from these market participants under the new methodology. On Phlx, a “Customer” means a person or entity that is not a broker or dealer in securities and is not a Professional as defined within Options 1, Section 1(b)(45); and a “Broker-Dealer” applies to any transaction which is not subject to any of the other transaction fees applicable within a particular category.

⁶ The term “member organization” means a corporation, partnership (general or limited), limited liability partnership, limited liability company, business trust or similar organization, transacting business as a broker or a dealer in securities and which has the status of a member organization by virtue of (i) admission to membership given to it by the Membership Department pursuant to the provisions of General 3, Sections 5 and 10 or the By-Laws or (ii) the transitional rules adopted by the Exchange pursuant to Section 6–4 of the By-Laws. References herein to officer or partner, when used in the context of a member organization, shall include any person holding a similar position in any organization other than a corporation or partnership that has the status of a member organization. See General 1, Section 1(17).

⁷ Adjustments to CMTA that occur at OCC would not be taken into account.

⁸ Adjustments that were made the same day as the trade on Phlx will be taken into account.

⁹ See *supra* note 3.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

the ORF rate for July 1, 2026.¹⁰ At this time, Phlx proposes to decrease the ORF rate from \$0.0150 to \$0.0080 per contract side.¹¹ This rate change is influenced by a review of costs and an increase in options volumes since the July 2025 rule change. Phlx will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue¹² does not exceed a material portion of Options Regulatory Costs.¹³ More specifically, Phlx will endeavor to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue generated from ORF will not exceed 82% of Options Regulatory Costs. The Exchange will notify member organizations via an Options Trader Alert of any change in the amount of the fee at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the change.

As is the case today, Phlx will monitor ORF Regulatory Revenue to ensure that it, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. In determining whether an expense is considered an Options Regulatory Cost, the Exchange will continue to review all costs and make determinations whether there is a nexus between the expense and a regulatory function. The Exchange notes that fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter will continue to offset Options Regulatory Costs.

ORF Regulatory Revenue is designed to recover a material portion of the Options Regulatory Costs to the Exchange for the supervision and regulation of member organizations' transactions, including performing

routine surveillances, investigations, examinations, financial monitoring, and policy, rulemaking, interpretive, and enforcement activities. Options Regulatory Costs include direct regulatory expenses¹⁴ and certain indirect expenses in support of the regulatory function.¹⁵

Rule Text Amendment

Options 7, Section 6D, Options Regulatory Fee, provides, among other things, that, "Specifically, the ORF is collected by OCC on behalf of Phlx from Phlx member organizations and non-member organizations for all customer transactions executed on Phlx." The Exchange proposes to amend this sentence to instead provide,

The ORF is collected by the OCC on behalf of the Exchange from either (1) a member organization that was the clearing firm for the transaction or (2) a non-member organization that was the clearing firm where a member organization was the executing firm for the transaction.

This rule text more specifically describes the Exchange's collection process as explained in its prior rule proposal.¹⁶ The Exchange proposes this revised rule text because it provides greater clarity to the manner in which ORF is collected. This proposed amendment is non-substantive.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act") and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.¹⁷ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,¹⁸ which provides that Exchange rules may provide for the

equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members, and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)¹⁹ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes the proposed reduction of the July 1, 2026 ORF rate is reasonable because it would help ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue does not exceed a material portion of the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs. As noted above, the ORF is designed to recover a material portion, but not all, of the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs. Further, the Exchange believes the proposed fee change is reasonable because customer transactions will be subject to a lower ORF than the rate that would otherwise be in effect in July 2026.

The Exchange designed the ORF to generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would be less than the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs, thereby ensuring that such revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. This is consistent with the view of the Commission that regulatory fees be used for regulatory purposes and not to support the Exchange's business operations. As discussed above; however, after review of its Options Regulatory Costs and ORF Regulatory Revenue, which includes revenues from ORF and other regulatory fees and fines, the Exchange determined that absent a reduction in ORF it may collect ORF Regulatory Revenue which would exceed its Options Regulatory Costs. Indeed, the Exchange notes that when taking into account options volume since July 2025, it estimates the ORF, if left unchanged, may generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would cover more than the approximated Exchange's projected Options Regulatory Costs.

¹⁰ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103620 (August 1, 2025), 90 FR 37918 (August 6, 2025) (SR-Phlx-2025-30) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Methodology for Its Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) as of January 2, 2026).

¹¹ Member organizations were notified of the ORF rate changes for July 1, 2026, via an Options Trader Alert on May 21, 2026. See Options Trader Alert #2026-22.

¹² ORF Regulatory Revenue is the amount of revenue collected from the ORF.

¹³ Options Regulatory Costs are those regulatory costs for options that comprise a subset of the Exchange's regulatory budget that are specifically related to options regulatory expenses and encompasses the cost to regulate all member organizations' options activity.

¹⁴ The direct expenses include in-house and third-party service provider costs to support the day-to-day regulatory work such as surveillances, investigations and examinations.

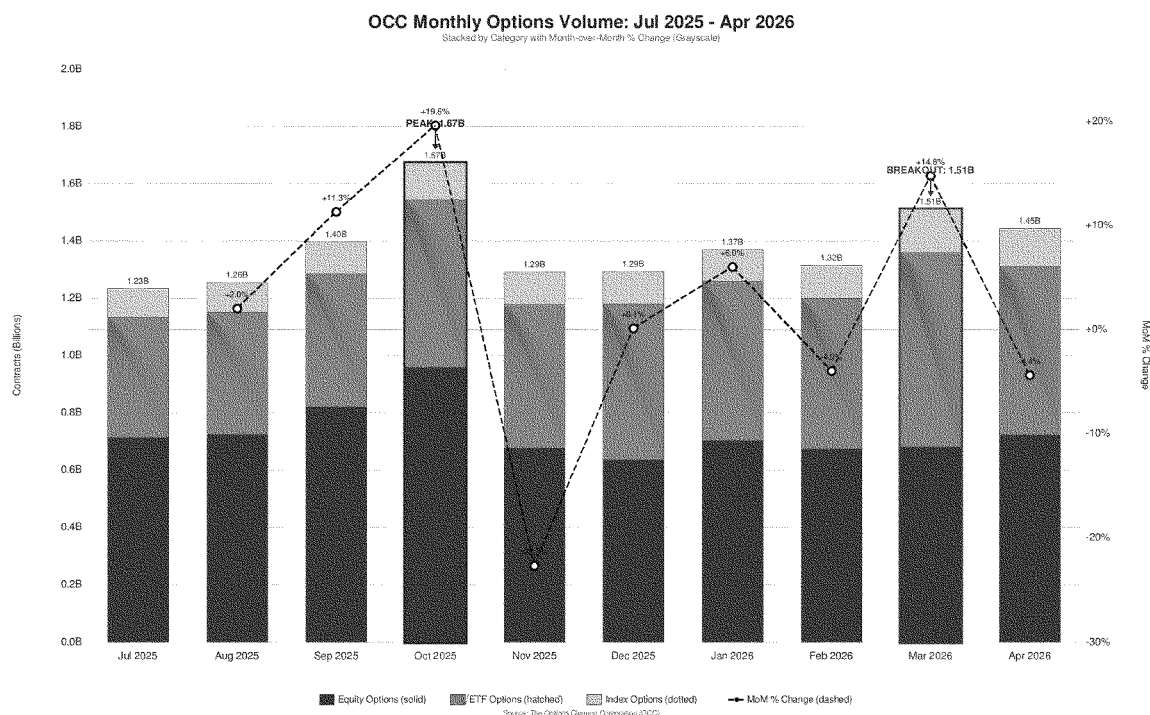
¹⁵ The indirect expenses include support from such areas as Office of the General Counsel, technology, finance and internal audit.

¹⁶ See *supra* note 10.

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).



As such, the Exchange believes it is reasonable and appropriate to decrease the ORF amount from \$0.0150 to \$0.0080 per contract side.

The Exchange also believes the proposed fee change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because collecting 82% of Options Regulatory Costs is appropriate and correlates to the degree of regulatory responsibility and Options Regulatory Costs borne by the Exchange with respect to customer transactions. The Exchange's proposal continues to ensure that Options Regulatory Revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. Fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter will continue to offset Options Regulatory Costs. Capping ORF collected at 82% of Options Regulatory Costs, commencing July 1, 2026, is reasonable, equitable and not unfairly discriminatory as the Options Regulatory Revenue collected will offset the corresponding Options Regulatory Costs associated with on exchange customer transactions. The Exchange will review the ORF Regulatory Revenue and will amend the ORF if it finds that its ORF Regulatory Revenue exceeds its projections.

Rule Text Amendment

Amending the rule text at Options 7, Section 6D is a non-substantive amendment that is designed to more specifically describe the Exchange's

collection process as explained in its prior rule proposal.²⁰

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 intra market competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because this collection accounts for customer executions, which will be capped at 82% of Options Regulatory Costs commencing July 1, 2026. Further, the Exchange will review the ORF Regulatory Revenue and would amend the ORF if it finds that its ORF Regulatory Revenue exceeds its projections.

The proposed changes to ORF do not impose an undue burden on inter-market competition because ORF is a regulatory fee that supports regulation in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange notes, however, the proposed change is not designed to address any competitive issues. The Exchange is obligated to ensure that the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

Rule Text Amendment

Amending the rule text at Options 7, Section 6D is a non-substantive amendment and, therefore, has no impact on competition.

²⁰ See *supra* note 10.

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²¹ and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4²² thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²² 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

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-2026-38 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-2026-38. 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-2026-38 and should be submitted on or before July 9, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²³

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12258 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105694; File No. SR-NYSEAMER-2026-48]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE American LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Modify the NYSE American Options Fee Schedule To Amend the Manual Billable Rebate Program and Firm Monthly Fee Cap

June 15, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1)¹ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act")² and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,³ notice is hereby given that, on June 1,

2026, NYSE American LLC ("NYSE American" or the "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to modify the NYSE American Options Fee Schedule ("Fee Schedule") to amend the Manual Billable Rebate Program that is part of the Floor Broker Fixed Cost Prepayment Incentive Program (the "FB Prepay Program") and to add a credit under the Firm Monthly Fee Cap. The Exchange proposes implementing the fee changes effective June 1, 2026. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at www.nyse.com and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those 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 parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to modify the Fee Schedule to amend the Manual Billable Rebate Program.⁴ Specifically, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive name change of the program to "Manual Billable Program" and modify the additional rebates available thereunder. In addition, the Exchange proposes to add a Floor Broker credit under the Firm Monthly Fee Cap. The Exchange proposes implementing the fee changes effective June 1, 2026.

Manual Billable Program⁵

The Manual Billable Program, which the Exchange proposes to change the name from the "Manual Billable Rebate Program" is available to participants as part of the FB Prepay Program, which is an incentive program that allows Floor Brokers that prepay certain of their annual Eligible Fixed Costs to be eligible for the Manual Billable Program.⁶ Floor Brokers that participate in the FB Prepay Program are eligible for rebates through the Manual Billable Program payable monthly on transactions for which at least one side is subject to manual transaction fees on a monthly basis.

Under the Manual Billable Program, participants qualify for rebates by achieving certain billable manual volume. The calculation of volume on which rebates earned through the Manual Billable Program would be paid is based on transactions including at least one side for which manual transaction fees are applicable and unless otherwise indicated excludes QCCs. Under the Program, Participating Floor Brokers are entitled to, among other things, additional rebates of: (i) \$0.01 per manual billable side; and (ii) \$0.01 per two billable side QCC contract, payable back to the first billable side if they exceed, by 2 million combined manual billable and QCC billable contracts, the execution of more than 5 million combined billable and QCC billable contracts by at least 100%.⁷

The Exchange proposes to eliminate the two additional rebates and replace it with one additional rebate. Specifically, participants that execute combined manual billable and QCC billable contracts exceeding 5 million by at least 100% are eligible for an additional rebate of (\$0.01) per two billable side QCC contract, payable back to the first billable side for participants.⁸ In addition, participants eligible for this additional rebate will be eligible for a credit under the Firm Monthly Fee Cap of Section I.I (detailed below).

Floor Broker Credit

The Firm Monthly Fee Cap will aggregate the fees associated with Firm Manual transactions (including QCC transactions) and cap them at \$250,000

⁵ Currently referred to on the Fee Schedule as the "Manual Billable Rebate Program." See Fee Schedule Section III.E.1. The Exchange proposes a non-substantive change renaming the program "Manual Billable Program" and use it throughout the Fee Schedule (see also proposed Fee Schedule Sections I.F.1, I.I, and III.E.1).

⁶ See Fee Schedule, Section III.E.1.

⁷ Id.

⁸ See Proposed Fee Schedule, Section III.E.1.

²³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 15 U.S.C. 78a.

³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

⁴ See Fee Schedule Section III.E.1.

per month per Firm. Once a Firm has reached the Firm Monthly Fee Cap, an incremental service fee of \$0.02 per contract for Firm Manual transactions will apply, including for the execution of a QCC order. Any fee or volume associated with a Strategy Execution described in Section I.J., (e.g., reversal and conversion, box spread, short stock interest spread, merger spread and jelly roll) will not be counted toward the \$250,000 cap. Royalty Fees will continue to be charged at the rates described in Section I. K., and do not count toward the \$250,000 fee cap.⁹

The Exchange now proposes to include a credit for Floor Brokers who have reached the Cap and are eligible for the additional rebate under the Manual Billable Program (detailed above).¹⁰ Eligible Floor Brokers will earn a credit on volume associated with Strategy Executions at the rate achieved in the Manual Billable Program except that the lessor of the Additional Rebates in the Fee Schedule, Section III.E.1 table shall apply (i.e., \$0.01 per billable side).¹¹ The proposed change is intended to incentivize Floor Brokers to continue to direct their order flow to the Exchange, thereby increasing liquidity to the benefit of all market participants, by providing a credit for the execution of volume associated with Strategy Executions.

The Exchange believes that the proposed credit is reasonably designed to incent Floor Brokers to increase activity associated with strategy executions on the Exchange. Any increase in trading volume would create more trading opportunities for all market participants and would in turn attract additional order flow to the Exchange, further contributing to a deeper, more liquid market to the benefit of all market participants.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹² in general, and furthers the objectives of Sections 6(b)(4) and (5) of the Act.¹³ In particular, because it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members, issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers or dealers.

As a threshold matter, the Exchange is subject to significant competitive forces

in the market for options securities transaction services that constrain its pricing determinations in that market. The Commission has repeatedly expressed its preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. In Regulation NMS, the Commission highlighted the importance of market forces in determining prices and SRO revenues and, also, recognized that current regulation of the market system “has been remarkably successful in promoting market competition in its broader forms that are most important to investors and listed companies.”¹⁴

There are currently 18 registered options exchanges competing for order flow. Based on publicly available information and, excluding index-based options, no single exchange has more than 16% of the market share of executed volume of multiply-listed equity and ETF options trades.¹⁵ Therefore, currently no exchange possesses significant pricing power in the execution of multiply-listed equity and ETF options order flow. More specifically, in April 2026, the Exchange had 11.20% market share of executed volume of multiply-listed equity and ETF options order flow. In such a low concentrated and highly competitive market, no single options exchange possesses significant pricing power in the execution of option order flow.

The Exchange believes that the ever-shifting market share among the exchanges from month to month demonstrates that market participants can shift order flow or discontinue or reduce use of certain categories of products, in response to fee changes. Accordingly, competitive forces constrain options exchange transaction fees. In response to this competitive marketplace, the Exchange proposes to continue its Manual Billable Program with tailored modifications and to adopt a Floor Broker credit as part of the Monthly Fee Cap.

Manual Billable Program

The Exchange also believes that the modifications to the additional rebate under the Manual Billable Program is reasonable because the program will continue to encourage Floor Brokers to participate in the FB Prepay Program

and to provide liquidity on the Exchange.

The Exchange also believes that the modifications to the additional rebate available under the Manual Billable Program is reasonable, equitable, and not unfairly discriminatory. The modifications continue the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members, issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The proposed changes takes into account that the Exchange operates in a highly competitive market and that it must, therefore, continually adjust its fees and rebates to remain competitive with other exchanges and to attract order flow to the Exchange. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change reflects this competitive environment.

Finally, the changes would apply equally to all Floor Brokers participating in the Manual Billable Program.

Floor Broker Credit

The proposed adoption of the Floor Broker Credit is reasonable, equitable, and not unfairly discriminatory. The Exchange believes the proposed credit is reasonable because it is designed to incent Floor Brokers to increase activity associated with strategy executions on the Exchange. In addition, the proposal is designed to incent participation on the Trading Floor in an effort to make the Exchange a primary execution venue and to attract more manual transactions to the Exchange. To the extent that the proposed change attracts more Floor Broker orders to the Exchange, this increased order flow would continue to make the Exchange a more competitive venue for, among other things, order execution. Thus, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change would improve market quality for all market participants on the Exchange and, as a consequence, attract more order flow to the Exchange thereby improving market-wide quality and price discovery.

Similarly, to the extent the proposed credit incents Floor Brokers to continue facilitating transactions on the Exchange, all market participants should benefit from increased liquidity, and increased order flow on the Exchange, which would continue to make the Exchange a more competitive venue for order execution, thus supporting market quality for all market participants.

Finally, the credit, as proposed, would apply equally to all Floor Brokers associated with strategy executions.

⁹ See Fee Schedule, Section I.I.

¹⁰ See proposed Fee Schedule, Section III.E.1.

¹¹ See proposed Fee Schedule, Section I.I.

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4) & (5).

¹⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37499 (June 29, 2005) (S7-10-04) (“Reg NMS Adopting Release”).

¹⁵ The OCC publishes options and futures volume in a variety of formats, including daily and monthly volume by exchange, available at: <https://www.theocc.com/Market-Data/Market-Data-Reports/Volume-and-Open-Interest/Monthly-Weekly-Volume-Statistics>.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

In accordance with Section 6(b)(8) of the Act, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change would impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Intramarket Competition. The proposed modification to the Manual Billable Program and Floor Broker credit are designed to continue to attract order flow to the Exchange by offering Floor Brokers an incentive to continue to direct their order flow to the Exchange, thereby increasing liquidity to the benefit of all market participants.

In addition, the proposed Floor Broker credit and modifications to the Manual Billable Program would apply equally to all similarly situated market participants. To the extent that the Floor Broker credit imposes an additional competitive burden on non-Floor Brokers, the Exchange believes that any such burden is outweighed by the fact that Floor Brokers serve an important function in facilitating the execution of orders and price discovery for all market participants.

Intermarket Competition. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily favor one of the other 17 competing option exchanges if they deem fee levels at a particular venue to be excessive. In such an environment, the Exchange must continually adjust its fees to remain competitive with other exchanges and to attract order flow to the Exchange. Based on publicly available information, and excluding index-based options, no single exchange has more than 16% of the market share of executed volume of multiply listed equity and ETF options trades. Therefore, currently no exchange possesses significant pricing power in the execution of multiply listed equity and ETF options order flow. More specifically, in April 2026, the Exchange had 11.20% market share of executed volume of multiply listed equity and ETF options order flow.

The proposed Floor Broker credit is designed to continue to incentivize Floor Brokers to provide liquidity and to attract order flow to the Exchange associated with strategy executions on the Exchange. To the extent that the proposed change attracts more Floor Broker orders to the Exchange, this increased order flow would continue to make the Exchange a more competitive venue for, among other things, order execution. Thus, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change would improve market quality for all market

participants on the Exchange and, as a consequence, attract more order flow to the Exchange thereby improving market-wide quality and price discovery.

In addition, to the extent the proposed credit incentivizes Floor Brokers to continue facilitating transactions on the Exchange, all market participants should benefit from increased liquidity, and increased order flow on the Exchange, which would continue to make the Exchange a more competitive venue for order execution, thus supporting market quality for all market participants.

Similarly, the Exchange believes that modification to the Manual Billable Program would not affect intermarket competition. As noted above, the Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which the Exchange must continually adjust its fees and rebates to remain competitive with other exchanges and to attract order flow to the Exchange. The Exchange believes that the proposed change reflects this competitive environment.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change is effective upon filing pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) ¹⁶ of the Act and subparagraph (f)(2) of Rule 19b-4 ¹⁷ thereunder, because it establishes a due, fee, or other charge imposed by the Exchange.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) ¹⁸ of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(2).

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

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-NYSEAMER-2026-48 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-NYSEAMER-2026-48. 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-NYSEAMER-2026-48 and should be submitted on or before July 9, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁹

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12261 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

¹⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105687; File No. SR–GEMX–2026–25]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq GEMX, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee (ORF)

June 15, 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 5, 2026, Nasdaq GEMX, LLC (“GEMX” 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 decrease the GEMX Options Regulatory Fee (“ORF”) rate that will be effective on July 1, 2026.³ Additionally, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive amendment to Options 7, Section 5, Options Regulatory Fee,⁴ regarding the July 1, 2026 rule text that describes the ORF collection methodology.

While the changes proposed herein are effective upon filing, the Exchange has designated the proposed rule change to be operative on July 1, 2026.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/gemx/rulefilings>, and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

GEMX previously filed various rule proposals⁵ to amend its ORF methodology and the rate for July 1, 2026. At this time, GEMX proposes to decrease the July 1, 2026 ORF rate from \$0.0116 to \$0.0100 per contract side. Additionally, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive amendment to Options 7, Section 5, Options Regulatory Fee, regarding the July 1, 2026 rule text that describes the ORF collection methodology.

July 1, 2026 ORF

As of July 1, 2026, GEMX will assess ORF for options transactions cleared by The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”) in the customer⁶ range, however ORF would be assessed to each GEMX Member⁷ for executions that occur on GEMX. Specifically, the ORF would be collected by OCC on behalf of GEMX from Members and non-members for all customer transactions executed on GEMX. ORF would be assessed and collected on all ultimately cleared

customer contracts, taking into account adjustments for CMTA that were provided to GEMX the same day as the trade.⁸ Further, the Exchange would bill ORF according to the clearing instructions provided on the execution. More specifically, GEMX proposes to assess ORF based on the clearing instruction provided on the execution on trade date and would not take into consideration CMTA changes or transfers that occur at OCC.⁹

GEMX filed a rule proposal on July 25, 2025 to assess an ORF of \$0.0116 per contract side for January 2, 2026, the implementation of which was subsequently delayed to July 1, 2026.¹⁰ Nearly a year has passed since GEMX set the ORF rate for July 1, 2026.¹¹ At this time, GEMX proposes to decrease the ORF rate from \$0.0116 to \$0.0100 per contract side.¹² This rate change is influenced by a review of costs and an increase in options volumes since the July 2025 rule change. GEMX will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue¹³ does not exceed a material portion of Options Regulatory Costs.¹⁴ More specifically, GEMX will endeavor to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue generated from ORF will not exceed 82% of Options Regulatory Costs. The Exchange will notify Members via an Options Trader Alert of any change in the amount of the fee at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the change.

As is the case today, GEMX will monitor ORF Regulatory Revenue to ensure that it, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. In determining whether an expense is considered an Options Regulatory Costs, the Exchange will continue to review all costs and make determinations whether there is a nexus between the expense and a regulatory function. The Exchange notes that fines collected by the

⁵ See *id.*

⁶ ORF would be assessed by GEMX and collected via the OCC from Priority Customers, Professional Customers, and Broker-Dealers that are not affiliated with a clearing member. These market participants clear in the “C” range at OCC. ORF will continue to be assessed and collected from these market participants under the new methodology. On GEMX, a “Priority Customer” is a person or entity that is not a broker/dealer in securities, and does not place more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s), as defined in GEMX Options 1, Section 1(a)(36); a “Professional Customer” is a person or entity that is not a broker/dealer and is not a Priority Customer; and a “Broker-Dealer” order is an order submitted by a Member for a broker-dealer account that is not its own proprietary account.

⁷ The term “Member” means an organization that has been approved to exercise trading rights associated with Exchange Rights. See General 1, Section 1(a)(13).

⁸ Adjustments to CMTA that occur at OCC would not be taken into account.

⁹ Adjustments that were made the same day as the trade on GEMX will be taken into account.

¹⁰ See *supra* note 3.

¹¹ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103617 (August 1, 2025), 90 FR 37912 (August 6, 2025) (SR–GEMX–2025–17) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Methodology for Its Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) as of January 2, 2026).

¹² Members were notified of the ORF rate changes for July 1, 2026 via an Options Trader Alert on May 21, 2026. See Options Trader Alert #2026–22.

¹³ ORF Regulatory Revenue is the amount of revenue collected from the ORF.

¹⁴ Options Regulatory Costs are those regulatory costs for options that comprise a subset of the Exchange's regulatory budget that are specifically related to options regulatory expenses and encompasses the cost to regulate all Members' options activity.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

³ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103617 (August 1, 2025), 90 FR 37912 (August 6, 2025) (SR–GEMX–2025–17) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Methodology for Its Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) as of January 2, 2026). See also Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 104521 (December 29, 2025), 91 FR 176 (January 2, 2026) (SR–GEMX–2025–36) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change Concerning the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) Methodology Until July 1, 2026).

⁴ The Exchange also proposes to add the following sub-header into Options 7, Section 5, “A. Options Regulatory Fee.”

Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter will continue to offset Options Regulatory Costs.

ORF Regulatory Revenue is designed to recover a material portion of the Options Regulatory Costs to the Exchange for the supervision and regulation of Members' transactions, including performing routine surveillances, investigations, examinations, financial monitoring, and policy, rulemaking, interpretive, and enforcement activities. Options Regulatory Costs include direct regulatory expenses¹⁵ and certain indirect expenses in support of the regulatory function.¹⁶

Rule Text Amendment

Options 7, Section 5, Options Regulatory Fee, provides, among other things, that, "Specifically, the ORF is collected by OCC on behalf of GEMX from GEMX Members and non-Members for all customer transactions executed on GEMX." The Exchange proposes to amend this sentence to instead provide,

The ORF is collected by the OCC on behalf of the Exchange from either (1) a Member that was the clearing firm for the transaction or (2) a non-Member that was the clearing firm where a Member was the executing firm for the transaction.

¹⁵ The direct expenses include in-house and third-party service provider costs to support the day-to-day regulatory work such as surveillances, investigations and examinations.

¹⁶ The indirect expenses include support from such areas as Office of the General Counsel, technology, finance and internal audit.

This rule text more specifically describes the Exchange's collection process as explained in its prior rule proposal.¹⁷ The Exchange proposes this revised rule text because it provides greater clarity to the manner in which ORF is collected. This proposed amendment is non-substantive.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act") and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.¹⁸ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,¹⁹ which provides that Exchange rules may provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members, and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)²⁰ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes the proposed reduction of the July 1, 2026 ORF rate is reasonable because it would help ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue

does not exceed a material portion of the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs. As noted above, the ORF is designed to recover a material portion, but not all, of the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs. Further, the Exchange believes the proposed fee change is reasonable because customer transactions will be subject to a lower ORF than the rate that would otherwise be in effect in July 2026.

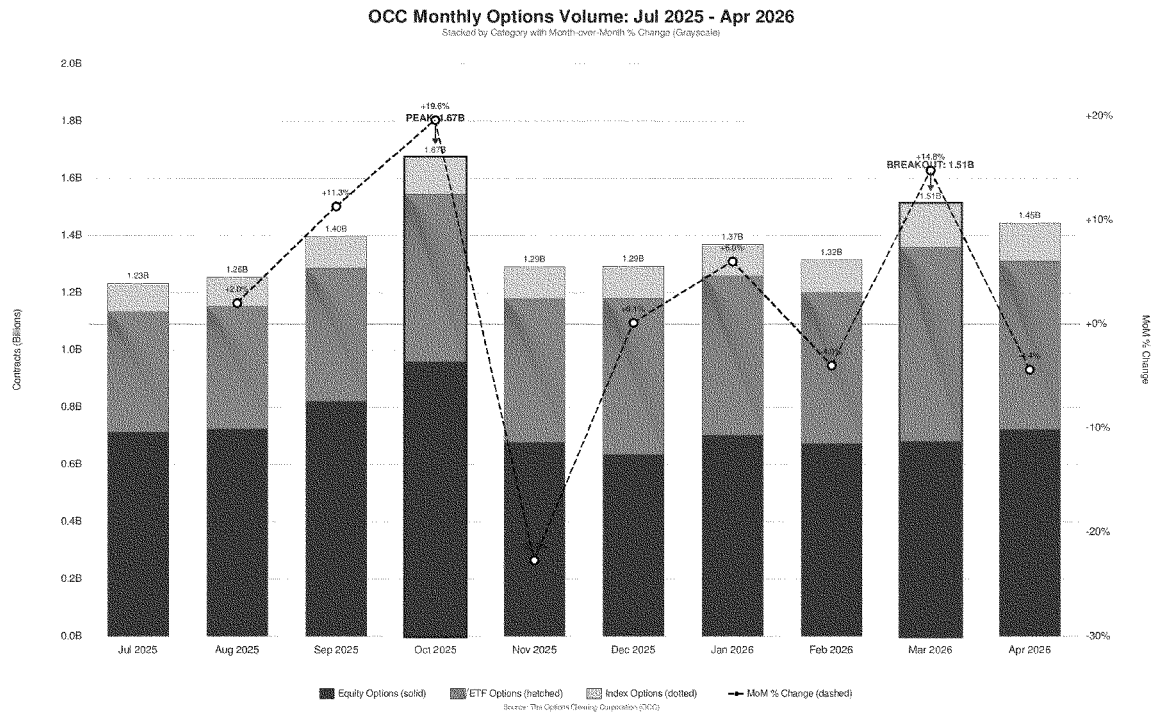
The Exchange designed the ORF to generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would be less than the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs, thereby ensuring that such revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. This is consistent with the view of the Commission that regulatory fees be used for regulatory purposes and not to support the Exchange's business operations. As discussed above; however, after review of its Options Regulatory Costs and ORF Regulatory Revenue, which includes revenues from ORF and other regulatory fees and fines, the Exchange determined that absent a reduction in ORF it may collect ORF Regulatory Revenue which would exceed its Options Regulatory Costs. Indeed, the Exchange notes that when taking into account options volume since July 2025, it estimates the ORF, if left unchanged, may generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would cover more than the approximated Exchange's projected Options Regulatory Costs.

¹⁷ See *supra* note 11.

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).



As such, the Exchange believes it is reasonable and appropriate to decrease the ORF amount from \$0.0116 to \$0.0100 per contract side.

The Exchange also believes the proposed fee change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because collecting 82% of Options Regulatory Costs is appropriate and correlates to the degree of regulatory responsibility and Options Regulatory Costs borne by the Exchange with respect to customer transactions. The Exchange's proposal continues to ensure that Options Regulatory Revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. Fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter will continue to offset Options Regulatory Costs. Capping ORF collected at 82% of Options Regulatory Costs, commencing July 1, 2026, is reasonable, equitable and not unfairly discriminatory as the Options Regulatory Revenue collected will offset the corresponding Options Regulatory Costs associated with on exchange customer transactions. The Exchange will review the ORF Regulatory Revenue and will amend the ORF if it finds that its ORF Regulatory Revenue exceeds its projections.

Rule Text Amendment

Amending the rule text at Options 7, Section 5 is a non-substantive amendment that is designed to more specifically describe the Exchange's

collection process as explained in its prior rule proposal.²¹

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 intra-market competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because this collection accounts for customer executions, which will be capped at 82% of Options Regulatory Costs commencing July 1, 2026. Further, the Exchange will review the ORF Regulatory Revenue and would amend the ORF if it finds that its ORF Regulatory Revenue exceeds its projections.

The proposed changes to ORF do not impose an undue burden on inter-market competition because ORF is a regulatory fee that supports regulation in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange notes, however, the proposed change is not designed to address any competitive issues. The Exchange is obligated to ensure that the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

Rule Text Amendment

Amending the rule text at Options 7, Section 5 is a non-substantive amendment and, therefore, has no impact on competition.

²¹ See *supra* note 11.

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²² and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4²³ thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

²² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

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-GEMX-2026-25 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-GEMX-2026-25. 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-GEMX-2026-25 and should be submitted on or before July 9, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁴

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12254 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105692; File No. SR-NasdaqTX-2026-029]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq Texas, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee (ORF)

June 15, 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 5, 2026, Nasdaq Texas, LLC ("Nasdaq Texas" 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 increase the Options Regulatory Fee ("ORF") rate for NTX Options that will be effective on July 1, 2026.³ Additionally, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive amendment to Options 7, Section 5, NTX Options Regulatory Fee,⁴ regarding the July 1, 2026 rule text that describes the ORF collection methodology.

While the changes proposed herein are effective upon filing, the Exchange has designated the proposed rule change to be operative on July 1, 2026.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/nasdaqtx/rulefilings>, and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

³ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103559 (July 28, 2025), 90 FR 36074 (July 31, 2025) (SR-BX-2025-012) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Methodology for its Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) as of January 2, 2026. See also Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 104518 (December 29, 2025), 91 FR 172 (January 2, 2026) (SR-BX-2025-035) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change Concerning the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) Methodology Until July 1, 2026).

⁴ The Exchange also proposes to amend the title of Options 7, Section 5 from "NTX Options Regulatory Fee" to "Options Regulatory Fee" to harmonize the title to other Nasdaq affiliated options exchanges.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

NTX Options previously filed various rule proposals⁵ to amend its ORF methodology and the rate for July 1, 2026. At this time, NTX Options proposes to increase the July 1, 2026 ORF rate from \$0.0198 to \$0.0200 per contract side. Additionally, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive amendment to Options 7, Section 5 regarding the July 1, 2026 rule text that describes the ORF collection methodology.

July 1, 2026 ORF

As of July 1, 2026, NTX Options will assess ORF for options transactions cleared by The Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC") in the customer⁶ range, however ORF would be assessed to each NTX Options Participant⁷ for executions that occur on NTX Options. Specifically, the ORF would be collected by OCC on behalf of NTX Options from Participants and non-Participants for all customer transactions executed on NTX Options. ORF would be assessed and collected on all ultimately cleared customer contracts, taking into account adjustments for CMTA that were provided to NTX Options the same day as the trade.⁸ Further, the Exchange would bill ORF according to the clearing instructions provided on the execution. More specifically, NTX Options proposes to assess ORF based on the clearing instruction provided on the execution on trade date and would

⁵ See *supra* note 3.

⁶ ORF would be assessed by NTX Options and collected via the OCC from Customers, Professional Customers, and Broker-Dealers that are not affiliated with a clearing member. These market participants clear in the "C" range at OCC. On NTX Options, a "Customer" applies to any transaction that is identified by a Participant for clearing in the Customer range at OCC which is not for the account of broker or dealer or for the account of a "Professional"; a "Professional" means any person or entity that (i) is not a broker or dealer in securities, and (ii) places more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s) pursuant to Options 1, Section 1(a)(48); and a "Broker-Dealer" applies to any transaction which is not subject to any of the other transaction fees applicable within a particular category.

⁷ The term "Options Participant" or "Participant" mean a firm, or organization that is registered with the Exchange pursuant to Options 2A of these Rules for purposes of participating in options trading on NTX Options as a "NTX Options Order Entry Firm" or "NTX Options Market Maker." See Options 1, Section 1(a)(40).

⁸ Adjustments to CMTA that occur at OCC would not be taken into account.

²⁴ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

not take into consideration CMTA changes or transfers that occur at OCC.⁹

NTX Options filed a rule proposal on July 17, 2025 to assess an ORF of \$0.0198 per contract side for January 2, 2026, the implementation of which was subsequently delayed to July 1, 2026.¹⁰ Nearly a year has passed since NTX Options set the ORF rate for July 1, 2026.¹¹ At this time, NTX Options proposes to increase the ORF rate from \$0.0198 to \$0.0200 per contract side.¹² The modest rate change is influenced by a review of regulatory costs for NTX Options since the July 2025 rule change. NTX Options will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue¹³ does not exceed a material portion of Options Regulatory Costs.¹⁴ More specifically, NTX Options will endeavor to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue generated from ORF will not exceed 82% of Options Regulatory Costs. The Exchange will notify Participants via an Options Trader Alert of any change in the amount of the fee at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the change.

As is the case today, NTX Options will monitor ORF Regulatory Revenue to ensure that it, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. In determining whether an expense is considered an Options Regulatory Costs, the Exchange will continue to review all costs and make determinations whether there is a nexus between the expense and a regulatory function. The Exchange notes that fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter will continue to offset Options Regulatory Costs.

ORF Regulatory Revenue is designed to recover a material portion of the Options Regulatory Costs to the Exchange for the supervision and regulation of Participants' transactions, including performing routine surveillances, investigations,

examinations, financial monitoring, and policy, rulemaking, interpretive, and enforcement activities. Options Regulatory Costs include direct regulatory expenses¹⁵ and certain indirect expenses in support of the regulatory function.¹⁶

Rule Text Amendment

Options 7, Section 5 provides, among other things, that, "Specifically, the ORF is collected by OCC on behalf of NTX from NTX Participants and non-members for all customer transactions executed on NTX." The Exchange proposes to amend this sentence to instead provide,

The ORF is collected by the OCC on behalf of the Exchange from either (1) a Participant that was the clearing firm for the transaction or (2) a non-Participant that was the clearing firm where a Participant was the executing firm for the transaction.

This rule text more specifically describes the Exchange's collection process as explained in its prior rule proposal.¹⁷ The Exchange proposes this revised rule text because it provides greater clarity to the manner in which ORF is collected. This proposed amendment is non-substantive.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act") and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.¹⁸ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,¹⁹ which provides that Exchange rules may provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members, and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)²⁰ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes the proposed increase in the July 1, 2026 ORF rate is reasonable in considering the costs for NTX Options since July 2025. While the

Exchange is increasing the ORF rate to cover the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs, the Exchange will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue does not exceed a material portion of the Exchange's Options Regulatory Cost. As noted above, the ORF is designed to recover a material portion, but not all, of the Exchange's Options Regulatory Cost. Further, the Exchange believes the proposed fee change is reasonable because under the new methodology customers will only pay ORF for on-exchange transactions and will no longer pay an ORF on away markets, therefore, overall customer transactions within the industry will be subject to a lower ORF with the new methodology.

The Exchange designed the ORF to generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would be less than the Exchange's Options Regulatory Cost, thereby ensuring that such revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost. This is consistent with the view of the Commission that regulatory fees be used for regulatory purposes and not to support the Exchange's business operations. As discussed above; however, after review of its Options Regulatory Cost and ORF Regulatory Revenue, which includes revenues from ORF and other regulatory fees and fines, the Exchange determined that despite the proposed increase, ORF Regulatory Revenue should not exceed its Options Regulatory Cost target. Indeed, the Exchange notes that when taking into account the costs for NTX Options since July 2025, it estimates the ORF, if left unchanged, may generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would cover less than the approximated Exchange's projected Options Regulatory Cost. As such, the Exchange believes it is reasonable and appropriate to increase the ORF amount from \$0.0198 to \$0.0200 per contract side.

The Exchange also believes the proposed fee change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because collecting 82% of Options Regulatory Costs is appropriate and correlates to the degree of regulatory responsibility and Options Regulatory Costs borne by the Exchange with respect to customer transactions. The Exchange's proposal continues to ensure that Options Regulatory Revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. Fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter will continue to offset Options Regulatory Costs. Capping ORF collected at 82% of Options Regulatory Costs, commencing July 1, 2026, is

⁹ Adjustments that were made the same day as the trade on the Exchange will be taken into account.

¹⁰ See *supra* note 3.

¹¹ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103553 (July 28, 2025), 90 FR 36074 (July 31, 2025) (SR-BX-2026-012) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Methodology for its Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) as of January 2, 2026).

¹² Participants were notified of the ORF rate changes for July 1, 2026 via an Options Trader Alert on May 21, 2026. See Options Trader Alert #2026-22.

¹³ ORF Regulatory Revenue is the amount of revenue collected from the ORF.

¹⁴ Options Regulatory Costs are those regulatory costs for options that comprise a subset of the Exchange's regulatory budget that are specifically related to options regulatory expenses and encompasses the cost to regulate all Participants' options activity.

¹⁵ The direct expenses include in-house and third-party service provider costs to support the day-to-day regulatory work such as surveillances, investigations and examinations.

¹⁶ The indirect expenses include support from such areas as Office of the General Counsel, technology, finance and internal audit.

¹⁷ See *supra* note 11.

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

reasonable, equitable and not unfairly discriminatory as the Options Regulatory Revenue collected will offset the corresponding Options Regulatory Costs associated with on exchange customer transactions. The Exchange will review the ORF Regulatory Revenue and will amend the ORF if it finds that its ORF Regulatory Revenue exceeds its projections.

Rule Text Amendment

Amending the rule text at Options 7, Section 5 is a non-substantive amendment that is designed to more specifically describe the Exchange's collection process as explained in its prior rule proposal.²¹

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 intra-market competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because this collection accounts for customer executions, which will be capped at 82% of Options Regulatory Costs commencing July 1, 2026. Further, the Exchange will review the ORF Regulatory Revenue and would amend the ORF if it finds that its ORF Regulatory Revenue exceeds its projections.

The proposed changes to ORF do not impose an undue burden on inter-market competition because ORF is a regulatory fee that supports regulation in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange notes, however, the proposed change is not designed to address any competitive issues. The Exchange is obligated to ensure that the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

Rule Text Amendment

Amending the rule text at Options 7, Section 5 is a non-substantive amendment and, therefore, has no impact on competition.

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)

of the Act²² and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4²³ thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-NasdaqTX-2026-029 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-NasdaqTX-2026-029. 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-NasdaqTX-2026-029 and should be submitted on or before July 9, 2026.

²² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁴

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12259 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105686; File No. SR-CboeBZX-2026-055]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Provide the Exchange With Explicit Authority To Adjust the Issue Price of a ETP IPO Security for Purposes of Applying the Collar Price Range to an ETP IPO Auction

June 15, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act"),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on June 12, 2026, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "BZX") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange filed the proposal as a "non-controversial" proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.⁴ The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. ("BZX" or the "Exchange") is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission" or "SEC") a proposed rule change to amend Rule 11.23(a)(6) to permit [sic] provide the Exchange with explicit authority to adjust the issue price of a ETP IPO Security⁵ for purposes of applying the Collar Price Range⁶ to an ETP IPO Auction. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Commission's website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/>

²⁴ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

⁵ See Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(24).

⁶ As defined in Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(6).

²¹ See *supra* note 11.

sro.shtml), the Exchange's website (https://www.cboe.com/us/equities/regulation/rule_filings/bzx/), and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(6) to provide the Exchange with explicit authority to adjust the issue price of an ETP IPO Security for purposes of applying the Collar Price Range to an ETP IPO Auction. This proposed rule change is substantively identical the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq") Rule 4120(c)(7)(A), which states: "[i]n the event there is no Nasdaq last sale price or NOCP, Nasdaq's MarketWatch Department retains discretion to set the Auction Reference Price."⁷ The Exchange's proposal adopts the same principle and framework in the context of ETP IPO Auctions, as described below.

Under current Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(6), the Exchange conducts an ETP IPO Auction for Exchange-listed ETP IPO Securities. As part of that process, the Exchange applies a Collar Price Range⁸ to determine the prices within which an ETP IPO Security may execute in the ETP IPO Auction. The Collar Price Range is calculated by reference to the issue price of the ETP IPO Security—that is, the price at which the issuer expects to be a fair valuation of the security at the time it is given, which may be a day or more prior to the ETP IPO Auction.

In the ordinary course, the issue price provides a reasonable and readily

available reference point from which to calculate the Collar Price Range. However, circumstances may arise in which the stated issue price does not accurately reflect the current anticipated value of the ETP IPO Security at the time of the auction—for example, where market conditions have materially changed since the issue price was established, where external market data for the underlying assets or portfolio indicates that the issue price is no longer reflective of anticipated value, or where the underlying assets of the ETP IPO Security have experienced significant price volatility between the time the issue price was established and the time of the auction. In such circumstances, mechanically applying the Collar Price Range to an issue price that does not reflect current market conditions could result in the Collar Price Range being set at levels that impede efficient price discovery or that are inconsistent with prevailing market conditions for the underlying assets.

The Exchange's current Rule 11.23(a)(6) does not contain explicit authority for the Exchange to adjust the issue price used to apply the Collar Price Range in such circumstances. The proposed rule change addresses this gap by providing the Exchange with explicit authority to make such an adjustment. As with the analogous provision adopted by Nasdaq in the Approval Order, any such adjustment by the Exchange would be limited in scope: it would be used solely for the purpose of setting the reference price from which the Collar Price Range is calculated, and would not determine the ultimate price at which the ETP IPO Security will execute in the ETP IPO Auction.

The Exchange would exercise this authority by reference to external data sources for pricing guidance. External data sources, such as market data vendors providing pricing information for comparable instruments or the security's underlying portfolio components, provide an objective, market-informed basis for any adjusted issue price. As with the analogous Nasdaq provision, any exercise of this authority is limited solely to adjusting the issue price for purposes of calculating the Collar Price Range and does not determine the ultimate price at which the ETP IPO Security will execute in the ETP IPO Auction.

The Exchange proposes to effect this change by amending Rule 11.23(a)(6) to provide that, for IPO Auctions in ETPs, the Collar Midpoint will be the issue price, "as may be adjusted by the Exchange in its discretion." This amendment makes explicit that, in circumstances where the Exchange

determines that the issue price does not accurately reflect the current anticipated value of the ETP IPO Security at the time of the auction—for example, where market conditions have materially changed since the issue price was established, where external data sources indicate that the issue price is no longer reflective of anticipated value, or where the underlying assets of the ETP IPO Security have experienced significant price volatility between the time the issue price was established and the time of the auction—the Exchange retains authority to adjust the issue price for purposes of setting the Collar Midpoint and, by extension, applying the Collar Price Range to the ETP IPO Auction.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.⁹ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)¹⁰ requirements that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)¹¹ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act because it provides the Exchange with a limited, defined mechanism to adjust the issue price of an ETP IPO Security for purposes of calculating the Collar Price Range in circumstances where the issue price does not accurately reflect the current anticipated value of the security at the time of the ETP IPO Auction, including where the underlying assets of the ETP IPO Security have experienced significant price volatility between the time the issue price was established and the time of the auction. This ensures that the Exchange can always apply a

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act No. 102336 (February 4, 2025) 90 FR 9259 (February 10, 2025) (SR-Nasdaq-2024-065) (Order Granting Approval of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Equity 4 To Establish Halt Cross Price Protections and Make Other Related Changes) (the "Approval Order").

⁸ As defined in Rule 11.23(a)(6).

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹¹ *Id.*

Collar Price Range that is grounded in current market conditions, thereby facilitating fair and orderly price discovery in the ETP IPO Auction and reducing the risk of executions at prices significantly disconnected from prevailing market conditions.

As described above, this proposal is substantively identical in principle to the discretion provision adopted by Nasdaq, which the Commission found to be consistent with the Act in the Approval Order. The Exchange believes the same analysis supports the proposal herein. The proposed change is narrowly tailored. The authority conferred on the Exchange is limited solely to adjusting the issue price that serves as the Collar Midpoint for purposes of applying the Collar Price Range; it does not determine the ultimate price at which the ETP IPO Security will execute in the ETP IPO Auction. The exercise of this discretion would be informed by objective external data sources, making any such adjustment transparent and grounded in current market information. The Exchange believes that this approach protects investors and the public interest by ensuring that Collar Price Range calculations in ETP IPO Auctions remain anchored to current, accurate valuations of the security's anticipated worth.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change will impose any burden on intramarket competition because the proposed amendment applies uniformly to all ETP IPO Securities listed on the Exchange. All market participants that submit orders in connection with an ETP IPO Auction would be subject to the same Collar Price Range, which would be calculated by reference to an issue price that the Exchange may adjust in its discretion based on external data sources where the Exchange determines that the stated issue price does not accurately reflect the current anticipated value of the ETP IPO Security at the time of the auction.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change will impose any burden on intermarket competition because the proposed rule change is substantively identical in principle to a provision already in effect at Nasdaq, having been approved by the Commission in the Approval Order. To the extent the proposed change

promotes fair and orderly ETP IPO Auctions on the Exchange by ensuring that the Collar Price Range is anchored to a current and accurate valuation of the ETP IPO Security, it may enhance the Exchange's ability to compete for ETP listings and IPO auction business. The Exchange believes any such effect is pro-competitive and consistent with 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 neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has designated this rule filing as non-controversial under Section 19(b)(3)(A) ¹² of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) ¹³ thereunder. Because the proposed rule change does not (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act ¹⁴ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder. ¹⁵

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6) ¹⁶ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii), ¹⁷ 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 five day prefiling requirement and the 30-day operative delay so that it may immediately implement the proposed rule change. The Commission believes that waiver of the five day prefiling requirement and the 30-day operative delay will support fair and orderly markets by providing the Exchange with the ability to accommodate new exchange traded

products listing and trading on June 15, 2026. Therefore, the Commission hereby waives the operative delay and designates the proposal operative upon filing. ¹⁸

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-CboeBZX-2026-055 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-CboeBZX-2026-055. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-CboeBZX-2026-055

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) 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 Commission has waived this requirement.

¹⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

¹⁸ For purposes only of accelerating the operative date of this proposal, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

and should be submitted on or before July 9, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁹

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–12253 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105689; File No. SR–ISE–2026–36]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq ISE, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee (ORF)

June 15, 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 5, 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 decrease the ISE Options Regulatory Fee (“ORF”) rate that will be effective on July 1, 2026.³ Additionally, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive amendment to Options 7, Section 9C, Options Regulatory Fee, regarding the July 1, 2026 rule text that describes the ORF collection methodology.

While the changes proposed herein are effective upon filing, the Exchange has designated the proposed rule change to be operative on July 1, 2026.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/ise/rulefilings>, and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

ISE previously filed various rule proposals⁴ to amend its ORF methodology and the rate for July 1, 2026. At this time, ISE proposes to decrease the July 1, 2026 ORF rate from \$0.0092 to \$0.0080 per contract side. Additionally, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive amendment to Options 7, Section 9C, Options Regulatory Fee, regarding the July 1, 2026 rule text that describes the ORF collection methodology.

July 1, 2026 ORF

As of July 1, 2026, ISE will assess ORF for options transactions cleared by The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”) in the customer⁵ range, however ORF would be assessed to each ISE Member⁶ for executions that occur on ISE. Specifically, the ORF would be

collected by OCC on behalf of ISE from Members and non-members for all customer transactions executed on ISE. ORF would be assessed and collected on all ultimately cleared customer contracts, taking into account adjustments for CMTA that were provided to ISE the same day as the trade.⁷ Further, the Exchange would bill ORF according to the clearing instructions provided on the execution. More specifically, ISE proposes to assess ORF based on the clearing instruction provided on the execution on trade date and would not take into consideration CMTA changes or transfers that occur at OCC.⁸

ISE filed a rule proposal on July 17, 2025 to assess an ORF of \$0.0092 per contract side for January 2, 2026, the implementation of which was subsequently delayed to July 1, 2026.⁹ Nearly a year has passed since ISE set the ORF rate for July 1, 2026.¹⁰ At this time, ISE proposes to decrease the ORF rate from \$0.0092 to \$0.0080 per contract side.¹¹ This rate change is influenced by a review of costs and an increase in options volumes since the July 2025 rule change. ISE will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue¹² does not exceed a material portion of Options Regulatory Costs.¹³ More specifically, ISE will endeavor to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue generated from ORF will not exceed 82% of Options Regulatory Costs. The Exchange will notify Members via an Options Trader Alert of any change in the amount of the fee at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the change.

As is the case today, ISE will monitor ORF Regulatory Revenue to ensure that it, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. In determining whether an expense is considered an Options Regulatory Costs, the Exchange

⁴ See *id.*

⁵ ORF would be assessed by ISE and collected via the OCC from Priority Customers, Professional Customers, and Broker-Dealers that are not affiliated with a clearing member. These market participants clear in the “C” range at OCC. ORF will continue to be assessed and collected from these market participants under the new methodology. On ISE, a “Priority Customer” is a person or entity that is not a broker/dealer in securities, and does not place more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s), as defined in ISE Options 1, Section 1(a)(38); a “Professional Customer” is a person or entity that is not a broker/dealer and is not a Priority Customer; and a “Broker-Dealer” order is an order submitted by a Member for a broker-dealer account that is not its own proprietary account.

⁶ The term “Member” means an organization that has been approved to exercise trading rights associated with Exchange Rights. See General 1, Section 1(a)(13).

⁷ Adjustments to CMTA that occur at OCC would not be taken into account.

⁸ Adjustments that were made the same day as the trade on ISE will be taken into account.

⁹ See *supra* note 3.

¹⁰ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103558 (July 28, 2025), 90 FR 36080 (July 31, 2025) (SR–ISE–2025–20) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Methodology for Its Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) as of January 2, 2026).

¹¹ Members were notified of the ORF rate changes for July 1, 2026 via an Options Trader Alert on May 21, 2026. See Options Trader Alert #2026–22.

¹² ORF Regulatory Revenue is the amount of revenue collected from the ORF.

¹³ Options Regulatory Costs are those regulatory costs for options that comprise a subset of the Exchange's regulatory budget that are specifically related to options regulatory expenses and encompasses the cost to regulate all Members' options activity.

¹⁹ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12), (59).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

³ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103558 (July 28, 2025), 90 FR 36080 (July 31, 2025) (SR–ISE–2025–20) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Methodology for Its Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) as of January 2, 2026). See also Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 104520 (December 29, 2025), 91 FR 183 (January 2, 2026) (SR–ISE–2025–42) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change Concerning the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) Methodology Until July 1, 2026).

will continue to review all costs and make determinations whether there is a nexus between the expense and a regulatory function. The Exchange notes that fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter will continue to offset Options Regulatory Costs.

ORF Regulatory Revenue is designed to recover a material portion of the Options Regulatory Costs to the Exchange for the supervision and regulation of Members' transactions, including performing routine surveillances, investigations, examinations, financial monitoring, and policy, rulemaking, interpretive, and enforcement activities. Options Regulatory Costs include direct regulatory expenses¹⁴ and certain indirect expenses in support of the regulatory function.¹⁵

Rule Text Amendment

Options 7, Section 9C, Options Regulatory Fee, provides, among other things, that, "Specifically, the ORF is collected by OCC on behalf of ISE from ISE Members and non-Members for all customer transactions executed on ISE." The Exchange proposes to amend this sentence to instead provide,

The ORF is collected by the OCC on behalf of the Exchange from either (1) a Member that was the clearing firm for the transaction

or (2) a non-Member that was the clearing firm where a Member was the executing firm for the transaction.

This rule text more specifically describes the Exchange's collection process as explained in its prior rule proposal.¹⁶ The Exchange proposes this revised rule text because it provides greater clarity to the manner in which ORF is collected. This proposed amendment is non-substantive.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act") and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.¹⁷ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,¹⁸ which provides that Exchange rules may provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members, and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)¹⁹ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes the proposed reduction of the July 1, 2026 ORF rate is reasonable because it would help

ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue does not exceed a material portion of the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs. As noted above, the ORF is designed to recover a material portion, but not all, of the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs. Further, the Exchange believes the proposed fee change is reasonable because customer transactions will be subject to a lower ORF than the rate that would otherwise be in effect in July 2026.

The Exchange designed the ORF to generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would be less than the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs, thereby ensuring that such revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. This is consistent with the view of the Commission that regulatory fees be used for regulatory purposes and not to support the Exchange's business operations. As discussed above; however, after review of its Options Regulatory Costs and ORF Regulatory Revenue, which includes revenues from ORF and other regulatory fees and fines, the Exchange determined that absent a reduction in ORF it may collect ORF Regulatory Revenue which would exceed its Options Regulatory Costs. Indeed, the Exchange notes that when taking into account options volume since July 2025, it estimates the ORF, if left unchanged, may generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would cover more than the approximated Exchange's projected Options Regulatory Costs.

¹⁴ The direct expenses include in-house and third-party service provider costs to support the day-to-day regulatory work such as surveillances, investigations and examinations.

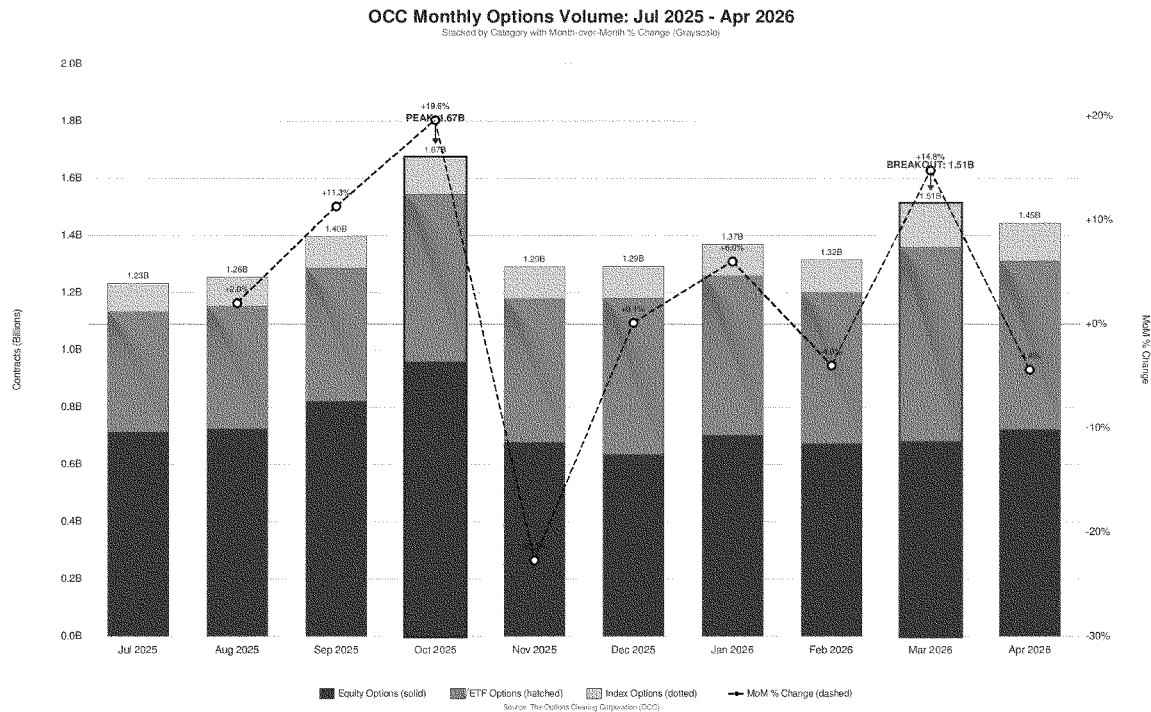
¹⁵ The indirect expenses include support from such areas as Office of the General Counsel, technology, finance and internal audit.

¹⁶ See *supra* note 10.

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).



As such, the Exchange believes it is reasonable and appropriate to decrease the ORF amount from \$0.0092 to \$0.0080 per contract side.

The Exchange also believes the proposed fee change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because collecting 82% of Options Regulatory Costs is appropriate and correlates to the degree of regulatory responsibility and Options Regulatory Costs borne by the Exchange with respect to customer transactions. The Exchange's proposal continues to ensure that Options Regulatory Revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. Fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter will continue to offset Options Regulatory Costs. Capping ORF collected at 82% of Options Regulatory Costs, commencing July 1, 2026, is reasonable, equitable and not unfairly discriminatory as the Options Regulatory Revenue collected will offset the corresponding Options Regulatory Costs associated with on exchange customer transactions. The Exchange will review the ORF Regulatory Revenue and will amend the ORF if it finds that its ORF Regulatory Revenue exceeds its projections.

Rule Text Amendment

Amending the rule text at Options 7, Section 9C is a non-substantive amendment that is designed to more specifically describe the Exchange's

collection process as explained in its prior rule proposal.²⁰

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 intra-market competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because this collection accounts for customer executions, which will be capped at 82% of Options Regulatory Costs commencing July 1, 2026. Further, the Exchange will review the ORF Regulatory Revenue and would amend the ORF if it finds that its ORF Regulatory Revenue exceeds its projections.

The proposed changes to ORF do not impose an undue burden on inter-market competition because ORF is a regulatory fee that supports regulation in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange notes, however, the proposed change is not designed to address any competitive issues. The Exchange is obligated to ensure that the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

Rule Text Amendment

Amending the rule text at Options 7, Section 9C is a non-substantive amendment and, therefore, has no impact on competition.

²⁰ See *supra* note 10.

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²¹ and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4²² thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²² 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

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-ISE-2026-36 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-ISE-2026-36. 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-ISE-2026-36 and should be submitted on or before July 9, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²³

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105684; File No. SR-EMERALD-2026-15]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MIAX Emerald, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the MIAX Emerald Options Exchange Fee Schedule To Establish Fees for the Trade-by-Trade Report

June 15, 2026.

Pursuant to the provisions of 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 1, 2026, MIAX Emerald, LLC

("MIAX Emerald" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") a proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend the MIAX Emerald Options Exchange Fee Schedule ("Fee Schedule") to establish fees and discounts for the Trade-by-Trade Report (referred to herein as the "Report").

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-options/rule-filings>, and at the Exchange's principal office.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend the Fee Schedule to: (1) establish a monthly subscription fee for the Report; (2) establish a fee for ad-hoc historical requests for the Report; (3) establish a discounted fee for ad-hoc historical requests for the Report when the subscriber previously (or simultaneously) paid for an ad-hoc historical request for the One-Minute Interval Intra-Day Open-Close Report (referred to herein as the "1-Minute Report")³ for the same date or date range; and (4) establish discounted fees

for ad-hoc historical purchases of the Report by qualifying academic users.

The Exchange recently adopted rule text for the Report as a new data product to be available to subscribers and the Exchange now proposes to adopt fees and discounts for this product.⁴ By way of background, the Report provides subscribers with comprehensive trade-by-trade level detail for each options transaction executed on the Exchange. The Report will be produced and updated at the end of each trading day and be made available to subscribers overnight after midnight Eastern Time (*i.e.*, T+1), ensuring that the data is strictly historical and cannot be used to influence intra-day trading decisions.

Specifically, each row in the Report will represent one side of a single trade event, and will include the following information: trade date, session, trade time, trade ID (a unique identifier for all executions on the Simple Order Book⁵ and Strategy Book⁶), complex trade ID (a unique identifier linking all components of any complex order⁷ execution on the Strategy Book), transaction ID (a unique identifier linking all individual trades executed as part of the same transaction on the Exchange), underlying symbol, expiration, strike, type (*i.e.*, put or call), penny or non-penny class,⁸ trade quantity, trade price, side (buy or sell), open/close indicator, origin (*i.e.*, away Exchange Market Maker, broker-dealer, Priority Customer, firm, Market Maker, non-Priority Customer⁹), market context indicators (*e.g.*, NBBO and EBBO¹⁰), and a trade segment code (indicates trade segment, for example, opening/reopening auction, routed, simple/complex, PRIME,¹¹ cPRIME,¹² QCC,¹³ etc.).¹⁴

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105507 (May 18, 2026), 91 FR 30017 (May 21, 2026) (SR-EMERALD-2026-14); *see also* Exchange Rule 531(e)(2).

⁵ See Exchange Rule 518(a)(15).

⁶ See Exchange Rule 518(a)(17).

⁷ See Exchange Rule 518(a)(5).

⁸ See Exchange Rule 510.

⁹ See Exchange Rule 100 for the definitions of Priority Customer and Market Maker. The Exchange notes that certain terms are not specifically defined in the Rulebook, including away Exchange Market Maker, broker-dealer, firm and non-Priority Customer.

¹⁰ See Exchange Rule 100.

¹¹ See Exchange Rule 515A for a description of the MIAX Emerald Price Improvement Mechanism ("PRIME").

¹² See Exchange Rule 515A, Interpretation and Policy .12 ("...the provisions of Rule 515A(a). . .shall be applicable to the trading of complex orders. . .in the PRIME.").

¹³ See Exchange Rule 516(j).

¹⁴ The full list of trade segment categories contained in the Report, along with the description of the rows of information, will be available to

Continued

²³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103906 (September 8, 2025), 90 FR 44126 (September 11, 2025) (SR-EMERALD-2025-18) (providing a description of the 1-Minute Report).

First, the Exchange proposes to amend Section (6)(e) of the Fee Schedule to rename the heading from “Open-Close Report” to now be “Open-Close and Trade-by-Trade Reports.” The Exchange proposes to add a new row at the top of the table titled “Open-Close” to specify that the subsequent rows apply to the various versions of the Open-Close Report and the corresponding fees. The Exchange proposes to add new rows at the bottom of the table, the first of which would be titled “Trade-by-Trade” to specify that the subsequent rows apply to the Report and the corresponding fees, as proposed herein. The purpose of these changes is to provide clarity in the Fee Schedule regarding the fees that apply to the different data products in Section (6)(e) of the Fee Schedule. The Exchange proposes to include the fees for the Report in the same section of the Fee Schedule as the fees for the Open-Close Report because, as described below, the Exchange proposes to provide a discount for market participants that pay for ad-hoc historical requests for both the 1-Minute Report and the Report for the same date or date range.

The Exchange proposes to assess a monthly fee of \$7,000 for subscribing to the Report. The Exchange also proposes to assess a fee of \$4,000 per month for ad-hoc requests of the Report and that an ad-hoc request can be for any number of months beginning with March 2019 for which the data is available. The proposed monthly subscription fee and ad-hoc historical data request fee for the Report are lower than the fees assessed by a competing exchange for its similar data product.¹⁵

The Exchange also proposes to establish new footnote “g.” below the table, which will provide, in sum, that subscribers who purchase or have purchased an ad-hoc (historical) request for the 1-Minute Report may submit an ad-hoc (historical) request for the Report for the same date or date range for the discounted rate of \$2,000 per request per month instead of the fee that would otherwise apply for such historical ad-hoc requests for the Report (*i.e.*, \$4,000 per request per month, as proposed as described above).

The Exchange also proposes to establish new footnote “h.” below the

potential subscribers via the Trade-by-Trade Report specification. Market participants may request access to the specification via the Exchange’s website. See <https://www.miaxglobal.com/company/data/data-products-services/reports>.

¹⁵ See Cboe Exchange, Inc. (“Cboe”) Fee Schedule, page 13, Trade by Trade Report section (assessing a monthly subscription fee of \$12,000 and a fee of \$8,000 per month for ad-hoc historical requests for Cboe’s Trade by Trade Report data).

table, which will describe a discounted fee for ad-hoc historical requests for the Report by qualifying academic users. The proposed academic discount will be similar to other academic discount programs in place for other datasets offered by the Exchange, such as End-of-Day and Intra-Day Open-Close Report ad-hoc (historical) data requests.¹⁶ The proposed qualifying academic discount will permit qualifying¹⁷ academic users to purchase ad-hoc historical Report data for \$12,000 per year for the first year and \$1,000 per month for each additional month. For clarity, the Exchange notes that this discount shall only apply to ad-hoc requests and will not be for the monthly subscription. The proposed academic discount fee for the Report is lower than the academic discount fee assessed by a competing exchange for its similar data product.¹⁸

The Exchange believes that academic institutions and researchers provide a valuable service for the Exchange in studying and promoting the options market. Though academic institutions and researchers have need for granular options data sets, they do not trade upon the data for which they subscribe. The Exchange believes the proposed reduced fee for qualifying academic purchasers of the Report will encourage and promote academic studies of its market data by academic institutions. In order to qualify for the academic pricing, an academic purchaser must be (1) an accredited academic institution or member of the faculty or staff of such an institution, (2) that will use the data in independent academic research, academic journals and other publications, teaching and classroom use, or for other bona fide educational purposes (*i.e.* academic use). Furthermore, use of the data must be limited to faculty and students of an accredited academic institution, and any commercial or profit-seeking usage is excluded. Academic pricing will not be provided to any purchaser whose research is funded by a securities industry participant. The Exchange notes that these same qualifications are in place for the qualifying academic discount for the Open-Close Report

¹⁶ See Fee Schedule, Section (6)(e), footnotes c, d, and f.

¹⁷ The Exchange will have an academic user application available on the Exchange’s website, similar to the Exchange’s academic user application for ad-hoc requests for the Open-Close Report. See, *e.g.*, https://www.miaxglobal.com/miax_application_for_academic_discount_sapphire_included_fnl.pdf.

¹⁸ See Cboe Fee Schedule, page 13, Trade by Trade Report section (assessing qualifying academic purchasers \$24,000 per year for the first year and \$2,000 per month for each additional request).

offered by the Exchange,¹⁹ as well as other exchanges that offer similar data products and discount programs.²⁰

The Exchange also proposes to specify in the last paragraph below the table in Section (6)(e) of the Fee Schedule that, similar to new subscribers the Open-Close Report, new subscribers will be charged for the full calendar month for which they subscribe and will be provided Trade-by-Trade Report data for each trading day of the calendar month prior to the day on which they subscribed.

The proposed fee changes will be effective beginning June 1, 2026.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change 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 prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, promote just and equitable principles of trade, remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and protect investors and the public interest, and is not designed to permit unfair discrimination among customers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes that its proposal to adopt fees for the reports is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act²³ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(4) of the Act²⁴ in particular, in that it is an equitable allocation of dues, fees and other charges among its Members²⁵ and other recipients of Exchange data.

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)²⁶ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. In adopting Regulation NMS, the Commission granted self-regulatory organizations (“SROs”) and broker-dealers increased authority and flexibility to offer new and unique market data to the public. It was believed that this authority would expand the amount of data available to consumers and also spur innovation and

¹⁹ See Securities Exchange Act 97307 (April 13, 2023), 88 FR 24217 (April 19, 2023) (SR-EMERALD-2023-09).

²⁰ See Securities Exchange Act 104795 (February 10, 2026), 91 FR 02891 (February 13, 2026) (SR-CBOE-2026-010).

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

²² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

²³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

²⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

²⁵ See Exchange Rule 100.

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

competition for the provision of market data. The Exchange believes that the proposal to make the Report available for purchase would further broaden the availability of U.S. option market data to investors consistent with the principles of Regulation NMS. The proposal also promotes increased transparency through the dissemination of the Report. The proposed rule change would benefit investors by making the Report available for purchase, which may help subscribers perform detailed transaction-level analysis, compliance checks, and historical market reconstruction. The Exchange believes the Report provides a valuable tool that subscribers can use to gain comprehensive insight into the trading activity in a particular series, but also emphasizes such data is not necessary for trading.

The Exchange believes the proposed fees are reasonable because they are lower than the fees charged by a competing exchange for its similar data product. In particular, the proposed monthly subscription fee and ad-hoc historical data request fee for the Report are lower than the fees assessed by Cboe for its Trade by Trade Report.²⁷ Similarly, the proposed academic discount fee for the Report is lower than the academic discount fee assessed by Cboe for qualifying academic purchases of the Cboe Trade by Trade Report data.²⁸ The Exchange believes the proposal to provide a discounted fee for an ad-hoc (historical) request for the Report for subscribers who purchase or have purchased an ad-hoc (historical) request for the 1-Minute Report for the same date or date range is a reasonable means to encourage market participants to request historical data for both reports. The Exchange believes that this discount may encourage and promote new users to purchase the Report.

Furthermore, proposing fees that are excessively higher than established fees for a similar data product offered by another exchange²⁹ would likely serve to reduce demand for the Exchange's data product, which as noted, is entirely optional. The Exchange also believes the proposed fees are reasonable as they would support the introduction of a new market data product that is designed to aid investors by providing further insight into trading on the Exchange. The Exchange believes the proposed Report will aid subscribers in performing detailed transaction-level analysis, compliance checks, and historical market reconstruction. The

Report may also serve as a foundation for analytics on liquidity, price formation, and trade behavior at a trade-by-trade level on the Exchange.

The Exchange believes the proposed fees are equitably allocated and not unfairly discriminatory because a wide variety of market participants may choose to purchase the Report, including, but not limited to, individual customers, buy-side investors, and investment banks, all of which will be charged the same rates (with the exception of qualifying academic users, who are not allowed to trade on such data). The proposed Report is a completely voluntary product, in that the Exchange is not required by any rule or regulation to make this data available and that potential subscribers may purchase it only if they voluntarily choose to do so, and are not required to purchase the Report.

The Exchange reiterates that the decision as to whether or not to make an ad hoc request for historical Report data is entirely optional and available for all market participants. Indeed, no market participant is required to make such ad hoc request for historical Report data, and the Exchange is not required to make historical Report data available to all investors. The Exchange is voluntarily making historical Report data available via ad hoc requests and market participants may choose to receive this data based on their own business needs and for the proposed fees specified herein. Potential purchasers of ad hoc data may request the data at any time if they believe it to be valuable or may decline to subscribe such data.

Lastly, the Exchange believes that the discount for qualifying academic purchasers for ad hoc requests of the Report is reasonable because academic institutions are not able to monetize access to the data as they do not trade on the data set. The Exchange believes the proposed discount will allow for more academic institutions to purchase the Report, and, as a result, promote research and studies of the options industry to the benefit of all market participants. The Exchange believes that the proposed discount is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because it will apply equally to all academic institutions that submit an application and meet the accredited academic institution and academic use criteria. As stated above, qualified academic purchasers will use the data set for educational use and purposes and are not permitted to use the data for commercial or monetizing purposes, nor can they qualify if they are funded by an industry participant. As a result, the

Exchange believes the proposed discount is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because it maintains equal treatment for all industry participants or other subscribers that use the data for vocational, commercial or other for-profit purposes.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Rather, the Exchange believes that the proposal will promote competition by permitting the Exchange to make available a data product for purchase that is similar to a product offered by other competitor options exchange.

The Exchange also does not believe the proposed fees would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intermarket competition as other exchanges are free to introduce their own comparable reports that includes additional data points with lower prices to better compete with the Exchange's offerings. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive environment, and its ability to price the Report is constrained by competition among exchanges who choose to adopt similar products. The Exchange must consider this in its pricing discipline in order to compete for subscribers of the Exchange's market data via the Report. For example, proposing fees that are excessively higher than fees for potentially similar data products would simply serve to reduce demand for the Report, which as discussed, market participants are under no obligation to purchase and utilize. In this competitive environment, potential purchasers are free to choose which, if any, similar product to purchase to satisfy their need for market information. While the proposed academic discount is a fee reduction that applies only to qualifying academic purchasers, the Exchange believes that academic purchasers' research and publications as a result of access to historical market data benefits all market participants. As a result, the Exchange believes this proposed rule change permits fair competition among national securities exchanges.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intramarket competition. Particularly, the proposed fees apply uniformly to any purchaser in that the Exchange does not differentiate between the different market participants that may purchase the Report. The proposed fees are set at a reasonable level (and lower than

²⁷ See *supra* note 15.

²⁸ See *supra* note 18.

²⁹ See *supra* notes 15 and 18.

Cboe's fees for its similar product)³⁰ that would allow any interested market participant to purchase such data based on their business needs.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act,³¹ and Rule 19b-4(f)(2)³² thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-EMERALD-2026-15 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-EMERALD-2026-15. 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-EMERALD-2026-15 and should be submitted on or before July 9, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.³³

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12251 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105683; File No. SR-MIAX-2026-24]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Fee Schedule To Establish Fees for the Trade-by-Trade Report

June 15, 2026.

Pursuant to the provisions of 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 1, 2026, Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC ("MIAX" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") a proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend the MIAX Options Exchange Fee Schedule (the "Fee Schedule") to establish fees and discounts for the Trade-by-Trade Report (referred to herein as the "Report").

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/>

us-options/all-options-exchanges/rule-filings and at MIAX's principal office.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend the Fee Schedule to: (1) establish a monthly subscription fee for the Report; (2) establish a fee for ad-hoc historical requests for the Report; (3) establish a discounted fee for ad-hoc historical requests for the Report when the subscriber previously (or simultaneously) paid for an ad-hoc historical request for the One-Minute Interval Intra-Day Open-Close Report (referred to herein as the "1-Minute Report")³ for the same date or date range; and (4) establish discounted fees for ad-hoc historical purchases of the Report by qualifying academic users.

The Exchange recently adopted rule text for the Report as a new data product to be available to subscribers and the Exchange now proposes to adopt fees and discounts for this product.⁴ By way of background, the Report provides subscribers with comprehensive trade-by-trade level detail for each options transaction executed on the Exchange. The Report will be produced and updated at the end of each trading day and be made available to subscribers overnight after midnight Eastern Time (*i.e.*, T+1), ensuring that the data is strictly historical and cannot be used to influence intra-day trading decisions.

Specifically, each row in the Report will represent one side of a single trade event, and will include the following information: trade date, session, trade time, trade ID (a unique identifier for all

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103908 (September 8, 2025), 90 FR 44123 (September 11, 2025) (SR-MIAX-2025-39) (providing a description of the 1-Minute Report).

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105505 (May 18, 2026), 91 FR 30019 (May 21, 2026) (SR-MIAX-2026-18); *see also* Exchange Rule 531(e)(2).

³⁰ See *supra* notes 15 and 18.

³¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

³² 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(2).

³³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

executions on the Simple Order Book⁵ and Strategy Book⁶), complex trade ID (a unique identifier linking all components of any complex order⁷ execution on the Strategy Book), transaction ID (a unique identifier linking all individual trades executed as part of the same transaction on the Exchange), underlying symbol, expiration, strike, type (*i.e.*, put or call), penny or non-penny class,⁸ trade quantity, trade price, side (buy or sell), open/close indicator, origin (*i.e.*, away Exchange Market Maker, broker-dealer, Priority Customer, firm, Market Maker, non-Priority Customer⁹), market context indicators (*e.g.*, NBBO and MBBO¹⁰), and a trade segment code (indicates trade segment, for example, opening/reopening auction, routed, simple/complex, PRIME,¹¹ cPRIME,¹² QCC,¹³ etc.).¹⁴

First, the Exchange proposes to amend Section 6(e) of the Fee Schedule to rename the heading from “Open-Close Report” to now be “Open-Close and Trade-by-Trade Reports.” The Exchange proposes to add a new row at the top of the table titled “Open-Close” to specify that the subsequent rows apply to the various versions of the Open-Close Report and the corresponding fees. The Exchange proposes to add new rows at the bottom of the table, the first of which would be titled “Trade-by-Trade” to specify that the subsequent rows apply to the Report and the corresponding fees, as proposed herein. The purpose of these changes is to provide clarity in the Fee Schedule regarding the fees that apply to the different data products in Section 6(e) of the Fee Schedule. The Exchange proposes to include the fees for the Report in the same section of the Fee

Schedule as the fees for the Open-Close Report because, as described below, the Exchange proposes to provide a discount for market participants that pay for ad-hoc historical requests for both the 1-Minute Report and the Report for the same date or date range.

The Exchange proposes to assess a monthly fee of \$10,000 for subscribing to the Report. The Exchange also proposes to assess a fee of \$6,000 per month for ad-hoc requests of the Report and that an ad-hoc request can be for any number of months beginning with January 2013 for which the data is available. The proposed monthly subscription fee and ad-hoc historical data request fee for the Report are lower than the fees assessed by a competing exchange for its similar data product.¹⁵

The Exchange also proposes to establish new footnote “g.” below the table, which will provide, in sum, that subscribers who purchase or have purchased an ad-hoc (historical) request for the 1-Minute Report may submit an ad-hoc (historical) request for the Report for the same date or date range for the discounted rate of \$3,000 per request per month instead of the fee that would otherwise apply for such historical ad-hoc requests for the Report (*i.e.*, \$6,000 per request per month, as proposed as described above).

The Exchange also proposes to establish new footnote “h.” below the table, which will describe a discounted fee for ad-hoc historical requests for the Report by qualifying academic users. The proposed academic discount will be similar to other academic discount programs in place for other datasets offered by the Exchange, such as End-of-Day and Intra-Day Open-Close Report ad-hoc (historical) data requests.¹⁶ The proposed qualifying academic discount will permit qualifying¹⁷ academic users to purchase ad-hoc historical Report data for \$18,000 per year for the first year and \$1,500 per month for each additional month. For clarity, the Exchange notes that this discount shall only apply to ad-hoc requests and will not be for the monthly subscription. The proposed academic discount fee for the Report is lower than the academic

discount fee assessed by a competing exchange for its similar data product.¹⁸

The Exchange believes that academic institutions and researchers provide a valuable service for the Exchange in studying and promoting the options market. Though academic institutions and researchers have need for granular options data sets, they do not trade upon the data for which they subscribe. The Exchange believes the proposed reduced fee for qualifying academic purchasers of the Report will encourage and promote academic studies of its market data by academic institutions. In order to qualify for the academic pricing, an academic purchaser must be (1) an accredited academic institution or member of the faculty or staff of such an institution, (2) that will use the data in independent academic research, academic journals and other publications, teaching and classroom use, or for other bona fide educational purposes (*i.e.*, academic use). Furthermore, use of the data must be limited to faculty and students of an accredited academic institution, and any commercial or profit-seeking usage is excluded. Academic pricing will not be provided to any purchaser whose research is funded by a securities industry participant. The Exchange notes that these same qualifications are in place for the qualifying academic discount for the Open-Close Report offered by the Exchange,¹⁹ as well as other exchanges that offer similar data products and discount programs.²⁰

The Exchange also proposes to specify in the last paragraph below the table in Section 6(e) of the Fee Schedule that, similar to new subscribers the Open-Close Report, new subscribers will be charged for the full calendar month for which they subscribe and will be provided Trade-by-Trade Report data for each trading day of the calendar month prior to the day on which they subscribed.

The proposed fee changes will be effective beginning June 1, 2026.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,²¹ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5)

⁵ See Exchange Rule 518(a)(17).

⁶ See Exchange Rule 518(a)(19).

⁷ See Exchange Rule 518(a)(5).

⁸ See Exchange Rule 510.

⁹ See Exchange Rule 100 for the definitions of Priority Customer and Market Maker. The Exchange notes that certain terms are not specifically defined in the Rulebook, including away Exchange Market Maker, broker-dealer, firm and non-Priority Customer.

¹⁰ See Exchange Rule 100.

¹¹ See Exchange Rule 515A for a description of the MIAx Price Improvement Mechanism (“PRIME”).

¹² See Exchange Rule 515A, Interpretation and Policy .12 (“... the provisions of Rule 515A(a) ... shall be applicable to the trading of complex orders ... in the PRIME.”).

¹³ See Exchange Rule 516(j).

¹⁴ The full list of trade segment categories contained in the Report, along with the description of the rows of information, will be available to potential subscribers via the Trade-by-Trade Report specification. Market participants may request access to the specification via the Exchange’s website. See <https://www.miaxglobal.com/company/data/data-products-services/reports>.

¹⁵ See Cboe Exchange, Inc. (“Cboe”) Fee Schedule, page 13, Trade by Trade Report section (assessing a monthly subscription fee of \$12,000 and a fee of \$8,000 per month for ad-hoc historical requests for Cboe’s Trade by Trade Report data).

¹⁶ See Fee Schedule, Section 6(e), footnotes c, d, and f.

¹⁷ The Exchange will have an academic user application available on the Exchange’s website, similar to the Exchange’s academic user application for ad-hoc requests for the Open-Close Report. See, *e.g.*, https://www.miaxglobal.com/miax_application_for_academic_discount_sapphire_included_fnl.pdf.

¹⁸ See Cboe Fee Schedule, page 13, Trade by Trade Report section (assessing qualifying academic purchasers \$24,000 per year for the first year and \$2,000 per month for each additional request).

¹⁹ See Securities Exchange Act 97302 (April 13, 2023), 88 FR 24221 (April 19, 2023) (SR-MIAx-2023-15).

²⁰ See Securities Exchange Act 104795 (February 10, 2026), 91 FR 02891 (February 13, 2026) (SR-CBOE-2026-010).

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

of the Act,²² in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, promote just and equitable principles of trade, remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and protect investors and the public interest, and is not designed to permit unfair discrimination among customers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes that its proposal to adopt fees for the reports is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act²³ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(4) of the Act²⁴ in particular, in that it is an equitable allocation of dues, fees and other charges among its Members²⁵ and other recipients of Exchange data.

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)²⁶ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. In adopting Regulation NMS, the Commission granted self-regulatory organizations ("SROs") and broker-dealers increased authority and flexibility to offer new and unique market data to the public. It was believed that this authority would expand the amount of data available to consumers and also spur innovation and competition for the provision of market data. The Exchange believes that the proposal to make the Report available for purchase would further broaden the availability of U.S. option market data to investors consistent with the principles of Regulation NMS. The proposal also promotes increased transparency through the dissemination of the Report. The proposed rule change would benefit investors by making the Report available for purchase, which may help subscribers perform detailed transaction-level analysis, compliance checks, and historical market reconstruction. The Exchange believes the Report provides a valuable tool that subscribers can use to gain comprehensive insight into the trading activity in a particular series, but also emphasizes such data is not necessary for trading.

The Exchange believes the proposed fees are reasonable because they are lower than the fees charged by a competing exchange for its similar data product. In particular, the proposed monthly subscription fee and ad-hoc

historical data request fee for the Report are lower than the fees assessed by Cboe for its Trade by Trade Report.²⁷ Similarly, the proposed academic discount fee for the Report is lower than the academic discount fee assessed by Cboe for qualifying academic purchases of the Cboe Trade by Trade Report data.²⁸ The Exchange believes the proposal to provide a discounted fee for an ad-hoc (historical) request for the Report for subscribers who purchase or have purchased an ad-hoc (historical) request for the 1-Minute Report for the same date or date range is a reasonable means to encourage market participants to request historical data for both reports. The Exchange believes that this discount may encourage and promote new users to purchase the Report.

Furthermore, proposing fees that are excessively higher than established fees for a similar data product offered by another exchange²⁹ would likely serve to reduce demand for the Exchange's data product, which as noted, is entirely optional. The Exchange also believes the proposed fees are reasonable as they would support the introduction of a new market data product that is designed to aid investors by providing further insight into trading on the Exchange. The Exchange believes the proposed Report will aid subscribers in performing detailed transaction-level analysis, compliance checks, and historical market reconstruction. The Report may also serve as a foundation for analytics on liquidity, price formation, and trade behavior at a trade-by-trade level on the Exchange.

The Exchange believes the proposed fees are equitably allocated and not unfairly discriminatory because a wide variety of market participants may choose to purchase the Report, including, but not limited to, individual customers, buy-side investors, and investment banks, all of which will be charged the same rates (with the exception of qualifying academic users, who are not allowed to trade on such data). The proposed Report is a completely voluntary product, in that the Exchange is not required by any rule or regulation to make this data available and that potential subscribers may purchase it only if they voluntarily choose to do so, and are not required to purchase the Report.

The Exchange reiterates that the decision as to whether or not to make an ad hoc request for historical Report data is entirely optional and available for all market participants. Indeed, no

market participant is required to make such ad hoc request for historical Report data, and the Exchange is not required to make historical Report data available to all investors. The Exchange is voluntarily making historical Report data available via ad hoc requests and market participants may choose to receive this data based on their own business needs and for the proposed fees specified herein. Potential purchasers of ad hoc data may request the data at any time if they believe it to be valuable or may decline to subscribe such data.

Lastly, the Exchange believes that the discount for qualifying academic purchasers for ad hoc requests of the Report is reasonable because academic institutions are not able to monetize access to the data as they do not trade on the data set. The Exchange believes the proposed discount will allow for more academic institutions to purchase the Report, and, as a result, promote research and studies of the options industry to the benefit of all market participants. The Exchange believes that the proposed discount is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because it will apply equally to all academic institutions that submit an application and meet the accredited academic institution and academic use criteria. As stated above, qualified academic purchasers will use the data set for educational use and purposes and are not permitted to use the data for commercial or monetizing purposes, nor can they qualify if they are funded by an industry participant. As a result, the Exchange believes the proposed discount is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because it maintains equal treatment for all industry participants or other subscribers that use the data for vocational, commercial or other for-profit purposes.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Rather, the Exchange believes that the proposal will promote competition by permitting the Exchange to make available a data product for purchase that is similar to a product offered by other competitor options exchange.

The Exchange also does not believe the proposed fees would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intermarket competition as other exchanges are free to introduce their own comparable reports that includes additional data points with lower prices

²² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

²³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

²⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

²⁵ See Exchange Rule 100.

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

²⁷ See *supra* note 15.

²⁸ See *supra* note 18.

²⁹ See *supra* notes 15 and 18.

to better compete with the Exchange's offerings. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive environment, and its ability to price the Report is constrained by competition among exchanges who choose to adopt similar products. The Exchange must consider this in its pricing discipline in order to compete for subscribers of the Exchange's market data via the Report. For example, proposing fees that are excessively higher than fees for potentially similar data products would simply serve to reduce demand for the Report, which as discussed, market participants are under no obligation to purchase and utilize. In this competitive environment, potential purchasers are free to choose which, if any, similar product to purchase to satisfy their need for market information. While the proposed academic discount is a fee reduction that applies only to qualifying academic purchasers, the Exchange believes that academic purchasers' research and publications as a result of access to historical market data benefits all market participants. As a result, the Exchange believes this proposed rule change permits fair competition among national securities exchanges.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intramarket competition. Particularly, the proposed fees apply uniformly to any purchaser in that the Exchange does not differentiate between the different market participants that may purchase the Report. The proposed fees are set at a reasonable level (and lower than Cboe's fees for its similar product)³⁰ that would allow any interested market participant to purchase such data based on their business needs.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act,³¹ and Rule 19b-4(f)(2)³² thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is

necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-MIAX-2026-24 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-MIAX-2026-24. 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-MIAX-2026-24 and should be submitted on or before July 9, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.³³

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105688; File No. SR-MRX-2026-27]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq MRX, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee (ORF)

June 15, 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 5, 2026, Nasdaq MRX, LLC ("MRX" 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 decrease the MRX Options Regulatory Fee ("ORF") rate that will be effective on July 1, 2026.³ Additionally, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive amendment to Options 7, Section 5C, Options Regulatory Fee, regarding the July 1, 2026 rule text that describes the ORF collection methodology.

While the changes proposed herein are effective upon filing, the Exchange has designated the proposed rule change to be operative on July 1, 2026.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/mrx/rulefilings>, and at the principal office of the Exchange.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103103 (May 22, 2025), 90 FR 22797 (May 29, 2025) (SR-MRX-2025-11) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Methodology for Its Options Regulatory Fee as of January 2, 2026). See also Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 104522 (December 29, 2025), 91 FR 174 (January 2, 2026) (SR-MRX-2025-33) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change Concerning the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) Methodology Until July 1, 2026). See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103618 (August 1, 2025), 90 FR 37910 (August 6, 2025) (SR-MRX-2025-15) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Decrease the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) as of January 2, 2026).

³⁰ See *supra* notes 15 and 18.

³¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

³² 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(2).

³³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

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

MRX previously filed various rule proposals⁴ to amend its ORF methodology and the rate for July 1, 2026. At this time, MRX proposes to decrease the July 1, 2026 ORF rate from \$0.0116 to \$0.0080 per contract side. Additionally, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive amendment to Options 7, Section 5C, Options Regulatory Fee, regarding the July 1, 2026 rule text that describes the ORF collection methodology.

July 1, 2026 ORF

As of July 1, 2026, MRX will assess ORF for options transactions cleared by The Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC") in the customer⁵ range, however ORF would be assessed to each MRX Member⁶ for executions that occur on MRX. Specifically, the ORF would be collected by OCC on behalf of MRX from Members and non-members for all customer transactions executed on MRX. ORF would be assessed and collected on all ultimately cleared

customer contracts, taking into account adjustments for CMTA that were provided to MRX the same day as the trade.⁷ Further, the Exchange would bill ORF according to the clearing instructions provided on the execution. More specifically, MRX proposes to assess ORF based on the clearing instruction provided on the execution on trade date and would not take into consideration CMTA changes or transfers that occur at OCC.⁸

MRX filed a rule proposal on July 25, 2025 to assess an ORF of \$0.0116 per contract side for January 2, 2026, the implementation of which was subsequently delayed to July 1, 2026.⁹ Almost a year has passed since MRX set the ORF rate for July 1, 2026.¹⁰ At this time, MRX proposes to decrease the ORF rate from \$0.0116 to \$0.0080 per contract side.¹¹ This rate change is influenced by a review of costs and an increase in options volumes since the July 2025 rule change. MRX will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue¹² does not exceed a material portion of Options Regulatory Costs.¹³ More specifically, MRX will endeavor to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue generated from ORF will not exceed 82% of Options Regulatory Costs. The Exchange will notify Members via an Options Trader Alert of any change in the amount of the fee at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the change.

As is the case today, MRX will monitor ORF Regulatory Revenue to ensure that it, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost. In determining whether an expense is considered an Options Regulatory Costs, the Exchange will continue to review all

costs and make determinations whether there is a nexus between the expense and a regulatory function. The Exchange notes that fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter will continue to offset Options Regulatory Costs.

ORF Regulatory Revenue is designed to recover a material portion of the Options Regulatory Costs to the Exchange for the supervision and regulation of Members' transactions, including performing routine surveillances, investigations, examinations, financial monitoring, and policy, rulemaking, interpretive, and enforcement activities. Options Regulatory Costs include direct regulatory expenses¹⁴ and certain indirect expenses in support of the regulatory function.¹⁵

Rule Text Amendment

Options 7, Section 5C, Options Regulatory Fee, provides, among other things, that, "Specifically, the ORF is collected by OCC on behalf of MRX from MRX Members and non-Members for all customer transactions executed on MRX." The Exchange proposes to amend this sentence to instead provide,

The ORF is collected by the OCC on behalf of the Exchange from either (1) a Member that was the clearing firm for the transaction or (2) a non-Member that was the clearing firm where a Member was the executing firm for the transaction.

This rule text more specifically describes the Exchange's collection process as explained in its prior rule proposal.¹⁶ The Exchange proposes this revised rule text because it provides greater clarity to the manner in which ORF is collected. This proposed amendment is non-substantive.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act") and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.¹⁷ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act¹⁸, which provides that Exchange rules may provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues,

⁷ Adjustments to CMTA that occur at OCC would not be taken into account.

⁸ Adjustments that were made the same day as the trade on MRX will be taken into account.

⁹ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103618 (August 1, 2025), 90 FR 37910 (August 6, 2025) (SR-MRX-2025-15) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Decrease the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) as of January 2, 2026).

¹⁰ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103103 (May 22, 2025), 90 FR 22797 (May 29, 2025) (SR-MRX-2025-11) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Methodology for Its Options Regulatory Fee as of January 2, 2026).

¹¹ Members were notified of the ORF rate changes for July 1, 2026 via an Options Trader Alert on May 21, 2026. See Options Trader Alert #2026-22.

¹² ORF Regulatory Revenue is the amount of revenue collected from the ORF.

¹³ Options Regulatory Costs are those regulatory costs for options that comprise a subset of the Exchange's regulatory budget that are specifically related to options regulatory expenses and encompasses the cost to regulate all Members' options activity.

¹⁴ The direct expenses include in-house and third-party service provider costs to support the day-to-day regulatory work such as surveillances, investigations and examinations.

¹⁵ The indirect expenses include support from such areas as Office of the General Counsel, technology, finance and internal audit.

¹⁶ See *supra* note 10.

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

⁴ See *id.*

⁵ ORF would be assessed by MRX and collected via the OCC from Priority Customers, Professional Customers, and Broker-Dealers that are not affiliated with a clearing member. These market participants clear in the "C" range at OCC. ORF will continue to be assessed and collected from these market participants under the new methodology. On MRX, a "Priority Customer" is a person or entity that is not a broker/dealer in securities, and does not place more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s), as defined in MRX Options 1, Section 1(a)(37); a "Professional Customer" is a person or entity that is not a broker/dealer and is not a Priority Customer; and a "Broker-Dealer" order is an order submitted by a Member for a broker-dealer account that is not its own proprietary account.

⁶ The term "Member" means an organization that has been approved to exercise trading rights associated with Exchange Rights. See General 1, Section 1(a)(14).

fees, and other charges among its members, and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)¹⁹ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes the proposed reduction of the July 1, 2026 ORF rate is reasonable because it would help ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue does not exceed a material portion of the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs. As noted above, the ORF is designed to recover a material portion, but not all, of the Exchange's Options

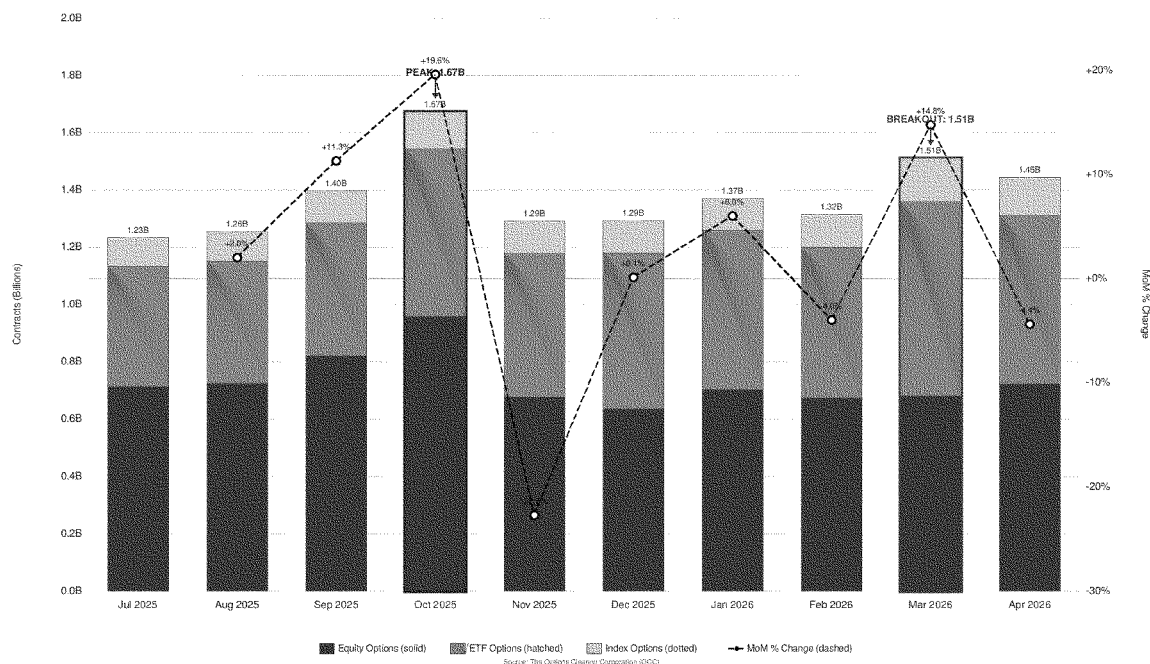
Regulatory Costs. Further, the Exchange believes the proposed fee change is reasonable because customer transactions will be subject to a lower ORF than the rate that would otherwise be in effect in July 2026.

The Exchange designed the ORF to generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would be less than the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs, thereby ensuring that such revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. This is consistent with the view of the Commission that regulatory fees be used for regulatory purposes and not to support the Exchange's business operations. As

discussed above; however, after review of its Options Regulatory Costs and ORF Regulatory Revenue, which includes revenues from ORF and other regulatory fees and fines, the Exchange determined that absent a reduction in ORF it may collect ORF Regulatory Revenue, which would exceed its Options Regulatory Costs. Indeed, the Exchange notes that when taking into account options volume since July 2025, it estimates the ORF, if left unchanged, may generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would cover more than the approximated Exchange's projected Options Regulatory Costs.

OCC Monthly Options Volume: Jul 2025 - Apr 2026

Stacked by Category with Month-over-Month % Change (Right Scale)



As such, the Exchange believes it is reasonable and appropriate to decrease the ORF amount from \$0.0116 to \$0.0080 per contract side.

The Exchange also believes the proposed fee change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because collecting 82% of Options Regulatory Costs is appropriate and correlates to the degree of regulatory responsibility and Options Regulatory Costs borne by the Exchange with respect to customer transactions. The Exchange's proposal continues to ensure that Options Regulatory Revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. Fines collected by the Exchange

in connection with a disciplinary matter will continue to offset Options Regulatory Costs. Capping ORF collected at 82% of Options Regulatory Costs, commencing July 1, 2026, is reasonable, equitable and not unfairly discriminatory as the Options Regulatory Revenue collected will offset the corresponding Options Regulatory Costs associated with on exchange customer transactions. The Exchange will review the ORF Regulatory Revenue and will amend the ORF if it finds that its ORF Regulatory Revenue exceeds its projections.

Rule Text Amendment

Amending the rule text at Options 7, Section 5C is a non-substantive amendment that is designed to more specifically describe the Exchange's collection process as explained in its prior rule proposal.²⁰

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 intra-market competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because this collection accounts for customer executions, which will be capped at 82% of Options Regulatory

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

²⁰ See *supra* note 10.

Costs commencing July 1, 2026. Further, the Exchange will review the ORF Regulatory Revenue and would amend the ORF if it finds that its ORF Regulatory Revenue exceeds its projections.

The proposed changes to ORF do not impose an undue burden on inter-market competition because ORF is a regulatory fee that supports regulation in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange notes, however, the proposed change is not designed to address any competitive issues. The Exchange is obligated to ensure that the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

Rule Text Amendment

Amending the rule text at Options 7, Section 5C is a non-substantive amendment and, therefore, has no impact on competition.

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²¹ and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4²² thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or

- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-MRX-2026-27 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-MRX-2026-27. 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-MRX-2026-27 and should be submitted on or before July 9, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²³

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12255 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105685; File No. SR-PEARL-2026-26]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MIAx PEARL, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the MIAx Pearl Options Exchange Fee Schedule To Establish Fees for the Trade-by-Trade Report

June 15, 2026.

Pursuant to the provisions of 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 1, 2026, MIAx PEARL, LLC ("MIAx Pearl" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") a proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items

have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes amend the MIAx Pearl Options Exchange Fee Schedule ("Fee Schedule") to establish fees and discounts for the Trade-by-Trade Report (referred to herein as the "Report").

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/pearl-options/rule-filings> and at MIAx Pearl's principal office.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend the Fee Schedule to: (1) establish a monthly subscription fee for the Report; (2) establish a fee for ad-hoc historical requests for the Report; (3) establish a discounted fee for ad-hoc historical requests for the Report when the subscriber previously (or simultaneously) paid for an ad-hoc historical request for the One-Minute Interval Intra-Day Open-Close Report (referred to herein as the "1-Minute Report")³ for the same date or date range; and (4) establish discounted fees for ad-hoc historical purchases of the Report by qualifying academic users.

The Exchange recently adopted rule text for the Report as a new data product to be available to subscribers and the Exchange now proposes to adopt fees

²³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²² 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103907 (September 8, 2025), 90 FR 44120 (September 11, 2025) (SR-PEARL-2025-40) (providing a description of the 1-Minute Report).

and discounts for this product.⁴ By way of background, the Report provides subscribers with comprehensive trade-by-trade level detail for each options transaction executed on the Exchange. The Report will be produced and updated at the end of each trading day and be made available to subscribers overnight after midnight Eastern Time (*i.e.*, T+1), ensuring that the data is strictly historical and cannot be used to influence intra-day trading decisions.

Specifically, each row in the Report will represent one side of a single trade event, and will include the following information: trade date, session, trade time, trade ID (a unique identifier for all executions on the Book⁵), transaction ID (a unique identifier linking all individual trades executed as part of the same transaction on the Exchange), underlying symbol, expiration, strike, type (*i.e.*, put or call), penny or non-penny class,⁶ trade quantity, trade price, side (buy or sell), open/close indicator, origin (*i.e.*, away Exchange Market Maker, broker-dealer, Priority Customer, firm, Market Maker, non-Priority Customer⁷), market context indicators (*e.g.*, NBBO and PBBO⁸), and a trade segment code (indicates trade segment, for example, opening/reopening auction, routed, simple, etc.).⁹

First, the Exchange proposes to amend Section (6)(d) of the Fee Schedule to rename the heading from “Open-Close Report” to now be “Open-Close and Trade-by-Trade Reports.” The Exchange proposes to add a new row at the top of the table titled “Open-Close” to specify that the subsequent rows apply to the various versions of the Open-Close Report and the corresponding fees. The Exchange proposes to add new rows at the bottom of the table, the first of which would be titled “Trade-by-Trade” to specify that the subsequent rows apply to the Report and the corresponding fees, as proposed herein. The purpose of these changes is to provide clarity in the Fee Schedule

regarding the fees that apply to the different data products in Section (6)(d) of the Fee Schedule. The Exchange proposes to include the fees for the Report in the same section of the Fee Schedule as the fees for the Open-Close Report because, as described below, the Exchange proposes to provide a discount for market participants that pay for ad-hoc historical requests for both the 1-Minute Report and the Report for the same date or date range.

The Exchange proposes to assess a monthly fee of \$7,000 for subscribing to the Report. The Exchange also proposes to assess a fee of \$4,000 per month for ad-hoc requests of the Report and that an ad-hoc request can be for any number of months beginning with March 2017 for which the data is available. The proposed monthly subscription fee and ad-hoc historical data request fee for the Report are lower than the fees assessed by a competing exchange for its similar data product.¹⁰

The Exchange also proposes to establish new footnote “g.” below the table, which will provide, in sum, that subscribers who purchase or have purchased an ad-hoc (historical) request for the 1-Minute Report may submit an ad-hoc (historical) request for the Report for the same date or date range for the discounted rate of \$2,000 per request per month instead of the fee that would otherwise apply for such historical ad-hoc requests for the Report (*i.e.*, \$4,000 per request per month, as proposed as described above).

The Exchange also proposes to establish new footnote “h.” below the table, which will describe a discounted fee for ad-hoc historical requests for the Report by qualifying academic users. The proposed academic discount will be similar to other academic discount programs in place for other datasets offered by the Exchange, such as End-of-Day and Intra-Day Open-Close Report ad-hoc (historical) data requests.¹¹ The proposed qualifying academic discount will permit qualifying¹² academic users to purchase ad-hoc historical Report data for \$12,000 per year for the first year and \$1,000 per month for each additional month. For clarity, the

Exchange notes that this discount shall only apply to ad-hoc requests and will not be for the monthly subscription. The proposed academic discount fee for the Report is lower than the academic discount fee assessed by a competing exchange for its similar data product.¹³

The Exchange believes that academic institutions and researchers provide a valuable service for the Exchange in studying and promoting the options market. Though academic institutions and researchers have need for granular options data sets, they do not trade upon the data for which they subscribe. The Exchange believes the proposed reduced fee for qualifying academic purchasers of the Report will encourage and promote academic studies of its market data by academic institutions. In order to qualify for the academic pricing, an academic purchaser must be (1) an accredited academic institution or member of the faculty or staff of such an institution, (2) that will use the data in independent academic research, academic journals and other publications, teaching and classroom use, or for other bona fide educational purposes (*i.e.*, academic use). Furthermore, use of the data must be limited to faculty and students of an accredited academic institution, and any commercial or profit-seeking usage is excluded. Academic pricing will not be provided to any purchaser whose research is funded by a securities industry participant. The Exchange notes that these same qualifications are in place for the qualifying academic discount for the Open-Close Report offered by the Exchange,¹⁴ as well as other exchanges that offer similar data products and discount programs.¹⁵

The Exchange also proposes to specify in the last paragraph below the table in Section 6(d) of the Fee Schedule that, similar to new subscribers the Open-Close Report, new subscribers will be charged for the full calendar month for which they subscribe and will be provided Trade-by-Trade Report data for each trading day of the calendar month prior to the day on which they subscribed.

The proposed fee changes will be effective beginning June 1, 2026.

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105509 (May 18, 2026), 91 FR 29992 (May 21, 2026) (SR-PEARL-2026-22); *see also* Exchange Rule 531(d)(2).

⁵ See Exchange Rule 100.

⁶ See Exchange Rule 510.

⁷ See Exchange Rule 100 for the definitions of Priority Customer and Market Maker. The Exchange notes that certain terms are not specifically defined in the Rulebook, including away Exchange Market Maker, broker-dealer, firm and non-Priority Customer.

⁸ See Exchange Rule 100.

⁹ The full list of trade segment categories contained in the Report, along with the description of the rows of information, will be available to potential subscribers via the Trade-by-Trade Report specification. Market participants may request access to the specification via the Exchange's website. *See* <https://www.miaxglobal.com/company/data/data-products-services/reports>.

¹⁰ See Cboe Exchange, Inc. (“Cboe”) Fee Schedule, page 13, Trade by Trade Report section (assessing a monthly subscription fee of \$12,000 and a fee of \$8,000 per month for ad-hoc historical requests for Cboe's Trade by Trade Report data).

¹¹ See Fee Schedule, Section (6)(d), footnotes c, d, and f.

¹² The Exchange will have an academic user application available on the Exchange's website, similar to the Exchange's academic user application for ad-hoc requests for the Open-Close Report. *See, e.g.*, https://www.miaxglobal.com/miax_application_for_academic_discount_sapphire_included_fnl.pdf.

¹³ See Cboe Fee Schedule, page 13, Trade by Trade Report section (assessing qualifying academic purchasers \$24,000 per year for the first year and \$2,000 per month for each additional request).

¹⁴ See Securities Exchange Act 97305 (April 13, 2023), 88 FR 24242 (April 19, 2023) (SR-PEARL-2023-17).

¹⁵ See Securities Exchange Act 104795 (February 10, 2026), 91 FR 02891 (February 13, 2026) (SR-CBOE-2026-010).

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹⁶ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹⁷ in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, promote just and equitable principles of trade, remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and protect investors and the public interest, and is not designed to permit unfair discrimination among customers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes that its proposal to adopt fees for the reports is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act¹⁸ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(4) of the Act¹⁹ in particular, in that it is an equitable allocation of dues, fees and other charges among its Members²⁰ and other recipients of Exchange data.

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)²¹ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. In adopting Regulation NMS, the Commission granted self-regulatory organizations ("SROs") and broker-dealers increased authority and flexibility to offer new and unique market data to the public. It was believed that this authority would expand the amount of data available to consumers and also spur innovation and competition for the provision of market data. The Exchange believes that the proposal to make the Report available for purchase would further broaden the availability of U.S. option market data to investors consistent with the principles of Regulation NMS. The proposal also promotes increased transparency through the dissemination of the Report. The proposed rule change would benefit investors by making the Report available for purchase, which may help subscribers perform detailed transaction-level analysis, compliance checks, and historical market reconstruction. The Exchange believes the Report provides a valuable tool that subscribers can use to gain comprehensive insight into the trading activity in a particular series, but also

emphasizes such data is not necessary for trading.

The Exchange believes the proposed fees are reasonable because they are lower than the fees charged by a competing exchange for its similar data product. In particular, the proposed monthly subscription fee and ad-hoc historical data request fee for the Report are lower than the fees assessed by Cboe for its Trade by Trade Report.²² Similarly, the proposed academic discount fee for the Report is lower than the academic discount fee assessed by Cboe for qualifying academic purchases of the Cboe Trade by Trade Report data.²³ The Exchange believes the proposal to provide a discounted fee for an ad-hoc (historical) request for the Report for subscribers who purchase or have purchased an ad-hoc (historical) request for the 1-Minute Report for the same date or date range is a reasonable means to encourage market participants to request historical data for both reports. The Exchange believes that this discount may encourage and promote new users to purchase the Report.

Furthermore, proposing fees that are excessively higher than established fees for a similar data product offered by another exchange²⁴ would likely serve to reduce demand for the Exchange's data product, which as noted, is entirely optional. The Exchange also believes the proposed fees are reasonable as they would support the introduction of a new market data product that is designed to aid investors by providing further insight into trading on the Exchange. The Exchange believes the proposed Report will aid subscribers in performing detailed transaction-level analysis, compliance checks, and historical market reconstruction. The Report may also serve as a foundation for analytics on liquidity, price formation, and trade behavior at a trade-by-trade level on the Exchange.

The Exchange believes the proposed fees are equitably allocated and not unfairly discriminatory because a wide variety of market participants may choose to purchase the Report, including, but not limited to, individual customers, buy-side investors, and investment banks, all of which will be charged the same rates (with the exception of qualifying academic users, who are not allowed to trade on such data). The proposed Report is a completely voluntary product, in that the Exchange is not required by any rule or regulation to make this data available and that potential subscribers may

purchase it only if they voluntarily choose to do so, and are not required to purchase the Report.

The Exchange reiterates that the decision as to whether or not to make an ad hoc request for historical Report data is entirely optional and available for all market participants. Indeed, no market participant is required to make such ad hoc request for historical Report data, and the Exchange is not required to make historical Report data available to all investors. The Exchange is voluntarily making historical Report data available via ad hoc requests and market participants may choose to receive this data based on their own business needs and for the proposed fees specified herein. Potential purchasers of ad hoc data may request the data at any time if they believe it to be valuable or may decline to subscribe such data.

Lastly, the Exchange believes that the discount for qualifying academic purchasers for ad hoc requests of the Report is reasonable because academic institutions are not able to monetize access to the data as they do not trade on the data set. The Exchange believes the proposed discount will allow for more academic institutions to purchase the Report, and, as a result, promote research and studies of the options industry to the benefit of all market participants. The Exchange believes that the proposed discount is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because it will apply equally to all academic institutions that submit an application and meet the accredited academic institution and academic use criteria. As stated above, qualified academic purchasers will use the data set for educational use and purposes and are not permitted to use the data for commercial or monetizing purposes, nor can they qualify if they are funded by an industry participant. As a result, the Exchange believes the proposed discount is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because it maintains equal treatment for all industry participants or other subscribers that use the data for vocational, commercial or other for-profit purposes.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Rather, the Exchange believes that the proposal will promote competition by permitting the Exchange to make available a data product for purchase that is similar to

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

²⁰ See Exchange Rule 100.

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

²² See *supra* note 10.

²³ See *supra* note 13.

²⁴ See *supra* notes 10 and 13.

a product offered by other competitor options exchange.

The Exchange also does not believe the proposed fees would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intermarket competition as other exchanges are free to introduce their own comparable reports that includes additional data points with lower prices to better compete with the Exchange's offerings. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive environment, and its ability to price the Report is constrained by competition among exchanges who choose to adopt similar products. The Exchange must consider this in its pricing discipline in order to compete for subscribers of the Exchange's market data via the Report. For example, proposing fees that are excessively higher than fees for potentially similar data products would simply serve to reduce demand for the Report, which as discussed, market participants are under no obligation to purchase and utilize. In this competitive environment, potential purchasers are free to choose which, if any, similar product to purchase to satisfy their need for market information. While the proposed academic discount is a fee reduction that applies only to qualifying academic purchasers, the Exchange believes that academic purchasers' research and publications as a result of access to historical market data benefits all market participants. As a result, the Exchange believes this proposed rule change permits fair competition among national securities exchanges.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change would cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intramarket competition. Particularly, the proposed fees apply uniformly to any purchaser in that the Exchange does not differentiate between the different market participants that may purchase the Report. The proposed fees are set at a reasonable level (and lower than Choe's fees for its similar product)²⁵ that would allow any interested market participant to purchase such data based on their business needs.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section

19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act,²⁶ and Rule 19b-4(f)(2)²⁷ thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-PEARL-2026-26 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-PEARL-2026-26. 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-PEARL-2026-26 and should be submitted on or before July 9, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁸

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12252 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105693; File No. SR-LTSE-2026-15]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Long-Term Stock Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend its Rules Related to Market Makers

June 15, 2026.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19(b)(1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on June 2, 2026, Long-Term Stock Exchange, Inc. ("LTSE" 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 self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") a proposed rule change to amend its rules to: (1) add definitions for "Market Maker" and "Market Maker Authorized Trader" or "MMAT" to Rule 1.160; (2) amend and restate Rule 11.150 to establish a comprehensive Market Maker registration framework; (3) amend and restate Rule 11.151 to expand and reorganize Market Maker obligations and adopt an Assigned Market Maker ("AMM") Program for Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities; (4) adopt a new Rule 11.152 governing the obligations of Market Maker Authorized Traders; and (5) adopt a new Rule 11.153 governing the security-level registration of Market Makers, including voluntary and Exchange-initiated termination of such registration.

The text of the proposed rule change is available at the Exchange's website at <https://longtermstockexchange.com/>

²⁸ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

²⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(2).

²⁵ See *supra* notes 10 and 13.

and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The self-regulatory organization has prepared summaries, set forth in Sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange is proposing to amend its rules to establish a comprehensive market maker registration framework, formalize the registration and oversight of individuals who perform market making activities on behalf of Exchange members, and create a new AMM Program for Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities traded on the Exchange. The proposed amendments are described in detail below. As described in each section, the proposed changes are in large part consistent with corresponding rules of Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. ("Cboe BZX"), with certain differences reflecting LTSE's market structure and model.

Proposed Amendments to Rule 1.160 (Definitions)

The Exchange is proposing to add two new definitions to Rule 1.160, the Exchange's central definitions rule. These new definitions anchor the proposed market maker framework in the Exchange's definitions rule and are consistent with the approach taken by other national securities exchanges.

First, the Exchange proposes to add the definition of "Market Maker" in new Rule 1.160(ww). The proposed definition provides that "Market Maker" means a Member that acts as a Market Maker pursuant to Chapter 11 of the LTSE Rules. The term currently appears throughout Chapter 11 without a formal definitional anchor in Rule 1.160. The proposed addition clarifies that Market Maker status is a distinct role conferred through Chapter 11 registration,

separate from general Exchange membership.³

Second, the Exchange proposes to add the definition of "Market Maker Authorized Trader" or "MMAT" in new Rule 1.160(xx). The proposed definition provides that "MMAT" means an authorized trader who performs market making activities pursuant to Chapter 11 on behalf of a Market Maker. This definition is new to the LTSE rulebook. It is consistent with the definition of "Market Maker Authorized Trader" in Cboe BZX Rule 1.5(m), which similarly defines the term as a person who is authorized to enter quotations in one or more securities on behalf of a registered Market Maker.⁴ Both definitions anchor individual market making authorization to the firm-level market maker registration framework. The MMAT concept in the LTSE Rules is also an extension of the Exchange's existing Authorized Trader framework under Rule 11.140 and Rule 1.160(d), applied specifically to the market making context. The MMAT definition in proposed Rule 1.160(xx) anchors the comprehensive individual-level registration and oversight framework set forth in proposed Rule 11.152, discussed below.

Proposed Amendments to Rule 11.150 (Registration as a Market Maker)

The Exchange is proposing to delete the existing text of Rule 11.150 in its entirety and replace it with a comprehensive Market Maker registration framework consisting of five new provisions, as described below.⁵

Proposed Rule 11.150(a) requires any applicant for registration as a Market Maker to file a written application on a form prescribed by the Exchange. Applications are to be reviewed by the Exchange based on factors including, but not limited to, capital, operations, personnel, technical resources, and disciplinary history. The rule also codifies a minimum net capital requirement: each Market Maker must have and maintain minimum net capital of at least the amount required under Rule 15c3-1 under the Exchange Act. Proposed Rule 11.150(b) provides that an applicant's registration as a Market Maker becomes effective upon receipt by the Member of notice of the Exchange's approval of registration.

³ This definition is substantially similar to the definition of "Market Maker" in Cboe BZX Rule 1.5(l).

⁴ This definition is substantially similar to the definition of "Market Maker Authorized Trader" in Cboe BZX Rule 1.5(m).

⁵ This rule is substantially similar to the "Registration of Market Makers" rule in Cboe BZX Rule 11.5.

This provision replaces the existing Rule 11.150(b)'s same-day, submission-based effectiveness with an approval-based model, which provides the Exchange with the ability to evaluate applicant qualifications before granting Market Maker status.⁶

Proposed Rule 11.150(c) codifies the grounds on which the Exchange may suspend or terminate a Market Maker's registration. The Exchange may take such action if it determines that: (1) the Market Maker has substantially or continually failed to engage in dealings in accordance with Rule 11.151 or elsewhere in the LTSE Rules; (2) the Market Maker has failed to meet the minimum net capital conditions in paragraph (a); (3) the Market Maker has failed to maintain fair and orderly markets; or (4) the Market Maker does not have at least one registered MMAT qualified to perform market making activities as set forth in Rule 11.152(b)(5), with the clarification that a MMAT whose registration is itself suspended under this paragraph shall not be deemed qualified.

Proposed Rule 11.150(d) provides that any registered Market Maker may withdraw its firm-level registration by giving written notice to the Exchange. The Exchange may require a minimum prior notice period and may impose conditions on withdrawal and re-registration as it deems appropriate in the interest of maintaining fair and orderly markets.

Proposed Rule 11.150(e) provides that any person aggrieved by any determination under Rule 11.150 or Rules 11.152 or 11.153 may seek review under Chapter 9 of the Exchange Rules governing adverse action. The provision consolidates the appeal right for determinations across the three rules governing Market Maker and MMAT registration in a single location.

Proposed Amendments to Rule 11.151 (Market Maker Obligations)

The Exchange is proposing to amend and restate Rule 11.151 in its entirety. The existing provisions governing the Two-Sided Obligation, pricing obligations, bid and offer quotation requirements, the Designated Percentage and Defined Limit framework, MPID provisions, firm quotations, impaired quotation ability, and locked and crossed markets are carried forward with paragraph renumbering to accommodate several new provisions. The new provisions are: (a) a general

⁶ This approval-based effectiveness model is consistent with the registration approach in Cboe BZX Rule 11.5, and differs from the existing LTSE Rule 11.150(b), under which registration became effective on the day the request was entered.

obligations preamble enumerating specific Market Maker duties; (b) a provision establishing Market Maker responsibility for MMAT acts and omissions; (c) a provision addressing disciplinary consequences for failure to engage in a course of dealings; and (i) the new AMM Program. Each new provision is discussed below.

Proposed Rule 11.151(a) provides that a Market Maker registered in one or more Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities traded on the Exchange shall engage in a course of dealings for its own account to assist in the maintenance, insofar as reasonably practicable, of fair and orderly markets. The proposed rule enumerates five specific responsibilities that flow from this obligation: (1) maintaining continuous two-sided quotations consistent with the requirements of Rule 11.151; (2) remaining in good standing with the Exchange and in compliance with all applicable Exchange Rules; (3) informing the Exchange of any material change in financial or operational condition or personnel; (4) maintaining a current list of MMATs and providing updated versions to the Exchange upon any change; and (5) clearing and settling transactions through the facilities of a registered clearing agency, whether by direct participation, direct clearing services, or correspondent clearing arrangement.⁷

Proposed Rule 11.151(b) provides that a Market Maker shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of its MMATs.⁸ The proposed provision makes that accountability explicit in the LTSE Rules: because individual MMATs are authorized to enter orders on behalf of a Market Maker, the Market Maker firm retains supervisory responsibility and legal accountability for those individuals' conduct. This accountability is consistent with general supervisory responsibility principles applicable to broker-dealers under the Exchange Act and reflects the Exchange's codification of that responsibility rather than relying solely on general supervisory rules.

Proposed Rule 11.151(c) provides that if the Exchange finds any substantial or continued failure by a Market Maker to engage in a course of dealings as specified in Rule 11.151(a), such Market Maker will be subject to disciplinary action, including, without limitation,

suspension or revocation of registration in one or more securities. The provision also preserves all Exchange powers under the By-Laws, Rules, and procedures of the Exchange and provides that any Member aggrieved by a determination under Rule 11.151 may seek review under Chapter 9 of the Exchange Rules.⁹

Proposed Rules 11.151(d) through 11.151(h) carry forward the substantive content of the existing Rule 11.151(a) through 11.151(e), respectively, renumbered to accommodate the new provisions described above. No changes are made to the substance of the Two-Sided Obligation, pricing obligations, bid and offer quotation requirements, the Designated Percentage and Defined Limit framework, MPID provisions, firm quotation requirements, impaired quotation provisions, or locked and crossed market provisions. The renumbering updates all internal cross-references within Rule 11.151 to conform to the new paragraph structure and updates to outdated terms and cross-references to other rules in the rulebook. Three new sub-provisions are added to the Two-Sided Obligation section in proposed Rule 11.151(d)(1): subparagraph (A) provides that the duration of an Exchange system failure shall not be counted against the Market Maker's compliance with the quoting standard; subparagraph (B) provides that the continuous quoting obligation is suspended during trading halts, suspensions, or pauses (and shall not recommence until after the first regular-way transaction on the primary listing market), and is also suspended for the duration of any Limit State or Straddle State; and subparagraph (C) provides that the Exchange may consider other exceptions to the Two-Sided Obligation based on demonstrated legal or regulatory requirements or other mitigating circumstances. Sub-provisions (A), (B), and (C) are consistent with corresponding provisions in Cboe BZX Rule 11.8(d)(1)(B), (d)(1)(C), and (d)(1)(D). The Designated Percentage and Defined Limit thresholds carried forward in proposed Rule 11.151(d)(6) and (7) are unchanged from the current LTSE Rule 11.151 and differ from the corresponding BZX thresholds, which reflect BZX's own market structure calibration; the LTSE thresholds are not being modified by this filing.

Proposed Assigned Market Maker Program (Rule 11.151(i))

The Exchange proposes to establish a new AMM Program under new Rule 11.151(i). The AMM Program is the most significant substantive addition to the Exchange's market making framework. It authorizes the Exchange to designate Members registered as Market Makers as "Assigned Market Makers" in specified Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities and to require those AMMs to undertake enhanced market quality responsibilities in their assigned securities. The AMM Program is available only for Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities, defined in Rule 1.160(z) as UTP Securities and Dually-Listed Securities that are not LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities.

Rule 11.151(i)(1) provides that the Exchange may establish the AMM Program for one or more Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities and defines an "Assigned Market Maker" as a Member registered as a Market Maker that is appointed by the Exchange to undertake additional market quality responsibilities in securities assigned to it. Cboe BZX maintains a Lead Market Maker ("LMM") program under Rule 11.8(e), which applies to securities listed on Cboe BZX, including ETPs, Primary Equity Securities, and Closed-End Funds. The scope of the LTSE AMM Program differs from the Cboe BZX LMM program in a fundamental respect: the AMM Program applies to Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities (*i.e.*, securities traded on LTSE that are listed on another exchange), whereas the Cboe BZX LMM program applies to BZX-listed securities. This difference reflects LTSE's current market structure and its focus on improving market quality in the UTP and Dually-Listed Securities it trades.

Rule 11.151(i)(2) provides that, to be eligible for appointment as an AMM, a Member must be registered as a Market Maker in good standing and satisfy such qualification requirements set forth in (a) of Rule 11.150.

Rule 11.151(i)(3) addresses the allocation of Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities to AMMs. The proposed rule provides that the Exchange may limit the number of AMMs in a Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Security, or modify a previously established limit, upon prior written notice to Members. The rule further provides that the Exchange may select AMMs based on factors including, but not limited to, experience with making markets, adequacy of capital, willingness to promote the Exchange as a marketplace, operational capability, support personnel, and adherence to

⁷ Cboe BZX Rule 11.8(a) (Obligations of Market Makers) is substantially similar to this rule, except that LTSE's rule is limited to the Member being registered as a Market Maker in one or more Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities traded on the Exchange and Cboe BZX's rule applies to all securities traded on the exchange.

⁸ This is identical to Cboe BZX 11.8(b).

⁹ This provision is consistent with Cboe BZX Rule 11.8(c), which similarly provides for Exchange action against market makers that fail to meet their obligations; the LTSE proposed provision differs only with respect to specific cross-references to rules.

Exchange Rules and the securities laws. The rule clarifies that appointment as an AMM in any security confers no right or entitlement to continued assignment in that security.

Proposed Rule 11.151(i)(3) is substantively similar to Cboe BZX Rule 11.8(e)(2)(A) and 11.8(e)(2)(B).¹⁰ Cboe BZX Rule 11.8(e)(2)(A) provides that LMMs are selected by the Exchange based on a similar non-exhaustive list of factors, and Cboe BZX Rule 11.8(e)(2)(B) authorizes the Exchange to limit the number of LMMs in a security or modify a previously established limit upon prior written notice to Members. The proposed LTSE rule combines those two provisions in a single subsection and differs from the corresponding Cboe BZX provisions in two non-substantive respects: first, the proposed rule does not include issuer preference among the enumerated selection factors, because the AMM Program applies to Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities for which the Exchange is not the listing market and therefore does not have a listing-market relationship with the issuer; and second, the proposed rule expressly clarifies that appointment confers no continuing entitlement, which the Exchange believes is a useful codification of the discretionary nature of the appointment. The LTSE rule does not adopt the Cboe BZX provisions related to Minimum Performance Standards.¹¹

¹⁰ The substantive structure of the Cboe BZX LMM program, including the selection factors and the multi-LMM authorization codified at Cboe BZX Rule 11.8(e)(2)(A) and (B), was adopted in 2014. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 72020 (April 25, 2014), 79 FR 24807 (May 1, 2014) (SR-BATS-2014-015).

¹¹ The Minimum Performance Standards set forth in Cboe BZX Rule 11.8(e)(1) and (e)(2), including time-at-inside requirements, auction participation requirements, NBBO spread and size requirements, and depth-of-book thresholds, are calibrated to the role of a Lead Market Maker as the principal liquidity-quality backstop for securities listed on Cboe BZX, where Cboe BZX is the primary listing market responsible for price discovery, the opening and closing auctions, and the overall market quality of the listed security. The Exchange's AMM Program operates in a fundamentally different posture: an AMM provides liquidity only in Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities, that is, UTP Securities and Dually-Listed Securities whose primary listing and price discovery occur on another national securities exchange, which has its own market maker program (and corresponding performance standards) responsible for the listing-market obligations applicable to those securities. Performance metrics specific to a listing-market obligation, such as auction participation requirements tied to a listing market's opening and closing auctions, are inapplicable to the role of an AMM in a Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Security. The Exchange has accordingly designed the AMM Program with a continuous two-sided quoting obligation suited to a non-primary trading venue, and reserves the authority under Rule 11.151(i)(5) to develop and apply performance review factors appropriate to the AMM Program's distinct role.

Rule 11.151(i)(4) provides that an AMM is subject to all obligations applicable to Market Makers generally under Rule 11.151 and, in each assigned security, must maintain continuous two-sided quotations in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of Rule 11.151.

Rule 11.151(i)(5) provides that the Exchange may review the performance of an AMM and its assigned securities from time to time based on such factors as the Exchange deems appropriate. This provision is consistent with Cboe BZX Rule 11.8(e)(2)(C), which similarly provides for Exchange review of LMM performance, however the Cboe BZX rule specifies a defined performance review trigger (failure to meet Minimum Performance Standards in three of the past four months), whereas the proposed LTSE provision is more general.¹² This difference reflects the distinct role of an AMM in a Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Security, for which the Cboe BZX listing-market performance standards are not applicable, and the Exchange's authority to develop performance review factors appropriate to that role.¹³

Rule 11.151(i)(6) provides that the Exchange may suspend, terminate, or reallocate an AMM appointment in one or more securities whenever it determines such action is appropriate. This is consistent in effect with Cboe BZX Rule 11.8(e)(4), which provides for revocation of LMM status for non-compliance with performance standards or other Exchange-determined circumstances, although the Cboe BZX provision ties revocation more specifically to the performance standard framework while the proposed LTSE provision preserves broader Exchange discretion.

Proposed New Rule 11.152 (Obligations of Market Maker Authorized Traders)

The Exchange proposes to add an entirely new Rule 11.152 governing the registration and obligations of Market Maker Authorized Traders.¹⁴ While this rule has no predecessor in the current LTSE Rules, it is substantially similar to Cboe BZX Rule 11.6 (Obligations of Market Maker Authorized Traders), differing only with respect to cross-references to other LTSE Rules, including the reference in proposed Rule 11.152(b)(2) to the proficiency and continuing education requirements

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ This rule is substantially similar to Cboe BZX Rule 11.6 (Obligations of Market Maker Authorized Traders), differing only with respect to LTSE-specific cross-references.

applicable to Authorized Traders under LTSE Rule 2.160.

Rule 11.152(a) provides that MMATs are permitted to enter orders only for the account of the Market Maker for which they are registered, establishing that the MMAT role is a principal account trading function. Rule 11.152(b) provides that the Exchange may, upon receiving a written application from a Market Maker on a prescribed form, register a person as a MMAT. MMATs may be officers, partners, employees, or other associated persons of Members registered with the Exchange as Market Makers. To be eligible for registration, a person must successfully complete proficiency examinations and continuing education requirements applicable to Authorized Traders under Rule 2.160 and any additional training and certification programs required by the Exchange. The Exchange may require a Market Maker to provide additional information it deems necessary to evaluate whether registration should be granted and may grant conditional registration subject to conditions it considers appropriate. Rule 11.152(b)(5) places an affirmative obligation on the Market Maker firm to ensure that each MMAT is properly qualified to perform market making activities.

Rule 11.152(c) provides that the Exchange may suspend or withdraw MMAT registration if it determines that: (A) the MMAT has caused the Market Maker to fail to comply with applicable securities laws or Exchange Rules; (B) the MMAT is not properly performing MMAT responsibilities; (C) the MMAT has failed to meet registration conditions; or (D) the MMAT has failed to maintain fair and orderly markets. If the Exchange suspends MMAT registration, the Market Maker must not allow the MMAT to submit orders into the System. MMAT registration is withdrawn upon the written request of the sponsoring Market Maker Member submitted on the Exchange's prescribed form.

Proposed New Rule 11.153 (Registration of Market Makers in a Security)

The Exchange proposes to adopt new Rule 11.153 governing the security-level registration of Market Makers.¹⁵ This rule addresses how a Member, once registered as a Market Maker at the firm level under Rule 11.150, becomes authorized to make markets in specific

¹⁵ This proposed rule is substantially similar to Cboe BZX Rule 11.7 (Registration of Market Makers in a Security), differing only with respect to LTSE-specific cross-references and the inclusion in proposed Rule 11.153(d) of an express right to review under Chapter 9 of the Exchange Rules.

securities. The existing Rule 11.153, which addresses voluntary termination of registration, is being renumbered as Rule 11.155 as part of this filing.

Rule 11.153(a) provides that a Market Maker may become registered in a newly authorized security or in a security already admitted to dealings on the Exchange by filing a security registration form with the Exchange. Registration in the security becomes effective on the same day as the Exchange's approval, unless otherwise provided by the Exchange. In considering approval, the Exchange may take into account: (1) the financial resources available to the Market Maker; (2) the Market Maker's experience, expertise, and past performance in making markets, including its performance in other securities; (3) operational capability; (4) the maintenance and enhancement of competition among Market Makers in each security; (5) the existence of satisfactory clearing arrangements; and (6) the character of the market for the security, including price, volatility, and relative liquidity.

Rule 11.153(b) provides that a Market Maker may voluntarily terminate its registration in a security by providing written notice of termination to the Exchange, subject to any minimum prior notice period or other conditions the Exchange may require in the interest of maintaining fair and orderly markets. A Market Maker that fails to provide advance written notice may be subject to formal disciplinary action under Chapter 9 of the LTSE Rules.

Rule 11.153(c) provides that the Exchange may suspend or terminate any Market Maker's registration in a security whenever it determines that: (1) the Market Maker has not met any of its obligations as set forth in the LTSE Rules; or (2) the Market Maker has failed to maintain fair and orderly markets.

Rule 11.153(d) provides that a Market Maker whose registration in a security is suspended or terminated pursuant to Rule 11.153(c) may seek review under Chapter 9 of the Exchange Rules governing adverse action. Rule 11.153(e) preserves all other powers of the Exchange under the By-Laws, Rules, and procedures of the Exchange with respect to the registration of a Market Maker and with respect to any violation by a Market Maker of the provisions of the Rule. These provisions are consistent with the corresponding review and reservation-of-authority provisions in Cboe BZX Rule 11.7, and parallel the analogous provisions the Exchange proposed at the firm level in Rule 11.150(e) and Rule 11.151(c).

Lastly, existing Rule 11.154, which addresses suspension and termination of quotations, is being renumbered as 11.156 as part of this filing.

(b) Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 6 of the Act,¹⁶ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹⁷ in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in 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 submits that the proposed rule change is designed to establish a comprehensive, transparent framework for the registration and oversight of Market Makers and Market Maker Authorized Traders on the Exchange, and to authorize the Exchange to designate AMMs in Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities to undertake enhanced market quality responsibilities. The Exchange is not proposing any new or novel rules; as described in detail in the Purpose section above, the proposed rules are in large part substantially similar to corresponding rules of Cboe BZX, which have been previously approved by the Commission and are operating today within the national market system. Where the proposed rules differ from the corresponding Cboe BZX rules, the differences are either non-substantive cross-reference and terminology adjustments to conform to the Exchange's existing rule structure and defined terms, or, in the case of the AMM Program, differences that reflect the Exchange's distinct market structure and its focus on improving market quality in Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities.

The Exchange believes that the proposed Market Maker registration framework set forth in Rule 11.150 protects investors and the public interest and promotes just and equitable principles of trade by ensuring that only qualified Members are authorized to perform market making activities on the Exchange. In particular, the application and review requirements of Rule 11.150(a), the minimum net capital requirement that conforms to Rule 15c3-1 under the Exchange Act, the approval-based effectiveness model of

Rule 11.150(b), and the suspension and termination grounds of Rule 11.150(c) are each designed to ensure that a Member granted Market Maker status has the capital, operational capability, personnel, and regulatory history necessary to perform a market making function consistent with the maintenance of fair and orderly markets. The Exchange believes these provisions further the protection of investors by reducing the risk that under-qualified Members are permitted to perform market making activities on the Exchange.

The Exchange believes that the proposed Market Maker obligations framework set forth in Rule 11.151 likewise protects investors and the public interest by codifying the affirmative obligations of Market Makers, including the general course-of-dealings obligation in Rule 11.151(a), the firm-level supervisory responsibility for MMATs in Rule 11.151(b), and the disciplinary consequences for failure to engage in a course of dealings in Rule 11.151(c). The proposed firm-level responsibility provision in Rule 11.151(b) makes explicit the supervisory accountability of a Market Maker for the conduct of its MMATs, which reinforces the protection of investors by ensuring that individual market making activity on the Exchange is performed by qualified individuals operating under appropriate firm-level supervision. The carry-forward provisions of Rule 11.151(d) through (h) governing the Two-Sided Obligation, pricing obligations, bid and offer quotation requirements, Designated Percentage and Defined Limit thresholds, MPID provisions, firm quotation requirements, impaired quotation procedures, and locked and crossed markets are unchanged in substance from the existing Rule 11.151. The proposed renumbering and the three new sub-provisions to the Two-Sided Obligation in Rule 11.151(d)(1)(A), (B), and (C), which address Exchange system failures, trading halts and Limit and Straddle States, and other demonstrated mitigating circumstances, are substantially similar to corresponding provisions of Cboe BZX Rule 11.8 that have been previously approved by the Commission.

The Exchange further believes that the proposed AMM Program set forth in Rule 11.151(i) promotes just and equitable principles of trade, removes impediments to and perfects the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and protects investors and the public interest. The AMM Program authorizes the Exchange to designate Members

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f.

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

registered as Market Makers to undertake enhanced market quality responsibilities in specified Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities, which is designed to enhance liquidity and the quality of executions in those securities for the benefit of investors trading on the Exchange. The eligibility, allocation, performance review, suspension, termination, reallocation, and voluntary withdrawal provisions of Rule 11.151(i)(2) through (6) are designed to ensure that AMM appointments are allocated and maintained based on factors relevant to the maintenance of fair and orderly markets. In particular, the allocation framework in Rule 11.151(i)(3), which authorizes the Exchange both to select AMMs based on a non-exhaustive list of qualitative factors and to limit or modify the number of AMMs in a security upon prior written notice to Members, is substantively similar to the corresponding provisions of the Cboe BZX LMM program at Cboe BZX Rule 11.8(e)(2)(A) and (B), which have been previously approved by the Commission. The Exchange believes that authorizing the appointment of more than one AMM per security promotes competition among AMMs in those securities, which the Exchange believes will enhance market quality for the benefit of investors trading on the Exchange. The AMM Program is based on the LMM program set forth in Cboe BZX Rule 11.8(e), with the differences described in the Purpose section above reflecting the Exchange's market structure and its focus on Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities.

The Exchange believes that the proposed individual-level registration framework for MMATs set forth in Rule 11.152 protects investors and the public interest by ensuring that persons authorized to enter orders on behalf of Market Makers meet minimum qualification standards. The proficiency examination and continuing education requirements of Rule 11.152(b)(2), which apply the requirements applicable to Authorized Traders under LTSE Rule 2.160, the conditional registration authority of Rule 11.152(b)(4), and the suspension and withdrawal grounds of Rule 11.152(c) are each designed to ensure that individual market making activity on the Exchange is performed by qualified personnel and to provide the Exchange with appropriate authority to address conduct that poses a risk to fair and orderly markets. Proposed Rule 11.152 is substantially similar to Cboe BZX Rule 11.6, which has been previously approved by the Commission.

The Exchange believes that the proposed security-level registration framework set forth in Rule 11.153 protects investors and the public interest and promotes just and equitable principles of trade by establishing a clear process for a Market Maker to become registered in specific securities, by enumerating the factors the Exchange may consider in reviewing such registration, and by establishing express grounds for voluntary termination and Exchange-initiated suspension or termination of security-level registration. The right of review under Chapter 9 of the Exchange Rules provided for in Rule 11.153(d) ensures that Market Makers have a fair process for challenging adverse Exchange determinations. Proposed Rule 11.153 is substantially similar to Cboe BZX Rule 11.7, which has been previously approved by the Commission.

Finally, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change removes impediments to and perfects the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and fosters cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in facilitating transactions in securities, by harmonizing the Exchange's market maker framework with the substantially similar, previously approved framework of another national securities exchange. Harmonization reduces regulatory divergence across exchanges and the associated compliance burden for Members that conduct market making activity on multiple venues, and provides Members with a familiar framework based on rules that have already been approved by the Commission and have been operating within the national market system. The proposed rule change does not permit unfair discrimination among Members, issuers, or other market participants: the proposed requirements apply on a uniform, non-discriminatory basis to all Members that seek to become Market Makers, to all individuals that seek to register as MMATs, and to all Members eligible for appointment as AMMs.

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 change is designed to establish a comprehensive Market Maker registration and oversight framework that is in large part substantially similar to the framework in place at Cboe BZX, adapted to the Exchange's market structure, and to

authorize the Exchange to designate AMMs in Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities to undertake enhanced market quality responsibilities. As described in the Purpose section and Item 3(b) above, the proposed rules are in large part substantially similar to previously approved corresponding rules of Cboe BZX.

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change imposes any burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed Market Maker registration requirements of Rule 11.150, the Market Maker obligations of Rule 11.151, the MMAT registration requirements of Rule 11.152, and the security-level registration requirements of Rule 11.153 apply on a uniform, non-discriminatory basis to all Members that seek to become Market Makers, to all individuals that seek to register as MMATs, and to all Members that seek to register in particular securities. The proposed AMM Program set forth in Rule 11.151(i) applies on a uniform basis to all Members that are registered as Market Makers in good standing and that satisfy the qualification requirements set forth in Rule 11.150(a), and the Exchange's authority to appoint, allocate, review, suspend, terminate, reallocate, and accept the voluntary withdrawal of AMMs is to be exercised based on factors relevant to the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, including a Member's experience, resources, operational capability, and performance. The proposed rule expressly authorizes the appointment of more than one AMM per security, which is designed to promote, rather than restrict, competition among AMMs in those securities.

The Exchange operates in a highly competitive environment and competes with other national securities exchanges and other trading venues for order flow in the securities it trades. The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change imposes any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. To the contrary, by harmonizing the Exchange's market maker framework with the substantially similar, previously approved framework of another national securities exchange, the proposed rule change reduces regulatory divergence across exchanges and the associated compliance burden for Members that conduct market making activity on multiple venues. Adoption of a familiar framework based on rules that have already been approved by the Commission allows the

Exchange to compete more effectively with other trading venues in attracting Members willing to perform market making functions. To the extent the AMM Program enables the Exchange to enhance market quality in Non-LTSE-Primary-Listed Securities traded on the Exchange, the proposed rule change is procompetitive: it equips the Exchange to compete more effectively with other trading venues that trade those same securities by improving the quality of executions available to investors on the Exchange.

For the foregoing reasons, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change raises any substantial competitive issues, and the Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change imposes 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 neither solicited nor received 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 self-regulatory organization 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-LTSE-2026-15 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange

Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-LTSE-2026-15. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-LTSE-2026-15 and should be submitted on or before July 9, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁸

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12260 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105690; File No. SR-NASDAQ-2026-052]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee (ORF)

June 15, 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 5, 2026, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq" 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.

¹⁸ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to increase the NOM Options Regulatory Fee ("ORF") rate that will be effective on July 1, 2026.³ Additionally, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive amendment to Options 7, Section 5, Nasdaq Options Regulatory Fee,⁴ regarding the July 1, 2026 rule text that describes the ORF collection methodology.

While the changes proposed herein are effective upon filing, the Exchange has designated the proposed rule change to be operative on July 1, 2026.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/nasdaq/rulefilings> and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

NOM previously filed various rule proposals⁵ to amend its ORF methodology and the rate for July 1, 2026. At this time, NOM proposes to increase the July 1, 2026 ORF rate from \$0.0157 to \$0.0200 per contract side.

³ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103619 (August 1, 2025), 90 FR 37931 (August 6, 2025) (SR-NASDAQ-2025-054) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Methodology for Its Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) as of January 2, 2026). See also Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 104519 (December 29, 2025), 91 FR 179 (January 2, 2026) (SR-NASDAQ-2025-108) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change Concerning the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) Methodology Until July 1, 2026).

⁴ The Exchange also proposes to amend the title of Options 7, Section 5 from "Nasdaq Options Regulatory Fee" to "Options Regulatory Fee" to harmonize the title to other Nasdaq affiliated options exchanges.

⁵ See *supra* note 3.

Additionally, the Exchange proposes a non-substantive amendment to Options 7, Section 5, Nasdaq Options Regulatory Fee, regarding the July 1, 2026 rule text that describes the ORF collection methodology.

July 1, 2026 ORF

As of July 1, 2026, NOM will assess ORF for options transactions cleared by The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”) in the customer⁶ range, however ORF would be assessed to each NOM Participant⁷ for executions that occur on NOM. Specifically, the ORF would be collected by OCC on behalf of NOM from Participants and non-Participants for all customer transactions executed on NOM. ORF would be assessed and collected on all ultimately cleared customer contracts, taking into account adjustments for CMTA that were provided to NOM the same day as the trade.⁸ Further, the Exchange would bill ORF according to the clearing instructions provided on the execution. More specifically, NOM proposes to assess ORF based on the clearing instruction provided on the execution on trade date and would not take into consideration CMTA changes or transfers that occur at OCC.⁹

NOM filed a rule proposal on July 25, 2025 to assess an ORF of \$0.0157 per contract side for January 2, 2026, the implementation of which was subsequently delayed to July 1, 2026.¹⁰ Nearly a year has passed since NOM set the ORF rate for July 1, 2026.¹¹ At this

⁶ ORF would be assessed by NOM and collected via the OCC from Customers, Professional Customers, and Broker-Dealers that are not affiliated with a clearing member. These market participants clear in the “C” range at OCC. On NOM, a “Customer” applies to any transaction that is identified by a Participant for clearing in the Customer range at OCC which is not for the account of broker or dealer or for the account of a “Professional”; a “Professional” means any person or entity that (i) is not a broker or dealer in securities, and (ii) places more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s) pursuant to Options 1, Section 1(a)(47); and a “Broker-Dealer” applies to any transaction which is not subject to any of the other transaction fees applicable within a particular category.

⁷ The term “Options Participant” or “Participant” mean a firm, or organization that is registered with the Exchange pursuant to Options 2A of these Rules for purposes of participating in options trading on NOM Options as a “Nasdaq Options Order Entry Firm” or “Nasdaq Options Market Maker.” See Options 1, Section 1(a)(39).

⁸ Adjustments to CMTA that occur at OCC would not be taken into account.

⁹ Adjustments that were made the same day as the trade on NOM will be taken into account.

¹⁰ See *supra* note 3.

¹¹ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 103619 (August 1, 2025), 90 FR 37931 (August 6, 2025) (SR-NASDAQ-2025-054) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Methodology for Its Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) as of January 2, 2026).

time, NOM proposes to increase the ORF rate from \$0.0157 to \$0.0200 per contract side.¹² This rate change is influenced by a decline in market share since the July 2025 rule change. NOM will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue¹³ does not exceed a material portion of Options Regulatory Costs.¹⁴ More specifically, NOM will endeavor to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue generated from ORF will not exceed 82% of Options Regulatory Costs. The Exchange will notify Participants via an Options Trader Alert of any change in the amount of the fee at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the change.

As is the case today, NOM will monitor ORF Regulatory Revenue to ensure that it, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. In determining whether an expense is considered an Options Regulatory Costs, the Exchange will continue to review all costs and make determinations whether there is a nexus between the expense and a regulatory function. The Exchange notes that fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter will continue to offset Options Regulatory Costs.

ORF Regulatory Revenue is designed to recover a material portion of the Options Regulatory Costs to the Exchange for the supervision and regulation of Participants’ transactions, including performing routine surveillances, investigations, examinations, financial monitoring, and policy, rulemaking, interpretive, and enforcement activities. Options Regulatory Costs include direct regulatory expenses¹⁵ and certain indirect expenses in support of the regulatory function.¹⁶

Rule Text Amendment

Options 7, Section 5, Nasdaq Options Regulatory Fee, provides, among other things, that, “Specifically, the ORF is collected by OCC on behalf of NOM

from NOM Participants and non-members for all customer transactions executed on NOM.” The Exchange proposes to amend this sentence to instead provide,

The ORF is collected by the OCC on behalf of the Exchange from either (1) a Participant that was the clearing firm for the transaction or (2) a non-Participant that was the clearing firm where a Participant was the executing firm for the transaction.

This rule text more specifically describes the Exchange’s collection process as explained in its prior rule proposal.¹⁷ The Exchange proposes this revised rule text because it provides greater clarity to the manner in which ORF is collected. This proposed amendment is non-substantive.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Act”) and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.¹⁸ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,¹⁹ which provides that Exchange rules may provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members, and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)²⁰ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes the proposed increase in the July 1, 2026 ORF rate is reasonable because of the change in NOM’s market share since July 2025. While the Exchange is increasing the ORF rate to cover the Exchange’s Options Regulatory Costs, the Exchange will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue does not exceed a material portion of the Exchange’s Options Regulatory Costs. As noted above, the ORF is designed to recover a material portion, but not all, of the Exchange’s Options Regulatory Costs. Further, the Exchange believes the proposed fee change is reasonable because under the new methodology customers will only pay ORF for on-exchange transactions and will no longer pay an ORF on away markets, therefore, overall customer transactions

¹² Participants were notified of the ORF rate changes for July 1, 2026 via an Options Trader Alert on May 21, 2026. See Options Trader Alert #2026–22.

¹³ ORF Regulatory Revenue is the amount of revenue collected from the ORF.

¹⁴ Options Regulatory Costs are those regulatory costs for options that comprise a subset of the Exchange’s regulatory budget that are specifically related to options regulatory expenses and encompasses the cost to regulate all Participants’ options activity.

¹⁵ The direct expenses include in-house and third-party service provider costs to support the day-to-day regulatory work such as surveillances, investigations and examinations.

¹⁶ The indirect expenses include support from such areas as Office of the General Counsel, technology, finance and internal audit.

¹⁷ See *supra* note 11.

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

within the industry will be subject to a lower ORF with the new methodology.

The Exchange designed the ORF to generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would be less than the Exchange's Options Regulatory Costs, thereby ensuring that such revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. This is consistent with the view of the Commission that regulatory fees be used for regulatory purposes and not to support the Exchange's business operations. As discussed above; however, after review of its Options Regulatory Costs and ORF Regulatory Revenue, which includes revenues from ORF and other regulatory fees and fines, the Exchange determined that despite the proposed increase, ORF Regulatory Revenue should not exceed its Options Regulatory Cost target. Indeed, the Exchange notes that when taking into account the change in market share, it estimates the ORF, if left unchanged, may generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would cover less than the approximated Exchange's projected Options Regulatory Costs. As such, the Exchange believes it is reasonable and appropriate to increase the ORF amount from \$0.0157 to \$0.0200 per contract side.

The Exchange also believes the proposed fee change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because collecting 82% of Options Regulatory Costs is appropriate and correlates to the degree of regulatory responsibility and Options Regulatory Costs borne by the Exchange with respect to customer transactions. The Exchange's proposal continues to ensure that Options Regulatory Revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. Fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter will continue to offset Options Regulatory Costs. Capping ORF collected at 82% of Options Regulatory Costs, commencing July 1, 2026, is reasonable, equitable and not unfairly discriminatory as the Options Regulatory Revenue collected will offset the corresponding Options Regulatory Costs associated with on exchange customer transactions. The Exchange will review the ORF Regulatory Revenue and will amend the ORF if it finds that its ORF Regulatory Revenue exceeds its projections.

Rule Text Amendment

Amending the rule text at Options 7, Section 5 is a non-substantive amendment that is designed to more specifically describe the Exchange's

collection process as explained in its prior rule proposal.²¹

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 intra-market competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because this collection accounts for customer executions, which will be capped at 82% of Options Regulatory Costs commencing July 1, 2026. Further, the Exchange will review the ORF Regulatory Revenue and would amend the ORF if it finds that its ORF Regulatory Revenue exceeds its projections.

The proposed changes to ORF do not impose an undue burden on inter-market competition because ORF is a regulatory fee that supports regulation in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange notes, however, the proposed change is not designed to address any competitive issues. The Exchange is obligated to ensure that the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

Rule Text Amendment

Amending the rule text at Options 7, Section 5 is a non-substantive amendment and, therefore, has no impact on competition.

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²² and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4²³ thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule

change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-NASDAQ-2026-052 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-NASDAQ-2026-052. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-NASDAQ-2026-052 and should be submitted on or before July 9, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁴

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-12257 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

²¹ See *supra* note 11.

²² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

²⁴ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21645;
MASSACHUSETTS Disaster Number MA-
20004 Declaration of Economic Injury]

Administrative Declaration of an
Economic Injury Disaster for the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business
Administration.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice of an Economic
Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) declaration
for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
dated June 12, 2026.
Incident: Blizzard.
DATES: Issued on June 12, 2026.
Incident Period: February 22, 2026
through February 27, 2026.
Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan
Application Deadline Date: March 12,
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 EIDL declaration,
applications for disaster loans may be
submitted online using the SBA Loan
Portal <https://lending.sba.gov> or in
person at other 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: Barnstable, Bristol,
Dukes, Plymouth.
Contiguous Counties:
Massachusetts: Nantucket, Norfolk,
Suffolk.
Rhode Island: Bristol, Newport,
Providence.
The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
Business and Small Agricultural Cooperatives without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Private Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Else- where	3.625

The number assigned to this disaster
for economic injury is 216450.
The Commonwealth and State which
received an EIDL declaration are
MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND.
(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
Number 59008)
(Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).)

James Stallings,
Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster
Recovery & Resilience.
[FR Doc. 2026-12297 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8026-09-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21620 and #21621;
KENTUCKY Disaster Number KY-20034]

Presidential Declaration Amendment of
a Major Disaster for Public Assistance
Only for the Commonwealth of
Kentucky

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business
Administration.
ACTION: Amendment 1.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the
Presidential declaration of a major
disaster for Public Assistance Only for
the Commonwealth of Kentucky
(FEMA-4913-DR), dated May 29, 2026.
Incident: Severe Winter Storm.
DATES: Issued on June 11, 2026.
Incident Period: January 23, 2026
through January 27, 2026.
Physical Loan Application Deadline
Date: July 28, 2026.
Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan
Application Deadline Date: March 1,
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: The notice
of the President's major disaster
declaration for Private Non-Profit
organizations in the Commonwealth of
Kentucky, dated May 29, 2026, is hereby
amended to include the following areas
as adversely affected by the disaster.
Primary Counties: Adair, Casey.
All other information in the original
declaration remains unchanged.
(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
Number 59008)

(Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).)
James Stallings,
Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster
Recovery & Resilience.
[FR Doc. 2026-12299 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8026-09-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21647 and #21648;
DELAWARE Disaster Number DE-20001]

Presidential Declaration of a Major
Disaster for Public Assistance Only for
the State of Delaware

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business
Administration.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice of the
Presidential declaration of a major
disaster for Public Assistance Only for
the state of Delaware (FEMA-4916- DR),
dated May 29, 2026.
Incident: Severe Winter Storm.
DATES: Issued on May 29, 2026.
Incident Period: February 22, 2026
through February 23, 2026.
Physical Loan Application Deadline
Date: July 28, 2026.
Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan
Application Deadline Date: March 1,
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
President's major disaster declaration on
May 29, 2026, Private Non-Profit
organizations providing essential
services of a governmental nature may
file disaster loan applications online
using the SBA Loan Portal [https://
lending.sba.gov](https://lending.sba.gov) or in person at other
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:
Kent, Sussex.
The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Private Non-Profit Organizations with Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
Private Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
For Economic Injury:	
Private Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 21647B and for economic injury is 216480.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority:13 CFR 123.3(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026–12305 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21646; NEW JERSEY Disaster Number NJ–20010 Declaration of Economic Injury]

Administrative Declaration of an Economic Injury Disaster for the State of New Jersey

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice of an Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) declaration for the state of New Jersey dated June 12, 2026.

Incident: 12-Alarm Warehouse Fire.

DATES: Issued on June 12, 2026.

Incident Period: May 3–14, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan

Application Deadline Date: March 12, 2027.

ADDRESSES: Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at <https://lending.sba.gov> to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sharon Henderson, Office of Disaster Recovery 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 EIDL declaration, applications for disaster loans may be submitted online using the MySBA Loan Portal <https://lending.sba.gov> or in person at other 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: Essex.

Contiguous Counties:

New Jersey: Bergen, Hudson, Morris, Passaic, Union.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
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 economic injury is 216460.

The states which received an EIDL declaration are New Jersey.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026–12298 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21581 and #21582; TEXAS Disaster Number TX–20081]

Administrative Declaration Amendment of a Disaster for the State of Texas

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Amendment 3.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Administrative declaration of disaster for the State of TEXAS dated May 7, 2026.

Incident: Severe Storms and Tornadoes.

DATES: Issued on June 15, 2026.

Incident Period: April 24, 2026 through May 9, 2026.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: July 6, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: February 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: The notice of an Administrative declaration for the State of Texas, dated May 7, 2026, is hereby amended to update the incident period for this disaster as beginning April 24, 2026 and continuing through May 9, 2026.

All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority:13 CFR 123.(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026–12304 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. FD 36935]

BLPIRR LLC—Lease and Operation—Washington State Department of Transportation

BLPIRR LLC (BLPI), a Class III rail carrier, has filed a verified notice of exemption ¹ pursuant to 49 CFR part 1150, subpart E, to lease from the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and operate (1) the “Washington, Idaho, and Montana (WIM) Industrial Lead” (approximately 3.27 miles of rail line extending from a point off the P&L Branch along the WIM Industrial Lead (WIM MP 0.05) to the Idaho State Line (WIM MP 3.32)), (2) the “Peterson Crossover” (approximately 950 feet of rail line extending from “the 14’ clearance point between the P & L Branch and the Peterson Crossover” to “the Peterson Crossover and Peterson House Track switch”), and (3) the “Peterson House Track” (approximately 2,075 feet of rail line extending from “the WIM Industrial Lead and Peterson House Track switch” to “the termination of the track at State Route 272”) (collectively, the Line).²

¹ BLPI filed a supplement with additional information on June 4, 2026. The filing date of the supplement will be deemed the filing date of the verified notice.

² BLPI filed the verified notice of exemption jointly with Washington, Idaho & Montana Railway LLC (WIMR) in both this docket and Docket No. FD 36936, *Washington, Idaho & Montana Railway—Lease and Operation—BLPIRR LLC*. The jointly filed verified notice also contains WIMR's related request for a lease and operation exemption for the Line. The Board will address WIMR's request separately in Docket No. FD 36936.

According to BLPI, the Line is located in Whitman County, Wash.

According to BLPI, the lease agreement does not involve any commitments or provisions that would limit future interchange with a third-party connecting carrier. Further, BLPI certifies that its projected annual revenue will not exceed \$5 million and represents that the transaction will not result in the creation of a Class I or II rail carrier.

The earliest this transaction may be consummated is July 4, 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 26, 2026 (at least seven days before the exemption becomes effective).

All pleadings, referring to Docket No. FD 36935, should be filed with the Surface Transportation Board 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 BLPI's representative: John K. Fiorilla, 322 U.S. Highway 46, Suite 220, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

According to BLPI, 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.

Authority: 49 CFR 1150.42.

Decided: June 15, 2026.

By the Board, Anika S. Cooper, Chief Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel.

Jeffrey Herzig,
Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2026-12291 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915-01-P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. FD 36941]

Terramont Infrastructure Partners LLC—Control Exemption—Hainesport Transportation Group, LLC, Hainesport Industrial Railroad, LLC, and Hainesport Secondary Railroad, LLC

Terramont Infrastructure Partners LLC (Terramont), a noncarrier, filed a verified notice of exemption under 49 CFR 1180.2(d)(2) to acquire direct

control of Hainesport Transportation Group, LLC (HTG), a noncarrier that, in turn, directly controls two Class III rail carriers, Hainesport Industrial Railroad, LLC (HIRR), and Hainesport Secondary Railroad, LLC (HSR, and together with HIRR, the Hainesport Railroads).

According to the verified notice, each of the Hainesport Railroads is located in the Hainesport Industrial Park in Burlington County, N.J.¹

The verified notice states that, pursuant to a signed Letter of Intent (LOI)² dated April 1, 2026, Terramont has agreed to acquire from HTG all existing outstanding ownership interests in HTG and, in turn, indirect control of the Hainesport Railroads. Currently, HTG directly controls the Hainesport Railroads. See *Hainesport Transp. Grp., LLC—Corp. Fam. Transaction Exemption*, FD 36184 (STB served May 24, 2018).

Terramont states that: (1) the Hainesport Railroads would not connect with any railroads that would be in the Terramont corporate family following the transaction; (2) the transaction is not part of a series of anticipated transactions that would connect the Hainesport Railroads with any railroad in the Terramont corporate family; and (3) the transaction does not involve a Class I rail carrier. Therefore, the proposed transaction is exempt from the prior approval requirements of 49 U.S.C. 11323. See 49 CFR 1180.2(d)(2).

The earliest this transaction may be consummated is July 4, 2026, the effective date of the exemption (30 days after the verified notice was filed).

Under 49 U.S.C. 10502(g), the Board may not use its exemption authority to relieve a rail carrier of its statutory obligation to protect the interests of its employees. However, 49 U.S.C. 11326(c) does not provide for labor protection for transactions under 49 U.S.C. 11324 and 11325 that involve only Class III rail carriers. Because this transaction involves Class III rail carriers only, the Board, under the statute, may not impose labor protective conditions for this transaction.

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)

¹ HIRR became a rail common carrier in 2005. *Hainesport Indus. R.R.—Acquis. & Operation Exemption—Hainesport Indus. Park R.R. Ass'n, Inc.*, FD 34695 (STB served May 18, 2005). HSR became a rail common carrier in 2013. *Hainesport Indus. R.R.—Corp. Fam. Transaction*, FD 35760 (STB served Sept. 11, 2013).

² Public and confidential versions of the LOI were filed with the verified notice. The confidential version was submitted under seal concurrently with a motion for protective order, which is addressed in a separate decision.

may be filed at any time. The filing of a petition to revoke will not automatically stay the effectiveness of the exemption. Petitions to stay must be filed no later than June 26, 2026 (at least seven days before the exemption becomes effective).

All pleadings, referring to Docket No. FD 36941, 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 Terramont's representative, Valerie O. Quinn, Fletcher & Sippel LLC, 975 F Street NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20004.

According to Terramont, 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 15, 2026.

By the Board, Anika S. Cooper, Chief Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel.

Andrea Pope-Matheson,
Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2026-12249 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915-01-P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. FD 36936]

Washington, Idaho & Montana Railway LLC—Lease and Operation—BLPIRR LLC

Washington, Idaho & Montana Railway LLC (WIMR), a Class III rail carrier, has filed a verified notice of exemption¹ pursuant to 49 CFR part 1150 subpart E to lease from BLPIRR LLC (BLPI) and operate (1) the "Washington, Idaho, and Montana (WIM) Industrial Lead" (approximately 3.27 miles of rail line extending from a point off the P&L Branch along the WIM Industrial Lead (WIM MP 0.05) to the Idaho State Line (WIM MP 3.32)), (2) the "Peterson Crossover" (approximately 950 feet of rail line extending from "the 14' clearance point between the P & L Branch and the Peterson Crossover" to "the Peterson Crossover and Peterson House Track switch"), and (3) the "Peterson House Track" (approximately 2,075 feet of rail line extending from "the WIM Industrial Lead and Peterson House Track switch" to "the

¹ WIMR filed a supplement with additional information on June 4, 2026. The filing date of the supplement will be deemed the filing date of the verified notice.

termination of the track at State Route 272”) (the Line).² According to WIMR, the Line is located in Whitman County, Wash.

According to WIMR, the lease agreement does not involve any commitments or provisions that would limit future interchange with a third-party connecting carrier. Further, WIMR certifies that its projected annual revenue will not exceed \$5 million and represents that the transaction will not result in the creation of a Class I or II rail carrier.

The earliest this transaction may be consummated is July 4, 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 26, 2026 (at least seven days before the exemption becomes effective).

All pleadings, referring to Docket No. FD 36936, should be filed with the Surface Transportation Board 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 WIMR’s representative: John K. Fiorilla, 322 U.S. Highway 46, Suite 220, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

According to WIMR, 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.

Authority: 49 CFR 1150.42.

Decided: June 15, 2026.

By the Board, Anika S. Cooper, Chief Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel.

Jeffrey Herzig,
Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2026–12290 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

² WIMR filed the verified notice of exemption jointly with BLPI in both this docket and Docket No. FD 36935, *BLPIRR LLC—Lease and Operation—Washington State Department of Transportation*. The jointly filed verified notice also contains BLPI’s related request for an exemption to lease the Line from the Washington State Department of Transportation and to operate it. The Board will address BLPI’s request separately in FD 36935.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA–2026–4951]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of a Renewed Approval of Information Collection: Flight Attendant Fatigue Risk Management Plan

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FAA invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew an information collection. The collection involves submission of Fatigue Risk Management Plans (FRMP) for flight attendants of certificate holders operating under Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 121. The certificate holders will submit the information to be collected to the FAA for review and acceptance as required by the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by August 17, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By Electronic Docket:
www.regulations.gov (Enter docket number into search field).

By mail: Naleé D. Romero, Federal Aviation Administration National headquarters, 10A, 8th Floor, AFS, 800 Independence Ave SW, Washington, DC 20591.

By fax: TBD.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Naleé D. Romero by email at: Nalee.Romero@faa.gov; phone: 202–267–4702

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for FAA’s performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for FAA to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB’s clearance of this information collection.

OMB Control Number: 2120–0789.

Title: Flight Attendant Fatigue Risk Management Plan.

Form Numbers: None.

Type of Review: Renewal of an information collection.

Background: On October 5, 2018, Congress enacted Public Law 115–254, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (“the Act”). Section 335(b) of the Act required each certificate holder operating under 14 CFR part 121 to submit to the FAA for review and acceptance of a Fatigue Risk Management Plan (FRMP) for each certificate holder’s flight attendants. Section 335(b) contains the required contents of the FRMP, including a rest scheme consistent with current flight time and duty period limitations and development and use of methodology to continually assess the effectiveness of the ability of the plan to improve alertness and mitigate performance errors. Section 335(b) requires that each certificate holder operating under 14 CFR part 121 shall update its FRMP every two years and submit the update to the FAA for review and acceptance. Further, section 335(b) of the Act requires each certificate holder operating under 14 CFR part 121 to comply with its FRMP that is accepted by the FAA.

Respondents: 55 Part 121 Air Carriers and 2 new entrants.

Frequency: 1 initial submission and then updates every 2 years.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 20 Hours for Initial Submission, 5 Hours for Updates.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 40 Hours per year for Initial Submission, 275 Hours per year for updates.

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 16, 2026.

Sandra L. Ray,

Aviation Safety Inspector, AFS–260.

[FR Doc. 2026–12268 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No.: FAA–2026–7097]

National Airspace System Advisory Committee (Previously Known as the NextGen Advisory Committee)

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice; charter renewal and solicitation of nominations for membership.

SUMMARY: The FAA is issuing this notice to announce the charter renewal and to solicit nominations for membership to serve on the National Airspace System

Advisory Committee (NAC), formerly known as NextGen Advisory Committee, which provides independent advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation through the FAA Administrator and responds to specific taskings received from FAA. The Secretary determined the NAC is necessary and is in public interest. The nature and purpose of the NAC is to seek resolution of issues and challenges involving concepts, requirements, operational capabilities, the associated use of technology, and related considerations to aeronautical operations that affect the future of the Air Traffic Management System and the integration of new technologies.

DATES: The deadline for nominations for Committee members must be received on or before July 20, 2026. Nominations received after the due date will be retained for evaluation for future NAC vacancies after all other nominations received by the due date have been evaluated and considered.

ADDRESSES: All nomination materials should be submitted by one of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, Washington, DC 20590-0001.
- *Hand Delivery:* 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irina Ioachim, NAC Coordinator, U.S. Department of Transportation, at irina.ioachim@faa.gov or 202-267-2857.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NAC was established by the Secretary on June 15, 2018, under the name of the NextGen Advisory Committee, in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. Ch. 10. Pursuant to section 14(a)(2)(A) of FACA, FAA is giving notice of the renewal of the charter for the NextGen Advisory Committee, which is renamed the National Airspace System Advisory Committee. The charter was amended to change the name of the Committee and broaden its scope, to adjust the membership of the Committee, and to change the support office to the Air Traffic Organization. The Committee's purpose is to seek resolution of issues and challenges involving concepts, requirements, operational capabilities, the associated

use of technology, and related considerations to aeronautical operations that affect the Air Traffic Management System. NAC membership is structured to maintain a deliberately balanced distribution of aviation community representation in order for FAA to align its investments. Complete information regarding the NAC is available on the FAA website at www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ang/nac/.

FAA has determined that the NAC is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the FAA by law, and that these duties can best be performed through the advice of the committee. FAA's public interest determination is available in the docket.

FAA's annual operating cost to support NAC for the period and scope specified by the charter is approximately \$200,000, which includes 1.0 full-time equivalent salary and benefits at \$4,000, plus \$175,000 for other Federal costs.

NAC will respond to specific tasks assigned directly by FAA using consensus-based meeting methodologies on (1) investment priorities, (2) airspace modernization priorities and performance analyses report, and (3) ad hoc taskings. The Committee will be continuing but is subject to renewal every 2 years. The Committee is expected to meet approximately three times a year. Unless otherwise required by law or approved by the Secretary, all meetings will be held virtually.

In this notice, the Department is soliciting nominations for membership to the Committee. The Committee shall report to the Secretary of Transportation through the FAA Administrator and shall comprise no more than 25 members representing the following various sectors of the aerospace community:

- At least one representative from sectors including manufacturers of aircraft and aircraft systems; airports; air traffic management system suppliers; general aviation aircraft, cargo, and fleet operators; commercial space and others associated with the aviation community;
- One representative of the powered-lift industry with demonstrated expertise in the design, manufacturing, or operation of powered-lift aircraft; demonstrated experience in the development or implementation of powered-lift aircraft policies and procedures; and demonstrated commitment to advancing the safe integration of powered-lift aircraft into the national airspace system; and
- One representative of the unmanned aircraft system industry with

demonstrated expertise in the design, manufacturing, or operation of unmanned aircraft systems; demonstrated experience in the development or implementation of unmanned aircraft system policies and procedures; and demonstrated commitment to advancing the safe integration of unmanned aircraft systems into the national airspace system.

The Secretary may ensure representation from other interests as appropriate. The Secretary of Transportation appoints members. Members will serve 2-year terms but may be reappointed. Past members of the advisory committee are welcome to apply. The department is interested in ensuring membership is balanced fairly in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed by the advisory committee.

Process and Deadline for Submitting Nominations: Qualified individuals can self-nominate or be nominated by any individual or organization. To be considered for the NAC, nominators should submit the following information:

- (1) Name, title, and relevant contact information (including phone, fax, and email address) of the individual requesting consideration.
- (2) A letter of support from a company, union, trade association, academic, or nonprofit organization on letterhead containing a brief description of why the nominee should be considered for membership.
- (3) Short biography of the nominee, including professional and academic credentials.
- (4) An affirmative statement that the nominee meets all Committee eligibility requirements and identifies which stakeholder group they would represent.

Please do not send company, trade association, or organization brochures or any other information. Materials submitted should total two pages or fewer. Should more information be needed, DOT staff will contact the nominee, obtain information from the nominee's past affiliations, or obtain information from publicly available sources, such as the internet. Nominations must be received before July 20, 2026. Nominees selected for appointment to the Committee will be notified by return email and by letter of appointment.

Public Interest Determination

Pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 102-3.60(a), to establish, renew, reestablish, or merge a discretionary (agency discretion) advisory committee, an agency must first consult with the General Services

Administration's Committee Management Secretariat (the Secretariat) and, as part of the consultation, provide a written public interest determination approved by the head of the agency to the Secretariat with a copy to the Office of Management and Budget. In addition, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 102–3.35, an agency shall follow the same consultation process and document in writing the same determination of need before creating a subcommittee under a discretionary committee that is not made up entirely of members of a parent advisory committee.

Information on the following factors for the committee is provided to the Secretariat to demonstrate that renewing the committee is in the public interest:

1. *Annual budget*
NAC annual budget is approximately \$200,000.
- a. Federal personnel on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis
1.0 FTE
- b. Other Federal internal costs
\$175,000
- c. Proposed payments to members
\$0
- d. Proposed number of members
NAC will have no more than 25 members
- e. Reimbursable costs
\$0
2. *If applicable, the total dollar value of grants expected to be recommended during the fiscal year.*
N/A
3. *Criteria for selecting members to ensure the committee has the necessary expertise and fairly balanced membership.*

The FAA determines the relevant categories necessary for membership. While the actual number of seated NAC members may fluctuate slightly from year to year due to representative organizations and their availability, the imperative is constant to maintain a broad representation of the aviation community in order for FAA to align its investments. NAC will have no more than 25 members.

To ensure that NAC is fairly balanced and that multiple perspectives are represented, more than one member may be appointed per represented sector. Committee membership may include representatives from stakeholders in the aerospace community, including manufacturers of aircraft and aircraft systems; airports; air traffic management system suppliers; general aviation aircraft, cargo, and fleet operators; advanced air mobility (AAM) powered-lift; commercial space; unmanned aircraft system (UAS); and others associated with the aviation

community. The Secretary may ensure representation from other interests as appropriate.

The FAA will publish a solicitation notice in the **Federal Register** outlining the qualifications for candidates applying for a seat on NAC. The FAA will also seek recommendations from current and former Advisory Committee members.

The FAA will objectively analyze the applicants using the criteria outlined in the solicitation notice published in the **Federal Register**. The Committee Manager will evaluate the proposed candidates to meet the NAC's objectives regarding expertise, influence, and stakeholder representation. Candidates will be evaluated based on the materials submitted. The Committee Manager will submit qualified individuals to a selection panel made up of FAA stakeholder organizations with an interest in NAC.

Members may serve as representatives, Special Government Employees (SGEs), or Regular Government Employees (RGEs). Individuals will be appointed as representatives if they represent a particular interest of employment, education, experience, or affiliation with a specific aviation-related organization. Federal employee members will serve as RGEs, and members appointed solely for their expertise will serve as SGEs.

4. *List of all other Federal advisory committees of the agency.*

The FAA has six active advisory committees:

- Aircraft Noise Advisory Committee
- Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee
- Bessie Coleman Women in Aviation Advisory Committee
- National Airspace System Advisory Committee formerly known as NextGen Advisory Committee
- Research, Engineering, and Development Advisory Committee
- Unmanned and Autonomous Flight Advisory Committee

5. *Justification that the information or advice provided by the Federal advisory committee or subcommittee is not available from another Federal advisory committee, another Federal Government source, or any other more cost-effective and less burdensome source.*

The FAA has determined that the NAC is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the FAA by law, and that these duties can best be performed through the advice of the committee.

NAC is the only advisory committee with the focus on modernizing the

National Airspace System (NAS). NAC stakeholders will include legacy aviation and new and emerging entrants including UAS, advanced air mobility, and commercial space. It is necessary and in the public interest to continue this ongoing forum with key aviation stakeholders to seek advice on issues related to the near- and mid-term implementation of NAS modernization.

6. *If the consultation is a committee renewal, a summary of the previous accomplishments of the committee and the reasons it needs to continue.*

Since the last charter renewal in 2024, the NAC was tasked and provided consensus advice and recommendations on:

- The feasibility, benefits, and impacts in implementing a best equipped better served concept of operations;
- The operational benefits resulting from the implementation on En Route Data Communications;
- Ways to achieve greater airspace efficiencies as we collaboratively attempt to reduce reliance on, and divest from legacy NAS systems and procedures; and
- Risk and mitigation to the successful operational implementation of industry comments with respect to the NextGen Priorities Joint Implementation Plan.

7. *Explanation of why the committee/ subcommittee is essential to the conduct of agency business.*

As FAA works to modernize the NAS with improvements to the Air Traffic Control System and the integration of new entrants, this committee is essential to understanding the future of the NAS. This committee is tasked to provide consensus-based advice on FAA investments', airspace modernization priorities, and ad hoc taskings received directly from the FAA. Investments entail complicated business cases and require alignment with the aviation community and FAA.

In conclusion, this public interest determination documents that renewing the committee is in the public interest, essential to the conduct of agency business, and that the information to be obtained is not already available through another advisory committee or source within the Federal Government.

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 16, 2026.

Alex W. Nelson,

Manager, Rules and Regulations Group, Federal Aviation Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–12327 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration**

[Docket No. FMCSA–2014–0104; FMCSA–2014–0385; FMCSA–2016–0003; FMCSA–2017–0057; FMCSA–2018–0139; FMCSA–2019–0111; FMCSA–2019–0012; FMCSA–2023–0026]

Qualification of Drivers; Exemption Applications; Hearing

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of final disposition.

SUMMARY: FMCSA announces its decision to renew exemptions for 15 individuals from the hearing requirement in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs) for interstate commercial motor vehicle (CMV) drivers. The exemptions enable these hard of hearing and deaf individuals to continue to operate CMVs in interstate commerce.

DATES: Each group of renewed exemptions were applicable on the dates stated in the discussions below and will expire on the dates provided below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Christine A. Hydock, Chief, Medical Programs Division, FMCSA, DOT, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001; (202) 366–4001; fmcsamedical@dot.gov. Office hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. If you have questions regarding viewing or submitting material to the docket, contact Dockets Operations, (202) 366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Public Participation****A. Viewing Comments**

To view comments, go to www.regulations.gov. Insert the docket number (FMCSA–2014–0104, FMCSA–2014–0385, FMCSA–2016–0003, FMCSA–2017–0057, FMCSA–2018–0139, FMCSA–2019–0111, FMCSA–2019–0112, or FMCSA–2023–0026, as appropriate) in the keyword box and click “Search.” Next, sort the results by “Posted (Newer-Older),” choose the first notice listed, and click “Browse Comments.” If you do not have access to the internet, you may view the docket online by visiting Dockets Operations in Room W58–213 of the DOT West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. To be

sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 366–9317 or (202) 366–9826 before visiting Dockets Operations.

B. Privacy Act

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(6), DOT solicits comments from the public on the exemption requests. DOT posts these comments, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov, as described in the system of records notice DOT/ALL–14 FDMS (Federal Docket Management System), which can be reviewed under the “Department Wide System of Records Notices” link at <https://www.transportation.gov/individuals/privacy/privacy-act-system-records-notices>. The comments are posted without edit and are searchable by the name of the submitter.

II. Legal Basis

FMCSA has authority under 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b) to grant exemptions from the FMCSRs. FMCSA must publish a notice of each exemption request in the **Federal Register** (49 CFR 381.315(a)). The Agency must provide the public an opportunity to inspect the information relevant to the application, including the applicant’s safety analysis. The Agency must provide an opportunity for public comment on the request.

The Agency reviews the application, safety analyses, and public comments submitted and determines whether granting the exemption would likely achieve a level of safety equivalent to, or greater than, the level that would be achieved absent such exemption, pursuant to the standard set forth in 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(1). The Agency must publish its decision in the **Federal Register** (49 CFR 381.315(b)). If granted, the notice will identify the regulatory provision from which the applicant will be exempt, the effective period, and all terms and conditions of the exemption (49 CFR 381.315(c)(1)). If the exemption is denied, the notice will explain the reason for the denial (49 CFR 381.315(c)(2)). The exemption may be renewed (49 CFR 381.300(b)). FMCSA grants medical exemptions from the FMCSRs for a 2-year period to align with the maximum duration of a driver’s medical certification.

III. Background

On March 2, 2026, FMCSA published a notice announcing its decision to renew exemptions for 15 individuals from the hearing standard in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(11) to operate a CMV in interstate commerce and requested comments from the public (91 FR

10187). The public comment period ended on April 1, 2026, and no comments were received.

The Agency evaluated the eligibility of these applicants and determined that renewing these applicants’ exemptions would likely achieve a level of safety that is equivalent to, or greater than, the level of safety that would be achieved by complying with 49 CFR 391.41(b)(11).

The physical qualification standard for drivers regarding hearing, found in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(11), states that a person is physically qualified to drive a CMV if that person first perceives a forced whispered voice in the better ear at not less than 5 feet with or without the use of a hearing aid or, if tested by use of an audiometric device, does not have an average hearing loss in the better ear greater than 40 decibels at 500 Hz, 1,000 Hz, and 2,000 Hz with or without a hearing aid when the audiometric device is calibrated to American National Standard (formerly ASA Standard) Z24.5–1951.

This standard was adopted in 1970 and was revised in 1971 to allow drivers to be qualified under this standard while wearing a hearing aid (35 FR 6458, 6463 (Apr. 22, 1970) and 36 FR 12857 (July 8, 1971)).

IV. Discussion of Comments

FMCSA received no comments in this proceeding.

V. Basis for Renewing Exemptions

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), each of the 15 applicants have satisfied the renewal conditions for obtaining an exemption from the hearing requirement. The 15 drivers in this notice remain in good standing with the Agency. In addition, the Agency has reviewed each applicant’s certified driving record from their State Driver’s Licensing Agency (SDLA). The information obtained from each applicant’s driving record provides the Agency with details regarding any moving violations or reported crash data, which demonstrates whether the driver has a safe driving history and is an indicator of future driving performance. If the driving record revealed a crash, FMCSA requested and reviewed the related police reports and other relevant documents, such as the citation and conviction information. These factors provide an adequate basis for predicting each driver’s ability to continue to safely operate a CMV in interstate commerce. Accordingly, FMCSA concludes that extending the exemption for each of these drivers for a period of 2 years is likely to achieve a level of safety equivalent to or greater

than the level of safety that would be achieved absent such exemption.

VI. Terms and Conditions

The exemptions are extended subject to the following conditions: each driver (1) must report to FMCSA any crashes, as defined in 49 CFR 390.5T, within 7 days of the crash; (2) must report to FMCSA any citations and convictions for disqualifying offenses under 49 CFR parts 383 and 391 within 7 days of the citation and conviction; (3) must submit to FMCSA annual certified driving records from their SDLA; and (4) is prohibited from operating a motorcoach or bus with passengers in interstate commerce. The driver must also have a copy of the exemption when driving, for presentation to a duly authorized Federal, State, or local law enforcement official. In addition, the driver must meet all the applicable commercial driver's license testing requirements. Each exemption will be valid for 2 years unless rescinded earlier by FMCSA.

VII. Preemption

During the period the exemption is in effect, no State shall enforce any law or regulation that conflicts with this exemption with respect to a person operating under the exemption.

VIII. Conclusion

Based upon its evaluation of the 15 renewal exemption applications and supporting materials, FMCSA announces its decision to grant a 2-year exemption to each of the following drivers from the hearing requirement in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(11).

As of February 9, 2026, and in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), and FMCSA's policy of issuing medical exemptions for a 2-year period to correspond with the medical certificate, the following six individuals have satisfied the renewal conditions for obtaining an exemption from the hearing requirement in the FMCSRs for interstate CMV drivers:

Cody DeVries (TX)
Keith Kenyon (WI)
Barbara Nacarelli (NE)
Bridgette Nielson (UT)
Michael Steffen (IN)
Steven Warren (OK)

The drivers were included in docket numbers FMCSA–2018–0139, FMCSA–2019–0111, or FMCSA–2023–0026. Their exemptions were applicable as of February 9, 2026, and will expire on February 9, 2028.

As of February 14, 2026, and in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), and FMCSA's policy of issuing medical exemptions for a 2-year period to correspond with the medical

certificate, the following four individuals have satisfied the renewal conditions for obtaining an exemption from the hearing requirement in the FMCSRs for interstate CMV drivers:

Jared Gunn (IL)
Abel Talamantes (WA)
Andrew Tessin (NC)
Charles Wirick (MD)

The drivers were included in docket numbers FMCSA–2014–0104, FMCSA–2018–0139, or FMCSA–2019–0112. Their exemptions were applicable as of February 14, 2026, and will expire on February 14, 2028.

As of February 19, 2026, and in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b), and FMCSA's policy of issuing medical exemptions for a 2-year period to correspond with the medical certificate, the following five individuals have satisfied the renewal conditions for obtaining an exemption from the hearing requirement in the FMCSRs for interstate CMV drivers:

Wyatt Baldwin (NV)
Adam Hayes (CA)
Amy Ivins (NE)
Jason Thomas (TX)
Kerri Wright (OK)

The drivers were included in docket numbers FMCSA–2014–0385, FMCSA–2016–0003, or FMCSA–2017–0057. Their exemptions were applicable as of February 19, 2026, and will expire on February 19, 2028.

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31315(b), each exemption will be valid for 2 years from the effective date unless revoked earlier by FMCSA. The exemption will be revoked if the following occurs: (1) the person fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the exemption, as set forth above and also in the initial renewal notice (see 91 FR 10187), (2) the exemption has resulted in a lower level of safety than was maintained prior to being granted; or (3) continuation of the exemption would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of Title 49, chapter 313 or section 31136.

Larry W. Minor,

Associate Administrator for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–12313 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA–2025–0014]

Qualification of Drivers; Exemption Applications; Epilepsy and Seizure Disorders

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of final disposition.

SUMMARY: FMCSA announces its decision to exempt 63 individuals from the requirement in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs) that interstate commercial motor vehicle (CMV) drivers have “no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of epilepsy or any other condition which is likely to cause loss of consciousness or any loss of ability to control a CMV.” The exemptions enable these individuals who have had one or more seizures and are taking anti-seizure medication to operate CMVs in interstate commerce.

DATES: The exemptions were applicable on March 4, 2026. The exemptions expire on March 4, 2028.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Christine A. Hydock, Chief, Medical Programs Division, FMCSA, DOT, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001; (202) 366–4001; fmcsamedical@dot.gov. Office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. If you have questions regarding viewing or submitting material to the docket, contact Dockets Operations, (202) 366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Public Participation

A. Viewing Comments

To view comments, go to www.regulations.gov. Insert the docket number, (FMCSA–2025–0014) in the keyword box and click “Search.” Next, choose the only notice listed, and click “Browse Comments.” If you do not have access to the internet, you may view the docket online by visiting Dockets Operations in Room W58–213 of the DOT West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 366–9317 or (202) 366–9826 before visiting Dockets Operations.

B. Privacy Act

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(6), DOT solicits comments from the public on the exemption requests. DOT posts these comments, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov, as described in the system of records notice DOT/ALL-14 FDMS (Federal Docket Management System), which can be reviewed under the "Department Wide System of Records Notices" link at <https://www.transportation.gov/individuals/privacy/privacy-act-system-records-notices>. The comments are posted without edit and are searchable by the name of the submitter.

II. Legal Basis

FMCSA has authority under 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b) to grant exemptions from the FMCSRs. FMCSA must publish a notice of each exemption request in the **Federal Register** (49 CFR 381.315(a)). The Agency must provide the public an opportunity to inspect the information relevant to the application, including the applicant's safety analysis. The Agency must provide an opportunity for public comment on the request.

The Agency reviews the application, safety analyses, and public comments submitted and determines whether granting the exemption would likely achieve a level of safety equivalent to, or greater than, the level that would be achieved absent such exemption, pursuant to the standard set forth in 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(1). The Agency must publish its decision in the **Federal Register** (49 CFR 381.315(b)). If granted, the notice will identify the regulatory provision from which the applicant will be exempt, the effective period, and all terms and conditions of the exemption (49 CFR 381.315(c)(1)). If the exemption is denied, the notice will explain the reason for the denial (49 CFR 381.315(c)(2)). The exemption may be renewed (49 CFR 381.300(b)).

III. Background

The physical qualification standard for drivers regarding seizures and loss of consciousness provides that a person is physically qualified to drive a CMV if that person has "no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of epilepsy or any other condition which is likely to cause the loss of consciousness or any loss of ability to control" a CMV (49 CFR 391.41(b)(8)). To assist in applying this standard, FMCSA publishes guidance for medical examiners (MEs) in the form of medical advisory criteria

in Appendix A to 49 CFR part 391.¹ In 2007, FMCSA published recommendations from a Medical Expert Panel (MEP) that FMCSA tasked to review the existing seizure disorder guidelines for MEs.² The MEP performed a comprehensive, systematic literature review, including evidence available at the time. The MEP issued recommended criteria to evaluate whether an individual with a history of epilepsy, a single unprovoked seizure, or a provoked seizure should be allowed to drive a CMV.

On January 15, 2013, FMCSA began granting exemptions, on a case-by-case basis, to individual drivers from the physical qualification standard regarding seizures and loss of consciousness in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(8) (78 FR 3069). The Agency considers the medical advisory criteria, the 2007 MEP recommendations, and each individual's medical information and driving record in deciding whether to grant the exemption.

On January 28, 2026, FMCSA published a notice announcing receipt of applications from 63 individuals requesting an exemption from the epilepsy and seizure disorders prohibition in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(8) and requested comments from the public (91 FR 3775). The public comment period ended on February 27, 2026, and 10 comments were received.

FMCSA has evaluated the eligibility of these applicants and determined that granting exemptions to these individuals would likely achieve a level of safety that is equivalent to, or greater than, the level that would be achieved by complying with 49 CFR 391.41(b)(8).

IV. Discussion of Comments

FMCSA received 10 comments in this proceeding. Three comments were in support of Rodney Cook receiving the exemption. One comment was in support of Anthony Thomson receiving the exemption. One comment was in support of William Shelton receiving the exemption. The remaining five comments were in support of granting the exemptions to individuals who have been seizure free and controlled on anti-seizure medication for an extended period of time.

¹ Appendix A to Part 391, Title 49, available at [https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/part-391/appendix-Appendix A to Part 391](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/part-391/appendix-Appendix%20A%20to%20Part%20391).

² "Expert Panel Recommendations, Seizure Disorders and Commercial Motor Vehicle Driver Safety," Medical Expert Panel (Oct. 15, 2007), available at <https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/sites/fmcsa.dot.gov/files/2020-04/Seizure-Disorders-MEP-Recommendations-v2-prot%2010152007.pdf>.

V. Basis for Exemption Determination

The Agency conducted an individualized assessment of each applicant's medical information, including the root cause of the respective seizure(s) and medical information about the applicant's seizure history, the length of time that has elapsed since the individual's last seizure, the stability of each individual's treatment regimen and the duration of time on or off of anti-seizure medication. In addition, the Agency reviewed the treating clinician's medical opinion related to the ability of the driver to safely operate a CMV with a seizure history and each applicant's certified driving record from their State Driver Licensing Agency (SDLA). The information obtained from each applicant's driving record provides the Agency with details regarding any moving violations or reported crash data, which demonstrates whether the driver has a safe driving history and is an indicator of future driving performance. If the driving record revealed a crash, FMCSA requested and reviewed the related police reports and other relevant documents, such as the citation and conviction information. A summary of each applicant's seizure history was discussed in the January 28, 2026, **Federal Register** notice (91 FR 3775) and will not be repeated in this notice.

These 63 applicants have been seizure-free over a range of 2 to 38 years while taking anti-seizure medication and have maintained a stable medication treatment regimen for the last 2 years. In each case, the applicant's treating physician verified his or her seizure history and supports the ability to drive commercially.

The Agency acknowledges the potential consequences of a driver experiencing a seizure while operating a CMV. However, the Agency believes the drivers granted this exemption have demonstrated that they are unlikely to have a seizure and their medical condition does not pose a risk to public safety in the operation of a CMV.

Consequently, FMCSA finds further that in each case exempting these applicants from the epilepsy and seizure disorder prohibition in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(8) would likely achieve a level of safety equivalent to or greater than the level of safety that would be achieved without the exemption, consistent with the applicable standard in 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(1).

VI. Terms and Conditions

The terms and conditions of the exemption are provided to the

applicants in the exemption document and include the following: each driver must (1) remain seizure-free, maintain a stable treatment, and report to FMCSA within 24 hours if they experience a seizure during the 2-year exemption period; (2) submit to FMCSA annual reports from their treating physicians attesting to the stability of treatment and that the driver has remained seizure-free; (3) undergo an annual medical examination by a certified medical examiner, as defined by 49 CFR 390.5T; (4) provide a copy of the annual medical certification to the employer for retention in the driver's qualification file, or keep a copy in their driver's qualification file if they are self-employed; (5) report to FMCSA the date, location, and time of any crashes as defined in 49 CFR 390.5T within 7 days of the crash; (6) report to FMCSA any citations and convictions for disqualifying offenses under 49 CFR parts 383 and 391 within 7 days of the citations and convictions; and (7) submit to FMCSA annual certified driving records from their SDLA. The driver must also have a copy of the exemption when driving, for presentation to a duly authorized Federal, State, or local law enforcement official. In addition, the driver must meet all applicable commercial driver's license testing requirements.

VII. Preemption

During the period the exemption is in effect, no State shall enforce any law or regulation that conflicts with this exemption with respect to a person operating under the exemption.

VIII. Conclusion

Based upon its evaluation of the 63 exemption applications, FMCSA exempts the following drivers from the epilepsy and seizure disorder prohibition in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(8), subject to the requirements cited above:

Shane A. Andrzejewski (SC)
Robert Baschweit (IN)
Paul Beadle (AZ)
Daniel Billington (ID)
Lee R. Blumer (MN)
Zaire Bowman (NJ)
Allen Bradley (AL)
Aaron Brammer (IA)
Jools Brandt (MN)
Jimmie Burts (MD)
Carlos Colon (ID)
Rodney Cook (MD)
Victor Cox (NC)
Michael Curtin (NY)
Franklin Todd Davis (IA)
Larry Dillon (OR)
Glenn Egan (CA)
James Engelbrecht (CO)
Scott Engman (MN)

Tary Freeman (NC)
Vitorio Garcia (CA)
Andre Gliwski (NY)
Joshuah Gunter (SC)
Cory Guyer (GA)
Maria Heider (MA)
Wendell Hines (CO)
Jeffrey Hopkins (MA)
Aaron Howe (UT)
Kenneth Jacobs (OH)
Luke Evan Jaeger (NY)
Sophia Jaffas (MI)
Michael Lemmon (WA)
Derik Malone (UT)
Adrian Martin (PA)
Kale Maubach (TX)
Nakia Merritt (WV)
Eric Milyard (WA)
Kyler Moss (WI)
Charlie Orand (OK)
Thurman Pugh (TX)
Dana Ramspott (NH)
David Richer (MI)
Jesse Rinck (OK)
Lamar Royal (MI)
Wily Santos (RI)
Byron Serfling (OR)
William Shelton (TX)
Scotti Smith (ME)
Matthew Tastad (SD)
Roger Taylor (WA)
Richard Tedford (MO)
Rick Teevens (MA)
Wayne C. Thomsen (MN)
Anthony Thomson (IA)
Michael Timmons (SC)
Marcus Tovar (GA)
Courey Veney (MD)
Petr Voyku (TN)
Amy Weaver (MI)
Jeremy Wolfe (PA)
John Wolfe (PA)
Christian Yesbeck (VA)
Michael Young (NY)

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31315(b), and FMCSA's policy of issuing medical exemptions for a 2-year period to correspond with the medical certificate, each exemption will be valid for 2 years from the effective date unless revoked earlier by FMCSA. The exemption will be revoked if the following occurs: (1) the person fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the exemption, as set forth above; (2) the exemption has resulted in a lower level of safety than was maintained prior to being granted; or (3) continuation of the exemption would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of Title 49, chapter 313 or section 31136.

Larry W. Minor,

Associate Administrator for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026-12323 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-EX-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA–2021–0052]

Hours of Service (HOS) of Drivers; American Pyrotechnics Association (APA); Request To Include an Additional Member Company to Current APA HOS Exemptions

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of application for exemptions; request for comments.

SUMMARY: FMCSA requests public comment on the American Pyrotechnics Association's (APA) application requesting extension of its current exemptions from the Agency's hours-of-service (HOS) regulations to one new member, North Star Fireworks LLC. FMCSA is required by statute to publish a notice explaining each exemption request. This notice does not indicate what decision FMCSA will ultimately reach on the request. After reviewing the application, safety analyses, and public comments submitted, FMCSA will grant or deny the exemption.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Docket Number FMCSA–2021–0052 by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* www.regulations.gov. See the Public Participation and Request for Comments section below for further information.
- *Mail:* Dockets Operations, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, W58–213 West Building, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, W58–213 West Building, Washington, DC 20590–0001, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251. Each submission must include the Agency name and the docket number (FMCSA–2021–0052) for this notice. Note that DOT posts all comments received without change to www.regulations.gov, including any personal information included in a comment. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Privacy Act: In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31315(b), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its exemption process. DOT posts these comments, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov, as described in

the system of records notice DOT/ALL-14 FDMS (Federal Docket Management System (FDMS)), which can be reviewed at <https://www.transportation.gov/individuals/privacy/privacy-act-system-records-notices>. The comments are posted without edit and are searchable by the name of the submitter.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Pearl Robinson, FMCSA Driver and Carrier Operations Division; Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards, pearlie.robinson@dot.gov. If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, contact Dockets Operations at (202) 366-9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Public Participation and Request for Comments

FMCSA encourages you to participate by submitting comments and related materials.

A. Submitting Comments

If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this notice (FMCSA-2021-0052), indicate the specific section of this document to which the comment applies, and provide a reason for your suggestions or recommendations. You may submit your comments and material online or by fax, mail, or hand delivery, but please use only one of these means. FMCSA recommends that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a phone number in the body of your document so the Agency can contact you if it has questions regarding your submission.

To submit your comment online, go to <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/FMCSA-2021-0052/document>, click on this notice, click "Comment," and type your comment into the text box on the following screen

If you submit your comments by mail or hand delivery, submit them in an unbound format, no larger than 8½ by 11 inches, suitable for copying and electronic filing.

FMCSA will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. Comments received after the comment closing date will be filed in the public docket and will be considered to the extent practicable.

B. Confidential Business Information (CBI)

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to the notice contain

commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to the notice, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission that constitutes CBI as "PROPIN" to indicate it contains proprietary information. FMCSA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the Freedom of Information Act, and they will not be placed in the public docket of the notice. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Brian Dahlin, Chief, Regulatory Evaluation Division, Office of Policy, FMCSA, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590-0001 or via email at brian.g.dahlin@dot.gov. At this time, you need not send a duplicate hardcopy of your electronic CBI submissions to FMCSA headquarters. Any comments FMCSA receives not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this notice.

C. Viewing Comments and Documents

To view comments, as well as any documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, insert FMCSA-2021-0052 in the keyword box, select the document tab and choose the document to review. To view comments, click this notice, then click "Browse Comments." If you do not have access to the internet, you may view the docket by visiting Dockets Operations in Room W58-213 of the DOT West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Washington, DC 20590-0001, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 366-9317 or (202) 366-9826 before visiting Dockets Operations.

II. Legal Basis

FMCSA has authority under 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315(b) to grant exemptions from Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs). FMCSA must publish a notice of each exemption request in the **Federal Register** (49 CFR 381.315(a)). The Agency must provide the public an opportunity to inspect the information relevant to the application, including the applicant's safety analyses. The Agency must provide an opportunity for public comment on the request.

The Agency reviews the application, safety analyses, and public comments submitted and determines whether granting the exemption would likely achieve a level of safety equivalent to,

or greater than, the level that would be achieved absent such exemption, pursuant to the standard set forth in 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(1). The Agency must publish its decision in the **Federal Register** (49 CFR 381.315(b)). If granted, the notice will identify the regulatory provision(s) from which the exempted party will be exempt, the effective period, and all terms and conditions of the exemption (49 CFR 381.315(c)(1)). If the exemption is denied, the notice will explain the reasons for the denial (49 CFR 381.315(c)(2)). The exemption may be renewed (49 CFR 381.300(b)).

III. Applicant's Request

The APA is a trade association representing the domestic fireworks industry. On June 26, 2025, FMCSA granted the APA exemptions from the requirements of 49 CFR 395.3(a)(2) and 395.8(a)(1)(i) for 44 of its member companies each year from June 28 through July 8 (the "Independence Day period"), for 2025 through 2029 (90 FR 27372). One of the 44 APA member companies, Vermont Fireworks Co, dba North Star Fireworks Company Inc., DOT # 310632, no longer requires the exemptions, leaving the total number of companies currently covered by the exemptions at 43. APA has requested the HOS exemptions be extended to a different motor carrier with a similar name, North Star Fireworks LLC, DOT # 3753525. The exemptions for this APA carrier, if granted, would expire on July 8, 2029. Like the 43 current companies covered by the exemptions, this carrier would be subject to all of the terms and conditions of the exemptions set forth in the June 26, 2025 decision [90 FR 27372].

APA member companies have held waivers or exemptions during Independence Day periods each year since 2005. Copies of the initial request for an exemption, subsequent renewal requests, and all public comments received may be reviewed at www.regulations.gov under docket numbers FMCSA-2005-21104, FMCSA-2007-28043, FMCSA-2018-0140, and FMCSA-2021-0052.

A copy of the APA's application for exemptions and attachments is available for review in the docket for this notice.

IV. Request for Comments

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31315(b), FMCSA requests public comment from all interested persons on APA's application for exemptions from the requirements in 49 CFR 395.3(a)(2) and 395.8(a)(1)(i). All comments received before the close of business on the comment closing date indicated at the beginning of this notice will be

considered and will be available for examination in the docket at the location listed under the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice.

Larry W. Minor,

Associate Administrator for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–12312 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2026–0962]

Request for Comments on the Renewal of a Previously Approved Information Collection: Eligibility of US-Flag Vessels of 100 Feet or Greater in Register Length To Obtain a Fishery Endorsement

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 2133–0530 (Eligibility of US-flag Vessels of 100 Feet or Greater in Registered Length) is necessary for MARAD to determine if a particular vessel is owned and controlled by United States citizens and is eligible to receive a fishery endorsement to its documentation. 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:

Michael C. Pucci, 202–366–5167, Division of Maritime Programs, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, Email: michael.pucci@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Requirements for Eligibility of U.S.-Flag Vessels of 100 Feet or Greater in Registered Length to Obtain a Fishery Endorsement.

OMB Control Number: 2133–0530.

Type of Request: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: The parties subject to this information collection include vessel owners, charterers, preferred mortgagees, mortgage trustees, vessel managers, and parties involved in long-term contracts for the sale of all or a significant portion of a vessel’s catch. The information collected will be used by MARAD to determine if a vessel is owned and controlled by U.S. citizens, in accordance with the requirements of the American Fisheries Act (AFA) and is eligible to be documented with a fishery endorsement to its documentation. The information collected in the Affidavit of United States Citizenship and other supporting documentation may also be used by MARAD to determine whether the vessel owner, charterer, processor, or other entity has violated harvesting and processing caps imposed under Section 210(e)(1) and (2) of the AFA. In addition, the information may be used to determine whether there is a conflict with an international treaty or agreement, that would result in an exemption from the requirements of the rule for a particular vessel owner or mortgagee.

Respondents: Certain vessel owners, vessel operators, mortgagees, and financial institutions.

Affected Public: Vessel owners, charterers, mortgagees, mortgage trustees and managers of vessels of 100 feet or greater, who seek a fishery endorsement for the vessel.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 500.

Estimated Number of Responses: 500.

Estimated Hours per Response: 5–6.

Annual Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,950.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

A 60-day **Federal Register** Notice soliciting comments on this information collection was published on March 30, 2026 (FR 15689, 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. 2026–12311 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2026–0960]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, M/V LUCY

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 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2026–0960 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.

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.

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. 2026-12310 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-81-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD-2026-0959]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, S/V PURPLE PELICAN

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 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD-2026-0959 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. 2026-12309 Filed 6-17-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-81-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA-2026-1387]

Denial of Motor Vehicle Defect Petition, DP21-003

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Denial of a petition for a defect investigation.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the reasons for the denial of a petition submitted on October 10, 2021, and amended on August 5, 2022, by Mr. Tom Murray and Mr. Byron Bloch, to NHTSA's Office of Defects Investigation (ODI). On November 12, 2021, NHTSA opened DP21-003 to evaluate the petition, which requests that NHTSA conduct a formal investigation of certain alleged safety-related defects in dozens of Kia and Hyundai vehicles (the "subject vehicles"). The petition alleged that there are an "excessive number of vehicle speed control issues and numerous serious 'runaway throttle condition' incidents the owners and operators of the subject vehicles suffer," and that there is "substantial evidence that the accelerator control systems in the subject vehicle populations fail to meet safety standards, including U.S. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (e.g., [FMVSS No. 124]), and contain defects which relate to motor vehicle safety." The amended petition expanded the scope of Kia and Hyundai vehicles from the original petition and referenced additional materials. After examination of the amended petition and available data relating to vehicle speed control performance of the subject vehicles, and review of FMVSS No. 124, NHTSA concluded that an investigation is not warranted. The Agency accordingly denied the petition.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Jianqing Xue, Vehicle Defect Division C, Office of Defects Investigation, NHTSA, 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20590. Email: Jianqing.Xue@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

Interested persons may petition NHTSA requesting that the Agency initiate an investigation to determine whether a motor vehicle or an item of replacement equipment does not comply with an applicable motor vehicle safety standard or contains a defect that relates to motor vehicle safety. 49 U.S.C. 30162(a)(2); 49 CFR 552.1. Upon receipt of a properly filed

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.

petition, the Agency conducts a technical review of the petition, which may consist of an analysis of the material submitted with the petition and any additional information. *See* 49 U.S.C. 30162(a)(2); 49 CFR 552.6. The technical review may consist solely of information already in the possession of the Agency or it may include the collection of information from the motor vehicle manufacturer or other sources. After conducting the technical review and considering appropriate factors, which may include, but are not limited to, the nature of the issue, allocation of Agency resources, Agency priorities, the likelihood of uncovering sufficient evidence to establish the existence of a defect and the likelihood of success in any necessary enforcement litigation, the Agency will grant or deny the petition. *See* 49 U.S.C. 30162(a)(2); 49 CFR 552.8.

Background Information

By letter dated October 10, 2021, Mr. Tom Murray of Huron, OH, and Mr. Byron Bloch of Potomac, MD (collectively “Petitioners”), submitted a petition requesting that the Agency investigate vehicle speed control issues on certain Kia Optima, Kia Sorento, Hyundai Elantra, Hyundai Santa Fe, and Hyundai Sonata vehicles (the “subject vehicles”). More specifically, Petitioners alleged issues “including sudden uncommanded acceleration, runaway throttle conditions, surging, stalling and loss of motive power,” and that the subject vehicles’ Electronic Throttle Control (ETC) “systems and componentry . . . is believed to be the primary source of the defective conditions.” In addition, Petitioners alleged that certain Model Year (MY) 2005–2016 Hyundai and Kia motor vehicles do not fully comply with FMVSS No. 124, *Accelerator Control Systems*. Petitioners alleged that Hyundai and Kia failed to meet the U.S. regulatory obligations—including 49 CFR 573.6, which requires manufacturers to report safety defects and noncompliances to NHTSA—and requested that NHTSA conduct a comprehensive evaluation, technical review, engineering analysis and formal investigation of these alleged defects.

The original and amended petitions identified a total of 52 Hyundai and Kia models and model years, which NHTSA estimates encompasses approximately 6 million vehicles. The subject vehicles include:

- Model Year 2004–2009 Kia Amanti/Opirus
- Model Year 2008–2022 Kia Forte
- Model Year 2012–2022 Kia K900
- Model Year 2017–2022 Kia Niro

- Model Year 2005–2020 Kia Optima/K5
- Model Year 2006–2019 Kia Rondo
- Model Year 2005–2022 Kia Sedona
- Model Year 2006–2022 Kia Sorento
- Model Year 2008–2022 Kia Soul
- Model Year 2004–2022 Kia Sportage
- Model Year 2020–2022 Kia Telluride
- Model Year 2007–2020 Hyundai Elantra
- Model Year 2015–2020 Hyundai Genesis G80
- Model Year 2005–2022 Hyundai Azera/Grandeur
- Model Year 2017–2022 Hyundai Ioniq/Ioniq 5
- Model Year 2020–2022 Hyundai Palisade
- Model Year 2006–2022 Hyundai Santa Fe
- Model Year 2005–2022 Hyundai Sonata
- Model Year 2009–2021 Hyundai Tucson

Summary of the Petition

Petitioners alleged the following defects related to vehicle speed control:

- *Lack of Failsafe Features in ETC System*: Petitioners stated that “ETC systems are designed with certain failsafe features, including redundant sensors and self-diagnostic capabilities.” Petitioners alleged that the Hyundai/Kia ETC systems lack these “critical safety functions.”

- *Sudden Uncommanded Acceleration (SUA)—Surging—Runaway Throttle Conditions*: As described by Petitioners, “[e]ssentially, this petition includes all incidents where the driver does not command the vehicle to accelerate or decelerate—but the vehicle (and ETC system) does so in a manner not commanded by the driver.”

- *Loss of Motive Power (LOMP)—Stalling—Sudden Uncommanded Deceleration*: Petitioners stated that “[p]ublic complaints and class action lawsuits claim that the subject Kia-Hyundai vehicles suffer from defects that can cause engine seizure, stalling, engine failure, and even non-collision engine fires.” Petitioners provided a non-exhaustive list of specific componentry they believe is susceptible to failure.

Petitioners also alleged a noncompliance:

- *Failure to comply with FMVSS No. 124*: Petitioners stated that they and numerous independent consultants and vehicle safety experts have reviewed evidence and believe that certain MY 2005–2016 Hyundai and Kia motor vehicles do not fully comply with FMVSS No. 124, *Accelerator Control Systems*.

In support of these claims, petitioners pointed to various internal sources (to Kia and Hyundai entities, as well as tier 1 component suppliers) that they requested NHTSA obtain through information requests. Petitioners also pointed to external sources, and submitted three Addenda:

- *Addendum 1*: NHTSA’s Vehicle Owner Questionnaire (VOQ) or ODI Nos. related to SUA. Petitioners alleged 566 unique VOQs.

- *Addendum 2*: VOQ or ODI Nos. related to LOMP. Petitioners alleged 601 unique VOQs.

- *Addendum 3*: Incident List of Alleged SUA Accidents for Defect Petition to NHTSA. Petitioners alleged seven VOQ cases and five non-VOQ cases.

Petitioners also submitted a scientific journal paper as evidence of vulnerability with the ETC systems in the subject vehicles: Sungji Park et al., *Experimental Study for the Reproduction of Sudden Unintended Acceleration Incidents*, 267 Forensic Sci. Int’l, 35–41 (2016) They also pointed to an oral presentation by Republic of Korea National Forensic Service, “Experimental study of reappearance of sudden acceleration incidents,” along with various online forums and articles potentially related to their allegations. Concerning the online articles that related to alleged SUA incidents involving Hyundai/Kia vehicles, ODI believes that it is difficult to validate or make a sound technical assessment of the allegations for various reasons, including the incident-involved Hyundai/Kia vehicles not being available for any NHTSA inspection or investigation.

Office of Defects Investigation Analysis

ODI performed trend analyses of the VOQs related to vehicle speed control issues for all of the subject vehicles and found that none of the 52 Model/Model Year Hyundai/Kia vehicles demonstrated actionable trends that warrant an investigation.

Regarding the VOQs related to alleged SUA in Addendum 1, ODI found 512 relevant VOQs (rather than the alleged 566), with two ODI numbers duplicated. Figure 1 shows a VOQ distribution by Make, Model and Model Year. Figure 2 shows a VOQ distribution by VOQ received date. For 510 VOQs of unique ODI numbers, 202 were incidents involving crashes, from which 61 subject Hyundai/Kia vehicles were inspected by Hyundai/Kia dealer technicians, Hyundai/Kia engineers, and/or third-party representatives. ODI found the inspections identified no vehicle defects related to the ETC

system. Of the 202 crash-involved VOQs, 50 vehicles were MY 2013 or newer, which are equipped with Event Data Recorders (EDR). Of the 50 vehicles, 10 EDR records were downloaded successfully and nine of those indicated driver error (*i.e.*, pedal misapplication where the driver depressed the accelerator instead of the brake). The remaining EDR report indicated the vehicle speed was almost

constant for the last 5 seconds before the crash and the throttle was open at 12% until 0.5 seconds before the crash. It also showed the brake was not applied until just before the crash. Hyundai inspected this vehicle and could not duplicate the alleged incident (stuck throttle or gas pedal). In addition, ODI notes that various vehicle control systems/components were alleged to have been the root cause in the 510

VOQs mentioned above, including, cruise control malfunction, throttle body position sensor malfunction, accelerator pedal sensor malfunction, transmission control module malfunction, and stuck accelerator pedal. However, based on review of available evidence, ODI found no defect trend in the allegations of SUA for any of the 52 Model/Model Year Hyundai/Kia vehicles.

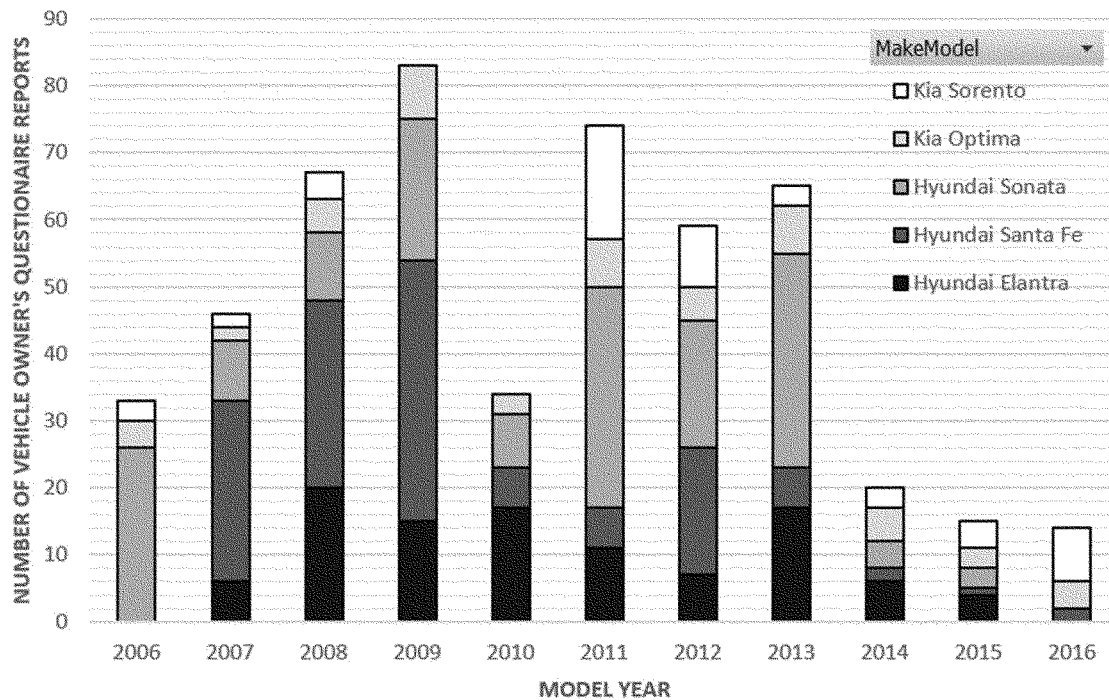


Figure 1: Addendum 1 VOQ distribution per Make, Model and Model Year

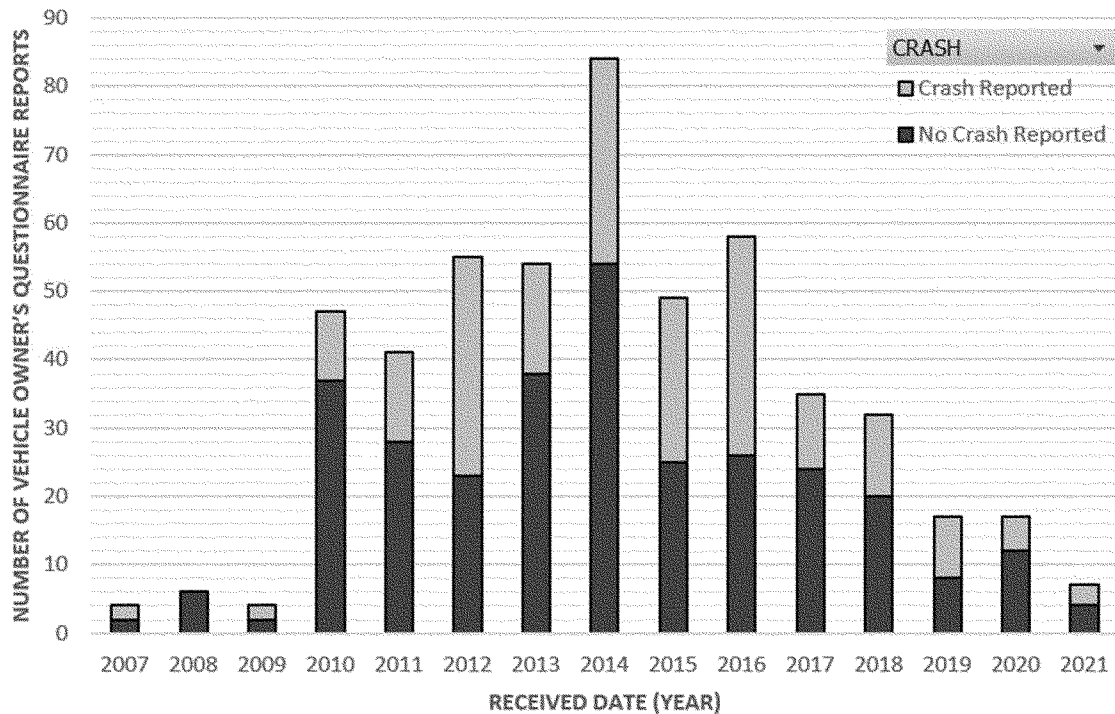


Figure 2: Addendum 1 VOQ distribution by VOQ received date

In Addendum 2 to the petition, the VOQs that relate to alleged LOMP, ODI found four ODI numbers were duplicated. Figure 3 shows a VOQ distribution by Make, Model and Model Year. Figure 4 shows a VOQ distribution by VOQ received date. For 597 VOQs of unique ODI numbers, seven were incidents involving crashes, from which four subject Hyundai/Kia vehicles were inspected by Hyundai/Kia dealer technicians, Hyundai/Kia engineers,

and/or third-party representatives. ODI found the inspections identified no vehicle defects related to the ETC system. Of the seven crash-involved VOQs, three vehicles were MY 2013 or newer (*i.e.*, equipped with EDRs). One EDR record was downloaded successfully. The EDR report indicated that the engine stalled (0 RPMs) for the last 5 seconds before the crash while the throttle was opened at 8% until the crash. The brake pedal was pressed

between 2.5 seconds and 1.0 seconds before crash, which reduced the vehicle speed from 30 mph to 25 mph. ODI notes there are a limited number of alleged crashes (7) out of the LOMP reports (597). In summary, ODI found no defect trend in the allegations of LOMP resulting from ETC malfunction for any of the 52 Model/Model Year Hyundai/Kia vehicles.

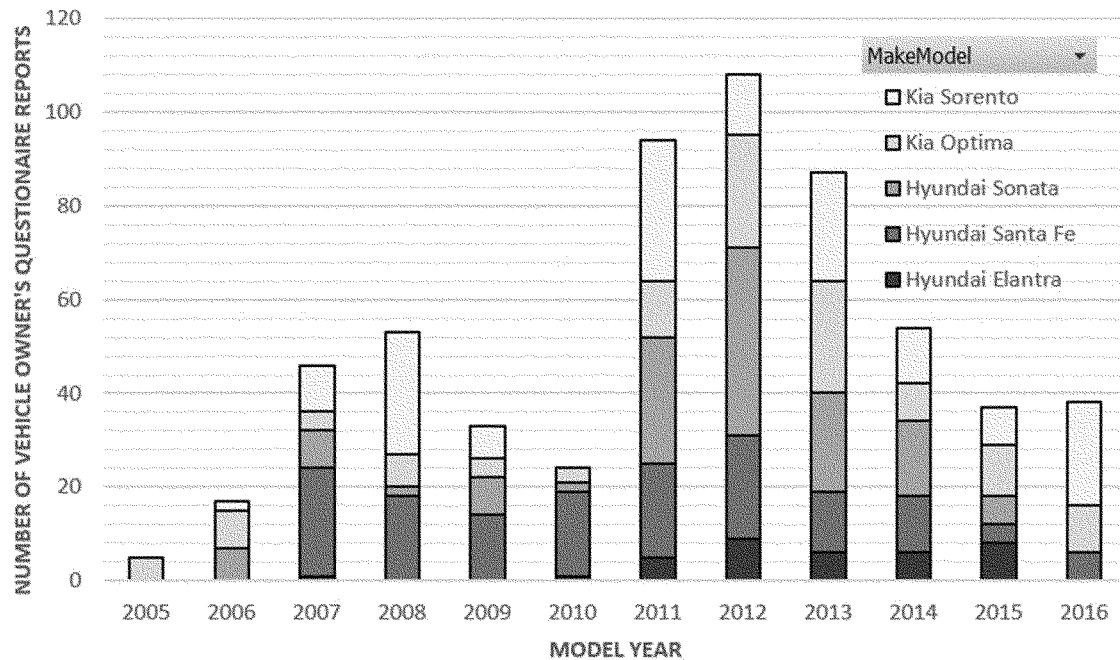


Figure 3: Addendum 2 VOQ distribution per Make, Model and Model Year

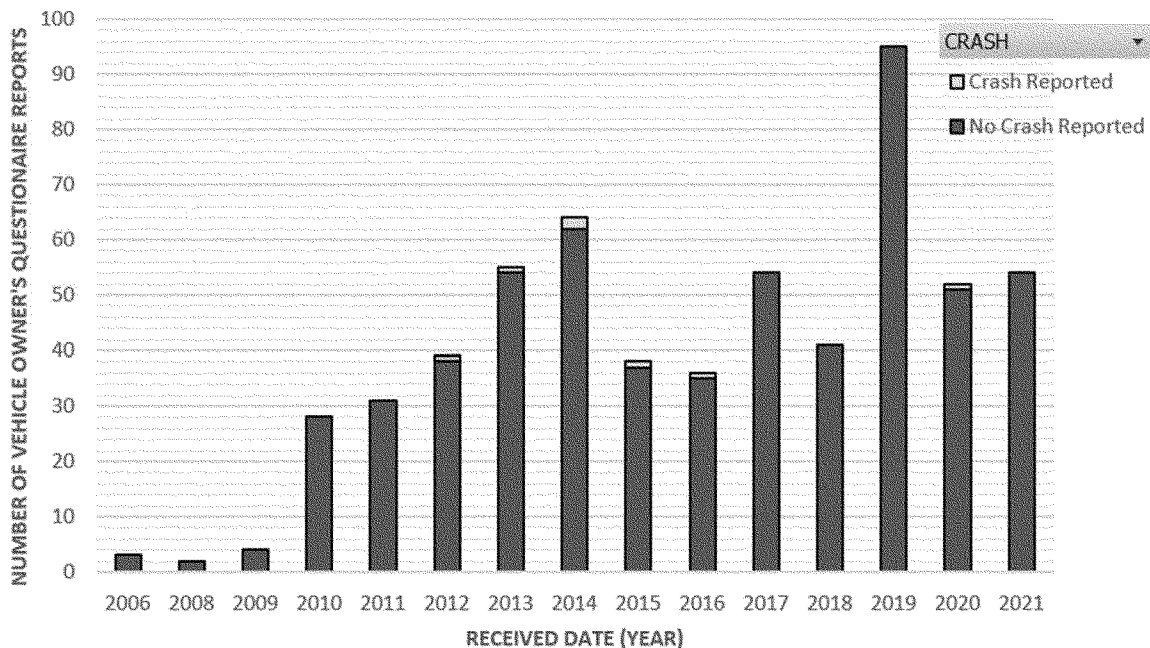


Figure 4: Addendum 2 VOQ distribution by VOQ received date

ODI has also investigated LOMPs or non-crash engine fires on certain subject Hyundai/Kia vehicles included in this petition (Investigation Nos. RQ17-003, RQ17-004, PE19-003, and PE19-004). These investigations identified no defect trend in the ETC system as the cause of LOMP or fires in any of the vehicles investigated.

In Addendum 3 to the petition, five of the seven VOQ cases were incidents

involving crashes, of which four subject Hyundai/Kia vehicles were inspected by Hyundai/Kia dealer technicians, Hyundai/Kia engineers, and/or third-party representatives. ODI found no indication of vehicle defects related to the ETC system. One EDR record was downloaded, which indicated the root cause of the alleged SUA to be pedal misapplication. Of the five non-VOQ cases, one involved a vehicle that is out

of scope of this petition (MY 2002 Hyundai Santa Fe equipped with diesel engine). One subject vehicle's EDR data was evaluated by a team of public sector experts in South Korea, which indicated the root cause of the alleged SUA to be pedal misapplication. No details were available for three of the four remaining cases.

NHTSA also reviewed the scientific journal paper cited by Petitioners that

was published in Forensic Science International in 2016 by Mr. Park et al. In the test setup, the vehicle's 12-volt battery was replaced by a programmable test battery. The power supply used in the test was changed from 12 volts to a constantly fluctuating voltage pattern ranging from 7 volts to 14 volts in one cycle that lasted 8.8 seconds. ODI believes this power supply modification does not represent a real-world condition. ODI reviewed five test video files related to this paper. In two road test videos, wide-open throttle position was achieved using the modified power supply setup and certain accelerator pedal positions (34–36% in one test and 50–55% in another test). This caused the vehicle speed to increase. However, when the accelerator pedal was released, the throttle decreased, and when the brake pedal was applied, the vehicle speed decreased rapidly. In summary, ODI does not believe there is evidence of uncontrollable SUA in the tests reviewed.

NHTSA's Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance (OVSC) also reviewed the allegations regarding the potential noncompliance with FMVSS No. 124. Petitioners provided only conclusory information about this issue, and it appeared tied to the assertion that there is SUA occurring in the vehicles. Based on the information provided, the Agency concluded there was insufficient information to warrant investigating a potential noncompliance. Based on the information available as of the time of the agency's decision on the defect petition and full consideration of appropriate factors, NHTSA determined that the petition did not warrant a formal investigation.¹ Therefore, the petition was denied. The denial of this petition does not foreclose the Agency from taking further action if warranted, or the potential for a future finding that a safety-related defect or noncompliance exists based upon additional information the Agency may receive.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30162(d) and 49 CFR part 552; delegation of authority at CFR 1.95(a).²

Eileen Sullivan,

Associate Administrator for Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2026–12274 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

¹ NHTSA denied the petition on June 20, 2023. <https://static.nhtsa.gov/odi/inv/2021/INCLA-DP21003-9396.PDF>. NHTSA stated in the closing resume announcing denial of the petition that it would publish a **Federal Register** notice further detailing the reasons for denial of the petition. The publication of this notice was inadvertently delayed.

² The authority to determine whether to approve or deny defect petitions under 49 U.S.C. 30162(d)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2025–0060]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Notice and Request for Comment; Assessment of Contextual Driver Monitoring Systems (DMS); Correction

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

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) published a document in the **Federal Register** of June 10, 2026, concerning request for comments on a request for approval of new information on Assessment of Contextual Driver Monitoring Systems (DMS). The document contained an incorrect Docket number. This document corrects that error in the heading and the **ADDRESSES** section of the notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information, contact Jeffrey Dressel Office of Vehicle Safety Research, Human Factors/Engineering Integration Division NSR–310, West Building, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590; jeffrey.dressel@dot.gov, 202–366–7409.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of June 10, 2026, in FR Doc. 2026–11556, make the following corrections:

1. On page 35296, in the first column, correct the Docket number in the heading to read:

[Docket No. NHTSA–2025–0060].

2. On page 35296, in the second column, correct the **ADDRESSES** section to read:

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Docket No. NHTSA–2025–0060 through any of the following methods:

- **Electronic Submissions**—Go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://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, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through

and 49 CFR part 552 has been further delegated to the Associate Administrator for Enforcement.

Friday, except on Federal holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 366–9322 before coming.

Dated: June 12, 2026.

Cem Hatipoglu,

Associate Administrator, Vehicle Safety Research.

[FR Doc. 2026–12306 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Docket No. PHMSA–2026–0529]

Pipeline Safety: Information Collection Activities

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, PHMSA invites comments on proposed revisions to incident, accident, and annual report forms for gas and hazardous liquid (carbon dioxide) pipeline facilities, as well as the National Pipeline Mapping System information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before August 17, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted in the following ways:

E-Gov Website: www.regulations.gov.

This site allows the public to enter comments on any **Federal Register** notice issued by any agency.

Fax: 1–202–493–2251.

Mail: Docket Management Facility; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

Hand Delivery: Room W12–140 on the ground level of DOT, West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001, between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. EST, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Instructions: Identify the docket number, PHMSA–2026–0529, at the beginning of your comments. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided. Anyone can search the electronic form of all comments received into any PHMSA docket by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). Therefore,

review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000, (65 FR 19477) or visit www.regulations.gov before submitting any such comments.

Docket: For access to the docket or to read background documents or comments, go to www.regulations.gov at any time, or go to Room W12-140 on the ground level of DOT, West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590-0001, between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. EST, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. If you wish to receive confirmation of receipt of your written comments, please include a self-addressed, stamped postcard with the following statement: "Comments on: PHMSA-2026-0529." The Docket Clerk will date stamp the postcard prior to returning it to you via the U.S. mail. Please note that due to delays in the delivery of U.S. mail to Federal offices in Washington, DC, we recommend that persons consider an alternative method (internet, fax, or professional delivery service) of submitting comments to the docket and ensuring their timely receipt at DOT.

Privacy Act Statement: DOT may solicit comments from the public regarding certain general notices. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov, as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL-14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at www.dot.gov/privacy.

Confidential Business Information: Confidential Business Information (CBI) is commercial or financial information that is treated both customarily and actually as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA; 5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this notice contain commercial or financial information that is treated customarily as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this notice, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Pursuant to 49 CFR 190.343, you may ask PHMSA to give confidential treatment to information you give to the Agency by taking the following steps: (1) mark each page of the original document submission containing CBI as "Confidential;" (2) send PHMSA, along with the original document, a second copy of the original document with the CBI deleted; and (3) explain why the information you are submitting is CBI. Unless you are notified otherwise, PHMSA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under FOIA, and they will

not be placed in the public docket of this notice. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Angela Hill, U. S. Department of Transportation, PHMSA, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, PHP-30, Washington, DC 20590-0001. Any commentary PHMSA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this matter.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Angela Hill by email at angela.hill@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.8(d), PHMSA provides interested members of the public and affected entities an opportunity to comment on information collection and recordkeeping requests. This notice identifies proposed changes to Form PHMSA F 7100.1-1, "Annual Report for Gas Distribution System," under Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control No. 2137-0629; Form PHMSA F 7100.2-1, "Annual Report for Natural and Other Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipeline Systems," and Form PHMSA F 7100.3-1, "Annual Report for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Facilities," under OMB Control No. 2137-0522; Form PHMSA F 7000-1.1, "Annual Report for Hazardous Liquid and Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Systems," under OMB Control No. 2137-0614; the National Pipeline Mapping System, under OMB Control No. 2137-0596; Form PHMSA F 7000-1, "Accident Report—Hazardous Liquid and Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Systems," under OMB Control No. 2137-0047; Form PHMSA F 7100.1, "Incident Report—Gas Distribution System," under OMB Control No. 2137-0635, and Form PHMSA F 7100.2, "Incident Report—Gas Transmission, Gas Gathering, and Underground Natural Gas Storage Facilities," under OMB Control No. 2137-0635. PHMSA intends to submit these revision requests to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for formal approval.

At a public meeting in September 2025 (90 FR 36281), PHMSA heard suggestions for changes to information collection reporting requirements for pipeline operators. Subsequently, PHMSA reviewed reporting requirements with stakeholders and noted areas of duplicative reporting, instances where the instructions need clarification, and data requests not directly related to safety.

Collectively, all proposed changes are intended to improve pipeline safety by updating PHMSA's information collection program. By ensuring that

appropriate information is collected, these proposed changes will enhance PHMSA and stakeholder opportunities to make risk-based, data-driven decisions to improve safety.

PHMSA should collect only necessary information that is used directly to develop safety analysis. By collecting too much information without clear explanation, data sets can be corrupted with variable levels of detail that do not help PHMSA and stakeholders to make accurate assessments about safety.

The remainder of this notice describes each proposed information collection change and the rationale for proposing the change.

A. Annual and Incident Reports for Gas Distribution Pipeline Systems

Form PHMSA F 7100.1-1 Annual Report for Gas Distribution System (2137-0629)

In Part B, Question 1, operators report the total mileage of mains and the number of services categorized by pipe material. Currently, Part B Questions 2 and 3 require this same data to be further broken down by pipe diameter. Because diameter is not a significant contributor affecting the risk to the integrity of most gas distribution lines (excluding cast- and wrought-iron), PHMSA proposes to eliminate these unnecessary diameter-based breakdowns. Operators would report cast- and wrought-iron pipelines six inches or less in diameter and two types of plastic with poor material properties: polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS). Under the new proposal, Part B Questions 2 and 3 will be simplified to focus only on high-risk materials.

While polyethylene (PE) plastic pipe is considered one of the most modern plastic gas pipeline materials, a subset of PE plastic pipe is known to be susceptible to brittle-like failure ("PE Brittle-Like"). PHMSA has published multiple advisory bulletins since 1999 listing "PE Brittle-Like" materials and now proposes collecting data for these materials in Part B. PHMSA proposes changing the annual report instructions to define "PE Brittle-Like" materials using the list of materials in its most recent bulletin: Advisory Bulletin 07-01 (72 FR 51301; Sep. 6, 2007). PHMSA proposes to add to its annual reporting requirements the mileage of "PE Brittle-Like" distribution mains and services, and the number of "PE Brittle-Like" fittings installed on pipelines that are not "PE Brittle-Like."

In Part G, operators report the percentage of unaccounted for gas over a one-year period. Unaccounted for gas

is a financial accounting consideration for ratemaking purposes rather than a meaningful indicator of pipeline integrity; although it is intended to provide some accounting for gas losses caused by measurement error and leaks, it is widely understood to be a poor measure of actual gas losses. Additional details about unaccounted for gas are available in a 2017 PHMSA Report to Congress.¹ However, many pipeline safety stakeholders incorrectly assume all the unaccounted for gas has leaked from the pipeline system. Since the relationship between unaccounted for gas and leaks is not known, the percentage of unaccounted for gas is not directly related to safety. Also, the Energy Information Administration already collects unaccounted for gas data from pipeline companies in its annual report. PHMSA proposes removing and reserving Part G of the PHMSA gas distribution annual report.

In Part I, operators report the preparer of the report. However, the intent is to receive the name and contact information for the person most knowledgeable about the report or the person to be contacted for more information. The title of Part I is "PREPARER," which may be different from the person most knowledgeable about the report. PHMSA proposes changing the title of Part I from "PREPARER" to "CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS" to match the instructions for selecting the person.

Form PHMSA F 7100.1, Incident Report for Gas Distribution System (2137–0635)

PHMSA reviewed Form F 7100.1 to reduce operator burden while maintaining the data necessary to analyze incidents effectively. PHMSA proposes the following revisions to streamline operator reporting while preserving essential incident oversight.

PHMSA proposes removing Questions A4a and A4b (Time Zone and Daylight Savings) and A5e (Zip Code). Since local time and GPS coordinates already provide this data, these fields are unnecessary. Additionally, Question A17 (Local Time of Confirmed Discovery Time) will be moved immediately following Question A4 to create a more logical, chronological flow of the incident timeline.

To modernize its data collection, PHMSA proposes amending Question A6 to replace "Landfill gas" with "Biogas" to reflect the broader range of biogas generation options released.

PHMSA proposes to amend Questions A9a through A9f to eliminate fatality sub-categories that have proven unnecessary for incident analysis. PHMSA has determined that the distinctions currently required in A9b through A9d are not directly safety related, are too granular, and should be struck. The revised framework will aggregate data into three primary fields: A9a (Operator/Contractor personnel), A9e (Public), and A9f (Total fatalities). This update maintains the integrity of consequence tracking while reducing the administrative burden on operators.

PHMSA proposes to amend Questions A10a through A10f to eliminate injury sub-categories that have proven unnecessary for incident analysis. PHMSA has determined that the distinctions in Questions A10b through A10d are not directly safety related, are too granular, and should be struck. The revised framework will aggregate data into three primary fields: A10a (Operator/Contractor personnel), A10e (Public), and A10f (Total injuries). This shift maintains the integrity of consequence tracking while reducing the complexity of the reporting process.

PHMSA proposes to strike Question A11a from the incident report. PHMSA has determined that the distinction between operator and contractor personnel regarding the initial notification of a failure lacks investigative utility. Its removal ensures the form remains focused on data essential for understanding the incident.

PHMSA proposes the removal of Questions A13 through A15 regarding emergency responder notifications. Should notification data become necessary, it will be addressed through case-specific investigations rather than standard reporting.

PHMSA proposes to strike Questions A18 and A19a from the incident report. PHMSA has determined that requiring operators to provide National Response Center (NRC) timestamps and additional report numbers is duplicative, as this information is natively captured in each NRC report. By leveraging existing internal data collection systems to retrieve these details, PHMSA can reduce the operator's reporting burden without losing any oversight or analytical capabilities.

PHMSA proposes to amend A21 to improve the quality and reliability of incident data. By eliminating Questions A21b and A21c, PHMSA removes reporting requirements for extinguishment methods and speculative fire-consumed volumes, neither of which contributes significantly to understanding the incident. PHMSA also proposes to

remove Question A21d as inquiry regarding whether gas exploded is not necessary for incident evaluation. Correspondingly, the instructional language for Question A21 will be removed.

PHMSA proposes adding Question A22b, requiring operators to record the specific local time that gas flow was stopped following an incident. This data is essential for determining the total duration of the release and accurately assessing the overall extent and severity of the event.

PHMSA proposes to remove Question B1, which requires operators to indicate whether an incident occurred on Federal land. Because this information can be determined using the precise longitude and latitude coordinates provided in Question A5f, the manual entry in Question B1 is redundant and unnecessary.

PHMSA proposes updating Question B3 to include a new sub-category for incident locations. To capture more precise data on transition areas, PHMSA will add "Casing" as a selectable option under the "Transition Area" category. This modification ensures that failures occurring within cased crossings are identified and tracked accurately.

PHMSA proposes amending Question B4 to remove the requirement for reporting the name and approximate depth of water crossings at incident sites. This change is intended to eliminate redundancy, as the specific body of water already can be identified using the geographic coordinates provided in Question A5f. Furthermore, PHMSA has determined that water depth is not a necessary data point for incident evaluation.

PHMSA proposes to remove Question C4a, which requires operators to report the seam type for steel pipelines. Because gas distribution systems operate at stress levels below 20 percent of the pipe's specified minimum yield strength (SMYS) and are not susceptible to seam failure threats, seam types are not a useful safety metric for evaluating gas distribution incidents. Additionally, PHMSA proposes to update Question C4c by adding "Adyl-A" to the list of plastic piping materials, ensuring the form captures a more comprehensive range of legacy and modern materials.

PHMSA proposes to rename Question D2 from "Estimated Property Damage" to "Estimated Cost of Incident" to reflect the data being collected more accurately and reduce operator confusion. Additionally, PHMSA proposes removing Questions D2f through D2i, which require the estimated cost of released gas. Because gas cost estimations are highly variable

¹ <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/docs/news/17986/report-congress-lost-and-unaccounted-natural-gas-metrics-may-2017.pdf>.

and do not provide a reliable or repeatable metric for analysis, their removal will improve the overall integrity of the incident's financial data.

PHMSA proposes eliminating Questions D4 and D5, which currently require operators to report data on non-overnight hospitalizations and treatments administered by Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs). Because operators are not always notified of less severe injuries, the resulting data is often inconsistent and inaccurate. By removing these fields, PHMSA aims to improve the overall reliability and quality of the incident data set by focusing exclusively on verifiable, significant injuries.

PHMSA proposes to relocate the field for reporting the estimated number of public evacuations from Part A22 to a redesignated D4. Because this data represents a direct impact on the community, it is suited better for the section of the form dedicated to incident consequences rather than general information.

PHMSA proposes to remove Part E3a, which requires operators to provide the method used to establish the maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP). 49 CFR 192.619(f) explicitly requires operators to make and retain records establishing the MAOP for the life of the pipeline. As this information is subject to both PHMSA and State inspection, PHMSA seeks to eliminate this data field to streamline the reporting process.

PHMSA proposes to remove Part E4, which asks operators to specify whether the pipeline pressure exceeded the MAOP during the incident. Because this determination can be made readily using the pressure data provided in Questions E1 and E3 within this section, PHMSA seeks to eliminate this redundant reporting requirement.

PHMSA proposes to remove Part E5, which requires operators to describe the odorization equipment used. PHMSA has determined this field is unnecessary for incident analysis.

PHMSA also proposes to strike Part E8 to eliminate regulatory redundancies. The requirement for operators to investigate whether controller or control-room issues contributed to an incident is established in 49 CFR 192.631(g)(1). As such, PHMSA has determined that a separate reporting field for this mandatory action is not needed.

PHMSA proposes to amend Question G1 to strengthen the evidentiary record for external corrosion failures. The form will request the stray current density (mA/cm²) and cathodic protection potentials as PHMSA seeks to evaluate the efficacy of corrosion mitigation

strategies. Furthermore, the removal of the "Other" category and the clarification of inhibitor application in Question 11 will eliminate reporting inconsistencies. Finally, the addition of Question 13a regarding corrosion coupon placement will facilitate a more accurate assessment of an operator's monitoring program relative to the failure cause.

PHMSA proposes to amend Question G2 to eliminate ambiguity in the reporting of natural force damage. PHMSA proposes to expand the choices of natural force damage to include those caused by animals. PHMSA also proposes to expand the sub-causes for earth movement to include options for soil creep and whether the movement was monitored prior to the incident. PHMSA proposes to add sub choices to describe the high winds that cause incidents to include straight winds, hurricane/tropical storm, tornado or other. PHMSA proposes to provide additional choices to describe incidents that are caused by extreme weather events by adding options for wildfire, straight winds, and heavy snowstorms.

PHMSA proposes to amend Part G3, Question 3b, by removing the phrase "per the primary Incident Investigator report." This edit clarifies the requirement for operators to identify whether an excavator was exempt from one-call notification, eliminating confusion regarding the source of that determination and streamlining the reporting process.

PHMSA proposes to remove Questions 7, 8, and 9 from Part G4, which currently require operators to report excavator citations, vehicle control, and estimated speed information. Because these traffic-related details are extraneous to an analysis of a pipeline incident, PHMSA seeks to eliminate them. PHMSA proposes adding "Heavy Equipment" as a selectable option in Question 10 to better capture data on incidents involving agricultural or other non-excavating machinery.

PHMSA proposes adding Question 6 to Part G6, requiring operators to provide a detailed description of the failed equipment and the specific nature of the failure. This addition is essential for PHMSA to identify accurately how mechanical or equipment malfunctions served as a primary or contributing cause of the incident.

In Part J, operators provide information on additional factors that may have contributed to an incident. Currently, the options in Part J overlap with those in Part G, causing data entry confusion, redundancy, and inconsistency. To resolve this, PHMSA

proposes replacing the current options with the following distinct categories:

- Communication/Planning/Hazard Assessment
- Construction Practices
- Control Room Operations
- Data Integration
- Design
- Distracted Employee
- Excavation Practices
- Human Error Other
- Integrity Assessment Methods
- Integrity Threat Identification
- Leak Detection
- Manufacturing Defect
- Maps/Records
- Preventative Maintenance
- Procedures—Incorrect
- Procedures—Not Developed
- Procedures—Not Followed
- Repair/Maintenance Work
- Not Yet Determined
- Undefined
- Unknown
- Software Logic
- Training

Operators will be required to select all that apply, providing PHMSA with a holistic view of the contributing factors that led to the incident. PHMSA anticipates that these revisions will streamline the reporting process, resulting in a reduced reporting burden for operators.

B. Annual and Incident Reports for Natural and Other Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipeline Systems

Form PHMSA F 7100.2-1 Annual Report for Natural and Other Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipeline Systems (2137-0522)

In Part C, certain gas transmission operators are required to submit the volume of gas transported during the calendar year. PHMSA does not consider the aggregate volume of gas transported across a transmission system to be a pertinent indicator of the safety of those lines. In addition, reporting in Part C is not required for a transmission line operated by a gas distribution company as an integral part of its distribution pipeline system. Interstate natural gas transmission operators are already required by 18 CFR 260.1 to report volume transported to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) on either FERC Form 2 or FERC Form 2A. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) aggregates the FERC volume transported data into more user-friendly summaries. Since natural gas volume transported is being reported to FERC and the data is available to the public through the EIA, PHMSA proposes removing and reserving Part C from the annual report.

In Part F, gas transmission pipeline operators report the number of anomalies identified and repaired for various pipeline inspection methods. The term “anomaly” is not defined in Federal pipeline safety regulations, but the term generally is used in the regulations to refer to a deviation or an indication of a deviation from otherwise sound material where more investigation is required. Gas transmission pipeline operators also report in Part F the number of conditions repaired. Federal pipeline safety regulations identify types of conditions both inside and outside of high consequence areas (HCAs), and a single condition may include one anomaly or many anomalies. Since operators already report the number of conditions repaired, PHMSA proposes removing the number of anomalies reported from all sections of Part F, including the number of anomalies an operator excavates in a given calendar year; the total number of anomalies an operator repairs based on each assessment method; and the number of anomalies repaired or eliminated by pipe replacement based on the class location or HCA designation of the location of the anomaly.

Currently, gas transmission pipeline operators submit pipeline diameter data to PHMSA in two places: in Part H of the annual report and as an attribute in the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS). PHMSA proposes to remove Part H from the annual report to eliminate duplicative reporting. PHMSA would use NPMS submissions to generate tabular pipeline diameter data in the format currently used for the annual report diameter data. PHMSA would include this tabular diameter data, sourced from NPMS submittals, with the public website data to ensure continued stakeholder access.

In Part Q, gas transmission pipeline operators report miles of pipe by MAOP determination method. Part Q has two sections: miles with MAOP determined under 49 CFR 192.619, and miles with MAOP reconfirmed under 49 CFR 192.624. PHMSA proposes modifying the instructions by explaining the proper timing for moving miles of pipe in Part Q from the 49 CFR 192.619 portion to the 49 CFR 192.624 portion as operators implement MAOP reconfirmation.

Recently, PHMSA modified the pipeline safety regulations to allow gas transmission operators to confirm or restore the MAOP of eligible Class 3 pipeline segments by implementing requirements in 49 CFR 192.611(a)(4). In the rulemaking, PHMSA did not take any information collection action for the

miles of pipeline with MAOP confirmed or restored under the new regulation. Since PHMSA expects significant cost savings and safety improvements from the implementation of the new regulation, PHMSA proposes to collect the miles of these pipes in the annual report. Specifically, PHMSA proposes modifying Part K by requiring gas transmission operators to report the number of miles of pipe in eligible Class 3 segments with MAOP confirmed or restored pursuant to 49 CFR 192.624(a)(4).

Form PHMSA 7100.2, Incident Report for Gas Transmission, Gas Gathering, and Underground Natural Gas Storage Facilities (2137–0635)

PHMSA reviewed the incident report for Gas Transmission, Gathering and Underground Natural Gas Storage Facilities (PHMSA F 7100.2) to reduce operator burden while ensuring the agency maintains the necessary data to understand and analyze pipeline incidents. PHMSA proposes the following revisions to streamline the reporting requirements without compromising the Agency’s ability to conduct thorough incident investigations.

PHMSA proposes removing Questions A4a and A4b (Time Zone and Daylight Savings status) as this information is redundant given the local time and coordinates already provided. To improve the event timeline, PHMSA proposes moving Question A19 (Local Time of Confirmed Discovery) to immediately follow Question A4.

To modernize its data collection, PHMSA proposes amending Question A6 to replace “Landfill gas” with “Biogas” to reflect the broader range of biogas generation options released.

PHMSA proposes streamlining fatality (Question A10) and injury (Question A11) reporting by removing subcategories b through d. The revised fields will focus on two primary groups: (1) Operator/Contractor Employees and (2) the Public, followed by a total count. The current subcategories are too granular and are not necessary for incident analysis. PHMSA proposes removing the distinction between employees and contractors in the initial failure indication (Question A12a) and the requirement to report facility restart times (Question A16b), as neither data point is necessary for an incident analysis.

PHMSA proposes to remove Questions A17a through A17c regarding emergency responder notifications. Should notification data become necessary for consequence analysis, it will be addressed through case-specific

investigations rather than standard reporting.

PHMSA proposes removing Questions A20a (NRC report times) and A20c (NRC supplemental numbers) since PHMSA’s Work Management System (WMS) automatically collects this information when NRC reports are sent to PHMSA by the National Response Center. PHMSA also proposes removing Questions A21b (extinguishment method), A21c (estimated volume consumed by fire), and A21d (whether an explosion occurred). Reporting requirements for extinguishment methods, fire-consumed volume, and whether an explosion occurred are not necessary for incident evaluation, and fire-consumed volume estimates are often speculative.

PHMSA proposes to remove Questions A22a and A22d regarding flow control methods. Because “operational control” rarely is utilized as a reporting category, PHMSA seeks to simplify this section by focusing Questions A22b and A22e exclusively on the final upstream and downstream valve closures.

PHMSA proposes removing the fields for zip code in Question B3 and Federal Land Status in Question B8 because operators provide precise latitude and longitude in Question A5.

PHMSA proposes amending Question B11 to remove the requirement for reporting the name and approximate depth of water crossings at incident sites. This change is intended to eliminate redundancy, as the specific body of water can be identified using the geographic coordinates provided in Question A5. Furthermore, PHMSA has determined that water depth is not a necessary data point for incident evaluation.

PHMSA proposes adding “Casing” as an option under “Transition Area” in Question B10 to better track failures in these segments.

PHMSA proposes removing the specific field for “puddle or spot welds” in Question C3 due to infrequent use.

To better assess deterioration, PHMSA proposes modifying the data collected in Question C3h and C3r for field and factory coatings to instead ask for a percentage of bonded coating.

PHMSA proposes adding a field for the component manufacturer alongside the fields for the year of installation in Question C4 and year of manufacturing in Question C5, as identifying the maker is critical to understanding mechanical causes.

PHMSA proposes removing Question D2a (HCA identification method) as it is irrelevant to the evaluation of an incident. Question D3 (Potential Impact

Radius) will now be auto filled based on existing data to reduce manual entry errors.

PHMSA proposes changing “Estimated Property Damage” to “Estimated Cost of Incident” for clarity. PHMSA proposes to remove Questions D7f through D7i regarding the cost of released gas as wide fluctuations in the price of commodities do not allow for a normalized comparison when comparing the data submitted.

PHMSA proposes eliminating Questions D8 and D9, which currently require operators to report data on non-overnight hospitalizations and treatments administered by EMTs. Because operators are not always notified of less severe injuries, the resulting data is often inconsistent and inaccurate. By removing these fields, PHMSA aims to improve the overall reliability and quality of the incident data set by focusing exclusively on verifiable, significant injuries.

PHMSA proposes to relocate the data on public evacuation in Question A23 to follow Question D10 to group it with other consequences. PHMSA proposes removing Question D12a regarding Wildlife impacts and Question D13b regarding MCA/PIR contents as they are not necessary for an incident analysis.

PHMSA proposes removing Questions E1a (Gas flow rate), E2a/E2c (MAOP calculation methods), and E3 (Exceedance of MAOP). These metrics are readily calculated from Questions E1 and E2 and are better reviewed during formal inspections.

PHMSA proposes removing fields regarding odorization (Question E5), reasons for non-pigability (Question E7), inspection complications (Question E8), and control room investigations (Question E11). These are compliance or operational details that are not necessary for an incident analysis. In addition, the requirement for operators to investigate whether controller or control-room issues contributed to an incident is established in 49 CFR 192.631(g)(1). As such, PHMSA has determined that a separate reporting field for this mandatory action is not needed.

PHMSA proposes adding stray current density (mA/cm²), CP criteria, and “on/off” potentials to Part E to improve the analysis of corrosion-related failures. The “Other” option in Question 8 will be removed to ensure causes are identified through metallurgical or field analysis. Additionally, a “Low Flow/Intermittent Flow” option will be added to Question 9, and Question 10 will be clarified to focus on inhibitors intended to protect the specific failure site.

PHMSA is expanding Part G2 to better capture environmental factors and improve data granularity. The revisions clarify earth movement by adding “settlement” and “soil creep,” and identifying whether the site was monitored before the incident. Weather reporting is refined similarly; high winds now include subcategories for straight winds, tornadoes, and hurricanes, while the heavy rain section now includes erosion. Additionally, the proposal adds “animal” as a sub-cause for natural force damage and expands extreme weather options to include wildfires and heavy snowstorms.

PHMSA proposes removing extraneous details of vehicle speed, vehicle control, and driver citations not necessary for incident analysis (Part G4, Questions 5–7). PHMSA proposes adding a “Heavy Equipment” category to better track incidents involving agricultural or other non-excavating machinery. Part G6, Question 7, is a new addition requiring a description of how the equipment failed.

PHMSA proposes adding Inertial Measurement Units (IMU) to technology options in Part J and adding Part J1aa to track whether prior anomalies were identified at the failure site. Means of propulsion and supplemental non-destructive examination (NDE) details in Part J4a will be removed, and the “since 2002” date restriction on NDE history will be deleted to capture the full life cycle of the pipe.

In Part K, operators provide information on additional factors that may have contributed to an incident. Currently, the options in Part K overlap with those in Part G, causing data entry confusion, redundancy, and inconsistency. To resolve this, PHMSA proposes replacing the current options with the following distinct categories:

- Communication/Planning/Hazard Assessment
- Construction Practices
- Control Room Operations
- Data Integration
- Design
- Distracted Employee
- Excavation Practices
- Human Error Other
- Integrity Assessment Methods
- Integrity Threat Identification
- Leak Detection
- Manufacturing Defect
- Maps/Records
- Preventative Maintenance
- Procedures—Incorrect
- Procedures—Not Developed
- Procedures—Not Followed
- Repair/Maintenance Work
- Not Yet Determined
- Undefined

- Unknown
- Software Logic
- Training

Operators will be required to select all that apply, providing PHMSA with a holistic view of the contributing factors that led to the incident.

C. Annual and Accident Reports for Hazardous Liquid and Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Systems

Form PHMSA F 7000–1.1, Annual Report for Hazardous Liquid and Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Systems (2137–0614)

Currently, operators submit pipeline diameter data to PHMSA in two places: in Part H of the annual report and as an attribute in NPMS. PHMSA proposes to remove Part H from the annual report to eliminate duplicative reporting. PHMSA would use NPMS submissions to generate tabular pipeline diameter data in the format currently used for the annual report diameter data. PHMSA would include this tabular diameter data, sourced from NPMS submittals, with its public website data to ensure continued stakeholder access.

In Part F, operators report the number of anomalies identified and repaired for various pipeline inspection methods. The term “anomaly” is not defined in Federal pipeline safety regulations, but the term is used generally in the regulations to refer to a deviation or an indication of a deviation from otherwise sound material where more investigation is required. In Part F, operators also report the number of conditions repaired. Federal pipeline safety regulations identify types of conditions both inside and outside of HCAs. A single condition may include one anomaly or many anomalies. Since operators already report the number of conditions repaired, PHMSA proposes removing the number of anomalies reported from all sections of Part F, including the number of anomalies an operator excavates in a given calendar year; the total number of anomalies an operator repairs based on each assessment method; and the number of anomalies repaired or eliminated by pipe replacement based on the HCA designation of the location of the anomaly.

Liquid pipeline operators currently report breakout tank data in Part M of the annual report and submit breakout tank geographic location and certain attributes to NPMS. In the annual report, operators must designate each breakout tank as interstate or intrastate. NPMS data does not include an attribute indicating whether a breakout tank is interstate or intrastate. PHMSA proposes to eliminate duplicative

reporting by adding this attribute to the information operators submit to NPMS and removing and reserving Part M from the annual report.

Form PHMSA F 7000–1, Accident Report for Hazardous Liquid and Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Systems (2137–0047)

PHMSA reviewed the Hazardous Liquid Accident Report (Form F 7000–1) to reduce operator burden while ensuring the Agency maintains the data necessary to understand and analyze accidents and accident trends. PHMSA proposes the following revisions to streamline the reporting requirements without compromising the ability to learn about accidents and conduct accident trend analysis.

PHMSA proposes to remove the Time Zone indicator in Question A4a and the Daylight Savings Time indicator in Question A4b. Because local time and coordinates are already captured in Questions A4 and A5, this specific field is redundant for establishing the incident timeline.

PHMSA proposes to simplify fatality reporting in Questions A10a through A10f by removing the granular categories in fields A10b through A10d that do not contribute to an accident analysis. The modified section will consolidate data into three essential fields: Operator and Contractor employees (A10a), the Public (A10e), and Total Fatalities (A10f).

PHMSA proposes to amend Questions A11a through A11f to remove injury categories that are not pertinent to the evaluation of an accident. Under this proposal, Questions A11b through A11d would be deleted, and Question A11e would be modified to ensure the form captures only three data points: Operator and Contractor Personnel, the Public, and the total sum of injuries.

PHMSA proposes to remove Question A12a, which requires operators to distinguish between employees and contractors when identifying the initial indication of failure. This distinction is unnecessary for an accident analysis.

In Question A17b, operators are asked to record the local time that a pipeline or facility was restarted following a failure. Because this information is not necessary for the accident analysis, PHMSA proposes to remove Question A17b.

PHMSA proposes the removal of Questions A18a through A18c regarding emergency responder notifications. Should notification data become necessary for consequence analysis, it will be addressed through case-specific investigations rather than standard reporting.

PHMSA proposes moving the “time of confirmed discovery” field in Question A20 to immediately follow Question A4. Relocating this data point will create a more logical and chronological timeline for the accident.

PHMSA proposes to remove Question A21a, which requires the local time of initial reports to the National Response Center (NRC). Because this information is already captured in the NRC report itself, which is available to PHMSA, its inclusion in this form is redundant.

PHMSA proposes eliminating Question A21c because supplemental NRC report numbers are already tracked within PHMSA’s internal systems, making manual entry by the operator unnecessary.

PHMSA proposes to remove Question A22b, which requires operators to identify the methods used to extinguish a fire. This information is not relevant to the accident analysis.

PHMSA proposes deleting Part A22c. PHMSA already captures the total quantity of the commodity released in A7. The volume of a released commodity consumed by fire is a subset of this volume and can be difficult to quantify accurately. The estimates can be speculative and do not contribute to the accident analysis, so PHMSA seeks to reduce this reporting burden.

PHMSA proposes to delete Question A22d. Removing this specific explosion indicator simplifies the form and eliminates a point of frequent reporting ambiguity.

PHMSA proposes to remove Questions A23a and A23d regarding flow control methods. From 2010 to 2025, 0.47 percent of reports submitted had operators selecting “operational control” for using valves to isolate. Because “operational control” is utilized rarely as a reporting category, PHMSA seeks to simplify this section by focusing Questions A23b and A23e exclusively on the final upstream and downstream valve closures.

PHMSA proposes to delete Questions A24a, A24b, and A24d. As the essential details concerning spill response notifications and resource activations are addressed in Questions A24c and A24e, removing these requirements reduce unnecessary reporting burden for operators.

PHMSA proposes removing Question B4. Since the longitude and latitude data in Question A4 provide a more exact location for the accident or incident than a zip code, PHMSA has determined that Question B4 is an unnecessary reporting requirement.

PHMSA proposes to remove Question B9, which asks whether an accident occurred on Federal land. This

information is redundant, as the incident location is precisely identified by the coordinates provided in Question A5.

PHMSA proposes amending Question B12 to remove the requirement for reporting the name and approximate depth of water crossings at incident sites. This change is intended to eliminate redundancy, as the specific body of water can be identified using the geographic coordinates provided in Question A5. Furthermore, PHMSA has determined that water depth is not a necessary data point for incident evaluation.

PHMSA proposes to amend Question C3 to delete the requirement for identifying puddle or spot welds. In 2010, PHMSA initiated the collection of C3. Between 2010 and 2025, “puddle/spot weld” was not a chosen specification in any submitted reports. PHMSA has determined that its removal will streamline the report without compromising data quality.

To better assess the condition of all coating types, PHMSA proposes modifying Questions C3h and C3o to request a bonded coating percentage rather than simply identifying if field coating was applied.

PHMSA proposes amending Question C4 to require the identification of the pipe manufacturer in addition to installation and manufacturing dates. Given that the manufacturer is a key variable in failure investigations, this modification ensures that all relevant production data is captured for accident analysis.

PHMSA proposes to remove Question D1a, which requires operators to specify the type of wildlife impact resulting from an accident. PHMSA has determined that this information is not necessary for incident analysis.

PHMSA proposes to remove Question D3, which asks operators to indicate if a long-term impact assessment is planned or underway. Because environmental remediation and assessments generally fall outside of the scope of PHMSA’s accident analysis and are overseen by local, State, Tribal or Federal environmental agencies, PHMSA has determined that removing these fields will streamline reporting by eliminating overlapping reporting with other agencies. For the same reasons, PHMSA proposes to delete Questions D4 and D4a regarding environmental remediation.

PHMSA proposes to remove Question D5c, which requires the name of the body of water impacted by an accident. This information is redundant, as the location is identified precisely by the coordinates provided in Question A4.

PHMSA proposes eliminating Questions D9 and D10, which currently require operators to report data on non-overnight hospitalizations and treatments administered by EMTs. Because operators are not always notified of less severe injuries, the resulting data is often inconsistent and inaccurate. By removing these fields, PHMSA aims to improve the overall reliability and quality of the incident data set by focusing exclusively on verifiable, significant injuries.

PHMSA proposes moving Question A23, which requires an estimated number of public evacuations, to a new location just above Question D10. This change ensures that evacuation data is grouped more logically within the section of the form dedicated to accident consequences.

PHMSA proposes eliminating Questions E2a, E2c, and E2d to reduce duplicative reporting. 49 CFR 195.404(a)(3) requires operators to maintain records of maximum operating pressure (MOP) that satisfy this requirement and are subject to PHMSA inspection and post-accident investigations.

PHMSA proposes deleting Question E3. As the relationship between operating pressure and MOP is calculable from other data points captured in this section, removing this field eliminates a duplicative requirement and streamlines the reporting process.

PHMSA proposes deleting a portion of Question E6 and E7. PHMSA has determined that the reasoning behind a pipeline's inability to accommodate internal inspection tools, as well as any associated operational complications, is not necessary for accident evaluation. Removing these fields streamlines the form without compromising safety data. PHMSA has elected to retain the overall Question of whether the pipeline could accommodate internal inspection tools.

PHMSA proposes eliminating Question E11 because internal investigations into controller or control room issues are a regulatory requirement under 49 CFR 195.446, making this field unnecessary.

PHMSA proposes to amend Part G1, Question 2c, to include a field for stray current density, measured in mA/cm². By capturing this specific metric, PHMSA can better evaluate the magnitude of stray currents and their contribution to pipeline failures.

PHMSA proposes to amend Part G1, Question 4c, to include fields for cathodic protection criteria and "on" and "off" potentials. Given that external corrosion is a primary driver of pipeline failures, capturing this specific

performance data will enhance PHMSA's ability to assess the adequacy of corrosion control at the time of an incident.

PHMSA proposes to amend Part G1, Question 8, by removing "Other" as a selectable cause for corrosion. Given that a definitive determination of corrosion requires rigorous field examination or metallurgical analysis, PHMSA seeks to improve data quality by requiring operators to select from verified technical categories.

PHMSA proposes to amend Part G1, Question 9 to include "Low Flow/Intermittent Flow segment" as a location where corrosion may be identified. Given the causal link between intermittent flow conditions and corrosion, adding this category will enhance PHMSA's ability to analyze the operational circumstances surrounding pipeline incidents.

PHMSA proposes to amend Part G1, Question 10, by adding the phrase "intended to protect the location of the failure" to the inquiry regarding corrosion inhibitors and biocides. This edit clarifies that the Question specifically concerns treatments applied to protect the point of failure, rather than general system-wide applications.

PHMSA proposes to add Question 13a to Part G1, requiring operators to describe the location of corrosion coupons. This data is essential for evaluating the effectiveness of the coupons and determining their relevance to the cause of the accident.

PHMSA proposes to amend Part G2 to enhance the precision of data regarding natural force damage. By expanding the nomenclature for earth movement and erosion and introducing sub-causes for wind events and animal-related damage, PHMSA seeks to eliminate ambiguity in reporting. Furthermore, the addition of Question 1a regarding movement monitoring and the inclusion of wildfires and snowstorms in Question 6a will provide a more comprehensive overview of the environmental conditions associated with pipeline failures.

PHMSA proposes to amend Part G3, Question 1b, by striking the phrase "per the primary Accident Investigator results." PHMSA has determined that this language is extraneous and may lead to inconsistent reporting; its removal ensures that operators provide a clear indication of whether an excavator was legally exempt from one-call notification requirements.

PHMSA proposes to refine Part G4 by removing Questions 5, 6, and 7, which request details on citations, vehicle control, and estimated speed. Because these factors have little relevance to

accident analyses, PHMSA seeks to eliminate them. Simultaneously, PHMSA proposes adding "Heavy Equipment" as an option for Question 8 to ensure the form captures data involving agricultural equipment or excavating equipment not engaged in excavation.

PHMSA proposes to amend Part G5, Question 3, by inserting Question 3a. By requiring operators to provide quantitative data on soil pH and cathodic protection potentials (mV), PHMSA seeks to enhance its ability to evaluate the relationship between the local environment and the occurrence of environmental cracking.

PHMSA proposes adding Question 7 to Part G6, requiring operators to describe the failed equipment and the specific nature of the failure. This addition is necessary to help PHMSA identify exactly how equipment malfunction served as a primary or contributing cause of the accident.

PHMSA proposes to remove Questions 5 and 5a from Part G7, which inquire whether an accident-related task was part of an Operator Qualification (OQ) program and if the individuals involved were qualified. Because OQ status is a compliance matter more appropriately addressed during inspections or subsequent investigations, PHMSA seeks to eliminate these fields from the initial report.

PHMSA proposes to amend Part J by inserting Part J1aa. By requiring operators to disclose if prior internal inspection tools identified an anomaly at the point of failure, PHMSA can better evaluate the effectiveness of existing data in predicting or preventing the potential causes of the accident.

PHMSA proposes to amend Part J1 by adding Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) as an available technology category for internal inspections. By incorporating this frequently utilized technology, PHMSA ensures that the reporting requirements remain complete and technically relevant to current industry practices.

PHMSA proposes to delete the fields in Part J1 requiring operators to report the means of propulsion for previous internal inspections. Because propulsion methods are generally irrelevant to accident analysis, removing these instances streamlines the reporting process.

PHMSA proposes to refine Part J4 by striking the temporal limitation "since January 1, 2002." By removing this specific date threshold, PHMSA seeks to ensure that the reporting of non-destructive examinations is not restricted, thereby providing a more

complete historical record of the pipe's condition at the point of failure.

PHMSA proposes to remove Part J4a, which requires operators to provide supplemental details regarding prior non-destructive examinations at the point of failure. Because this granular information generally is not required for an accident analysis, PHMSA seeks to eliminate this reporting field.

In Part K, operators provide information on additional factors that may have contributed to an accident. Currently, the options in Part K overlap with those in Part G, causing data entry confusion, redundancy, and inconsistency. To resolve this, PHMSA proposes replacing the current options with the following distinct categories:

- Communication/Planning/Hazard Assessment
- Construction Practices
- Control Room Operations
- Data Integration
- Design
- Distracted Employee
- Excavation Practices
- Human Error Other
- Integrity Assessment Methods
- Integrity Threat Identification
- Leak Detection
- Manufacturing Defect
- Maps/Records
- Preventative Maintenance
- Procedures—Incorrect
- Procedures—Not Developed
- Procedures—Not Followed
- Repair/Maintenance Work
- Not Yet Determined
- Undefined
- Unknown
- Software Logic
- Training

Operators are to select all that apply.

D. Annual Reports for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Facilities

Form PHMSA F 7100.3–1 Annual Report for Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities (2137–0522)

Currently, operators of LNG facilities report to PHMSA in two places: once using the annual report and once by submitting to NPMS. PHMSA proposes adding the latitude and longitude of an LNG plant to the annual report. Once this change is implemented, PHMSA intends to eliminate the requirement in 49 CFR 191.29 for LNG operators to submit to NPMS. These changes would preserve PHMSA's ability to generate maps showing the location of LNG plants and eliminate duplicative reporting.

Currently, the annual report includes three status code options for LNG plants: in service, retired, and abandoned. Neither retired nor

abandoned are defined for LNG facilities in 49 CFR part 191, 49 CFR part 193, or the annual report instructions. PHMSA proposes to define retired in the annual report instructions and remove the abandoned status code option from the report. An abandoned LNG plant would no longer be included in the annual report. Some LNG plants may include facilities with different status codes. For example, a plant may have an in-service tank facility and an in-service vaporizer facility but a retired liquefaction facility. To accommodate this possibility, PHMSA proposes adding the reporting of status code at the facility level. The status code for the plant would not be entered by the operator but will be inferred from the status code entered by the operator for each facility comprising the plant. These changes would ensure consistent reporting across the industry.

Currently, Part B requires reporting "maximum liquefaction rate" and "maximum vaporization capacity" but these phrases are not defined. PHMSA proposes adding definitions for these phrases to ensure consistent reporting across the industry.

In Part C, operators report the number of leaks from piping or welds in three categories but vibration- or fatigue-related are not among the choices. Since vibration and fatigue have been known to cause piping or weld failures, PHMSA proposes adding vibration- or fatigue-related as a fourth cause category for leaks from piping or welds.

In Part D, operators report the number of times certain events have occurred during the calendar year, including emergency shutdown device (ESD) actuations that resulted from conditions other than an actual emergency. A plant shutdown without an emergency is not directly related to safety. PHMSA proposes to remove ESD actuations that resulted from conditions other than an actual emergency from Part D.

In Part D, operators report the number of security breaches during the calendar year. Currently, operators are required to report cybersecurity breaches to the Department of Homeland Security. PHMSA proposes to modify the form and instructions to ensure only physical, not cyber, security breaches are reported in Part D to ensure consistent reporting across the industry.

E. National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) (2137–0596)

As noted above, hazardous liquid pipeline operators currently report breakout tank data in Part M of the "Annual Report for Hazardous Liquid and Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Systems" and submit breakout tank geographic location and certain attributes to NPMS.

In the annual report, operators must designate each breakout tank as interstate or intrastate. NPMS submittal does not include an attribute indicating whether a breakout tank is interstate or intrastate. PHMSA proposes to eliminate duplicative reporting by adding this attribute to NPMS and removing Part M from the annual report.

II. Summary of Impacted Collection

Pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.8(d) PHMSA provides interested members of the public and affected agencies an opportunity to comment on information collection and recordkeeping requests. This notice identifies information collection requests that PHMSA will submit to OMB for revision.

The following information is provided for these information collections: (1) Title of the information collection; (2) OMB control number; (3) Current expiration date; (4) Type of request; (5) Abstract of the information collection activity; (6) Description of affected public; (7) Estimate of total annual reporting and recordkeeping burden; and (8) Frequency of collection. PHMSA will request a three-year term of approval for these information collections. PHMSA requests comments on the following information:

1. Title: Annual Report for Gas Distribution Operators.

OMB Control Number: 2137–0629.

Current Expiration Date: 6/30/2026.

Type of Request: Revision.

Abstract: This mandatory information collection covers the collection of data from operators of gas distribution pipeline systems for annual reports. 49 CFR 191.11 requires operators of gas distribution systems to submit an annual report by March 15 for the preceding calendar year. PHMSA proposes revisions modifying Parts B2, B3, G, and I of DOT Form PHMSA F 7100.1–1 by removing certain data elements and clarifying others. As a result, PHMSA expects the time burden for completing this report to decrease by two hours, from 20 hours to 18 hours per report.

Affected Public: Operators of Gas Distribution Pipeline Systems.

Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden:

- *Estimated number of responses:* 1,446.
- *Estimated annual burden hours:* 26,028.

Frequency of Collection: Annually.

2. Title: Annual Reports for Gas Pipeline Operators.

OMB Control Number: 2137–0522.

Current Expiration Date: 8/31/2026.

Type of Request: Revision.

Abstract: This mandatory information collection covers the requirements for operators of natural gas pipelines (not distribution systems), underground natural gas storage facilities, and liquefied natural gas facilities to submit annual reports to PHMSA. 49 CFR 191.17 requires operators of underground natural gas storage facilities, gas transmission systems, liquefied natural gas facilities, and gas gathering systems to submit an annual report by March 15 for the preceding calendar year.

For Form PHMSA F 7100.2–1, *Annual Report for Natural and Other Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipeline Systems*, PHMSA proposes to remove Parts C and H, modify Parts F and K, and revise the instructions for Part Q to improve clarity. PHMSA expects the time burden for completing Form PHMSA F 7100.2–1 to decrease by four hours, from 54 hours to 50 hours per report. PHMSA has also updated the estimated number of annual submissions for this form from 1,810 to 1,461 based on a three-year average. For Form PHMSA F 7100.3–1, *Annual Report for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Facilities*, PHMSA proposes to modify Parts B, C, and D. These modifications are not expected to change the per-report time burden. PHMSA has updated the estimated number of annual submissions for this form, from 113 to 184 based on a three-year average.

Affected Public: Operators of Natural Gas Pipelines, Underground Natural Gas Storage Facilities, and Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities.

Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden:

- *Estimated number of responses:* 2,167.
- *Estimated annual burden hours:* 80,758.

Frequency of Collection: Annually.

3. *Title:* Annual Report for Hazardous Liquid and Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Systems.

OMB Control Number: 2137–0614.

Current Expiration Date: 3/31/2029.

Type of Request: Revision.

Abstract: 49 CFR 195.49 requires operators of hazardous liquid pipelines to submit specific data on the safety of their pipelines by annually completing Form PHMSA F 7000–1.1. This mandatory information collection requires operators to submit data on the preceding year electronically by June 15 of each calendar year.

PHMSA proposes to modify Form PHMSA F 7000–1.1 to remove Parts H and M, and revise Part F to remove the requirement to report on anomalies. As a result, PHMSA expects the time

burden for completing this report to decrease by two hours, from 20 hours to 18 hours per report. PHMSA has updated the estimated number of annual submissions from 475 to 678 based on a three-year average. Additionally, PHMSA is removing a one-time burden of 18 hours per operator previously allotted for system updates related to excavation damage data, resulting in a reduction of 475 responses and 8,550 hours.

Affected Public: Operators of Hazardous Liquid and Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Facilities.

Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden:

- *Estimated number of responses:* 678.
- *Estimated annual burden hours:* 12,204.

Frequency of Collection: Annually.

4. *Title:* National Pipeline Mapping Program.

OMB Control Number: 2137–0596.

Current Expiration Date: 3/31/2029.

Type of Request: Revision.

Abstract: The Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–355), 49 U.S.C. 60132, requires an operator of a pipeline facility (except distribution lines and gathering lines) to submit to PHMSA geospatial data appropriate for use in the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS), including operator contact information. PHMSA proposes to modify this data collection to require an operator to indicate whether a hazardous liquid breakout tank is intrastate or interstate when submitting geospatial data. PHMSA does not expect a change in burden due to this modification.

Affected Public: Operators of Hazardous Liquid and Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Facilities.

Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden:

- *Estimated number of responses:* 1,346.
- *Estimated annual burden hours:* 162,208.

Frequency of Collection: Annual.

5. *Title:* Transportation of Hazardous Liquids and Carbon Dioxide by Pipeline: Record Keeping and Accident Reporting.

OMB Control Number: 2137–0047.

Current Expiration Date: 03/31/2029.

Type of Request: Revision.

Abstract: To ensure adequate public protection from exposure to potential hazardous liquid and carbon dioxide pipeline failures, PHMSA collects information on reportable hazardous liquid pipeline accidents. This mandatory information collection covers hazardous liquid pipeline

accident report requirements in 49 CFR 195.50 and general record keeping burden associated with complying with Federal hazardous liquid pipeline safety regulations in Part 195. The definition of an “accident” and the reporting criteria for submitting a Hazardous Liquid Accident Report (form PHMSA F7000–1) is detailed in 49 CFR 195.54. Section 195.54 requires hazardous liquid operators to file an accident report, as soon as practicable, but not later than 30 days after discovery of the accident, on DOT Form 7000–1, whenever there is a reportable accident.

PHMSA proposes to modify the Hazardous Liquid Accident Report (Form F 7000–1) to reduce operator burden while refining data collection for causal analysis. The revisions eliminate redundant, granular, or non-essential fields—such as zip codes, duplicative NRC details, and speculative cost estimates—relying instead on precise geographic coordinates and existing records. Conversely, PHMSA proposes to add technical requirements for pipe manufacturer identification and quantitative corrosion metrics to better track failure trends. PHMSA also proposes to reorganize the accident data into a chronological timeline and expand “contributing factors” to include human and software variables, ensuring the data collected remains relevant to modern accident investigation.

PHMSA estimates that the proposed revisions will result in a net reduction of approximately three hours per respondent, from 12 hours to nine hours per report. While the proposal introduces new technical data requirements for corrosion and manufacturing analysis, the elimination of speculative environmental and financial reporting—combined with the removal of duplicative information is expected to lower the total annual burden hour estimate for the F 7000–1 collection by 1,218 hours.

Affected Public: Operators hazardous liquid pipeline systems.

Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden:

- *Estimated number of responses:* 1,646.
- *Estimated annual burden hours:* 52,559.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

6. *Title:* Incident Reports for Natural Gas Pipeline Operators.

OMB Control Number: 2137–0635.

Current Expiration Date: 1/31/2029.

Type of Request: Revision.

Abstract: Operators of natural gas pipelines and liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities are required to report

incidents, on occasion, to PHMSA per the requirements in 49 CFR part 191. This mandatory information collection covers the collection of incident report data from natural gas pipeline operators. This information is an essential part of PHMSA's overall effort to minimize natural gas transmission, gathering, and distribution pipeline failures.

PHMSA proposes to modify the Incident Report for Gas Transmission, Gas Gathering, and Underground Natural Gas Storage Facilities (PHMSA Form 7100.2) and the Incident Report for Gas Distribution Systems (PHMSA F 7100.1) to reduce operator burden while focusing on data essential for causal analysis. The revisions eliminate redundant, granular, or speculative fields—such as zip codes, duplicative NRC details, and estimated gas costs—relying instead on GPS coordinates and existing agency records.

To modernize the forms, PHMSA is adding the option for biogas, alongside technical requirements for corrosion metrics and component manufacturer identification. Furthermore, the proposal simplifies casualty reporting and removes compliance-related

questions better suited for inspections. Reorganized for chronological clarity, the updated forms include an expanded list of contributing factors, such as software logic and human error, to better identify the root causes of incidents.

PHMSA estimates that the proposed revisions will result in a net reduction of approximately three hours per respondent, from 12 hours to nine hours per report. While the proposal introduces new technical data requirements, the elimination of speculative data combined with the removal of duplicative information is expected to lower the total annual burden estimate for this information collection by 828 hours.

Affected Public: Operators gas pipeline systems.

Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden:

- Estimated number of responses: 999.
- Estimated annual burden hours: 3,628.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Comments are invited on:

(a) The need for the renewal and revision of these information collections 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) 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 those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.48.

Issued in Washington, DC under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.97.

Keith Coyle,
Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2026–12315 Filed 6–17–26; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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Part II

The President

Proclamation 11036—National Homeownership Month, 2026

Proclamation 11037—Flag Day and National Flag Week, 2026

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Title 3—

Proclamation 11036 of June 12, 2026

The President

National Homeownership Month, 2026

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During National Homeownership Month, my Administration recommits to making housing more affordable so that young Americans and hardworking families can raise children, build memories, and create a future in a home of their own.

For too long, reckless spending, burdensome regulations, and failed housing policies drove up home prices and mortgage rates while mass illegal immigration and large institutional investors strained the housing supply. The result was a housing affordability crisis brought on by the failed leadership of the previous administration. Now, under my leadership, my Administration is fixing the mess we inherited and restoring the American Dream of homeownership.

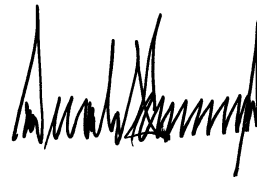
From the first day I returned to office, I proudly signed an Executive Order to deliver price relief to Americans crushed by the left-wing cost-of-living crisis—launching a bold new era of progress on supply, affordability, and opportunity for every hardworking family across our country. My Administration is working to restore integrity to Federal housing programs by ensuring taxpayer-sponsored loans once again reach the law-abiding citizens who truly need them, not illegal aliens and fraudsters who rob Americans of more affordable housing options. I have also directed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to purchase \$200 billion in mortgage-backed securities to further drive down borrowing costs so that more of our citizens can achieve homeownership.

Earlier this year, I took unprecedented action to ban large institutional investors from purchasing single-family homes, keeping more houses available for American families, not corporations. Through the Stopping Wall Street from Competing with Main Street Homebuyers Executive Order, we put prospective homebuyers back at the front of the line, directing Federal agencies to block big corporations from using Government-backed resources to outbid responsible homebuyers and unleashing the full power of antitrust enforcement to stop corporate giants from manipulating rents and pricing families out of their own neighborhoods. I call on the Congress to make these reforms permanent and pass the bipartisan 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act—the most comprehensive and consequential housing legislation in the history of our country.

The victories we have achieved for American homeowners and homebuyers are unprecedented, and my Administration will never stop fighting to protect and expand them. Under my leadership, America will be a Nation where homes belong to families—not corporations—and we will never rest until the full promise and prosperity of this great Nation is felt by every hardworking citizen in a home they can proudly call their own.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim June 2026 as National Homeownership Month.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fiftieth.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Donald Trump", located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 11037 of June 12, 2026

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 2026

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On June 14, 1777, the delegates of the Second Continental Congress adopted a resolution declaring “that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new Constellation.” In the 250th year of our glorious Republic, this Flag Day celebrates the American People, whose enduring spirit allows our beloved and timeless tricolor standard to fly as the greatest symbol of freedom, democracy, and sovereign strength the world has ever known.

At its inception, the Stars and Stripes symbolized America’s fundamental precepts of liberty, justice, and dependence on Almighty God. Our Nation’s official banner and the principles that propelled our Founding Fathers to boldly undertake the most consequential act of self-governance of all time have withstood the test of time. The flag is a physical representation of our storied past, shared sacrifice, common heritage, and divine destiny. From the frozen ground of Valley Forge to the blood-soaked field of Gettysburg; from the triumphant beaches of Normandy to the desolate face of the Moon; and from the granite steps of the Lincoln Memorial to the heart of every patriot who continues to define American Excellence to this day—wherever our beautiful flag flies, America’s greatness follows. After nearly two and a half centuries, through every tragedy and triumph, Old Glory remains the strongest beacon of sovereignty and hope the world has ever known, thanks to the devoted patriots of the past who made it so—and it is up to us to keep her flying proudly for generations to come.

Our beautiful flag is a global ensign of America’s indomitable spirit, matchless power, and endless resolve to achieve a more perfect Union. This sacred symbol of the American people, carried by generations with incredible courage and unshakable faith in the promise of our Nation, deserves our deepest admiration, protection, and respect. Last year, I signed an Executive Order to preserve the dignity of our flag by enforcing accountability for acts of desecration tied to violence and lawlessness. We also authorized the revocation of visas, residency, and naturalization for foreign nationals who desecrate the banner under which millions of American patriots have fought and died. As President, I will always wield the full power of my office in defense of our flag’s sacred honor, and I will never rest in my commitment to ensure that the proudest emblem of liberty is forever treated with the reverence it has so dearly earned.

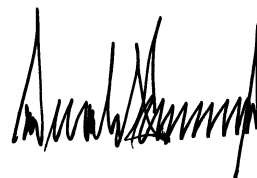
Next month, America will celebrate the most important milestone in our history—250 glorious years of blessed Independence—and the Red, White, and Blue will preside over jubilant commemorations from sea to shining sea. It will billow atop flagpoles in sprawling cities and on neighborhood porches in small towns; it will fly over beaches, stadiums, parks, iconic landmarks, and military bases. Our flag will wave in the hands of children at parades and festivals and flap solemnly as a sentinel over hallowed cemeteries of the fallen. On Flag Day, during National Flag Week, and throughout the summer of this historic year, may our majestic flag soar

as a triumphant symbol of all the American people have achieved and serve as a shining herald of the new Golden Age that lies before us.

To commemorate the adoption of our flag, the Congress, by joint resolution approved August 3, 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 492), designated June 14 of each year as "Flag Day" and requested that the President issue an annual proclamation calling for its observance and for the display of the flag of the United States on all Federal Government buildings. The Congress also requested, by joint resolution approved June 9, 1966, as amended (80 Stat. 194), that the President issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as "National Flag Week" and calling upon all citizens of the United States to display the flag during that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 2026, as Flag Day and the week starting June 14, 2026, as National Flag Week. I direct the appropriate officials to display the flag on all Federal Government buildings during this week, and I urge all Americans to observe Flag Day and National Flag Week by displaying the flag. I also encourage the people of the United States to proudly observe with all due ceremony those days from Flag Day through Independence Day, set aside by the Congress (89 Stat. 211), as a time to honor America, to celebrate our heritage in public gatherings and activities, and to publicly recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fiftieth.



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