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Contents

Federal Register

Vol. 91, No. 132

Monday, July 13, 2026

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 42964–42967

Coast Guard

RULES

Safety Zone:

Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Chicago, IL, 42870
Fireworks Display, Lavaca Bay, Point Comfort, TX, 42868–42870

PROPOSED RULES

Safety Zone:

Fireworks Display, Columbia River, Cascade Locks, OR, 42906–42908

Commerce Department

See International Trade Administration

See National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Education Department

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Description of Today's TRIO Programs and Proposing Options for Future Outcome Evaluations, 42949
Foreign Gifts and Contracts Disclosures, 42950
Public Service Loan Forgiveness and Temporary Expanded Public Service Loan Forgiveness Certification and Application, 42949–42950

Energy Department

See Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

RULES

Administrative False Claims and Procedures, 42845–42849

Federal Aviation Administration

RULES

Airworthiness Directives:

The Boeing Company Airplanes, 42849–42868

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Domestic and International Flight Plans, 43014–43015

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 42950–42951

Application:

Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, 42957–42958

Steel Reef Pipelines US LLC, 42951–42953

Combined Filings, 42953–42955

Filing:

Western Area Power Administration, 42959

Licenses; Exemptions, Applications, Amendments, etc.:

Molitor, LLC, 42959

Onsite Environmental Review:

Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, Cheyenne Connector, LLC,

East Cheyenne Gas Storage, LLC, 42958–42959

Request of Extension of Time:

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Co., LLC, 42953–42954

Scoping Period on Environmental Issues:

Northern Natural Gas Co., Proposed Permian Basin

Expansion Project, 42955–42957

Waiver of Water Quality Certification:

Oswego Hydro Partners, LP, 42951

Federal Housing Finance Agency

PROPOSED RULES

Federal Home Loan Bank New Business Activities, 42884–42887

Suspended Counterparty Program, 42882–42884

NOTICES

Questions and Answers Regarding the Affordable Housing Program and Questions and Answers Regarding the Affordable Housing Program, Part 2; Recission, 42960–42961

Federal Reserve System

NOTICES

Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment, 42962

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies, 42961

Proposals to Engage in or to Acquire Companies Engaged in Permissible Nonbanking Activities, 42961–42962

Federal Trade Commission

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 42962–42963

Food and Drug Administration

PROPOSED RULES

Drug Establishment Registration and Drug Listing Requirements for Establishments Engaged in Distributed Manufacturing and Certain Foreign Establishments, 42888–42906

Health and Human Services Department

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

See Food and Drug Administration

See Health Resources and Services Administration

See National Institutes of Health

Health Resources and Services Administration

NOTICES

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:

Maternal and Child Health Bureau Performance Measures for Discretionary Grant Information System, 42967–42969

Homeland Security Department

See Coast Guard

See Transportation Security Administration

See U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Indian Affairs Bureau

NOTICES

Fiscal Year 2026 Job Placement and Training—Native

American Technology and Manufacturing Grant Pilot Program:

Indigenous Growth in New and Innovative Trade

Employment; Solicitation of Proposals, 42973–42974

Interior Department*See* Indian Affairs Bureau**RULES**

Natural Resource Damages for Hazardous Substances,
42870–42881

Internal Revenue Service**NOTICES**

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals,
Submissions, and Approvals, 43023
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals,
Submissions, and Approvals:
U.S. Information Returns and Related Forms, Schedules,
Attachments, and Published Guidance, 43019–43022

International Trade Administration**NOTICES**

Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Investigations, Orders,
or Reviews:
Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India, 42916–
42919, 42940–42942
Certain Activated Carbon from the People's Republic of
China, 42919–42922
Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of
China, 42932–42934
Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic
of Korea, 42942–42944
Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from the
Republic of Korea, 42930–42931
Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from Bahrain, 42937–
42939
Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the Kingdom of
Bahrain, 42928–42929
Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the Republic of
Turkiye, 42912–42916
Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the
Republic of Korea, 42926–42927
Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from
India, 42939–42940
Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof
from People's Republic of China, 42934–42937
Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof
from the People's Republic of China, 42922–42926
Sales at Less Than Fair Value; Determinations,
Investigations, etc.:
Large Diameter Graphite Electrodes from India, 42931–
42932

International Trade Commission**NOTICES**

Investigations; Determinations, Modifications, and Rulings,
etc.:
Certain Electronic Eyewear Products, Components
Thereof, and Related Charging Apparatuses (II),
42974–42975

Legal Services Corporation**NOTICES**

Meetings; Sunshine Act, 42975

Management and Budget Office**NOTICES**

Performance Review Board Members, 42981
Statistical Policy Directive:
No. 8; North American Industry Classification System,
42976–42981

National Archives and Records Administration**NOTICES**

Hearings, Meetings, Proceedings, etc.:
Office of Government Information Services, 42981

National Institutes of Health**NOTICES**

Hearings, Meetings, Proceedings, etc.:
Center for Scientific Review, 42969–42971
National Human Genome Research Institute, 42970

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**PROPOSED RULES**

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of America, and South
Atlantic:
Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region;
Abbreviated Framework Amendment 5, 42908–42911

NOTICES

Taking or Importing of Marine Mammals:
Ferndale Pier Maintenance Activities in Ferndale, WA,
42944–42948

National Science Foundation**NOTICES**

Privacy Act; Matching Program, 42981–42983

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration**NOTICES**

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals,
Submissions, and Approvals:
Pipeline Safety, 43018–43019
Pipeline Safety:
Guidance for Enhancing the Effectiveness of Distribution
Integrity Management Programs, 43015–43018

Postal Regulatory Commission**NOTICES**

New Postal Products, 42983

Securities and Exchange Commission**NOTICES**

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals,
Submissions, and Approvals, 42989–42990, 43005–
43006, 43012
Application:
Dawson Private Markets Evergreen Fund, et al., 42998–
42999
Meetings; Sunshine Act, 42996
Self-Regulatory Organizations; Proposed Rule Changes:
Cboe Exchange, Inc., 42989, 42996–42998
ICE Clear Credit LLC, 42983–42986, 43012–43014
Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC, 43006–
43009
MIAX Emerald, LLC, 42986–42989
MIAX Sapphire, LLC, 43009–43012
NYSE Arca, Inc., 42999–43005
The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC, 42990–42996

Transportation Department

See Federal Aviation Administration
See Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety
Administration

Transportation Security Administration**NOTICES**

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals,
Submissions, and Approvals:
Insider Threat Incident Reporting Tool, 42972–42973

Treasury Department

See Internal Revenue Service

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

NOTICES

Hearings, Meetings, Proceedings, etc.:

Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee,
42972

Veterans Affairs Department

NOTICES

Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment, 43023–43024

Reader Aids

Consult the Reader Aids section at the end of this issue for phone numbers, online resources, finding aids, and notice of recently enacted public laws.

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CFR PARTS AFFECTED IN THIS ISSUE

A cumulative list of the parts affected this month can be found in the Reader Aids section at the end of this issue.

10 CFR	
1013.....	42845
12 CFR	
Proposed Rules:	
1227	42882
1272.....	42884
14 CFR	
39.....	42849
21 CFR	
Proposed Rules:	
207.....	42888
33 CFR	
165 (2 documents)	42868,
	42870
Proposed Rules:	
165.....	42906
43 CFR	
11.....	42870
50 CFR	
Proposed Rules:	
622.....	42908

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 91, No. 132

Monday, July 13, 2026

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

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 1013

RIN 1990-AA55

Administrative False Claims and Procedures

AGENCY: Office of the General Counsel, Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DOE publishes this final rule to revise its regulations issued under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 (“PFCRA”), amended by the Administrative False Claims Act of 2023 (“the AFCA”). The AFCA, formerly PFCRA, pertains to the Federal Government’s ability to combat fraud involving Federal funds by allowing for the imposition of civil penalties and assessments against persons who make, submit, or present, or cause to be made, submitted, or presented, false, fictitious, or fraudulent claims or written statements to the government. The final rule updates DOE regulations to reflect recent amendments to the statute. The updates reflect the new title; increase the maximum amount for claims from \$150,000 to \$1 million; allow for reverse false claims; define new terms; extend the statute of limitations for bringing claims; require DOE to notify the Attorney General before settlement of allegations; and establish a process for crediting recovered costs. Under the statute, the heads of executive agencies, including the Secretary of Energy, are required to promulgate regulations and procedures to carry out the statute. The statute also requires the heads of executive agencies to review and update existing agency regulations to ensure compliance with the AFCA.

DATES: The rule is effective July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Colin Spodek, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel, Office of the Assistant General Counsel

for Ethics and Personnel Law, GC–21, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: (240) 252–9138. Email: *Colin.Spodek@hq.doe.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

- I. Introduction, Background and Summary of Final Rule
- II. Section-by-Section Analysis
- III. Good Cause for Dispensing With Notice and Comment
- IV. Regulatory Review
- V. Congressional Notification
- VI. Approval by the Office of the Secretary of Energy

I. Introduction, Background and Summary of Final Rule

Part 1013 of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (“Part 1013”), was originally promulgated to implement PFCRA, codified at 31 U.S.C. 3801 through 3812. PFCRA required all authorities, defined to include DOE, to promulgate regulations necessary to implement the statutory provisions. Part 1013 details administrative procedures for imposing civil penalties and assessments against persons who make, submit, or present, or cause to be made, submitted, or presented, false, fictitious, or fraudulent claims or written statements to DOE or to its agents. Part 1013 also specifies the hearing and appeal rights of persons subject to allegations of liability for such penalties and assessments.

The AFCA, enacted on December 23, 2024, under section 5203 of the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025, Public Law 118–159 (“NDAA for FY 2025”) amended provisions of PFCRA to strengthen DOE’s ability to prosecute fraud committed against the government. The amended law changed the short title from PFCRA to the AFCA. In addition, the AFCA required authority heads, including the Secretary of Energy, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment, to promulgate regulations and procedures to carry out the AFCA and the amendments made by it, and to review and update existing regulations and procedures to ensure compliance with AFCA and the amendments made by the AFCA. Public Law 118–159, div. E, title LII, section 5203(j), Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat.

2443. The AFCA is the statutory authority for this regulatory action.

DOE is issuing this final rule to carry out the AFCA and bring its part 1013 regulations into compliance with statutory changes made by the AFCA. These statutory changes include changing the short title of PFCRA to the AFCA; allowing recovery for reverse false claims; adding new definitions; increasing the jurisdictional claim cap from \$150,000 to \$1 million; adding an inflation adjustment to the claim cap; providing for the recovery of investigative and prosecutive costs as no-year funds; and requiring notifications to the Attorney General of settlements in advance of full authorizations and before the date allegations of liability may be referred to a presiding officer.

II. Section-by-Section Analysis

DOE amends part 1013 as follows:

1. The part heading of this part is changed from “Program Fraud Civil Remedies and Procedures” to “Administrative False Claims and Procedures” to reflect the renaming of PFCRA effected by the statutory change to the short title.

2. The basis of § 1013.1(a) is amended in the final rule to change a reference and citation from PFCRA to the Administrative False Claims Act of 2023, which reflects the change in the short title of the statutory authority for part 1013.

3. In § 1013.2 the definition of “claim” is changed in the final rule to mirror the updated definition from section 3801(a)(3) of the AFCA. The word “an” from the statutory language has been replaced with “the” in the regulation for consistency with the rest of § 1013.2. Definitions of the terms “material” and “obligation” have also been added to mirror the newly added definitions in sections 3801(a)(10) and (11) of the AFCA.

4. Section 1013.3(a) is amended to allow for penalties and assessments against individuals who improperly conceal or decrease an obligation to the government (reverse false claims) in accordance with the expanded definition of “claim” in the amended section 3801(a)(3)(c) of the AFCA. The changes to § 1013.3(a) reflect the expanded scope of the AFCA. The changes to § 1013.3(a) reflect the changes in section 3802(a) of the AFCA and are structured similarly. Section

1013.3(a)(iv) adds paragraphs (A) and (B) to adopt the sentence structure of section 3802(a)(1) of the AFCA and to recognize DOE's ability to pursue penalties and assessments when no payment has been made by the government, but an individual has fraudulently avoided or decreased an obligation. Section 1013.3(a)(iv)(A) is added before the language concerning the civil penalties cap, which has been separated into a new sentence and is succeeded by "and". Section 1013.3(a)(iv)(B) is added after paragraph (A) and the following language is inserted to reflect the structure of section 3802(a)(1)(D) of the AFCA: "(B) except as provided in paragraph (5) of this paragraph, such person shall also be subject to an assessment, in lieu of damages sustained by the United States because of such claim, of not more than twice the amount of such claim, or the portion of such claim, which is determined under this Part to be a violation of the preceding sentence."

Section 1013.3(a)(5) is amended to add paragraphs (i) and (ii) to reflect the structure of amended section 3802(a)(3) of the AFCA. In order to mirror the language from section 3802(a)(3)(A) of the AFCA, "[e]xcept as provided in paragraph (iv)(B), an assessment shall not be made if payment by the Government has not been made on such claim" is added to the end of § 1013.3(a)(5)(i) of the regulation. In addition, the following language has been added to § 1013.3(a)(5)(ii) of the regulation in order to address the AFCA's cap on assessments made for reverse false claims newly created in section 3801(a)(3)(C), and redefined accordingly in § 1013.2(c), when an individual has fraudulently reduced or avoided an obligation to an authority, which is defined in title 31 of the U.S. Code to include DOE: "(ii) [i]n the case of a claim described in § 1013.2(c), an assessment shall not be made in an amount more than double the value of the property, services, or money that was wrongfully withheld from the authority." These regulatory changes are made to reflect the language and structure from the expanded definition of "claim" in section 3801(a)(3)(c) in the AFCA, which allows for reverse false claims.

5. Section 1013.4(b) is amended to replace the phrase "Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act" with "Administrative False Claims Act of 2023." This change is made to mirror the change to the short title of the AFCA.

6. Section 1013.6(a) is changed to reflect the increased cap on claims in amended section 3803(c)(1) of the AFCA. Specifically, "\$150,000" in

§ 1013.6(a)(2) is changed to "\$1,000,000", the new statutory claim cap. Paragraph (3) is added to § 1013.6(a) of the regulation in order to incorporate the statutory inflationary adjustment language from section 3803(c)(3) of the AFCA. The statutory language provides that the statutory cap shall be adjusted for inflation in the same manner and to the same extent as civil monetary penalties under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act. The language added to § 1013.6(a)(3) of the regulation "[t]he maximum amount in paragraph (a)(2) shall be adjusted for inflation in the same manner and to the same extent as civil monetary penalties under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. 2461 note)" mirrors the language in section 3803(c)(3) of the AFCA.

7. Section 1013.45 of the regulation is amended to reflect changes to the accounting process enacted in section 3806(g)(1) of the AFCA to reimburse an authority that expended costs in investigating or prosecuting an action under the AFCA using funds recovered pursuant to an action taken under the AFCA. Section 3806(g)(1) of the AFCA provides for the recovery of investigative and prosecutive costs as no-year funds. Section 1013.45 of the regulation is accordingly changed by replacing language directing amounts collected pursuant to part 1013 to be deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury of the United States, with language directing the amounts to be deposited in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3806(g). This change reflects the revised accounting structure mandated by the AFCA.

8. Section 1013.46 of the regulation is changed to reflect requirements in amended section 3803(j) of the AFCA that authority reviewing officials notify the Attorney General in writing before entering into a settlement agreement and before the date a reviewing official may refer allegations of liability to a presiding officer, defined in title 31 of the U.S. code to include administrative law judges appointed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3105. Section 1013.46(b) of the regulation is amended to include language reflecting the reporting requirements mandated by section 3803(j) of the AFCA, which states "A reviewing official shall notify the Attorney General in writing not later than 30 days before entering into any agreement to compromise or settle allegations of liability under section 3802 and before the date on which the reviewing official is permitted to refer allegations of liability to a presiding officer under paragraph (b)." The

amendments to § 1013.46(b) newly add § 1013.46(b)(1) and § 1013.46(b)(2), in which the term "presiding officer" from the statutory language in section 3803(j) is substituted for the term "ALJ" for consistency with the rest of § 1013.46.

9. Section 1013.47 is amended to reflect the revision to the statute of limitations for prosecuting claims mandated by amended section 3808(a) of the AFCA. The amended language of § 1013.46(a) of the regulation mirrors the structure and substance of the amendments to section 3808(a) of the AFCA.

III. Good Cause for Dispensing With Notice and Comment

In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), an agency may waive the notice and comment procedure if it finds, for good cause, that it is "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." 5 U.S.C. 553(b). Additionally, 5 U.S.C. 553(d) provides that an agency may waive the 30-day delayed effective date upon finding of good cause.

DOE finds good cause that notice and comment for this rule is unnecessary due to the nature of the revisions. This final rule simply makes changes to part 1013 in accordance with the AFCA. Comments cannot alter the regulation given that the changes made to part 1013 by this rule mirror those directed by that law.

Accordingly, DOE has concluded that there is good cause to publish this final rule without prior opportunity for public comment because the action merely aligns part 1013 with the statute. A delay in effective date is unnecessary for these same reasons. Therefore, these amendments are published as final and are effective July 13, 2026.

IV. Regulatory Review

A. Executive Order 12866

Executive Order ("E.O.") 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review," requires agencies, to the extent permitted by law, to (1) propose or adopt a regulation only upon a reasoned determination that its benefits justify its costs (recognizing that some benefits and costs are difficult to quantify); (2) tailor regulations to impose the least burden on society, consistent with obtaining regulatory objectives, taking into account, among other things, and to the extent practicable, the costs of cumulative regulations; (3) select, in choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other

advantages; distributive impacts; and equity); (4) to the extent feasible, specify performance objectives, rather than specifying the behavior or manner of compliance that regulated entities must adopt; and (5) identify and assess available alternatives to direct regulation, including providing economic incentives to encourage the desired behavior, such as user fees or marketable permits, or providing information upon which choices can be made by the public. DOE emphasizes as well that E.O. 13563 requires agencies to use the best available techniques to quantify anticipated present and future benefits and costs as accurately as possible. In its guidance, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (“OIRA”) in the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) has emphasized that such techniques may include identifying changing future compliance costs that might result from technological innovation or anticipated behavioral changes. For the reasons stated in the preamble, this final rule is consistent with these principles.

Section 6(a) of E.O. 12866 also requires agencies to submit “significant regulatory actions” to OIRA for review. OIRA has determined that this regulatory action does not constitute a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of E.O. 12866. Accordingly, this action was not submitted to OIRA for review under E.O. 12866.

B. Additional Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda

DOE has examined this final rule and has determined that it is consistent with the policies and directives outlined in E.O. 14154 “Unleashing American Energy,” E.O. 14192, “Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation,” and Presidential Memorandum, “Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis.”

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires preparation of an initial regulatory flexibility analysis for any rule that by law must be proposed for public comment, unless the agency certifies that the rule, if promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. As discussed previously, DOE has determined that providing notice and opportunity for public comment on this final rule is unnecessary. Therefore, no regulatory flexibility analysis has been prepared for this final rule.

The changes to part 1013 are summarized in section II of this

document. DOE reviewed this final rule under the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act and the policies and procedures published on February 19, 2003. 68 FR 7990. This final rule updates DOE’s regulations in accordance with statutory changes. The regulations and the statutory updates are part of a scheme designed to impose penalties on those who make, submit, or present a false, fictitious, or fraudulent claim or written statement to DOE. The initial regulations promulgated following the enactment of PFCRA were found not to impose any additional burdens or impact on small entities. The updates expand the type and value of claims that may be subject to civil penalties and assessments by DOE. They do not substantially change the nature of the conduct subject to these civil penalties and assessments. Therefore, DOE certifies that the final rule would not have a “significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.” Accordingly, DOE has not prepared a regulatory flexibility analysis for this rulemaking.

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

This direct final rule imposes no new information or record-keeping requirements. Accordingly, OMB clearance is not required under the Paperwork Reduction Act. (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)

E. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

DOE has considered this final rule in accordance with NEPA, as amended, DOE’s NEPA implementing regulations, set forth in 10 CFR part 1021, and DOE’s NEPA implementing procedures published outside the Code of Federal Regulations on June 30, 2025. DOE has determined that NEPA does not apply to this action as this final rule is an administrative and routine action excepted from NEPA review and is necessary to bring DOE’s program fraud regulations into conformance with the AFCA. DOE has determined that this rulemaking is a Federal action, but it is not “major” and therefore not subject to NEPA. This action is one to which NEPA does not apply because it does not fall within the definition of “major Federal action” in section 111(10) of NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4336e(10) (See Section 2.1(c)(5) of DOE’s NEPA implementing procedures outside of the CFR). For more information, please see appendix A of 10 CFR part 1021 (“A5, Interpretive rulemakings with no change in environmental effect”) and appendix A of DOE’s NEPA implementing procedures, A5, Interpretive

rulemakings with no change in environmental effect (June 30, 2025).

F. Executive Order 13132

E.O. 13132, “Federalism,” 64 FR 43255 (Aug. 10, 1999), imposes certain requirements on Federal agencies formulating and implementing policies or regulations that preempt State law or that have federalism implications. Agencies are required to examine the constitutional and statutory authority supporting any action that would limit the policymaking discretion of the States and to carefully assess the necessity for such actions. DOE has examined this rule and has determined that it would not have a substantial direct effect 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. No further action is required by Executive Order 13132.

G. Executive Order 12988

With respect to the review of existing regulations and the promulgation of new regulations, section 3(a) of E.O. 12988, “Civil Justice Reform,” 61 FR 4729 (February 7, 1996), imposes on executive agencies the general duty to adhere to the following requirements: (1) eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, (2) write regulations to minimize litigation, and (3) provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct rather than a general standard and promote simplification and burden reduction. Regarding the review required by section 3(a), section 3(b) of E.O. 12988 specifically requires that executive agencies make every reasonable effort to ensure that the regulation (1) clearly specifies the preemptive effect, if any, (2) clearly specifies any effect on existing Federal law or regulation, (3) provides a clear legal standard for affected conduct while promoting simplification and burden reduction, (4) specifies the retroactive effect, if any, (5) adequately defines key terms, and (6) addresses other important issues affecting clarity and general draftsmanship under any guidelines issued by the Attorney General. Section 3(c) of E.O. 12988 requires executive agencies to review regulations in light of applicable standards in section 3(a) and section 3(b) to determine whether they are met or it is unreasonable to meet one or more of them. DOE has completed the required review and determined that, to the extent permitted by law, this rule meets the relevant standards of E.O. 12988.

H. *Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995*

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4) generally requires Federal agencies to examine closely the impacts of regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments. Section 201 excepts agencies from assessing effects on State, local or tribal governments or the private sector of rules that incorporate requirements specifically set forth in law. Because this rule incorporates requirements specifically set forth in the AFCA, DOE is not required to assess its regulatory effects under section 201. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act sections 202 and 205 do not apply to this action because they apply only to rules for which a general notice of proposed rulemaking is published. Nevertheless, DOE has determined that this regulatory action does not impose a Federal mandate on State, local, or tribal governments or on the public sector.

I. *Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999*

Section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999 (Pub. L. 105–277) requires Federal agencies to issue a Family Policymaking Assessment for any rule that may affect family well-being. This final rule would not have any impact on the autonomy or integrity of the family as an institution. Accordingly, DOE has concluded that it is not necessary to prepare a Family Policymaking Assessment.

J. *Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001*

The Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 (44 U.S.C. 3516, note) provides for agencies to review most disseminations of information to the public under guidelines established by each agency pursuant to general guidelines issued by OMB. OMB’s guidelines were published at 67 FR 8452 (Feb. 22, 2002), and DOE’s guidelines were published at 67 FR 62446 (Oct. 7, 2002). DOE has reviewed this final rule under OMB and DOE guidelines and has concluded that it is consistent with applicable policies in those guidelines.

K. *Executive Order 13211*

E.O. 13211, “Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use,” 66 FR 28355 (May 22, 2001), requires Federal agencies to prepare and submit to OMB, a Statement of Energy Effects for any significant energy action. A “significant energy action” is defined as any action by an agency that

promulgated or is expected to lead to promulgation of a final rule, and that: (1) is a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866, or any successor order and (2) is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy; or (3) is designated by the Administrator of OIRA as a significant energy action. For any significant energy action, the agency must give a detailed statement of any adverse effects on energy supply, distribution, or use should the proposal be implemented, and of reasonable alternatives to the action and their expected benefits on energy supply, distribution, and use. This rule would not have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy and is therefore not a significant energy action. Accordingly, DOE has not prepared a Statement of Energy Effects.

L. *Congressional Notification*

As required by 5 U.S.C. 801, DOE will submit to Congress a report regarding the issuance of this final rule prior to the effective date set forth at the outset of this rulemaking. The report will state that it has been determined that the rule is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 801(2).

V. *Approval of the Office of the Secretary*

The Secretary of Energy has approved publication of this final rule.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 1013

Administrative practice and procedure, Department of Energy, Fraud, Penalties.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on July 7, 2026, by Jonathan Brightbill, General Counsel, U.S. Department of Energy, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on July 8, 2026.
Jennifer Hartzell,
Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer,
U.S. Department of Energy.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, DOE amends part 1013 of chapter X of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below:

PART 1013—ADMINISTRATIVE FALSE CLAIMS AND PROCEDURES

- 1. The authority citation for part 1013 continues to read as follows:
Authority: 31 U.S.C. 3801–3812; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.
- 2. Revise the part heading to read as set forth above.
- 3. Amend § 1013.1 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 1013.1 Basis and purpose.
(a) *Basis.* This part implements the Administrative False Claims Act of 2023, Public Law 118–159, div. E, title LII, section 5203(j), 138 Stat. 2440–43 (Dec. 23, 2024), codified at 31 U.S.C. 3801–3812. 31 U.S.C. 3809 of the statute requires each authority head to promulgate regulations necessary to implement the provisions of the statute.

- * * * * *
- 4. Amend § 1013.2 by:
 - a. Revising paragraph (c) of the definition for “Claim”; and
 - b. Adding, in alphabetical order, definitions for “Material” and “Obligation”.

The revision and additions read as follows:

§ 1013.2 Definitions.
* * * * *
Claim * * *
* * * * *

(c) Made to the authority which has the effect of concealing or improperly avoiding or decreasing an obligation to pay or transmit property, services, or money to the authority.

* * * * *

Material means having a natural tendency to influence, or be capable of influencing, the payment or receipt of money or property.

Obligation means an established duty, whether or not fixed, arising from an express or implied contractual, grantor-grantee, or licensor-licensee relationship, from a fee-based or similar relationship, from statute or regulation, or from the retention of any overpayment.

- * * * * *
- 5. Amend § 1013.3 by revising paragraphs (a)(1)(iv) and (a)(5) to read as follows:

§ 1013.3 Basis for civil penalties and assessments.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(iv) Is for payment for the provision of property or services which the person has not provided as claimed, shall be subject, in addition to any other remedy that may be prescribed by law, to:

(A) A civil penalty of not more than \$14,308 for each such claim. And

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, such person shall also be subject to an assessment, in lieu of damages sustained by the United States because of such claim, of not more than twice the amount of such claim, or the portion of such claim, which is determined under this part to be a violation of the preceding sentence.

* * * * *

(5)(i) If the Government has made any payment (including transferred property or provided services) on a claim, a person subject to a civil penalty under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall also be subject to an assessment of not more than twice the amount of such claim or that portion thereof that is determined to be in violation of paragraph (a)(1) of this section. Such assessment shall be in lieu of damages sustained by the Government because of such claim. Except as provided in paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, an assessment shall not be made if payment by the Government has not been made on such claim.

(ii) In the case of a claim described in § 1013.2(c), an assessment shall not be made in an amount more than double the value of the property, services, or money that was wrongfully withheld from the authority.

* * * * *

■ 6. Amend § 1013.4 by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 1013.4 Investigation.

* * * * *

(b) If the investigating official concludes that an action under the Administrative False Claims Act of 2023 may be warranted, the investigating official shall submit a report containing the findings and conclusions of such investigation to the reviewing official.

* * * * *

■ 7. Amend § 1013.6 by:

■ a. In paragraph (a)(2), removing the amount “\$150,000” and adding in its place “\$1,000,000”; and

■ b. Adding paragraph (a)(3).

The addition reads as follows:

§ 1013.6 Prerequisites for issuing a complaint.

(a) * * *

(3) The maximum amount in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall be adjusted for inflation in the same manner and to the same extent as civil monetary penalties under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. 2461 note).

* * * * *

■ 8. Revise § 1013.45 to read as follows:

§ 1013.45 Deposit in Treasury of United States.

All amounts collected pursuant to this part shall be deposited in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3806(g).

■ 9. Amend § 1013.46 by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 1013.46 Compromise or settlement.

* * * * *

(b)(1) The reviewing official has the exclusive authority to compromise or settle a case under this part at any time after the date on which the reviewing official is permitted to issue a complaint and before the date on which the ALJ issues an initial decision.

(2) A reviewing official shall notify the Attorney General in writing not later than 30 days before entering into any agreement to compromise or settle a case under this part and before the date on which the reviewing official is permitted to refer allegations of liability to the ALJ under 31 U.S.C. 3803(b).

* * * * *

■ 10. Amend § 1013.47 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 1013.47 Limitations.

(a) A notice to the person alleged to be liable with respect to a claim or statement shall be mailed or delivered in accordance with § 1013.8 of this part not later than the later of—

(1) 6 years after the date on which the violation of § 1013.3 is committed; or

(2) 3 years after the date on which facts material to the action are known or reasonably should have been known by the authority head, but in no event more than 10 years after the date on which the violation is committed.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–14043 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 39**

[Docket No. FAA–2026–7218; Project Identifier AD–2026–00702–T; Amendment 39–23412; AD 2026–14–11]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2026–13–05, which applied to all The Boeing Company Model 737–8, 737–9, and 737–8200 airplanes. AD 2026–13–05 required revising the existing airplane flight manual (AFM) to provide the flightcrew with operating procedures (non-normal checklists) if a certain circuit breaker in the standby power control unit (SPCU) trips or certain environmental control system (ECS) circuit breakers downstream of the SPCU trip. Since the FAA issued AD 2026–13–05, a formatting error that omitted part of a certain appendix from AD 2026–13–05 was discovered. This AD retains the certain requirements of AD 2026–13–05 and requires revising the existing AFM to include the corrected appendix. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective July 13, 2026.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by August 27, 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*. 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* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2026–7218; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

The AD docket contains this final rule, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Derrick Herrera, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 817-222-5140; email: derrick.r.herrera@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written data, views, or arguments about this final rule. Send your comments using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include “Docket No. FAA-2026-7218 and Project Identifier AD-2026-00702-T” at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the final rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this final rule because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this AD contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this AD, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as “PROPIN.” The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this AD. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Derrick Herrera, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 817-222-5140; email: derrick.r.herrera@faa.gov. Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will

be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA issued AD 2026-13-05, Amendment 39-23387 (91 FR 39854, July 1, 2026) (AD 2026-13-05), for all The Boeing Company Model 737-8, 737-9, and 737-8200 airplanes. AD 2026-13-05 required revising the existing AFM to provide the flightcrew with operating procedures (non-normal checklists) if a certain circuit breaker in the SPCU trips or certain ECS circuit breakers downstream of the SPCU trip. AD 2026-13-05 was prompted by reports of in-flight events of excessive cabin and flight deck temperatures that could not be controlled by the flightcrew using existing procedures. The FAA issued AD 2026-13-05 to address a tripped BAT BUS SECT 2 or ECS circuit breaker that could lead to an air conditioning system malfunction causing an uncontrollable, excessively high temperature in the cabin and flight deck. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could lead to injury or incapacitation of flightcrew and passengers, which could result in the inability to maintain safe flight and landing.

Actions Since AD 2026-13-05 Was Issued

Since the FAA issued AD 2026-13-05, it was discovered that there is a formatting error in appendix 5 of AD 2026-13-05 that omitted steps 1 through 8 of the Cabin Temperature Hot PACK CONT VALVES RIGHT or LEFT Circuit Breaker Trips procedure.

FAA’s Determination

The FAA is issuing this AD because the agency has determined the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

AD Requirements

This AD retains certain requirements of AD 2026-13-05. This AD also requires revising the existing AFM to include the corrected appendix 5 to provide the flightcrew with the Cabin Temperature Hot PACK CONT VALVES RIGHT or LEFT Circuit Breaker Trips procedure.

Interim Action

The FAA considers this AD to be an interim action. The manufacturer is currently developing a modification to address the unsafe condition identified in this AD. Once this modification is developed, FAA-approved, and

available, the FAA might consider additional rulemaking.

Justification for Immediate Adoption and Determination of the Effective Date

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

An unsafe condition exists that requires the immediate adoption of this AD without providing an opportunity for public comments prior to adoption. The FAA has found that the risk to the flying public justifies forgoing notice and comment prior to adoption of this rule because a tripped BAT BUS SECT 2 or ECS circuit breaker, and resulting effects on the cabin environment that cannot be controlled via normal procedures, could lead to injury or incapacitation of flightcrew and passengers, which could result in the inability to maintain safe flight and landing. Additionally, the compliance time in this AD is shorter than the time necessary for the public to comment and for publication of the final rule. Accordingly, notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b).

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

Regulatory Flexibility Act

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

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 825 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
AFM Revision (retained actions from AD 2026–13–05)	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	\$0	\$85	\$70,125
AFM Revision (new AD action)	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	0	85	70,125

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

- (1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866, and
- (2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

- 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by:
 - a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2026–13–05, Amendment 39–23387 (91 FR 39854, July 1, 2026); and
 - b. Adding the following new AD:

2026–14–11 The Boeing Company:
Amendment 39–23412; Docket No. FAA–2026–7218; Project Identifier AD–2026–00702–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective July 13, 2026.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2026–13–05, Amendment 39–23387 (91 FR 39854, July 1, 2026) (AD 2026–13–05).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all The Boeing Company Model 737–8, 737–9, and 737–8200 airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 21, Air Conditioning.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of in-flight events of excessive cabin and flight deck temperatures that could not be controlled by the flightcrew using existing procedures and a determination that there is a formatting error in appendix 5 of AD 2026–13–05 that must be addressed. The FAA is issuing this AD to address a tripped BAT BUS SECT 2 or environmental control systems (ECS) circuit breaker that could lead to an air conditioning system malfunction causing an uncontrollable, excessively high temperature in the cabin and flight deck. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could lead to injury or incapacitation of flightcrew and passengers, which could result in the inability to maintain safe flight and landing.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Retained Revision of Existing Airplane Flight Manual (AFM), With No Changes

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (g) of AD 2026–13–05, with no changes. Within 30 days after February 24, 2026 (the effective date of AD 2026–04–05, Amendment 39–23265 (91 FR 8708, February 24, 2026)), revise the Operating Procedures section of the existing AFM to include the information specified in appendices 1 through 3 of this AD. This may be done by inserting a copy of appendices 1 through 3 of this AD into the AFM. Accomplishing the

revision of the existing AFM required by paragraph (h)(1) of this AD terminates the requirement of this paragraph to include the information specified in appendix 1 of this AD in the existing AFM.

(h) Retained Revision of Existing AFM, With a Corrected Appendix 5

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (h) of AD 2026–13–05, with a corrected appendix 5. Within 30 days after July 16, 2026 (the effective date of AD 2026–13–05), revise the Operating Procedures section of the existing AFM as required in paragraphs (h)(1) and (2) of this AD.

(1) Replace the information specified in appendix 1 of this AD with the information specified in appendix 4 of this AD. This may be done by removing a copy of appendix 1 of this AD from the existing AFM and inserting a copy of appendix 4 of this AD into the existing AFM. Accomplishing the revision required by this paragraph terminates the requirement of paragraph (g) of this AD to include the information specified in appendix 1 of this AD in the existing AFM.

(2) Include the information specified in appendices 5 and 6 of this AD. This may be done by inserting a copy of appendices 5 and 6 of this AD into the existing AFM.

(i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: AMOC@faa.gov.

(i) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(ii) AMOCs approved for AD 2026–13–05 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of this AD.

(2) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by The Boeing Company Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Derrick Herrera, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des

Moines, WA 98198; phone: 817-222-5140; email: derrick.r.herrera@faa.gov.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

None.

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

Appendix 1 of AD 2026-14-11—Cabin Temperature Hot Procedure

(As Required by AD 2026-04-05)

Cabin Temperature Hot

Condition: Flight deck or passenger cabin temperature is excessively hot.
The temperature can cause incapacitation.

Objective: To regain temperature control. If unable to regain control, to descend and configure to provide alternate ventilation.

1. Choose one:

- BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker is tripped:

Plan to land at the nearest suitable airport.

Note: The BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker is located on the P-6 SPCU panel behind the First Officer and near the R3 window.

Go to the Cabin Temperature Hot BAT BUS SECT 2 Circuit Breaker Trips procedure.

End of Procedure.

- BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker is **not** tripped:

Go to step 2

2. Choose one:

- **Flight deck** temperature is excessively hot:

Go to step 3

- **Passenger cabin** temperature is excessively hot:

Go to step 10

3. TRIM AIR switch OFF

4. Wait 1 minute.

5. Choose one:

- Air from the flight deck outlets is still **excessively hot**:

Go to step 6

- Air from the flight deck outlets is **becoming cooler**:

The flight deck temperature gradually cools.

Continued on next page

Section Cabin Temperature Hot, continued from previous page

End of Procedure.

6. ISOLATION VALVE switch CLOSE

7. L PACK switch OFF

8. Wait 1 minute.

9. Choose one:

- Air from the flight deck outlets is still excessively hot:

Go to step 17

- Air from the flight deck outlets is becoming cooler:

The flight deck temperature gradually cools.

End of Procedure.

10. TRIM AIR switch OFF

11. Wait 1 minute.

12. Choose one:

- Air from the passenger cabin outlets is still too warm:

Go to step 13

- Air from the passenger cabin outlets is cool:

The passenger cabin temperature gradually cools.

End of Procedure.

13. ISOLATION VALVE switch CLOSE

14. R PACK switch OFF

15. Wait 1 minute.

16. Choose one:

- Air from the passenger cabin outlets is still too warm:

Go to step 17

Continued on next page

Section Cabin Temperature Hot, continued from previous page

- Air from the passenger cabin outlets is cool:

The passenger cabin temperature gradually cools.

End of Procedure.

17. Start a descent to the lowest safe altitude, or 10,000 feet, whichever is higher. Use the speedbrakes to increase the rate of descent, if needed. Monitor cabin altitude and rate.

18. R RECIRC FAN switch AUTO

19. L RECIRC FAN switch OFF

20. Minimize the flight deck lighting intensity.

21. Open the flight deck door.

22. **During daylight:**

Use flight deck window shades, as needed.

Instruct the cabin crew to close cabin window shades.

23. Instruct the cabin crew to turn off in-flight entertainment systems (if installed).

24. Advise the cabin crew that the cabin lighting will be extinguished, but passenger reading lights will continue to work.

25. CAB/UTIL switch (if installed) OFF

26. IFE/PASS SEAT switch (if installed) OFF

27. GALLEY switch (if installed) OFF

28. **When at level off:**

Maintain 290 knots minimum. Flight deck and passenger cabin temperatures can increase rapidly at speeds below 290 knots.

29. Choose one:

- Airplane altitude is at or below 10,000 feet:

Go to step 30

- Airplane altitude is above 10,000 feet:

Don oxygen masks.

Continued on next page

Section Cabin Temperature Hot, continued from previous page

Establish crew communications.

Go to step 30

30. PACK switch (operating pack) OFF

Do **not** accomplish the following procedure:

PACK

31. Pressurization mode selector MAN

32. **Precaution!** Use momentary actuation of the outflow valve switch to avoid large and rapid pressurization changes.

Outflow VALVE switch Move to OPEN until the outflow VALVE indication shows fully open

This step increases airplane ventilation.

33. Plan to land at the nearest suitable airport.

End of Procedure.

Appendix 2 to AD 2026-14-11—Cabin
Temperature Hot BAT BUS SECT 2 Circuit
Breaker Trips Procedure

(As Required by AD 2026-04-05)

Cabin Temperature Hot BAT BUS SECT 2 Circuit Breaker Trips

If A/P B is engaged, the red A/P P/RST disengage warning light illuminates.

Also, all of the following amber caution lights illuminate:

- **PACK** (both)
- **STANDBY PWR OFF**
- **REVERSER LIMITED** (Engine 2)
- **ZONE TEMP** (CONT, FWD and AFT)

Condition: BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker is tripped resulting in excessive cabin and flight deck temperatures.

1. Plan to land at the nearest suitable airport.
2. Start a descent to the lowest safe altitude or 10,000 feet, whichever is higher.
3. Wait approximately 2 minutes after the BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker trips. The 2 minutes begin when the Master Caution and the related flight deck effects initially occur.

Caution! After waiting 2 minutes, do not delay resetting the circuit breaker to ensure the cabin and flight deck temperatures do not continue to increase and become excessively hot.

4. **Precaution!** When the BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker is reset, pack overheat protection is restored. This closes one or both pack valves if a pack overheat condition is present. If both pack valves close, cabin and flight deck airflow supply stops and cabin altitude begins to climb.

BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker Reset

Caution! Do not reset circuit breaker more than one time.

5. Monitor cabin altitude
6. If at anytime a cabin altitude warning occurs:
Go to the **CABIN ALTITUDE WARNING** or **Rapid Depressurization** procedure
7. Choose one:

- BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker trips again:

Cabin and flight deck temperatures cannot be controlled and become excessively hot.

Go to step 10

- BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker does **not** trip again:

Go to step 8

8. If at anytime the BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker subsequently trips during the flight, return to step 10 of this procedure.

Section Cabin Temperature Hot BAT BUS SECT 2 Circuit Breaker Trips, continued from previous page

9. If one or both pack lights illuminate:
Go to the PACK procedure

Note: Even if one or both packs reset, plan to land at the nearest suitable airport.

End of Procedure.

10. BLEED air switches (both) OFF

This step prevents hot air from entering the cabin and flight deck.
This step also causes a loss of cabin pressure.

11. APU switch OFF

Caution! Do not run the APU. An APU fire would not be detected and the APU would continue to run.

12. Avoid icing conditions where wing anti-ice is needed.

13. Establish alternate interphone communications.

The airplane interphone, call system (chimes) and Passenger Address (PA) are inoperative.

Note: Consider opening the flight deck door for crew communication.

14. Pressurization mode selector AUTO or ALTN

Select AUTO unless the automatic pressurization mode has failed.

15. After level off, set the Landing Altitude (LAND ALT) indicator to 1,000 feet above airplane altitude.

This step opens the outflow valve causing the cabin altitude to climb and improves airplane ventilation.

Note: Do not reset the pressurization to the landing altitude to ensure the outflow valve remains open.

16. After level off, maintain 290 KIAS minimum.

This step prevents cabin and flight deck temperatures from increasing. It also ventilates hot air from the cabin and flight deck through the open outflow valve.

Note: Cabin and flight deck temperatures can increase with a high passenger count.

17. Avoid high rates of descent for passenger comfort.

18. Do **not** accomplish the following procedures:

Cabin Temperature Hot

Continued on next page

Section Cabin Temperature Hot BAT BUS SECT 2 Circuit Breaker Trips, continued from previous
page

PACK

ZONE TEMP

19. Review all warning lights, caution lights and other alerts, and do other procedures as needed.

End of Procedure.

Appendix 3 of AD 2026-14-11—PACK
Procedure

(As Required by AD 2026-04-05)

PACK

The amber **PACK** caution light illuminates.

Condition: One or more of these occur:

- The primary and standby pack controls are failed
- A pack overheat
- A flow control valve failed closed
- An incorrect pack switch configuration after takeoff.

1. Choose one:

- **Both** **PACK** lights are **illuminated**:

Go to step 2

- A **single** **PACK** light is **illuminated**:

Go to step 7

2. Choose one:

- **Both** **PACK** switches are in the **OFF** position:

Go to step 3

- A **single** or **both** **PACK** switches are in the **AUTO** or **HIGH** position:

Go to step 7

3. L **PACK** switch **AUTO**

4. ISOLATION VALVE switch Verify **AUTO**

5. **Precaution!** Allow cabin rate to stabilize before placing R **PACK** switch to **AUTO**.

R **PACK** switch **AUTO**

6. Choose one:

- **Both** **PACK** lights are **extinguished**:

End of Procedure.

- A **single** or **both** **PACK** lights stay **illuminated**:

Go to step 7

7. Temperature selectors (all) Select warmer temperature

Continued on next page

Section PACK, continued from previous page

This step reduces the workload on the affected air conditioning pack.

8. TRIP RESET switch Push

If the PACK light illuminated as a result of the pack temperature exceeding limits, the light extinguishes if the pack temperature has cooled below limits.

9. Choose one:

- Both PACK lights are extinguished:

Continue normal operation.

End of Procedure.

- A single PACK light stays illuminated:

ISOLATION VALVE switch CLOSE

PACK switch (affected side) OFF

This causes the operating pack to regulate to high flow in flight with flaps up.

End of Procedure.

- Both PACK lights stay illuminated:

Note: Both pack valves may have closed resulting in a gradual loss of cabin pressure and an eventual CABIN ALTITUDE warning.

Go to step 10

10. Descend to the lowest safe altitude, or 10,000 feet, whichever is higher. Monitor cabin altitude and rate.

11. When at level off:

Maintain 290 knots minimum. Flight deck and cabin temperatures may increase rapidly at speeds below 290 knots.

12. Choose one:

- Airplane altitude is at or below 10,000 feet:

Go to step 13

- Airplane altitude is above 10,000 feet:

Continued on next page

Section PACK, continued from previous page

Don oxygen masks.

Establish crew communications.

Go to step 13

13. Pressurization mode selector MAN

14. **Precaution!** Use momentary actuation of the outflow valve switch to avoid large and rapid pressurization changes.

Outflow VALVE switch Move to OPEN until the outflow VALVE indication shows fully open

This step increases airplane ventilation.

15. R RECIRC FAN switch AUTO

16. L RECIRC FAN switch OFF

17. Minimize the flight deck lighting intensity.

18. Open the flight deck door.

19. **During daylight:**

Use flight deck window shades, as needed.

Instruct the cabin crew to close cabin window shades.

20. Advise the cabin crew that the cabin lighting will be extinguished, but passenger reading lights will continue to work.

21. CAB/UTIL switch (if installed) OFF

22. IFE/PASS SEAT switch (if installed) OFF

23. Plan to land at the nearest suitable airport.

End of Procedure.

Appendix 4 of AD 2026-14-11—New Cabin
Temperature Hot Procedure

(As Required by AD 2026-13-05)

Cabin Temperature Hot

Condition: Flight deck or passenger cabin temperature is excessively hot.
The temperature can cause incapacitation.

Objective: To regain temperature control. If unable to regain control, to descend and configure to provide alternate ventilation.

1. Choose one:

- BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker is tripped:

Plan to land at the nearest suitable airport.

Note: The BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker is located on the P6 SPCU panel behind the First Officer and near the R3 window.

Go to the Cabin Temperature Hot BAT BUS SECT 2 Circuit Breaker Trips procedure.

End of Procedure.

- BAT BUS SECT 2 circuit breaker is not tripped:

Go to step 2

2. Choose one:

- PACK CONT VALVES RIGHT or LEFT circuit breaker is tripped:

Note: The PACK CONT VALVES RIGHT or LEFT circuit breakers are located on the P6-4 panel behind the First Officer. The right is located at C5 and the left is at C6.

Go to the Cabin Temperature Hot PACK CONT VALVES RIGHT or LEFT Circuit Breaker Trips procedure.

End of Procedure.

- PACK CONT VALVES RIGHT and LEFT circuit breakers are not tripped:

Go to step 3

3. Choose one:

- Flight deck temperature is excessively hot:

Go to step 4

- Passenger cabin temperature is excessively hot:

Go to step 11

4. TRIM AIR switch OFF

Continued on next page

Section Cabin Temperature Hot, continued from previous page

5. Wait 1 minute.

6. Choose one:

- Air from the flight deck outlets is still excessively hot:

Go to step 7

- Air from the flight deck outlets is becoming cooler:

The flight deck temperature gradually cools.

End of Procedure.

7. ISOLATION VALVE switch CLOSE

8. L PACK switch OFF

9. Wait 1 minute.

10. Choose one:

- Air from the flight deck outlets is still excessively hot:

Go to step 18

- Air from the flight deck outlets is becoming cooler:

The flight deck temperature gradually cools.

End of Procedure.

11. TRIM AIR switch OFF

12. Wait 1 minute.

13. Choose one:

- Air from the passenger cabin outlets is still too warm:

Go to step 14

- Air from the passenger cabin outlets is cool:

The passenger cabin temperature gradually cools.

End of Procedure.

Continued on next page

Section Cabin Temperature Hot, continued from previous page

14. ISOLATION VALVE switch CLOSE

15. R PACK switch OFF

16. Wait 1 minute.

17. Choose one:

- Air from the passenger cabin outlets is still too warm:

Go to step 18

- Air from the passenger cabin outlets is cool:

The passenger cabin temperature gradually cools.

End of Procedure.

18. Start a descent to the lowest safe altitude, or 10,000 feet, whichever is higher. Use the speedbrakes to increase the rate of descent, if needed. Monitor cabin altitude and rate.

19. R RECIRC FAN switch AUTO

20. L RECIRC FAN switch OFF

21. Minimize the flight deck lighting intensity.

22. Open the flight deck door.

23. **During daylight:**

Use flight deck window shades, as needed.

Instruct the cabin crew to close cabin window shades.

24. Instruct the cabin crew to turn off in-flight entertainment systems (if installed).

25. Advise the cabin crew that the cabin lighting will be extinguished, but passenger reading lights will continue to work.

26. CAB/UTIL switch (if installed) OFF

27. IFE/PASS SEAT switch (if installed) OFF

28. GALLEY switch (if installed) OFF

29. **When at level off:**

Maintain 290 knots minimum. Flight deck and passenger cabin temperatures can increase rapidly at speeds below 290 knots.

Continued on next page

Section Cabin Temperature Hot, continued from previous page

30. Choose one:

- Airplane altitude is at or below 10,000 feet:

Go to step 31

- Airplane altitude is above 10,000 feet:

Don oxygen masks.

Establish crew communications.

Go to step 31

31. PACK switch (operating pack) OFF

Do not accomplish the following procedure:

PACK

32. Pressurization mode selector MAN

33. **Precaution!** Use momentary actuation of the outflow valve switch to avoid large and rapid pressurization changes.

Outflow VALVE switch Move to OPEN until the outflow VALVE indication shows fully open

This step increases airplane ventilation.

34. Plan to land at the nearest suitable airport.

End of Procedure.

Appendix 5 of AD 2026-14-11—Cabin
Temperature Hot PACK CONT VALVES
RIGHT or LEFT Circuit Breaker Trips
Procedure

(As Required by AD 2026-13-05)

**Cabin Temperature Hot PACK CONT VALVES RIGHT or LEFT Circuit
Breaker Trips**

If the **LEFT** circuit breaker is tripped, all of the following amber caution lights illuminate:

- **ZONE TEMP** (CONT CAB and AFT CAB)
- **PACK** (left)

If the **RIGHT** circuit breaker is tripped, all of the following amber caution lights illuminate:

- **ZONE TEMP** (FWD CAB)
- **PACK** (right)

Condition: A **PACK CONT VALVES RIGHT or LEFT** circuit breaker on the P6-4 (location C5 or C6) is tripped resulting in excessive cabin and flight deck temperatures.

1. Wait approximately 2 minutes after the **PACK CONT VALVES** circuit breaker trips. The 2 minutes begin when the Master Caution and the related flight deck effects initially occur.

Caution! After waiting 2 minutes, do not delay resetting the circuit breaker to ensure the cabin and flight deck temperatures do not continue to increase and become excessively hot.

2. **PACK CONT VALVES** circuit breaker Reset

Caution! Do not reset the same circuit breaker more than one time.

3. Choose one:

- **PACK CONT VALVES** circuit breaker trips again:

Go to step 7

- **PACK CONT VALVES** circuit breaker does not trip again:

Go to step 4

4. If **PACK** or **ZONE TEMP** light(s) are illuminated:

TRIP RESET switch **PUSH**

5. If **PACK** or **ZONE TEMP** light(s) remain illuminated, do the respective procedure (**PACK** or **ZONE TEMP** procedure).

6. If a **PACK CONT VALVES** circuit breaker subsequently trips during the flight, return to step 7 of this procedure.

End of Procedure.

7. Avoid icing conditions where wing anti-ice is needed.

8. Choose one:

- **PACK CONT VALVES LEFT** circuit breaker is tripped:

Go to step 9

- **PACK CONT VALVES RIGHT** circuit breaker is tripped:

Go to step 13

Continued on next page

Section Cabin Temperature Hot PACK CONT VALVES RIGHT or LEFT Circuit Breaker Trips, continued from previous page

9. ISOLATION VALVE CLOSE

10. BLEED 1 air switch OFF

This step prevents hot air from entering the flight deck.

11. R PACK switch HIGH

Note: R PACK switch can remain in HIGH for approach and landing.

12. Open the flight deck door to ventilate flight deck with cooler cabin air, if needed.

Go to step 16

13. ISOLATION VALVE CLOSE

14. BLEED 2 air switch OFF

This step prevents hot air from entering the cabin.

15. L PACK switch HIGH

Note: L PACK switch can remain in HIGH for approach and landing.

16. Choose one:

- Cabin and flight deck temperatures can be controlled:

Go to step 17

- Cabin or flight deck temperature cannot be controlled:

Plan to land at the nearest suitable airport.

Go to step 17

17. Do **not** accomplish the following procedures:

Cabin Temperature Hot

PACK

ZONE TEMP

End of Procedure.

Appendix 6 of AD 2026-14-11—ZONE
TEMP Procedure

(As Required by AD 2026-13-05)

ZONE TEMP

The amber **ZONE TEMP** caution light illuminates.

Condition: One or more of these occur:

- A zone duct overheat
- Flight deck temperature control is failed.

1. Temperature selector (affected cabin) Select a cooler temperature

This step prevents the trim air modulating valve from returning to an overheat condition.

2. TRIP RESET switch Push

The **ZONE TEMP** light extinguishes if the duct temperature has cooled below limits.

3. Monitor duct temperature.

If the duct temperature increases rapidly, set the **TRIM AIR** switch to OFF.

4. Choose one:

- Affected cabin temperature is excessively high:

Go to the **Cabin Temperature Hot** procedure.

End of Procedure.

- Affected cabin temperature is normal:

End of Procedure.

Issued on July 9, 2026.

Brian Knaup,

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

[FR Doc. 2026-14090 Filed 7-9-26; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-C

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG-2026-0735]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Lavaca Bay, Point Comfort, TX

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of
Homeland Security.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is
establishing a temporary safety zone for
certain navigable waters on Lavaca Bay.
The safety zone is needed to protect
personnel, vessels, and the marine
environment from potential hazards

associated with an overwater fireworks
display. Entry of vessels or persons into
this zone is prohibited unless
specifically authorized by the Captain of
the Port, Sector Corpus Christi, or their
designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective July 11,
2026, from 9:30 p.m. through midnight.

ADDRESSES: To view available
documents go to [https://](https://www.regulations.gov)
www.regulations.gov and search for
USCG-2026-0735.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If
you have questions about this rule, call
or email Lieutenant Commander
Timothy Cardenas, Sector Corpus
Christi Waterways Management
Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone
(361) 244-4784, email
Timothy.J.Cardenas@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

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

II. Background and Authority

The Coast Guard received notification that fireworks will be launched from shore at Waterfront Park in Point Comfort, TX. The Captain of the Port (“COTP”) Corpus Christi has determined that potential hazards associated with fireworks are a safety concern for anyone within a 700-foot radius of the fireworks launch position. Potential hazards may include, but are not limited to: falling debris, falling embers, and limitations to standard navigation.

Because of these potential hazards, the Coast Guard is issuing this rule without prior notice and comment. As is authorized by 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because it is impracticable. The Coast Guard was notified of this event on June 17, 2026, but we must establish this safety zone by July 11, 2026, to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment. Therefore, we do not have enough time to solicit and respond to comments.

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

III. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone on July 11, 2026, from 9:30 p.m. through midnight. The safety zone area encompasses a 700-foot radius around the launch platform at Waterfront Park in Lavaca Bay, at 28°40′53.92″ N, 96°33′50.84″ W. No vessel or person is permitted to enter the temporary safety zone during the effective period without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative, who may be contacted on Channel 16 VHF-FM (156.8 MHz) or by telephone at 800–874–2143.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

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

A. Impact on Small Entities

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

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

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

B. Collection of Information

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

C. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

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

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

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

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

E. Environment

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

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

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

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

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

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

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

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

■ 2. Add § 165.T08–0735 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0735 Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Lavaca Bay, Point Comfort, TX.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: all navigable waters of the Lavaca Bay encompassed by a 700-foot radius around the launch platform in Waterfront Park, located at the following point: 28°40′53.92″ N, 96°33′50.84″ W. These coordinates are based on World Geodetic System (WGS) 84.

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

(c) *Regulations.* (1) Under the general safety zone regulations in subpart C of this part, you may not enter the safety

zone described in paragraph (a) of this section unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative on VHF-FM channel 16 or by telephone at (800) 874-2143. Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 9:30 p.m. to midnight on July 11, 2026.

T.H. Bertheau,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Corpus Christi.

[FR Doc. 2026-14045 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG-2025-0862]

Safety Zone; Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce a segment of the Safety Zone, Brandon Road Lock and Dam to Lake Michigan including Des Plaines River, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Chicago River, and Calumet-Saganashkee Channel Chicago, IL, on all waters of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal from Mile Marker 295.5 to Mile Marker 297.5 for Permanent Barrier 1 In-Water Testing to be conducted from July 13, 2026, through July 17, 2026, and then again from July 27, 2026, through July 31, 2026. This action is intended to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during electric fish barrier testing. During the enforcement period listed below, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or a designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 165.930 will be enforced for the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal regulated area in § 165.930(a)(2) from July 13, 2026, through July 17, 2026, and then again from July 27, 2026, through July 31, 2026. They will be subject to enforcement each day from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Dates and times are subject to change or shift

due to inclement weather or unforeseen circumstances.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce a safety zone regulation in 33 CFR 165.930 for fish barrier testing from July 13, 2026, through July 17, 2026, and then again from July 27, 2026, through July 31, 2026, each day from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The regulated area—the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Mile Marker 295.5 to Mile Marker 297.5—is a 2-mile portion of the area specified in § 165.930(a)(2). All vessels must obtain permission from the Captain of the Port (COTP) Lake Michigan, or designated on-scene representative to enter, move within, or exit this safety zone during the enforcement time listed in this notification of enforcement. Vessels and persons granted permission to enter the safety zone must obey all lawful orders or directions of the COTP Lake Michigan or designated representative. Upon being hailed by siren, radio, flashing light or other means, the operator of a vessel must proceed as directed.

In addition to this notification of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with notification of this enforcement period via Broadcast Notice to Mariners. Lieutenant Kyle Goetz may be reached via telephone at 630-986-2155 for any inquiries.

An on-scene Safety Vessel may be reached during operating hours via VHF-FM Channel 16.

R.N. Macon,

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

[FR Doc. 2026-14072 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

43 CFR Part 11

[Docket No. DOI-2022-0016; 23XD1618EN, DS61600000, DMNHQ0000.000000]

RIN 1090-AB26

Natural Resource Damages for Hazardous Substances

AGENCY: Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule revises the simplified Type A procedures in the regulations for conducting natural resource damage assessments for hazardous substance releases. Additionally, this final rule includes several conforming changes and corrections intended to fix citations, provide for consistent use of terminology, and remove outdated or duplicative rule provisions and definitions. The Department of the Interior (Interior) is removing provisions that it believes are no longer applicable, clarifying other provisions by incorporating language that would implement existing Interior regulatory interpretations, and making other changes and corrections. These revisions also allow for the regulations to meet information collection requirements mandated by the Office of Management and Budget.

DATES: This rule is effective August 12, 2026. The incorporation by reference of certain material listed in this rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of August 12, 2026.

Information collection requirements:

If you wish to comment on the information collection requirements in this rule, please note that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is required to make a decision concerning the collection of information contained in this rule between 30 and 60 days after publication of this rule in the **Federal Register**. Therefore, comments should be submitted to OMB by August 12, 2026.

ADDRESSES: This rule and supporting documentation are available at www.regulations.gov. In the "Search" box enter "DOI-2022-0016".

Information Collection Requirements:

Written comments and suggestions on the information collection requirements should be submitted by the date specified above in **DATES** 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 to the Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Department of the Interior, Jeffrey Parrillo, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240; or by email to jeffrey_parrillo@ios.doi.gov. Please reference OMB Control Number 1091-0002 in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Emily Joseph, Director, Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment at

(202) 208–4438, *emily.joseph@ios.doi.gov*. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- I. Executive Summary
- II. Background
- III. Overview of Final Rule
 - A. How the Rule Works
 - B. Major Changes
 - C. Key Issues
 - D. Summary of Type A Procedures
 - E. Conforming Changes and Technical Corrections
- IV. Public Comments on the Proposed Rule and Responses to Comments
 - A. Overview
 - B. Responses to Significant Public Comments on the Proposed Rule
 - 1. Issue-Specific Responses to Comments
 - 2. Section-by-Section Responses to Comments
 - C. Tribal Summary Impact Statement
- V. Public Meetings and Tribal Consultations
- VI. Procedural Matters
- VII. Incorporation by Reference

I. Executive Summary

The final rule revises the Type A procedures currently contained in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.* (CERCLA) Natural Resource Damage Assessment regulations to allow natural resource trustees to use a simplified method when conducting damage assessments.

II. Background

The natural resource damage Type A regulations describe how to conduct a natural resource damage assessment for hazardous substance releases under the CERCLA and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1321) (Clean Water Act). CERCLA required the President to promulgate these regulations. 42 U.S.C. 9651(c). The President delegated this rule writing responsibility to Interior. E.O. 12316, as amended by E.O. 12580. The regulations appear at 43 CFR part 11. CERCLA requires that the natural resource damage assessment regulations include two types of assessment procedures. Type A procedures are “standard procedures for simplified assessments requiring minimal field observation.” 42 U.S.C. 9651(c)(2)(A). Type B procedures are “alternative protocols for conducting assessments in individual cases.” 42 U.S.C. 9651(c)(2)(B). Both types of

procedures are codified at 43 CFR part 11.

A natural resource damage assessment is an evaluation of the need for, and the means of, securing restoration of public natural resources following the release of hazardous substances or oil into the environment. Interior has previously developed two types of natural resource damage assessment regulations: standard procedures for simplified assessments requiring minimal field observations (Type A Rule); and site-specific procedures for detailed assessments in individual cases (Type B Rule). The Type A Rule was last revised in November 1997. It provided for two distinct formulas for modeling damages for natural resource injuries caused by hazardous substance releases to coastal and marine environments and Great Lakes environments, respectively. In accordance with CERCLA, damages calculated in accordance with Type A or Type B procedures are entitled to a “rebuttable presumption” of correctness in any administrative or judicial proceeding. The rebuttable presumption for the Type A procedure under the current version of the rule is limited to damages of \$100,000 or less.

In January 2023, Interior published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) (88 FR 3373), followed by a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) in January 2024 (89 FR 733), to revise the Type A Procedures covering only the natural resource damage assessments for releases of hazardous substances under CERCLA and the Clean Water Act. There are also natural resource damage assessment regulations at 15 CFR part 990 that cover oil spills under the Oil Pollution Act, 33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*, (OPA). The current hazardous substance natural resource damage assessment regulations, this preamble, and the revisions to the regulation use “restoration” as an umbrella term for all types of actions CERCLA and the Clean Water Act authorize to address injured natural resources, including restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of equivalent resources.

Natural resource damage assessments are conducted by government officials designated to act as “trustees” to bring claims on behalf of the public for the restoration of injured natural resources. Trustees are designated by the President, state governors, or Tribes. If trustees determine, through an assessment, that hazardous substance releases have injured natural resources, they may pursue claims for damages against potentially responsible parties. “Damages” include funds needed to plan and implement restoration,

compensation for public losses pending restoration, reasonable assessment costs, and any interest accruing after funds are due.

The regulations establish an administrative process for conducting assessments that includes technical criteria for determining whether releases have caused injury, and if so, what funds are needed to implement restoration. The regulations are for the optional use of trustees. Trustees can use the regulations to structure damage assessment work, frame negotiations, and inform restoration planning. If litigation is necessary to resolve the claim, courts will give additional deference—referred to as a “rebuttable presumption” in CERCLA—to assessments performed by trustees in accord with the regulations.

The regulatory revisions reflect several priorities of the current Administration, specifically the focus on deregulation and decreasing costs, providing jobs for the American people, and increasing American Energy Dominance. Executive Order (E.O.) 14192, “Unleashing Prosperity through Deregulation” (90 FR 9065, Feb. 6, 2025), and Secretary’s Order 3421, “Achieving Prosperity through Deregulation,” direct agencies to identify existing regulations, guidance, paperwork requirements, and other regulatory obligations that can be modified or repealed to ensure that administrative actions do not undermine the national interest and achieve meaningful burden reduction while continuing to meet statutory obligations. This Final Rule modifies the current language for the Type A procedures and is expected to result in more expedited Type A damage assessments being conducted as opposed to the Type B procedures which require more expensive, time-consuming, and intensive field work. Per E.O. 14192 and accompanying OMB guidance M–25–20, the total incremental costs are estimated to be significantly less than zero. With the modification to the CERCLA natural resource damage assessment and restoration (NRDAR) regulations for Type A procedures, it is estimated that the Federal Government will see a total savings of \$1.6 million per each Type B assessment that switches to Type A. Additionally, more Type A damage assessments will result in streamlined, quicker, and more cost-effective settlements, allowing for restoration to happen sooner. Switching to more Type A assessments with the higher limit would increase the cost savings.

Secretary’s Order 3419, “Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American

Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis,” asks agencies to consider how to create employment opportunities for American workers, including drawing discouraged workers into the labor force. As demonstrated in multiple reports and case studies on Interior’s damage assessment and restoration efforts (e.g., <https://pubs.usgs.gov/publication/ofr20161016> and <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00267-024-02040-x>), restoration implementation employs Americans and supports local economies.

Executive Order 14156, “Declaring a National Energy Emergency” (90 FR 8433, Jan. 29, 2025), and subsequent Secretary’s Order 3417, “Addressing the National Energy Emergency,” ask agencies to identify all relevant emergency and other legal authorities available to expedite the completion of all authorized and appropriate infrastructure, energy, environmental, and natural resources projects within their jurisdiction. The use of expedited settlements supports these orders by allowing for less costly, quicker resolution of claims, which is expected to directly benefit the oil and gas industry and likely various mining and transportation industry sectors.

III. Overview of Final Rule

A. How the Rule Works

When an incident occurs, all trustees with probable jurisdiction over the injured natural resources must decide whether there are methods to determine damages to fund restoration activities and concur to use the Type A procedures. Damages (excluding reasonable assessment costs) must be less than \$5 million, (unless all parties agree to a higher limit) and at least one potentially responsible party (PRP) must voluntarily agree to utilize Type A procedures and sign a Tolling Agreement. Unlike previous iterations of these regulations, the revised Type A procedures are not limited to any specific geographic environment and can be used to evaluate natural resources defined in 43 CFR part 11 in any environment where they occur. Upon finalization of a claim, a Type A report is produced and made available for public comment.

B. Major Changes

After Interior reviewed and considered public comments, it made several clarifications and changes in this final rule. The limit on damages for Type A is raised to an initial limit of \$5 million. However, if the claim is expected to be higher than \$5 million,

the Type A procedures may still be used instead of Type B, if all parties agree. Additionally, language is added to clarify that methods can be utilized to evaluate natural resources in all environments.

C. Key Issues

Interior reviewed comments submitted on a wide range of issues but received significant comment on a narrow set of issues. The final rule leaves the framework of the existing rule intact. The final rule does not make any substantive changes to legal standards for reliability of assessment data and methodologies. The rest of this section discusses the primary issues addressed by the final rule. References to the OPA regulations are solely for the purpose of providing context and background. For guidance on conducting natural resource damage assessments under OPA, see 15 CFR part 990.

- *Types of environments for which the Type A can be utilized:*

The Type A procedures previously limited to coastal, marine, or Great Lakes environments, can be used for all natural resources as set forth in 43 CFR part 11 in any environment where they are found.

- *Specifying when a Type A procedure may be used:*

The trustees have decided that methods for replacement of natural resources or resource services (e.g., equivalency analysis, recreational losses, benefits transfer) are available and appropriate for determining damages to fund restoration activities at the site.

- *Increasing the damages amount for which Type A can be used:*

The claim that will be resolved using the Type A procedure is expected to be less than \$5 million (excluding reasonable assessment costs). This figure will be periodically adjusted for inflation following guidance from OMB. If the claim is expected to be higher than \$5 million, the Type A procedures may still be used instead of Type B, if all parties agree.

- *Identifying which scenarios allow for the use of Type A:*

At least one potentially responsible party has voluntarily agreed to utilize the Type A, and a tolling agreement for at least one year is in place.

D. Summary of Type A Procedures

This portion of the preamble describes the final rule and highlights certain aspects of the rule that may benefit from additional explanation. The Type A procedures provide for a simplified method for conducting damage assessments, which can be used

for all natural resources in any environment they are found. The trustees have decided that models for replacement of resources or resource services (e.g., equivalency analysis, recreational losses, benefits transfer) are available and appropriate for determining damages to fund restoration activities at the site. The claim that will be resolved using the Type A procedure is expected to be less than \$5 million (excluding reasonable assessment costs) unless all of the parties agree to use Type A in a situation where the claim is expected to be higher. The \$5 million figure will be periodically adjusted for inflation following guidance from OMB. At least one PRP has voluntarily agreed to utilize the Type A, and a tolling agreement for at least one year is in place. A Type A Report is provided to the public to comment on the use of the Type A procedure used and includes information on efforts to coordinate with response agencies, other co-trustees, and PRPs. Additionally, the report includes information on data inputs, assumptions, and uncertainties for the models used. Once the Type A report is finalized, a settlement agreement is entered into with the PRPs.

E. Conforming Changes and Technical Corrections

The revisions to the Type A procedures in the final rule resulted in some conforming changes and corrections needed for compatibility with the rest of the rule. Specifically, these changes fix citations, provide for consistent use of terminology, and remove or update outdated definitions. Section 11.18(a) has been updated to reference the current editions of the publications cited and removes reference to the models included as part of the previous Type A Procedures.

Section 11.62(f)(4)(i)(B) has been updated to refer to the definition of fish kill investigations in the current publication cited in section 11.18. Section 11.71(1)(5)(iii)(A) has been updated to refer to the definition of fish mortality in the current publication cited in section 11.18.

Section 11.83(c)(2)(ii) has been updated to refer to the definition of appraisal in the current publication cited in section 11.18. Section 11.83(c)(2)(x) has updated the definition of Resource Equivalency Analysis in the table.

Appendices II and III to 43 CFR part 11 have been removed as they referenced the models for the Type A Procedures in the previous rule.

IV. Public Comments on the Proposed Rule and Responses to Comments

A. Overview

Interior published a NPRM to amend the Type A procedures in 43 CFR part 11 on January 5, 2024 (89 FR 733). The NPRM took into consideration input that Interior received on the ANPRM, which was published on January 19, 2023 (88 FR 3373). The NPRM provided for a 60-day comment period, which closed on March 5, 2024. ORDA published a notice on February 13, 2024, granting a 30-day extension, which extended the comment period to April 5, 2024, and announced the dates for three Tribal consultation sessions (89 FR 10019). During the public comment period for the NPRM, Interior received 26 comments from States, Tribes, industry groups and associations, and the general public. Interior received four comments during the Tribal consultation sessions held on March 26, 27, and 28, 2024. All comments were generally supportive of Interior's efforts to update the regulations.

B. Responses to Significant Public Comments on the Proposed Rule

Interior decided to proceed to the final rule stage. Interior made specific changes in response to public comments, including clarifications to address specific concerns. Interior thanks all commenters for their time and contribution to this rulemaking. A summary of the comments received, and Interior's responses and changes made to the final rule as a result of those comments, are provided below.

1. Issue-Specific Responses to Comments

a. Overall-Strong Support for the Rule

Generally, all respondents appreciated Interior's work to revise and modernize the Type A Rule. Multiple respondents noted specific positive aspects of these revisions, including:

- Generally increasing flexibility within the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) process;
- Removing the geographic restrictions in the rule; and
- Increasing the damages limit for eligible claims.

b. Guidance

Several comments requested that Interior develop technical guidance on utilizing the new Type A procedures. Proposed topics for guidance included modeling, Type A Reports, cooperative agreements, the operability of the

rebuttable presumption, and other various case scenarios.

Response: Interior agrees that additional guidance on how to use the new Type A procedures may be needed for practitioners and intends to develop appropriate guidance after the rule is finalized and published.

c. Scope

Many commenters, both in the public comment and Tribal consultation processes, requested clarity on which environments are included under the updated Type A regulations. Many commenters further expressed that the Type A regulations should not be limited to specific environment types and requested this increased scope be made clear in the final rule.

Response: The Type A procedures originally included models specifically to be applied to coastal, marine and Great Lakes geographic environments. Unlike previous iterations of these regulations, the revised Type A procedures can be used for all types of resources defined under 43 CFR part 11. This is further clarified in the final rule.

Several commenters requested clarifying or omitting the list in 11.36(b) of injury and compensable value categories addressed by the Type A procedures. One commenter suggested explicitly including groundwater and surface water as injury categories.

Response: To avoid any confusion over limits on when the Type A can be used, Interior has removed the list in the previous 11.36(b). Revisions to the Type A procedures do not prevent natural resource trustees from bringing forth claims for which they currently have jurisdiction. Resource injury categories need not be further characterized given definitions already provided under 11.14.

d. Cap

A large number of public and Tribal consultation comments gave feedback on the monetary cap for natural resource damages proposed in 11.34(c). While some respondents supported the cap in its proposed form (ranging from \$3 to \$5 million), several stated it was too low and recommended higher cap values (ranging between \$5 to \$25 million) that would be periodically adjusted for inflation. Some commenters suggested removing the cap altogether.

Response: Interior partially concurs with these comments and has revised the final rule to allow for a rebuttable presumption in all cases where damages are limited to \$5 million, not including reasonable costs of assessment, or in cases where the claim is expected to be higher than \$5 million. Interior will

adjust this figure for inflation as needed following guidance from OMB.

e. Tolling Agreement

Several respondents supported the tolling agreement requirement in 11.34(e). Other commenters found that entering into a tolling agreement should be optional and thus proposed removing the requirement in the final rule. One commenter suggested that instead of requiring a tolling agreement, the Type A regulations should grant another year for completing the NRDAR process if trustees must switch from Type A to Type B procedures.

Response: The tolling agreement requirement remains in place in the final rule in consideration of any potential statute of limitation issues.

f. Applicable Models

Many commenters expressed support for broadening and clarifying the valuation methodologies that can be used for damages calculations in Type A assessments. This was important to many commenters because CERCLA provides that damages calculated in accordance with Type A or B procedures are entitled to a rebuttable presumption of correctness in any administrative or judicial proceeding (42 U.S.C. 9607(f)(2)(C)). Additionally, many commenters requested that the language of 11.34(a) be revised to clarify or remove references to "existing" models to allow trustees the flexibility to use models developed in the future. Some commenters suggested instead incorporating by reference the methods listed in 43 CFR 11.83 as appropriate models for assessing damages to natural resources. Others suggested additional guidance be provided in 43 CFR 11.18.

Response: 11.34 has been updated in the final rule to refer to 11.83 as a list of applicable models and factors for evaluation of new methodologies and removes the "existing" language to account for use of models developed in the future. Additionally, technical corrections have been made to 11.18 "Incorporation by reference" and 11.83 "Damage determination phase-use value methodologies" to update the list of applicable models.

g. Other Issues Not Captured Above

Additional comments were received requesting technical changes to the rule or clarification on how certain parts of the proposed rule will work in practice. These comments addressed topics ranging from the application of the rebuttable presumption and potential double recovery issues under Type A and Type B, to various scenarios involving multiple PRPs, litigation and

settlement, compensable value determinations, and different injury categories under 11.36.

Response: The final rule keeps the essential framework of the regulations intact and does not change the fundamentals of the NRDAR process. The final rule is intended to allow for the use of applicable methods in all environments and to raise the cap on the damages limit to a more appropriate level.

2. Section-by-Section Responses to Comments

Finally, a number of commenters suggested specific line edits to the language of the proposed rule.

Response: Interior has considered these line edits as part of the overall comment review process and appreciates the suggestions made.

C. Tribal Summary Impact Statement

Consistent with sections 5(b)(2)(B) and 5(c)(2) of Executive Order 13175, and because Interior consulted with Tribal officials in the continental United States prior to publishing this rule, Interior seeks to assist Tribal officials, and the public as a whole, by including in this preamble the three key elements of a Tribal summary impact statement. Specifically, the preamble to this rule (1) describes the extent of Interior’s prior consultation with Tribal officials; (2) summarizes the nature of their concerns and Interior’s position supporting the need to issue the rule; and (3) states the extent to which Tribal officials’ concerns have been met. The “Public Meetings and Tribal Consultations” section below describes Interior’s prior consultations. Interior discussed these proposed revisions in the monthly meeting the Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment holds with the members of the NRDAR Tribal group and received comments from Tribes via the ANPRM and NPRM process on these proposed revisions as well as during Tribal Consultations.

Tribal natural resource trustees are designated in the National Contingency Plan at 40 CFR 300.610. The Tribal Chairperson, head of the Tribe’s

governing body, or an individual selected by the Tribe may act as trustee for natural resources belonging to, managed by, controlled by, appertaining to, or held in trust for the benefit of a Tribe. A Tribal Chairperson or head of the Tribal governing body may also designate another person to act as trustee on the Tribe’s behalf. There was strong support to revise the rule to increase the limit on damages and to clarify which methods could be used under Type A. This final rule addresses the concerns raised.

V. Public Meetings and Tribal Consultations

Interior held information sessions for State, Tribal, and industry partners at respective meetings on the ANPRM and the NPRM. Additionally, Interior hosted three virtual Tribal consultations the week of March 25, 2024, with 15 attendees representing eight different Tribes. Comments received through those consultations were considered with the comments received through *regulations.gov* and are part of the administrative record for the rulemaking. Transcripts from the Tribal consultations are available in the online docket.

VI. Procedural Matters

Regulatory Planning and Review—Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Order 12866 provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in the OMB will review all significant rules. OIRA has determined that this final rule is significant.

The regulations we are revising apply only to natural resource trustees by providing technical and procedural guidance for the assessment of natural resource damages under CERCLA and the Clean Water Act. The revisions are not intended to change the balance of legal benefits and responsibilities among any parties or groups, large or small. They do not directly impose any additional cost. In fact, we believe the final rule can help reduce natural resource damage assessment transaction

costs by allowing trustees to utilize simpler and more transparent methodologies to assess damages when appropriate. This final rule is considered an E.O. 14192 deregulatory action. We estimate that this rule generates \$16.3 million in annualized cost savings at a 7% discount rate, discounted relative to year 2024, over a perpetual time horizon.

With the modification to the CERCLA NRDAR Regulations for Type A procedures, it is estimated that the federal government will save a total of \$1.6 million per each Type B assessment that switches to Type A. This is based on the fact that it takes a little over \$0.5 million for the assessment activities leading to production/review of documents for Type A assessments, while it takes over \$2 million for the assessment activities leading to production/review of documents for Type B assessments—not to mention the fact that Type B assessments take longer. Assuming we were able to switch to more Type A assessments with the higher limit, the cost savings would increase.

Our analysis of our data showed that annual costs are significantly less for a Type A assessment compared to a Type B assessment. Using the best available information and data from the Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment’s information management system, Damage Assessment and Restoration Tracking System (DARTS) and publicly available sources on hourly wages, the updated regulations have the potential to result in annual cost savings of up to \$1.9 million per Type A assessment, resulting in a savings of approximately \$17.4 million per year for nine Type A assessments. These savings are achieved by avoiding new or ongoing activity on Type B assessments that can instead use the Type A procedures. The savings accrue to the public, private sector, state governments, and Tribes. As familiarity with the Type A procedures increases, we see the potential for additional savings. A table showing the aggregate savings over a ten-year period is shown below.

TABLE 1—ANNUAL COST SAVINGS TO NON-FEDERAL PARTIES BY SWITCHING FROM TYPE B TO TYPE A ASSESSMENTS
[Millions 2024\$]

Calendar year	Annual savings	Discounted savings (3%)	Discounted savings (7%)
2024	\$17.40	\$17.40	\$17.40
2025	17.40	16.89	16.26
2026	17.40	16.40	15.20
2027	17.40	15.92	14.20
2028	17.40	15.46	13.27
2029	17.40	15.01	12.41
2030	17.40	14.57	11.59

TABLE 1—ANNUAL COST SAVINGS TO NON-FEDERAL PARTIES BY SWITCHING FROM TYPE B TO TYPE A ASSESSMENTS—
Continued
[Millions 2024\$]

Calendar year	Annual savings	Discounted savings (3%)	Discounted savings (7%)
2031	17.40	14.15	10.84
2032	17.40	13.74	10.13
2033	17.40	13.34	9.46
Totals (2024–2033)	174.00	152.88	130.77

For this estimate we assume that both Type A and Type B assessments would receive the same number of respondents from the public, private sector, and state/Tribal governments, and that each respondent would submit one comment. This results in five total annual responses for both assessment types. Based on the best available data, the total completion time for Type B respondents is nearly three times greater than for Type A respondents, mostly attributable to the difference in hours spent by private sector respondents. Using hourly labor rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) News Release (USDL–24–1172, June 18, 2024, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation—March 2024) the value of annual burden hours is approximately \$3.0 million (rounded) for a Type B assessment and \$1.0 million for a Type A assessment for a savings of \$1.9 million per report.

Work done by Interior economists as part of the required regulatory analysis supported the raising of the limit to \$5 million. The analysis demonstrated the number of additional cases that could be considered as Type A under different alternative threshold levels starting at \$3 million. Using a dataset from DARTS of 57 settled NRDAR cases from 1992 through 2023, their data evaluation of varying thresholds for an NRDAR case to qualify as a Type A assessment showed the following:

- A threshold of \$3M would have resulted in 27 NRDAR cases qualifying as Type A.
- A threshold of \$5M would have resulted in 36 NRDAR cases qualifying as Type A (*i.e.*, 27 cases + 9 additional cases for the added \$2M threshold).
- The remaining 21 NRDAR cases in the dataset have a median settlement of \$12M and an average settlement of \$25.7M.

Additional analysis indicated a threshold of \$12M would have resulted in 42 NRDAR cases qualifying as Type A (*i.e.*, 36 cases + 6 additional cases for the added \$7M threshold).

- Although the universe of cases evolves over time, there may be a

diminishing return in the number of cases that could qualify as Type A under a threshold higher than \$5M.

- In absolute terms, increasing threshold limits result in more NRDAR cases that could qualify as Type A assessments.

With this analysis conducted, we decided to raise the limit to \$5 million. Based on our analysis of past and current cases that could have been considered the Type A procedures under this new rule, we believe 9 new assessments using Type A procedure will occur per year under a \$5 million cap. If all parties agree, the Type A procedures may be used even if the claim is expected to be higher. This could result in more cost savings and more assessments being conducted using Type A procedures.

The final rule does not sanction or bar the use of any particular methodology, so long as it meets the acceptance criteria for relevance and cost effectiveness that is set out in the rule. Of course, in litigation, any methodology used would be evaluated by courts to further ensure relevance and reliability.

We also believe that in many cases an early focus on feasible restoration and appropriate restoration actions, rather than on the monetary economic value of public losses, can result in less contention and litigation and faster, more cost-effective restoration. Meanwhile, existing criteria in the rule for evaluating restoration alternatives—including cost effectiveness—remain intact (see 43 CFR 11.82(d)). The likely result will be the encouragement of settlements, less costly and more timely restoration, and reduced transaction costs. To the extent any are affected by the final rule, it is anticipated that all parties will benefit by increasing the focus on restoration in lieu of monetary damages. With the new final rule, it is expected that claims will be resolved sooner, allowing for restoration to occur sooner.

E.O. 13563 directs that regulatory analysis, as practicable and appropriate, should recognize distributive impacts

and equity, to the extent permitted by law. E.O. 13563 emphasizes further that regulations must be based on the best available science and that the rulemaking process must allow for public participation and an open exchange of ideas. We have developed this final rule in a manner consistent with these principles. This final rule is consistent with E.O. 13563, including with the direction to undertake retrospective analysis of existing rules, designed “to make the agency’s regulatory program more effective or less burdensome in achieving the regulatory objectives.”

Regulatory Flexibility Act

We certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601) (see section on E.O. 12866 above for discussion of potential economic effects.) In fact, the use of Type A procedures will help to ensure that claims are able to be resolved more quickly and with less transaction costs. More claims involving small entities could utilize these Type A procedures as opposed to the lengthier Type B procedures.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) within OMB has determined that this rule is not a major rule under Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 804(2)).

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This rule does not mandate any actions. The existing regulations do not require trustees to conduct assessment or pursue damage claims, and trustees who choose to conduct assessments and pursue damage claims are not required to do so in a manner described in the regulations. The revisions do not change the optional nature of the existing regulations. The revisions themselves do not replace existing procedures, they merely give trustees the option of

employing other procedures. Therefore, this rule will not produce a Federal mandate of \$200 million or greater in any year.

Takings Analysis Under E.O. 12630

A takings implication assessment is not required by E.O. 12630 because no party can be compelled to pay damages for injury to natural resources until they have received “due process” through a legal action in Federal court. This rule merely provides a framework for assessing injury and developing the claim.

Federalism (E.O. 13132)

Federal agencies are required to consult with elected State officials before issuing rules that have “federalism implications” and either impose unfunded mandates or preempt State law. A rule has federalism implications if it has “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.” The NRDAR regulations are already in compliance with E.O. 13132, and this rule does not alter that status. Specifically, this rule does not require State trustees to take any action; therefore, it does not impose any unfunded mandates. The States already have maximum administrative discretion and the ability to develop their own NRDAR policies and programs, which many have implemented (compliance with sections 2 and 3 of E.O. 13132). The rule has no significant effect on intergovernmental relations because it does not alter the rights and responsibilities of government entities (section 3). The rule does not preempt State law (section 4). If trustees elect to use this rule to assess natural resource damages, there is a consultation requirement with other affected trustees, which is not significantly different from the current rule (section 6). Therefore, a federalism summary impact statement is not required under section 6 of the Executive Order. In the spirit of E.O. 13132, though, State trustees, who are representatives of State-elected officials, were given the opportunity to respond to the proposed revisions as part of the public comment period. In addition, ORDA discussed the revisions with the State NRD Alliance and at our national workshop.

Civil Justice Reform Under E.O. 12988

Our Office of the Solicitor has determined that this final rule does not unduly burden the judicial system and

meets the requirements of section 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988. The revisions are intended to provide the option for an early focus on restoration, utilization of simpler and more cost-effective assessment methodologies, and increased opportunities for cooperation among trustees and PRPs. This rule should minimize litigation.

Consultation With Indian Tribes (E.O. 13175 and Departmental Policy)

Tribes were given the opportunity to respond to the revisions as part of the public comment period. In addition, we discussed the revisions with our NRDAR Tribal Group on our monthly calls and at our national workshop. We also held three Tribal consultation meetings inviting all Tribes to participate and provide comments on the proposed revisions.

Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)

This final rule has new information collections (ICs) requiring OMB approval. All information collections require approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA; 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB has pre-reviewed the information collection requirements contained in 43 CFR part 11 and assigned OMB Control Number 1091-0002. We are now seeking final OMB approval of the ICs in this rule as follows:

(1) *Type A Report (Existing/Modified)*—If a Type A procedure is used, the report already must include the information specified in subpart D (43 CFR 11.90(b)). This rulemaking seeks to clarify the content of the Type A report based on the proposed changes in the sections itemized below. The Type A report must be made available to the public and provide for a comment period of at least 30 days.

Information collected in a Type A Report includes:

(a) The Type A Report is a document to provide the public with notice of, and an opportunity to comment on, the use of the Type A Procedure.

(b) The Type A Report must:

(1) State that the trustee is following this rule and provide a citation to the rule;

(2) Explain the basis for concluding that conditions for pursuing an assessment were met;

(3) Describe any agreements among co-trustees and potentially responsible parties;

(4) Identify ongoing or planned response activities that could affect the natural resources being assessed;

(5) Explain how conditions for using a Type A Procedure listed in 11.34 of this part are met;

(6) Identify and describe the model(s) selected to determine damages to fund restoration activities, including the following;

(i) Data inputs, assumptions, strengths, limitations, and uncertainties

(ii) Possible existing restoration alternatives that make these model assumptions valid for the purpose of restoration;

(iii) Results of the modeling exercise;

(7) Note the establishment of an administrative record for the assessment and explain how to gain access to that record;

(8) Explain how to submit comments and state the deadline for comments; and

(9) Identify a contact person.

Administrative Record for Type A Report includes:

(a) Evidence of efforts to coordinate with response agencies (this need not include any evidence of the substance of discussions, nor documentation of every contact);

(b) Evidence of efforts to consult with other co-trustees (this need not include any evidence of the substance of discussions, nor documentation of every contact) and documentation of any agreements among co-trustees;

(c) The invitation to potentially responsible parties inviting them to participate in the Type A Procedure and documentation of any agreements reached with potentially responsible parties;

(d) Information considered when developing data inputs and assumptions for modeling, including any significant uncertainties concerning the assumptions made and complete citations to any literature used;

(e) A printout of the model(s) sufficient for reproducibility (or a copy of the file used to generate the model(s));

(f) Documentation of any assessment costs incurred, if trustees plan to seek reimbursement of such costs;

(g) Copy of the final Type A Report and each published version of the Type A Report.

Revising Type A Report:

(d) If the trustees decide after their review to select different model(s), or substantially change the model data inputs or assumptions to conduct the Type A Procedure, the trustees must prepare a revised Type A Report that reflects the changes, provides any new information about the modified data

inputs and assumptions, and substantively responds to significant comments received during the comment period. Minor changes require a statement of explanation of the changes, explanation of why they are not considered substantial, and discussion of any effects on results to be appended to the original Type A Report.

Revision to Existing IC in Proposed Rulemaking: The information to be included in the modified and/or revised Type A Report will allow for a wider range of models to be used as opposed to the ones currently listed which focus on Coastal and Marine Environments and the Great Lakes Environments exclusively. These changes will allow trustees to use a variety of models and include their results in the Type A Report.

(2) *Type B Report of Assessment (Existing)*—The completion of an assessment is documented in the Report of Assessment (ROA), which consists of the Preliminary Assessment Screen (PAS), Preliminary Estimate of Damages (PED), Assessment Plan (AP), Restoration and Compensation Determination Plan (RCDP), Restoration Plan (RP; when prepared for settlement), and response to public comments:

- The PAS is a rapid review of readily available information to make a determination as to whether an NRDAR will be carried out (43 CFR 11.23, 11.24 and 11.25).
- The purpose of the PED is to inform the AP to ensure that the choice of the scientific, cost estimating, and valuation methodologies expected to be used in the NRDAR are reasonable cost. The PED typically relies on available information (43 CFR 11.38).
- The AP must identify and document the use of all of the Type A and/or Type B procedures that will be performed, including any proposed injury studies, as well as potential studies to identify early restoration opportunities and potential effectiveness. The AP is published for public comment (43 CFR part 11 subpart C).
- The RCDP provides a reasonable number of possible restoration alternatives, identifies the preferred alternative and the actions required for implementation, and describes the methods and results of the injury determination, injury quantification, and damages determination (monetary or in-kind projects). The RCDP uses literature, site data, study data, and trustees' decision making; it is published for public comment (43 CFR 11.81).
- Although the RP is identified as part of a post-assessment activity, ORDA

addressed Departmental and Congressional interest in timely restoration through policy by defining a "restoration-based settlement" to include a legally binding Consent Decree and concurrent final Restoration Plan. Therefore, the RP may be produced before or after settlement, and is published for public comment. The level of effort on a post-settlement RP is assumed to be the same as for settlement. For purposes of this ICR, the RP is considered to be part of the Type B ROA (43 CFR 11.93; ORDA Restoration Policy).

Title of Collection: Natural Resource Damage Assessments (43 CFR part 11).

OMB Control Number: 1091–0002.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: New.

Respondents/Affected Public: Individuals/households, private sector (consultants and potentially responsible parties) and State and Tribal governments.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 10.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 155.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: Varies from 40 hours to 18,627.45 hours, depending on activity.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 513,926.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: None.

On January 5, 2024, we published in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 733) a proposed rule (RIN 1090–AB26) to solicit comments and suggestions from State, Tribal, and Federal natural resource co-trustees, other affected parties, and the interested public on revising the simplified Type A procedures in the regulations for conducting natural resource damage assessment and restoration for hazardous substance releases. In that proposed rule, we solicited comments for 60 days on the information collections in this submission, ending on March 5, 2024. On February 13, 2024, we published in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 10019) an extension of the public comment period for our proposed rule (RIN 1090–AB26). This extension did not change the information collection comment period. We did not receive any comments addressing the information collection requirements in response to that proposed rule.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we invite the public and other Federal agencies to comment on any

aspect of this information collection, including:

- (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) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of response.

Comments that you submit in response to this rulemaking are a matter of public record. 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.

Written comments and suggestions on the information collection requirements should be submitted by the date specified above in **DATES** to <http://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 to Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Department of the Interior, Jeffrey Parrillo, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240; or by email to DOI-PRA@ios.doi.gov. Please reference OMB Control Number 1091–0002 in the subject line of your comments.

National Environmental Policy Act

We have analyzed this rule pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the Department of the Interior regulations on Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act (43 CFR part 46), and the Department of the Interior Handbook of National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures (516 DM 1). Federal agencies must prepare an environmental impact

statement for a proposed major Federal action, that would have a reasonably foreseeable significant effect on the quality of the human environment. (42 U.S.C. 4332(c)). We have determined that a detailed statement under NEPA is not required because the rule is covered by a categorical exclusion. We find that the categorical exclusion found at 43 CFR 46.210(i) applies to these regulation changes. At 43 CFR 46.210(i), the Department of the Interior has found that the following category of actions would not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and are, therefore, categorically excluded from the requirement for completion of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement: Policies, directives, regulations, and guidelines that are of an administrative, financial, legal, technical, or procedural nature; or whose environmental effects are too broad, speculative, or conjectural to lend themselves to meaningful analysis and will later be subject to the NEPA process, either collectively or case-by-case. We have also considered whether any of the extraordinary circumstances described in 43 CFR 46.215 apply, and we did not identify any extraordinary circumstances that apply to this rulemaking.

Effects on the Energy Supply (E.O. 13211)

This rule is not a significant energy action because it is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution or use of energy and has not been designated by the Administrator of OIRA as a significant energy action.

Releases of hazardous substances can adversely affect the supply, distribution, or use of various types of energy. This rulemaking provides simplified procedures to conduct NRDAR activities under CERCLA due to releases of hazardous substances and restore the injured natural resources that may supply energy. A Statement of Energy Effects is not needed.

Clarity of This Regulation

Executive Orders 12866 and 12988 and the Presidential Memorandum of June 1, 1998, direct agencies to write all rules in plain language. This means that each rule we publish must:

- (1) Be logically organized,
- (2) Use the active voice to address readers directly,
- (3) Use clear language rather than jargon,
- (4) Be divided into short sections and sentences, and
- (5) Use lists and tables wherever possible.

VII. Incorporation by Reference

The American Fisheries Society publishes fish journals, peer-reviewed technical articles, and books on all aspects of aquatic resource-related subjects including fish biology, ecology, introduced species and economics. Its 2017 book, "Investigation and Monetary Values of Fish and Freshwater Mollusk Kills" (second printing, August 2018) includes widely accepted monetary values of fish and has been used in numerous legal challenges. It is available to borrow from Interior's library or for purchase on the AFS's website: fisheries.org/bookstore/all-titles/special-publications/51035p/.

The Appraisal Foundation publishes the "Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions," commonly known as the "Yellow Book". It is developed by the Interagency Land Acquisition Conference and used in the valuation of real property in federal acquisitions and contains requirements for appraisers. The 2016 version is available to borrow from Interior's library or for purchase on the Appraisal Foundation's website: www.appraisalfoundation.org/imis/TAF/Standards/Appraisal_Standards/Uniform_Appraisal_Standards_for_Federal_Land_Acquisitions/TAF/Yellow_Book.aspx?hkey=77e5c6a0-ff07-4aa0-be1b-b7e0f0fa0360.

Interior has concluded that both of these publications are reasonably available as they can both be borrowed from Interior's Library or purchased at their publishers.

List of Subjects in 43 CFR Part 11

Assessment procedures, Hazardous substances, Incorporation by reference, Natural resource damages, Potentially responsible parties, Trustees.

Words of Issuance

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Department of the Interior amends 43 CFR part 11 as follows:

PART 11—NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS

- 1. The authority citation for part 11 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 9651(c), as amended.

- 2. Revise § 11.18 to read as follows:

§ 11.18 Incorporation by reference.

Certain material is incorporated by reference into this part with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. To enforce any edition other than that specified in this section, the Department of the Interior (DOI)

must publish a document in the **Federal Register** and the material must be available to the public. This incorporation by reference (IBR) material is available for inspection at DOI and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Contact DOI at: Interior Library, 1849 C Street NW, MS 1151, Washington, DC 20240; (202) 208–5518; www.doi.gov/library. For information on the availability of this material at NARA, visit www.archives.gov/federalregister/cfr/ibr-locations or email fr.inspection@nara.gov. The material may be obtained from the following sources:

(a) American Fisheries Society (AFS), 425 Barlow Place, Bethesda, MD 20814; phone: 301–897–8616, website: fisheries.org/.

(1) Investigation and Monetary Values of Fish and Freshwater Mollusk Kills. Edited by Robert I. Southwick and Andrew J. Loftus. Special Publication 35. Second printing, August 2018. (AFS Special Publication 35). IBR approved for §§ 11.62 and 11.71.

Note 1 to paragraph (a)(1): AFS Special Publication 35 is available online at: fisheries.org/bookstore/all-titles/special-publications/51035p/.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) The Appraisal Foundation, 1155 15th Street NW, Suite 1111, Washington, DC 20005; phone: 202.347.7722; email: info@appraisalfoundation.org; website: appraisalfoundation.org/imis/.

(1) Interagency Land Acquisition Conference—Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions. 2016. ISBN: 978–0–09892208–8–0. (Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions 2016). IBR approved for § 11.83.

Note: Note 2 to paragraph (b)(1): Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions 2016 is available online at: www.justice.gov/d9/enrd/legacy/2015/04/13/uniform-appraisal-standards.pdf.

(2) [Reserved]

- 3. Revise §§ 11.33 through 11.37 to read as follows:

Sec.

* * * * *

11.33 What types of assessment procedures are available?

11.34 When may a trustee use a Type A procedure?

11.35 How does the trustee decide whether to use Type A or Type B procedures?

11.36 May the trustee use both a Type A and Type B procedure for the same release?

11.37 Must the trustee confirm exposure before implementing the Type B Assessment Plan?

* * * * *

§ 11.33 What types of assessment procedures are available?

There are two types of assessment procedures:

(a) Type A procedures are simplified procedures that require minimal field observation which can be used for all types of resources defined under this part (hereafter, all environments). Subpart D of this part describes the Type A procedures.

(b) Type B procedures require more extensive field observation than the Type A procedures. Subpart E of this part describes the Type B procedures.

§ 11.34 When may a trustee use a Type A procedure?

A Trustee may use a Type A procedure for all resource types defined under this part if all of the following are satisfied:

(a) The natural resource trustee has decided that methods for replacement of resources or resource services from the list of applicable models or the factors for evaluation of new methodologies in § 11.83 are appropriate for determining damages to fund restoration activities at the site.

(b) All Federal, State, and Tribal trustees with probable jurisdiction over the injured natural resources who have elected to participate in the claim concur in the use of the Type A procedure in the circumstances presented.

(c) The claim that will be resolved using the Type A procedure is expected to be less than \$5 million (excluding reasonable assessment costs). This figure will be periodically adjusted for inflation following guidance from the Office of Management and Budget. In claims which are expected to be higher than \$5 million, the Type A procedures may still be used if all parties agree.

(d) At least one potentially responsible party has voluntarily agreed to utilize the Type A procedure. If a claim involves multiple potentially responsible parties, the Type A process may not be appropriate unless resolution of the claim involves all significant potentially responsible parties, or the resolution of the claim represents a final settlement of the claim for injury to specific natural resources at the site.

(e) The potentially responsible party agrees to toll the running of the statutory limitations period for filing the claim for at least one year and to reimburse the trustees for reasonable Type A assessment costs until the claim is resolved or the potentially responsible party gives formal notice of withdrawal from voluntary participation in the Type A procedure.

§ 11.35 How does the trustee decide whether to use Type A or Type B procedures?

(a) If the natural resource trustee determines under § 11.34 that a Type A procedure is available, the trustee must then decide whether to use that procedure or use a Type B procedure. The trustee must make this decision by weighing the difficulty of collecting site-specific data against the suitability of the averaged data and simplifying assumptions in the Type A procedure for the release being assessed. The trustee may use a Type B procedure if they can be performed at a reasonable cost and if the increase in accuracy provided by those procedures outweighs the increase in assessment costs.

(b) If there is no appropriate Type A procedure, the trustee must use a Type B procedure to calculate all damages.

§ 11.36 May the trustee use both a Type A and Type B procedure for the same release?

(a) The natural resource trustee may use both a Type A procedure and Type B procedure for the same release if:

(1) The Type B procedure is cost-effective and can be performed at a reasonable cost;

(2) There is no double recovery; and

(3) The Type B procedure is used only to determine damages for injuries or compensable values that are not addressed by the Type A procedure.

(b) The Type A procedure may be used to address any claim brought by a natural resource trustee.

(c) If a trustee elects to use both a Type A procedure and a Type B procedure, the Assessment Plan must explain how the double recovery will be prevented.

(d) When the trustee uses a Type B procedure for injuries not addressed in a Type A procedure, they must follow all of subpart E of this part (which contains standards for determining and quantifying injury as well as determining damages), § 11.31(c) (which addresses content of the Assessment Plan), and § 11.37 (which addresses confirmation of exposure). When the trustee uses a Type B procedure for compensable values that are not included in a Type A procedure but that result from injuries that are addressed in the Type A procedure, they need not follow all of subpart E and §§ 11.31(c) and 11.37. Instead, the trustee may rely on the injury predictions of the Type A procedure and simply use the valuation methodologies authorized by § 11.83(c) to calculate compensable value. When using valuation methodologies, the trustee must comply with § 11.84.

§ 11.37 Must the trustee confirm exposure before implementing the Type B Assessment Plan?

(a) Before including any Type B methodologies in the Assessment Plan, the trustee must confirm that at least one of the natural resources identified as potentially injured in the preassessment screen has in fact been exposed to the released substance.

(b) Whenever possible, exposure shall be confirmed by using existing data, such as those collected for response actions by the On-Scene Coordinator, or other available studies or surveys of the assessment area.

(c) Where sampling has been done before the completion of the preassessment screen, chemical analyses of such samples may be performed to confirm that exposure has occurred.

(d) Where existing data are unavailable or insufficient to confirm exposure, one or more of the analytical methodologies provided in the Injury Determination phase subpart E of this part may be used.

(e) Type B assessment methodologies shall be included in the Assessment Plan only upon meeting the requirements of this section.

■ 4. Revise subpart D to read as follows:

Subpart D—Using the Type A Procedures
Sec.

11.40 How does a trustee use the Type A procedure?

11.41 What information is included in a Type A Report?

11.42 What documents must be in the administrative record when the Type A Report is published?

11.43 What is the process for Type A Report comments?

11.44 How do the trustees conclude the Type A procedure?

Subpart D—Using the Type A Procedures**§ 11.40 How does a trustee use the Type A procedure?**

Once a trustee has decided that the Type A procedure is appropriate to resolve a claim and the potentially responsible party has agreed to utilize the Type A procedure, the trustee should notify and invite other affected co-trustees to participate in the Type A procedure. The Type A procedure must be documented in a Type A Report.

§ 11.41 What information is included in a Type A Report?

(a) The Type A Report is a document to provide the public with notice of, and an opportunity to comment on, the use of the Type A procedure.

(b) The Type A Report must:

(1) State that the trustee is following this part and provide a citation to this part;

(2) Explain the basis for concluding that conditions for pursuing an assessment were met;

(3) Describe any agreements among co-trustees and potentially responsible parties;

(4) Identify ongoing or planned response activities that could affect the natural resources being assessed;

(5) Explain how conditions for using a Type A procedure listed in § 11.34 are met;

(6) Identify and describe the model(s) selected to determine damages to fund restoration activities, including the following:

(i) Data inputs, assumptions, strengths, limitations, and uncertainties;

(ii) Possible existing restoration alternatives that make these model assumptions valid for the purpose of restoration; and

(iii) Results of the modeling exercise;

(7) Note the establishment of an administrative record for the assessment and explain how to gain access to that record;

(8) Explain how to submit comments and state the deadline for comments; and

(9) Identify a contact person.

(c) The Type A Report must be made available to the public and provide for a comment period of at least 30 days.

§ 11.42 What documents must be in the administrative record when the Type A Report is published?

(a) Evidence of efforts to coordinate with response agencies (this need not include any evidence of the substance of discussions, nor documentation of every contact);

(b) Evidence of efforts to consult with other co-trustees (this need not include any evidence of the substance of discussions, nor documentation of every contact) and documentation of any agreements among co-trustees;

(c) The invitation to potentially responsible parties inviting them to participate in the Type A procedure and documentation of any agreements reached with potentially responsible parties;

(d) Information considered when developing data inputs and assumptions

for modeling, including any significant uncertainties concerning the assumptions made and complete citations to any literature used;

(e) A printout of the model(s) sufficient for reproducibility (or a copy of the file used to generate the model(s));

(f) Documentation of any assessment costs incurred, if trustees plan to seek reimbursement of such costs; and

(g) Copy of the final Type A Report and each published version of the Type A Report.

§ 11.43 What is the process for Type A Report comments?

(a) Comments received during the comment period must be placed in the administrative record and reviewed by the trustees.

(b) If the trustees decide after their review that no changes to the Type A Report are needed, the trustees must publish a notice that:

(1) States that the Type A Report has been finalized; and

(2) Provides substantive responses to significant comments received during the comment period.

(c) If the trustees decide after their review that it is inappropriate to use the Type A procedure, the trustees may decide to use a Type B procedure for the assessment or stop the assessment.

(d) If the trustees decide after their review to select different model(s), or substantially change the model data inputs or assumptions to conduct the Type A procedure, the trustees must prepare a revised Type A Report that reflects the changes, provides any new information about the modified data inputs and assumptions, and substantively responds to significant comments received during the comment period. Minor changes require a statement of explanation of the changes, explanation of why they are not considered substantial, and discussion of any effects on results to be appended to the original Type A Report.

(e) The trustees must provide an additional comment period of at least 30 days for a revised Type A Report.

§ 11.44 How do the trustees conclude the Type A procedure?

(a) After the Type A Report is finalized, trustees may enter into a

settlement agreement with potentially responsible parties.

(b) Damages to fund or undertake restoration activities must be utilized following a publicly reviewed Restoration Plan consistent with subpart F of this part.

(c) The public review and comment period for Administrative Settlement Agreements, Consent Decrees, and Restoration Plans may run concurrently with the comment period for the Type A Report, if appropriate.

■ 5. Amend § 11.62 by revising paragraph (f)(4)(i)(B) to read as follows:

§ 11.62 Injury determination phase—injury definition.

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(4) * * *

(i) * * *

(B) *Fish kill investigations.* Injury has occurred when a significant increase in the frequency or numbers of dead or dying fish can be measured in accordance with the procedures for counting dead or dying fish contained in AFS Special Publication 35 (incorporated by reference, see § 11.18).

* * * * *

■ 6. Amend § 11.71 by revising paragraph (l)(5)(iii)(A) to read as follows:

§ 11.71 Quantification phase—service reduction quantification.

* * * * *

(l) * * *

(5) * * *

(iii) * * *

(A) Fish mortality in freshwater areas may be estimated from counts of carcasses, using methods and guidelines for estimating numbers of fish killed contained in AFS Special Publication 35 (incorporated by reference, see § 11.18).

* * * * *

■ 7. Amend § 11.83 by revising paragraphs (c)(2)(ii) and (x) to read as follows:

§ 11.83 Damage determination phase—use value methodologies.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) * * *

Type of methodology	Description
(ii) Appraisal	The measure of compensable value is the difference between the with- and without-injury appraisal value determined by the comparable sales approach as described in the Uniform Appraisal Standards. Must measure compensable value, to the extent possible, in accordance with Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions 2016 (incorporated by reference, see § 11.18).

Type of methodology	Description
(x) Resource Equivalency Analysis.	Similar to habitat equivalency analysis. This methodology may be used to compare the effects of restoration actions on specifically identified resources that are injured or destroyed (this includes biomass REA/habitat based resource equivalency method (HaBREM)). ¹

¹ Article describing HaBREM is available online at: <https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/26291>.

**Appendices II and III to Part 11
[Removed]**

- 8. Remove appendices II and III to part 11.

Troy W. Finnegan,
*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Exercising the
Delegated Authority of the Assistant
Secretary—Policy, Management and Budget.*

[FR Doc. 2026–14052 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4334–63–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 91, No. 132

Monday, July 13, 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.

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

12 CFR Part 1227

RIN 2590–AB23

Suspended Counterparty Program

AGENCY: Federal Housing Finance Agency.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) is proposing to amend its Suspended Counterparty Program (SCP) regulation by removing the term “reputational harm.” This amendment would eliminate redundancy and affirm that FHFA’s supervision of counterparty risk is based on material and measurable risks.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before August 12, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit your comments, identified by regulatory information number (RIN) 2590–AB23, by any of the following methods:

- *Agency website:* <https://www.fhfa.gov/regulation/federal-register?comments=open>.
- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. If you submit your comment to the Federal eRulemaking Portal, please also send it by email to FHFA at RegComments@fhfa.gov to ensure timely receipt by FHFA. Include the following information in the subject line of your submission: Comments/RIN 2590–AB23.

- *Hand Delivered/Courier:* The hand delivery address is: Federal Housing Finance Agency, Attention: Comments/RIN 2590–AB23, Federal Housing Finance Agency, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. Deliver the package at the Seventh Street entrance Guard Desk, First Floor, on business days between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

- *U.S. Mail, United Parcel Service, Federal Express, or Other Mail Service:* The mailing address for comments is: Federal Housing Finance Agency,

Attention: Comments/RIN 2590–AB23, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. Please note that all mail sent to FHFA via U.S. Mail is routed through a national irradiation facility, a process that may delay delivery by approximately two weeks. For any time-sensitive correspondence, please plan accordingly.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Chris Bederka, Senior Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Christopher.Bederka@fhfa.gov, (202) 510–0950. This is not a toll-free number. For TTY/TRS users with hearing and speech disabilities, dial 711 and ask to be connected to the contact number above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Comments

FHFA invites comments on all aspects of this proposed rule and will take all comments into consideration before issuing a final rule. Comments, including any personally identifiable information such as name and contact information, will be posted to the electronic rulemaking docket on the FHFA public website at <http://www.fhfa.gov>, except as described below. Commenters should submit only information that the commenter wishes to make available publicly. FHFA will not redact personally identifiable information once it is submitted. Commenters who do not wish to be identified by their comments may submit their comments anonymously. FHFA may post only a single representative example of identical or substantially identical comments, and in such cases will generally identify the number of identical or substantially identical comments represented by the posted example. FHFA may, in its discretion, redact or refrain from posting all or any portion of any comment that contains content that is obscene, vulgar, profane, or threatens harm. All comments, including those that are redacted or not posted, will be retained in their original form in FHFA’s internal rulemaking file and will be considered as required by all applicable laws. Commenters who would like FHFA to consider any portion of their comment exempt from disclosure on the basis that it contains trade secrets, or financial, confidential or proprietary data or information, should follow the procedures in section IV.D. of FHFA’s *Policy on Communications with Outside*

Parties in Connection with FHFA Rulemakings, see https://www.fhfa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Ex-Parte-Communications-Public-Policy_3-5-19.pdf. FHFA cannot guarantee that such data or information will remain confidential if disclosure is sought pursuant to an applicable statute or regulation. See 12 CFR 1202.8, 12 CFR 1214.2, and FHFA’s *FOIA Reference Guide* <https://www.fhfa.gov/about/foia-reference-guide> for additional information.

II. Background

The current SCP regulation requires the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and any affiliate thereof, the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and any affiliate thereof (individually, an Enterprise and together, the Enterprises), and any Federal Home Loan Bank (Bank) (collectively, the regulated entities) to submit a report to FHFA when it becomes aware that an individual or institution with which it is doing or has done business has been found within the past three years to have committed actions the SCP regulation defines as covered misconduct. FHFA may issue proposed suspension orders based on the reports it has received from the regulated entities, a referral submitted by the FHFA Office of Inspector General, or based on other information. Both the affected individual or institution and the regulated entities have an opportunity to respond to any proposed suspension order.

Under the current SCP regulation, FHFA may issue a final suspension order based on a written record, if the record shows that the underlying misconduct is of a type that would be likely to cause significant financial or reputational harm to a regulated entity or otherwise threaten the safe and sound operation of a regulated entity. Final suspension orders direct the regulated entities to cease or refrain from doing business with the suspended individual or institution. The affected individual or institution may appeal a final suspension order to the FHFA Director.

Orders issued under the SCP regulation fall within FHFA’s general supervisory authority over the regulated entities, specifically its authority under sections 1313, 1313B, and 1319G of the Safety and Soundness Act. Section

1313B of the Safety and Soundness Act authorizes FHFA to establish standards, by regulation or guideline, for each regulated entity regarding prudential management of risks. *See* 12 U.S.C. 4513b. The Director may also require by order that the regulated entities take any action that will best carry out the purposes of that section. *See* 12 U.S.C. 4513b(b)(2)(B)(iii). Section 1319G(a) of the Safety and Soundness Act authorizes FHFA to issue any regulations, guidelines, or orders necessary to ensure that the purposes of the Safety and Soundness Act and the Enterprise charter acts are accomplished. *See* 12 U.S.C. 4526(a). Finally, section 1313(a)(2) of the Safety and Soundness Act authorizes FHFA to exercise such incidental powers as may be necessary in the supervision and regulation of each regulated entity. *See* 12 U.S.C. 4513(a)(2).

III. Proposed Amendment

Under the existing SCP regulation, FHFA may issue a proposed or final suspension order if a respondent meets a two-prong test. First, the respondent must engage in covered misconduct. Second, the covered misconduct must be of a type that would be likely to cause significant financial or *reputational* harm to a regulated entity or otherwise threaten the safe and sound operation of a regulated entity.¹ The SCP regulation defines covered misconduct as “[a]ny conviction or administrative sanction within the past three (3) years if the basis of such action involved fraud, embezzlement, theft, conversion, forgery, bribery, perjury, making false statements or claims, tax evasion, obstruction of justice, or any similar offense, in each case in connection with a mortgage, mortgage business, mortgage securities or other lending product.”²

FHFA’s experience implementing the SCP regulation has demonstrated that the inclusion of “reputational harm” in the second prong is unnecessary because all covered misconduct inherently involves a risk of financial harm or potential threat to the safety and soundness of the regulated entities. For example, a counterparty convicted of fraud in connection with a mortgage security inherently presents a risk of financial harm to a regulated entity, making reputational harm a redundant consideration for purposes of the SCP. Consequently, eliminating reputational harm would not cause counterparties that committed covered misconduct to avoid suspension because those

counterparties would still meet the financial harm or safety and soundness risk prong.

Moreover, FHFA believes that the inclusion of the concept of “reputational harm” as a basis for regulatory action increases subjectivity and uncertainty in regulation. Although FHFA recognizes the importance of its regulated entities’ reputations, most activities that could negatively impact a regulated entity’s reputation do so through the traditional risk channels FHFA closely monitors (*e.g.*, credit risk, market risk, and operational risk, among others). Focus on reputational harm potentially diverts agency resources from more salient risks without adding material value from a safety and soundness perspective. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of FHFA supervision and regulation, FHFA proposes to remove reputational harm from the SCP regulation. The proposed removal of reputational harm would align FHFA with other financial regulators that are removing reputational risk from their supervisory programs and regulations.³

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) issued a joint notice of proposed rulemaking that would codify the removal of reputation risk from their supervisory programs and prohibit the agencies from criticizing, formally or informally, or taking adverse action against an institution or any employee of an institution on the basis of reputation risk.⁴ The FDIC also announced that it removed references to reputation risk from its guidance, policy documents, and examination manuals.⁵ The National Credit Union Administration separately issued a notice of proposed rulemaking to codify the elimination of reputation risk from its supervisory program.⁶

³ President Donald J. Trump signed Executive Order 14331, titled “Guaranteeing Fair Banking for All Americans,” on August 7, 2025. Executive Order 14331 directed each appropriate Federal banking regulator to remove the use of reputation risk or equivalent concepts from their guidance documents, manuals, and other materials used to regulate or examine financial institutions over which they have jurisdiction. FHFA is not a Federal banking regulator as contemplated by the Executive Order, however, FHFA is aligning with other financial regulatory agencies to promote consistency.

⁴ 90 FR 48825 (Oct. 30, 2025).

⁵ Agencies Issue Proposal to Prohibit Use of Reputation Risk by Regulators; FDIC Removes References to Reputation Risk from Examination and Other Materials, FDIC (Oct. 7, 2025), available at <https://www.fdic.gov/news/financial-institution-letters/2025/agencies-issue-proposal-prohibit-use-reputation-risk>.

⁶ 90 FR 48409 (Oct. 21, 2025).

Accordingly, the proposed rule would amend §§ 1227.5(b)(2) and 1227.6(a)(2) to remove the term “or reputational.” The amended language would read “The covered misconduct is of a type that would be likely to cause significant financial harm to a regulated entity or otherwise threaten the safe and sound operation of a regulated entity.” Section 1227.9(b) and (c), detailing the process for requesting a reconsideration of a suspension order, would similarly be amended to remove the term “or reputational.” For the foregoing reasons, FHFA proposes amending the Suspended Counterparty Rule.

IV. Consideration of Differences Between the Banks and the Enterprises

Section 1313(f) of the Safety and Soundness Act requires FHFA, when promulgating regulations relating to the Banks, to consider the differences between the Enterprises and the Banks with respect to the Banks’ cooperative ownership structure; mission of providing liquidity to members; affordable housing and community development mission; capital structure; joint and several liability; and any other differences FHFA considers appropriate. *See* 12 U.S.C. 4513(f). In preparing this proposed rule, FHFA considered the differences between the Banks and the Enterprises as they relate to the above factors and determined that the Banks should not be treated differently from the Enterprises for purposes of the proposed rule. The public may comment on whether these differences should result in any revisions to the proposed amendment.

V. Regulatory Impact

A. Paperwork Reduction Act

The proposed rule does not contain any information collection requirement that requires the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). Therefore, FHFA has not submitted any information to OMB for review.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires that a regulation that has a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, small businesses, or small organizations must include an initial regulatory flexibility analysis describing the regulation’s impact on small entities. FHFA need not undertake such an analysis if the agency has certified that the regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities (5

¹ 12 CFR 1227.5(b).

² 12 CFR 1227.2.

U.S.C. 605(b)). FHFA has considered the impact of the proposed rule under the Regulatory Flexibility Act. FHFA certifies that the proposed rule, if adopted as a final rule, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because the proposed rule is applicable only to the regulated entities, which are not small entities for purposes of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

C. FHFA Alignment With Administration Policy

On February 19, 2025, the President issued Executive Order 14219 under which federal agencies are required to review all regulations subject to their jurisdiction and repeal, as appropriate, regulations inconsistent with law or policy.⁷ Administration policy includes the policy to be “prudent and financially responsible in the expenditure of funds, from both public and private sources, and to alleviate unnecessary regulatory burdens.”⁸ Administrative priorities include lowering the cost of housing and expanding housing supply.⁹ Administration policies also include, under Executive Order 14173, protecting the civil rights of all Americans, terminating discriminatory and illegal preferences, programs, and activities, and combating illegal private sector diversity, equity, and inclusion preferences, policies, programs, and activities;¹⁰ and, under Executive Order 14151 terminating to the maximum extent allowed by law, all equity programs or action plans.¹¹ Further, Administration policy is to focus enforcement resources on regulations that are squarely authorized by constitutional Federal statutes and to reduce regulatory burden.¹² FHFA believes that amending part 1227 will align with one or more of these policies.

D. Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14192

Pursuant to Executive Order 12866 (“Regulatory Planning and Review”), a determination must be made whether a regulatory action is significant and therefore subject to review by the OMB in accordance with the requirements of

the Executive Order.¹³ Executive Order 13563 (“Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review”) supplements and reaffirms the principles, structures, and definitions governing contemporary regulatory review established in Executive Order 12866.¹⁴ This proposed rule was drafted and reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 13563. OMB has determined that this proposed rule is a “significant regulatory action” as defined in section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, but not an “economically significant regulatory action” as defined in section 3(f)(1). Executive Order 14192 (“Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation”) requires that any new incremental costs associated with new regulations shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least 10 prior regulations.¹⁵ This proposed rule, if finalized as proposed, is not expected to be an Executive Order 14192 regulatory action.

VI. Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act of 2023

The Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act of 2023 (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(4)) requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking include the internet address of a summary of not more than 100 words in length of a proposed rule, in plain language, that shall be posted on the internet website under section 206(d) of the E-Government Act of 2002 (44 U.S.C. 3501 note) (commonly known as *regulations.gov*). The proposal and the required summary can be found at www.regulations.gov.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 1227

Administrative practice and procedure, Federal home loan banks, Government-sponsored enterprises, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the preamble, under the authority of 12 U.S.C. 4526, FHFA proposes to amend part 1227 of chapter XII of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

SUBCHAPTER B—ENTITY REGULATIONS

PART 1227—SUSPENDED COUNTERPARTY PROGRAM

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1227 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 4513, 4513b, 4514, 4526.

¹³ 58 FR 51735 (Oct. 4, 1993).

¹⁴ 76 FR 3821 (Jan. 21, 2011).

¹⁵ 90 FR 9065 (Feb. 6, 2025).

PART 1227—[Amended]

■ 2. In part 1227, remove the text “or reputational”, wherever it appears.

Clinton Jones,

General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency.

[FR Doc. 2026–14036 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8070–01–P

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

12 CFR Part 1272

RIN 2590–AB52

Federal Home Loan Bank New Business Activities

AGENCY: Federal Housing Finance Agency.

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Rulemaking; repeal of 12 CFR part 1272.

SUMMARY: The Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA” or the “Agency”) is requesting comment on this notice of proposed rulemaking repealing the New Business Activities regulation.

DATES: FHFA will accept written comments on the proposed rule on or before August 12, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit your comments on the proposed rule, identified by regulatory information number (RIN) 2590–AB52, by any one of the following methods:

- **Agency Website:** <https://www.fhfa.gov/regulation/federal-register?comments=open>.
- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. If you submit your comment to the Federal eRulemaking Portal, please also send it by email to FHFA at RegComments@fhfa.gov to ensure timely receipt by FHFA. Include the following information in the subject line of your submission: Comments/RIN 2590–AB52.

- **Hand Delivered/Courier:** The hand delivery address is: Clinton Jones, General Counsel, Attention: Comments/RIN 2590–AB52, Federal Housing Finance Agency, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. Deliver the package at the Seventh Street entrance Guard Desk, First Floor, on business days between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

- **U.S. Mail, United Parcel Service, Federal Express, or Other Mail Service:** The mailing address for comments is: Clinton Jones, General Counsel, Attention: Comments/RIN 2590–AB52, Federal Housing Finance Agency, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC

⁷ Executive Order 14219 (February 19, 2025), section 2, at 90 FR 10583 (Feb. 25, 2025).

⁸ Executive Order 14192 (January 31, 2025), section 2, at 90 FR 9065 (Feb. 6, 2025).

⁹ Presidential Memorandum of January 20, 2025, at 90 FR 8245 (Jan. 28, 2025).

¹⁰ Executive Order 14173 (January 21, 2025), section 2, at 90 FR 8633 (Jan. 31, 2025).

¹¹ Executive Order 14151 (January 20, 2025), section 2(b)(i), at 90 FR 8339 (Jan. 29, 2025).

¹² Executive Order 14219 (February 19, 2025), section 1, at 90 FR 10583 (Feb. 25, 2025).

20219. Please note that all mail sent to FHFA via U.S. Mail is routed through a national irradiation facility, a process that may delay delivery by approximately two weeks.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general questions, please contact MediaInquiries@FHFA.gov. For technical questions, please contact Lindsay Spadoni, Associate General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, (202) 649-3634, Lindsay.Spadoni@FHFA.gov. This is not a toll-free number. For TTY/TRS users with hearing and speech disabilities, dial 711 and ask to be connected to the contact number above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Request for Comments

FHFA invites comments on all aspects of the proposed rule and will take all comments into consideration before issuing a final rule. Comments, including any personally identifiable information such as name and contact information, will be posted to the electronic rulemaking docket on the FHFA public website at <https://www.fhfa.gov>, except as described below. Commenters should submit only information that the commenter wishes to make available publicly. FHFA will not redact personally identifiable information once it is submitted. Commenters who do not wish to be identified by their comments may submit their comments anonymously. FHFA may post only a single representative example of identical or substantially identical comments, and in such cases will generally identify the number of identical or substantially identical comments represented by the posted example. FHFA may, in its discretion, redact or refrain from posting all or any portion of any comment that contains content that is obscene, vulgar, profane, or threatens harm. All comments, including those that are redacted or not posted, will be retained in their original form in FHFA's internal rulemaking file and will be considered as required by all applicable laws. Commenters who would like FHFA to consider any portion of their comment exempt from disclosure on the basis that it contains trade secrets, or financial, confidential or proprietary data or information, should follow the procedures in section IV.D. of FHFA's *Policy on Communications with Outside Parties in Connection with FHFA Rulemakings*, see https://www.fhfa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Ex-Parte-Communications-Public-Policy_3-5-19.pdf. FHFA cannot guarantee that such data or information will remain

confidential if disclosure is sought pursuant to an applicable statute or regulation. See 12 CFR 1202.8, 12 CFR 1214.2, and FHFA's *FOIA Reference Guide* at <https://www.fhfa.gov/about/foia-reference-guide> for additional information.

II. Purpose of Proposed Rule Repealing 12 CFR Part 1272

Pursuant to Executive Order (Executive Order or E.O.) 14219, FHFA reviewed its regulations for consistency with law and Administration policy.¹ FHFA also reviewed existing FHFA regulations with a goal of alleviating unnecessary regulatory burdens, and improving prudence and financial responsibility in the expenditure of funds, from both public and private sources. In furtherance of these goals and because FHFA has identified part 1272 as potentially disincentivizing innovation that could advance the Banks' mission without a sufficiently offsetting safety and soundness effect, FHFA proposes to repeal 12 CFR part 1272.

III. Agency Authority To Repeal 12 CFR Part 1272

The Federal Housing Enterprise Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (Safety and Soundness Act) authorizes FHFA to exercise general regulatory authority over its regulated entities to ensure that the purposes of the Safety and Soundness Act, the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, and any other applicable law are carried out.² The Safety and Soundness Act also authorizes FHFA to issue, following notice and comment requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), any regulation necessary to carry out its duties with respect to the Banks and to ensure that the purposes of the Safety and Soundness Act, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Act are accomplished.³ FHFA's rulemaking authority extends to amendment or repeal of a regulation, including regulations that impose unnecessary regulatory burdens.⁴

IV. Regulatory Background

Part 1272 sets forth the requirements pertaining to the submission and approval of notices for a Bank to commence a new business activity (NBA). In 2000, the Federal Housing

Finance Board (Finance Board), a predecessor regulator of the Banks to FHFA, adopted a regulation implementing certain statutory amendments made by the Bank System Modernization Act of 1999 (Modernization Act).⁵ Because the statutory amendments had expanded the types of collateral the Banks may accept, the Finance Board established a prior review process through which the Finance Board could assess the risks to the Banks of accepting the new types of collateral. The Finance Board codified this review process at 12 CFR part 980 and titled it an NBA notice (NBAN) submission and review. Part 980 also required the Banks to obtain Finance Board approval prior to undertaking any other NBAs that presented risks the Banks had not previously managed.⁶

In 2010, FHFA re-designated 12 CFR part 980 as 12 CFR part 1272 of its regulations without modification.⁷ In December 2016, FHFA issued a final rule that reduced the scope of activities requiring submission of an NBAN, modified the submission requirements, and established new timelines for agency review and approval of such notices.⁸ This proposed rule, if finalized as proposed, would repeal the NBA rule codified at 12 CFR part 1272, consisting of §§ 1272.1 through 1272.7. Part 1272 would be reserved.

V. Grounds for Repeal

A. Standard of Review for Regulatory Repeal

The APA requires a reviewing court to set aside agency action that is, among other things, "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law" or "in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right."⁹ Agency action subject to a court's review includes repeal of a regulation.¹⁰ FHFA's authority extends to amendment or repeal of a regulation.¹¹ FHFA proposes to repeal 12 CFR part 1272 to align with Administration policy by alleviating unnecessary regulatory burdens, and improving prudence and financial responsibility in the expenditure of funds, from both public and private sources. FHFA's

⁵ See 65 FR 44414 (July 18, 2000). The Bank System Modernization Act of 1999 is Title VI of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, Public Law 106-102, 113 Stat. 1338 (Nov. 12, 1999).

⁶ See 65 FR 44414, 44420 (July 18, 2000).

⁷ 75 FR 76617, 76622 (Dec. 9, 2010).

⁸ 81 FR 91690, 91694 (Dec. 19, 2016).

⁹ See 5 U.S.C. 706(2)(A) and (C).

¹⁰ See 5 U.S.C. §§ 551(4), 701(b)(2).

¹¹ The APA defines "rule making" as the "agency process for formulating, amending, or repealing a rule." 5 U.S.C. 551(5).

¹ 90 FR 10583 (Feb. 25, 2025).

² 12 U.S.C. 4511(b).

³ 12 U.S.C. 4526(a) and (b) (requiring regulations to be issued after notice and opportunity for comment pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553).

⁴ The APA defines "rule making" as the "agency process for formulating, amending, or repealing a rule." 5 U.S.C. 551(5).

rulemaking authority extends to amendment or repeal of a regulation.¹²

B. FHFA Alignment With Administration Policy

The Administration has made the reduction of regulatory burden, efficiency, and fiscal accountability clear priorities.¹³ On February 19, 2025, the President issued Executive Order 14219 under which federal agencies are required to review all regulations subject to their jurisdiction and repeal, as appropriate, regulations inconsistent with law or policy.¹⁴ Administration policy includes that federal agencies be “prudent and financially responsible in the expenditure of funds, from both public and private sources, and to alleviate unnecessary regulatory burdens.”¹⁵ Administrative priorities include lowering the cost of housing and expanding housing supply.¹⁶

Rescinding part 1272 would align with Administration policy by recognizing that part 1272 has had a minimal effect on the Banks’ deployment of new products and services to their members over the last decade. Very few of the new business activities in which the Banks are statutorily authorized to engage rise to the risk level that would trigger an NBAN submission. NBAN submissions are required only to the extent a new business activity entails material risks not previously managed by the Bank.¹⁷

In the last five years, the Banks have submitted only two NBANs, and in both cases FHFA determined the respective Bank to be capable of managing the risks presented by the proposed activity. In the past decade, FHFA has rejected no NBAN for unmanageable risk to the submitting Bank. While there are only two prior NBANs against which to measure costs of compliance, the Banks have raised the concern that compliance with part 1272 would be burdensome and would raise the cost of implementing NBAs. For these reasons, FHFA has determined that part 1272 has

potentially become irrelevant and counterproductive to the Banks’ mission.

C. Reduce Unnecessary Regulatory Burdens

FHFA has reviewed the NBA regulation and has concluded that it creates unnecessary burdens on the Banks. Part 1272 was first promulgated over 25 years ago for safety and soundness reasons because of changes introduced by the Modernization Act. NBA requirements in part 1272 helped their regulator ensure that the Banks could successfully accept these new types of collateral. Since the promulgation of part 1272, most of the Banks have developed significant experience managing the risks associated with collateral types introduced by the Modernization Act and other statutory changes, as well as with other types of Bank products. For these reasons, part 1272 is no longer necessary to protect against the risks for which it was originally intended.

FHFA, in its 2016 final rule amending part 1272, eliminated the need to file an NBAN prior to a Bank accepting new types of collateral, and revised the definition of “new business activity” so that it encompassed only a business activity “that entails material risks not previously managed by the Bank.”¹⁸ In doing so, FHFA acknowledged that the risks to the Banks that prompted the promulgation of part 1272 had been reduced and that the regulation should apply only to new material risks not previously managed by the Banks. The changes also were intended to reduce the regulatory burden on the Banks such that they would not be required to submit NBANs for products or services already deemed within their acceptable scope of risk.¹⁹

The Banks are subject to ongoing prudential supervision through FHFA’s examination function, which includes the development of NBAs. When FHFA updated part 1272 in 2016, it considered how its supervisory authority would mitigate any potential issues with NBAs and determined that FHFA will assess the risks associated with activities that do not present material risks as part of its regular supervisory process.²⁰ When developing a new product or service, Banks typically brief FHFA early in the NBA concept development process to ensure that Bank resources are not wasted developing an activity FHFA

might deem problematic.²¹ Any legal, policy, and supervisory issues relating to safety and soundness concerns are raised through this engagement during product development, ensuring that FHFA has an active role in overseeing the development of NBAs. If a Bank fails to engage FHFA early in the NBA development process, FHFA examination staff would become aware of such activity through examination activities and ongoing monitoring and would ensure that associated risks are appropriately mitigated. Thus, requiring submission of an NBAN in accordance with part 1272 functionally duplicates oversight performed during the NBA development process and ongoing supervision.

D. Reduce Costs and Enhance Efficiency

The Administration has made efficiency and fiscal accountability clear priorities.²² Rescinding part 1272 would align with these priorities by reducing costs for both the Banks and FHFA. For the reasons described above, NBAN preparation constitutes a regulatory cost to the Bank.

FHFA also expends staff resources when reviewing NBANs in accordance with part 1272.²³ Part 1272 requires a prescriptive, uniform review process for all qualifying NBANs, regardless of their complexity. As a result, FHFA staff are sometimes required to engage in a duplicative paperwork review to ensure compliance with the regulation. This review process is time consuming, and typically adds little value to the NBA development process as most of the substantive work has already been completed prior to the formal NBAN submission.

When a Bank begins work on an NBA that would trigger an NBAN submission, it typically involves FHFA in the development process long before formally submitting an NBAN pursuant to part 1272. Most NBAs that involve a material new risk to a Bank also require substantial resources to develop. As the Banks are responsible to their members to efficiently allocate resources, by involving FHFA early in the process of developing a new product or business activity the Bank ensures that it will not waste resources on developing a product FHFA would later determine to

¹² 81 FR 91690 (Dec. 19, 2016).

¹³ See e.g., E.O. 14222 “Implementing the President’s ‘Department of Government Efficiency’ Cost Efficiency Initiative” (February 26, 2025); E.O. 14219 “Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President’s ‘Department of Government Efficiency’ Deregulatory Initiative” (February 19, 2025); and E.O. 14192 “Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation” (January 31, 2025).

¹⁴ E.O. 14219 (February 19, 2025), section 2, at 90 FR 10583 (Feb. 25, 2025).

¹⁵ E.O. 14192 (January 31, 2025), section 2, at 90 FR 9065 (Feb. 6, 2025).

¹⁶ Presidential Memorandum, “Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis” (January 20, 2025), at 90 FR 8245 (January 28, 2025).

¹⁷ 12 CFR 1272.1.

¹⁸ 81 FR 91690, 91692 (Dec. 19, 2016).

¹⁹ For example, offering products previously approved for other Banks or products that are similar in risk, although not necessarily in structure, to those already offered by the Bank.

²⁰ 81 FR 91690, 91693 (Dec. 19, 2016).

²¹ 12 U.S.C. 4511(b)(2); 12 U.S.C. 4513(a)(1)(B)(i).

²² See e.g., E.O. 14222 “Implementing the President’s ‘Department of Government Efficiency’ Cost Efficiency Initiative” (February 26, 2025); E.O. 14219 “Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President’s ‘Department of Government Efficiency’ Deregulatory Initiative” (February 19, 2025); and E.O. 14192 “Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation” (January 31, 2025).

²³ 12 CFR 1272.4.

be unsafe, unsound, or unauthorized under the Bank Act. Thus, the Banks have a compelling economic incentive to include FHFA when developing any NBA, rendering part 1272 redundant.

If part 1272 is rescinded, FHFA expects the Banks to continue to create new activities that further their missions. FHFA requests comment on whether the repeal of the regulation will impact the Banks and specifically on what economic costs or benefits repeal would entail for the Banks. FHFA also requests comment on whether the repeal of part 1272 could lead to the Banks creating innovative programs addressing housing and community development issues, as well as any considerations for how the repeal could impact the safety and soundness of the Banks.

VI. Considerations of Differences Between the Banks and the Enterprises

Section 1313(f) of the Safety and Soundness Act requires the Director of FHFA, when promulgating regulations relating to the Banks, to consider the differences between the Banks and the Enterprises (Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac) as they relate to: the Banks' cooperative ownership structure; the mission of providing liquidity to members; the affordable housing and community development mission; their capital structure; and their joint and several liability on consolidated obligations.²⁴ The Director also may consider any other differences that are deemed appropriate. In preparing this proposed rule, the Director considered the differences between the Banks and the Enterprises as they relate to the above factors, and determined that the rule is appropriate.

VII. Regulatory Impacts

A. Paperwork Reduction Act

The proposed rule to repeal part 1272 does not contain any information collection requirements that would require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act.²⁵ Therefore, FHFA has not submitted any information to OMB for review.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act²⁶ (RFA) requires that a regulation that has a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, small businesses, or small organizations must include an initial regulatory flexibility analysis describing the regulation's impact on small entities.

Such an analysis need not be undertaken if the agency has certified that the regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.²⁷ FHFA has considered the impact of the proposed rule under the RFA. FHFA certifies that the proposed rule, if adopted as a final rule, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because the proposed rule applies only to the Banks and OF, which are not small entities for purposes of the RFA.

C. Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Order 14215 (Independent Agency Accountability) amends Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) to include in its definition of "agency," those agencies under 44 U.S.C. 3502(1) including any "independent regulatory agency." Accordingly, pursuant to Executive Order 12866 as amended, FHFA must determine whether its regulatory action proposing repeal is "significant" and subject to review by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA). Executive Order 12866 section 3(f) defines a "significant regulatory action" as one 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, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order. FHFA has determined the proposed rule not to be a "significant regulatory action" for purposes of Executive Order 12866. OIRA has concurred in this determination, and therefore, the proposed rule is not subject to review under Executive Order 12866.

D. Executive Order 13563, Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

Executive Order 13563 directs agencies to analyze regulations that are "outmoded, ineffective, insufficient, or excessively burdensome, and to modify, streamline, expand, or repeal them in

accordance with what has been learned." Executive Order 13563 also directs that, where relevant, feasible, and consistent with regulatory objectives, and to the extent permitted by law, agencies are to identify and consider regulatory approaches that reduce burdens and maintain flexibility and freedom of choice for the public. FHFA has developed this proposed rule in a manner consistent with these requirements.

E. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

Executive Order 14192 requires that an agency, unless prohibited by law, identify at least 10 existing regulations to be repealed when the agency publicly proposes for notice and comment or otherwise promulgates a new regulation with total costs greater than zero. Executive Order 14192 further requires that new incremental costs associated with new regulations shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least ten prior regulations. This proposed rule is expected to be an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action.

VIII. Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act of 2023

The Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act of 2023 (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(4)) requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking include the internet address of a summary of not more than 100 words in length of a proposed rule, in plain language, that shall be posted on the internet website under section 206(d) of the E-Government Act of 2002 (44 U.S.C. 3501 note) (commonly known as *Regulations.gov*). FHFA's proposal and the required summary can be found at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 1272

Federal home loan banks, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, under the authority of 12 U.S.C. 4511, 4513, and 4526, FHFA proposes to remove and reserve 12 CFR part 1272.

PART 1272—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]

- 1. Remove and reserve part 1272, consisting of §§ 1272.1 through 1272.7.

Clinton Jones,
General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency.

[FR Doc. 2026-14035 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

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²⁴ 12 U.S.C. 4513(f).

²⁵ 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

²⁶ 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*

²⁷ See 5 U.S.C. 605(b).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 207

[Docket No. FDA-2025-N-6075]

RIN 0910-AI94

Drug Establishment Registration and Drug Listing Requirements for Establishments Engaged in Distributed Manufacturing and Certain Foreign Establishments

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, the Agency, or we) is proposing to amend the drug establishment registration and drug listing requirements with respect to establishments engaged in distributed manufacturing and foreign drug establishments. This action, if finalized, will provide a pathway for a distributed manufacturing establishment that manufactures drugs at multiple different physical locations to register as a single drug manufacturing establishment and align drug establishment registration and drug listing regulations applicable to foreign drug establishments with statutory changes made by the Preparing for and Responding to Existing Viruses, Emerging New Threats, and Pandemics Act (PREVENT Pandemics Act).

DATES: Either electronic or written comments on the proposed rule must be submitted by September 11, 2026. Submit comments (including recommendations) on the collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 by September 11, 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 September 11, 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://](https://www.regulations.gov)

www.regulations.gov will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on <https://www.regulations.gov>.

- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see "Written/Paper Submissions" and "Instructions").

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

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

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA-2025-N-6075 for "Drug Establishment Registration and Drug Listing Requirements for Establishments Engaged in Distributed Manufacturing and Certain Foreign Establishments." 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, the plain language summary of the proposed rule of not more than 100 words as required by the "Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act," 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.

Submit comments on the information collection under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) at <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 title of this proposed collection is "Drug Establishment Registration and Drug Listing Requirements for Establishments Engaged in Distributed Manufacturing and Certain Foreign Establishments (0910-NEW)."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

With regard to the proposed rule: Ashley Boam, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20993, 301-796-6341, ashley.boam@fda.hhs.gov.

With regard to the information collection: Anne Taylor, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A-12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 240-402-5683, PRASStaff@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Table of Contents**

- I. Executive Summary
 - A. Purpose of the Proposed Rule
 - B. Summary of the Major Provisions of the Proposed Rule
 - C. Legal Authority
 - D. Costs and Benefits
- II. Abbreviations and Commonly Used Acronyms in This Document
- III. Background
 - A. Introduction
 - B. Current Regulatory Framework and Need for the Regulation
 - C. History of the Rulemaking
- IV. Legal Authority
- V. Description of the Proposed Rule
 - A. Distributed Manufacturing Establishment Registration
 - B. Foreign Establishment Registration and Drug Listing Requirements
- VI. Severability
- VII. Proposed Effective Date
- VIII. Preliminary Economic Analysis of Impacts
- IX. Analysis of Environmental Impact
- X. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995
- XI. Federalism
- XII. Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments
- XIII. References

I. Executive Summary**A. Purpose of the Proposed Rule**

There are two purposes to this proposed rule. The first is to propose revisions to the drug establishment registration regulations to accommodate distributed manufacturing (DM) by providing drug manufacturers that engage in DM with flexibility in registration requirements. The second purpose is to propose updates to the drug establishment registration and drug listing regulations to incorporate clarifying changes to the statute made by section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act.

DM is a decentralized manufacturing strategy that uses advanced manufacturing technology. Under our proposal, a distributed manufacturing establishment (DME) uses a hub-and-spoke model in which the physical manufacturing activities are conducted at DM units (DMUs) that are located at one or more geographic locations (“spokes”) under the oversight and control of a single quality unit, which has a management structure located at the DM “hub” and has implemented a unified pharmaceutical quality system (UPQS). The DMUs are equivalent in design and operation, manufacture the same drug(s), and can be added, removed, or relocated as needed to meet demand. In contrast, an establishment engaged in traditional manufacturing resides in one general physical location, and manufacturing is overseen by the

manufacturer’s quality unit located in the same general physical location.

Current registration regulations would require the hub, provided that it is engaged in manufacturing activities as defined by 21 CFR 207.1, and each DMU within the DME to register as separate establishments even though they operate collectively as one establishment. These proposed regulations, if finalized, would provide a pathway for a DME to register as a single drug manufacturing establishment. The proposed regulations include the same categories of registration requirements that are applicable to establishments engaged in traditional manufacturing, with appropriate revisions to account for differences between DMEs and establishments engaged in traditional manufacturing.

Section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act amended section 510(i) (21 U.S.C. 360(i)) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) to expressly require the registration of foreign establishments engaged in the manufacturing, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States regardless of whether such drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate foreign establishment prior to being imported or offered for import into the United States. This amendment to section 510 of the FD&C Act also clarified that such foreign establishments must provide the drug listing information described in section 510(j) of the FD&C Act with respect to such drugs. Submission of drug establishment registration and drug listing information on foreign establishments improves the Agency’s visibility into the drug supply chain and enhances our ability to prevent the importation of drugs that do not comply with current good manufacturing practice (CGMP) requirements or are otherwise adulterated or misbranded.

B. Summary of the Major Provisions of the Proposed Rule

FDA proposes a registration pathway that is specific to DMEs. The proposed rule would modify certain definitions in part 207 (21 CFR part 207), including the definition of “establishment,” and add new defined terms related to DM. The proposed regulations, if finalized, would enable a DME to register as a single establishment with the addition or removal of a DMU from a DME, or relocation of a mobile DMU, treated as an expedited update to the DME registration. The proposed rule includes

requirements regarding initial registration and updates to registration that are similar to current requirements but consider aspects of the DM hub-and-spoke model that necessitate different regulations (e.g., timing of registration activities for DMEs with mobile DMUs).

Additionally, the Agency is proposing to amend the drug establishment registration requirements to clarify that the drug establishment registration requirements apply to each foreign establishment that manufactures, repacks, relabels, or salvages a drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States regardless of whether such drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate foreign establishment prior to being imported or offered for import into the United States. Similarly, the Agency is proposing to amend the drug listing requirements to clarify that the drug listing requirements apply with respect to any drug that a foreign establishment manufactures, repacks, relabels, or salvages for commercial distribution regardless of whether the drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate foreign establishment prior to being imported or offered for import into the United States.

C. Legal Authority

In conjunction with our general rulemaking authority in section 701(a) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 371(a)), this proposed rule is authorized by sections 201, 301, 501, 502, 505, 510, 512, 704, 801, and 1003 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 331, 351, 352, 355, 360, 360b, 374, 381, and 393), sections 351, 361, and 368 of the Public Health Service Act (PHS Act) (42 U.S.C. 262, 264, 271), and section 2511(b) of the PREVENT Pandemics Act.

D. Costs and Benefits

We quantify costs to drug manufacturers for reading and understanding the rule and to FDA for updating structured product labeling (SPL) submission schema, tools, and internal databases. Using a pre-statute baseline, we also estimate costs to unregistered foreign firms required to register and list with FDA, as we expect clarifying changes to statute made by section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act to increase compliance among covered foreign establishments. At a seven percent discount rate, estimated annualized net costs range from approximately \$532,811 to \$664,495, with a primary estimate of \$583,958. At a three percent discount

rate, the estimated annualized net costs range from approximately \$482,472 to \$606,839, with a primary estimate of \$533,771. Unquantified benefits include

greater visibility into the drug supply chain. We expect improved supply chain visibility to help support FDA’s

efforts with respect to preventing and mitigating drug shortages.

II. Abbreviations and Commonly Used Acronyms in This Document

Abbreviation/acronym	What it means
API	Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient.
BLA	Biologics License Application.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations.
CGMP	Current Good Manufacturing Practice.
DM	Distributed Manufacturing.
DME	Distributed Manufacturing Establishment.
DMU	Distributed Manufacturing Unit.
DUNS	Data Universal Numbering System.
FD&C Act	Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
FDA or Agency	Food and Drug Administration.
FEI	FDA Establishment Identifier.
FR	Federal Register.
FRAME	Framework for Regulatory Advanced Manufacturing Evaluation.
GPS	Global Positioning System.
NDA	New Drug Application.
OMB	Office of Management and Budget.
PHS Act	Public Health Service Act.
PRIA	Preliminary Regulatory Impact Analysis.
PREVENT Pandemics Act	Preparing for and Responding to Existing Viruses, Emerging New Threats, and Pandemics Act.
SPL	Structured Product Labeling.
UFI	Unique Facility Identifier.
UPQS	Unified Pharmaceutical Quality System.

III. Background

A. Introduction

Advanced manufacturing is a term for an innovative pharmaceutical manufacturing technology or approach that has the potential to improve the reliability and robustness of the manufacturing process and supply chain and increase timely access to quality medicines for the American public. Advanced manufacturing can integrate novel technological approaches, use established techniques in an innovative way, or apply production methods in a new domain where there are no defined best practices or experience. Advanced manufacturing can potentially be used for new or currently marketed large or small molecule drugs. FDA’s Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) established the Framework for Regulatory Advanced Manufacturing Evaluation (FRAME) initiative in 2019 to ensure a regulatory framework to support the adoption of advanced manufacturing technologies that could bring benefits to patients (Ref. 1). This proposed rule is being issued, in part, under the FRAME initiative.

DM is a decentralized manufacturing strategy that uses advanced manufacturing technology. DM allows for greater flexibility in drug manufacturing by using a decentralized hub-and-spoke manufacturing model consisting of a single control site that has a management structure located at a

centralized site, or “hub,” and one or more DMUs at a different location from the hub (“spokes”) that are equivalent in design and operations and can be added, removed, or relocated as needed. In a hub-and-spoke model, the manufacturer can combine and collectively evaluate data from all DMUs to establish a validation strategy for a newly established manufacturing process. The knowledge and experience gained during the design stage from this collective data set could reduce the extent of validation activities that would be needed when adding subsequent DMUs to the DME or following relocation of an existing DMU. Data sets over the DMUs’ operating lifetime may be further leveraged to support continued process verification. This agility in the validation strategy would be especially important for DMUs capable of mobility that are commissioned for their ability to move to new locations quickly to manufacture drugs in response to need (e.g., during an emergency). In addition to the knowledge that comes from having DMUs that are equivalent in design and operations, operating at the same time, another benefit to the hub-and-spoke model is that having DMUs in a diverse range of geographic areas can improve supply chain resiliency.

For the purposes of this proposed rule, we considered whether to permit manufacturers that use an alternative distributed manufacturing model to take advantage of the streamlined

registration pathway for distributed manufacturing establishments. There are other models where a drug is made at multiple locations, and some may describe this as distributed manufacturing. However, it is unlikely that these models would be appropriate for the streamlined registration we propose for a number of reasons. For example, in section V.A.1, we discuss a model in which several different contract manufacturing organizations are hired to manufacture the same drug at different locations. In such an arrangement, the unaffiliated business entities would operate under different management that would not have the direct authority to manage another entity’s quality system. In such circumstances, permitting a single, streamlined registration process to cover multiple corporate entities is unworkable; the registrant must be a single legal entity. Thus, in this example, each contract manufacturing organization would need to register and list separately under the existing regulations. In addition, based upon public input (see Section III.C of this proposed rule), we concluded that the approach described in this proposed rule aligns well with the distributed manufacturing model industry is likely to adopt, and that would otherwise likely result in an additional registration burden on industry. We seek public comment on the benefits and burdens of applying this approach to other distributed manufacturing models.

DM is an alternative to traditional manufacturing and generally is envisioned to be utilized in circumstances where an agile approach to manufacturing is necessary or beneficial to meet patient needs for medicines, and when meeting such needs is either not possible or not ideal through traditional manufacturing. This proposed rule is being published, in part, to address the regulatory changes FDA has determined are appropriate for the registration of DMEs because of the differences between DM and traditional manufacturing.

This proposed rule is also being published to more explicitly address registration and listing requirements for foreign establishments that manufacture a drug that, as manufactured by such foreign establishment, is only distributed outside the United States (e.g., an active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) manufacturer that only distributes the API to finished product manufacturers outside of the United States) but is subsequently imported or offered for import into the United States after undergoing further processing at another foreign establishment. Many foreign establishments that manufacture drugs (including components of drugs such as APIs)¹ only for distribution to other foreign establishments have not registered or listed such drugs even if those drugs were subsequently imported or offered for import into the United States. As a result, this has impaired FDA's visibility into the drug supply chain with respect to drugs that are imported or offered for import into the United States (Ref. 2). Ensuring that such establishments are registered, and the drugs manufactured at such establishments are listed with FDA, as described in the proposed rule, will enhance our visibility into the drug supply chain because establishment registration is the most direct method used by FDA to identify manufacturers of drugs. It is the primary source used for including establishments in FDA's drug establishment site selection model, which is used to prioritize manufacturing sites for routine quality-related surveillance inspections scheduled pursuant to section 510(h) of the FD&C Act. Additionally, these requirements will ensure that the registration and listing requirements applicable to drug manufacturers apply

equally to foreign establishments as they do to domestic establishments.

B. Current Regulatory Framework and Need for the Regulation

Among other things, section 510 of the FD&C Act requires every person upon first engaging in the "manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing" of a drug in any establishment that they own or operate, in any State, to register the establishment. Section 510 applies to domestic establishments and any establishment within any foreign country engaged in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing" of a drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States. The information FDA obtains about establishments through the registration process is used to fulfill several of its statutory mandates and public health and animal health objectives. The regulations codified in part 207 reflect FDA's implementation of section 510 of the FD&C Act.

In August 2016, FDA published the "Requirements for Foreign and Domestic Establishment Registration and Listing for Human Drugs, Including Drugs that are Regulated Under a Biologics License Application, and Animal Drugs" final rule (81 FR 60170) (2016 Registration and Listing Final Rule). The 2016 Registration and Listing Final Rule updated FDA's regulations governing drug establishment registration and drug listing requirements. These updated regulations, codified in part 207, apply to both human drugs, including biological products marketed under a biologics license application (BLA), and animal drugs, unless exempted from registration requirements under section 510(g) of the FD&C Act or 21 CFR 207.13 or determined not to be applicable because the establishments are subject to registration requirements set forth elsewhere in Title 21 of the CFR (i.e., blood establishments and establishments that solely manufacture medical devices).

1. Distributed Manufacturing Establishment Registration Requirements

Current drug registration requirements include requirements regarding (1) the entities who must register, and which establishments must be registered (§ 207.17); (2) initial registration for domestic and foreign establishments (§ 207.21 and § 207.25); and (3) updates to registration information on either an expedited or annual basis (§ 207.29).

The term "establishment" in § 207.1 is defined, in part, as "a place of business under one management at one general physical location." The preamble to the 2016 Registration and Listing Final Rule stated that "the longstanding language 'one general physical location,' generally restricts a single establishment to one street address or one or more contiguous plots of land" (81 FR 60170 at 60178); and "under the final rule's definition of 'establishment,' two establishments located 5 miles apart would not qualify as being at 'one general physical location' and would therefore require two separate registrations. Each establishment would be associated with its own [unique facility identifier] and establishment registration number" (81 FR 60170 at 60189).

This definition has been appropriate for establishments utilizing traditional manufacturing approaches that consist of manufacturing facilities under one management at one general physical location but may not be suitable for DMEs. A DME similarly operates as a single establishment under one management but is not located at one general physical location. With the current definition of establishment, a DME that follows a hub-and-spoke model where the hub and each DMU spoke reside in more than one general physical location, and where a DMU may further move to new locations, would be required to submit a separate registration for (1) each DMU that is manufacturing drugs at a different location; (2) the hub, provided it is engaged in manufacturing activities as defined in § 207.1; and (3) any DMU subsequently added at or moved to a new location.

The requirement under existing regulations to submit multiple, separate registrations for a single DME would be unnecessarily burdensome for industry and could pose a barrier to the adoption and implementation of DM. For FDA, it could limit our understanding of connections between the hub and its DMUs and our awareness of manufacturing operations that are utilizing a UPQS to direct, monitor, and control the manufacture of drugs to ensure product quality at the distributed manufacturing establishment, including ensuring that all distributed manufacturing units within the distributed manufacturing establishment at any location are and remain equivalent in design and operation.

Additionally, information currently required for registration and expedited updates to registration would need to be expanded to include important DM-

¹ Pursuant to 21 CFR 207.13(f), manufacturers of certain components of drugs (i.e., harmless inactive ingredients) are not subject to the drug establishment registration requirements and that would not change if this proposed rule were finalized.

specific details, such as the number and location of individual DMUs, which could reside domestically or across multiple different countries and be added and removed over time in response to demand. Similarly, changes to the timelines for the submission of certain information would need to be more tailored to DM, in particular for mobile DMUs, which can relocate, possibly frequently.

We are undertaking this rulemaking to establish a registration pathway appropriate for DMEs. The proposed rule is intended to decrease the regulatory burden for industry, while enabling FDA to obtain the necessary information about manufacturing establishments, in a timely manner, to support FDA programs and public health responsibilities.

2. Foreign Establishment Registration and Drug Listing Requirements

Nothing in the preamble to the 2016 Registration and Listing Final Rule nor the codified regulations directly addressed whether the registration and listing requirements applied to foreign establishments that manufactured a drug that was only distributed outside the United States (e.g., API manufacturer that only distributes the API to finished product manufacturers outside of the United States) but is subsequently imported or offered for import into the United States after undergoing further processing at another foreign establishment. However, the “Requirements for Foreign and Domestic Establishment Registration and Listing for Human Drugs, Including Drugs That Are Regulated Under a Biologics License Application, and Animal Drugs, Final Regulatory Impact Analysis, Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, Unfunded Mandates Reform Act Analysis” (2016 Registration and Listing FRIA) that accompanied the publication of the 2016 Registration and Listing Final Rule appeared to address this issue. Specifically, the 2016 Registration and Listing FRIA noted that a foreign API manufacturer that only distributes an API outside of the United States is not required to register even if the finished product manufactured from the API is eventually imported into the United States. At that time, the majority (approximately 65 percent) of establishments required to register and list were in the United States.

However, since the publication of the 2016 Registration and Listing Final Rule, the percentage of foreign establishments required to register has increased, and as of October 2024, nearly 60 percent of registered drug establishments are outside of the United

States (Ref. 3, page 4). The number of foreign establishments that manufacture APIs used in finished products imported into the United States but do not register because they only distribute the API outside of the United States has also likely grown since the publication of the 2016 Registration and Listing Final Rule. The lack of registration and listing among such entities has hindered FDA oversight over a growing sector of the supply chain because FDA may not be aware of these unregistered establishments. Therefore, they would not be considered when FDA is prioritizing surveillance inspections, which are a critical tool used in safeguarding the public from harmful, unsafe, and ineffective products.

In December 2022, Congress passed, and the President signed into law, the PREVENT Pandemics Act. Section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act amended section 510 of the FD&C Act to expressly require the registration of foreign establishments that manufacture, prepare, propagate, compound, or process a drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States, regardless of whether the drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate establishment outside the United States prior to being imported or offered for import into the United States. Section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act also amended section 510 of the FD&C Act to clarify the requirement that such establishments list such drugs. These self-implementing changes to statute introduced no new requirements on foreign establishments but rather clarified requirements already in effect at the time. This proposed rule is intended to update the drug establishment registration and listing requirements for foreign establishments to align the regulations with the changes made to section 510 of the FD&C Act.

Updating the registration and listing regulations to be consistent with these clarifying changes to section 510 of the FD&C Act will eliminate any perceived inconsistencies between the statutory requirements in section 510 of the FD&C Act and the regulatory requirements in part 207. Eliminating any such inconsistency should increase compliance with the registration and listing requirements and thus increase FDA's visibility into this area of the drug supply chain. This increased visibility will then enhance FDA's efforts to prevent adulterated or misbranded drugs from reaching patients and consumers.

C. History of the Rulemaking

In developing the part of this proposed rule regarding DMEs, FDA published a discussion paper (Ref. 4) on October 14, 2022, entitled “Distributed Manufacturing and Point-of-Care Manufacturing of Drugs Discussion Paper” and opened a docket for public comment (FDA-2022-N-2316). The paper posed questions related to the technical aspects of DM technologies, compliance with current regulations such as requirements related to CGMP and regulatory submissions, and terminology to inform future policy development. FDA received over 25 comments through the docket from industry groups, individual companies in the pharmaceutical and related sectors, and private citizens. Commenters sought clarity on how existing regulations (e.g., establishment registration) apply to DM technology; requested assurance that regulations and policies are compatible with DM strategies; emphasized the importance of a centralized pharmaceutical quality system; highlighted the need to reduce burden associated with having multiple manufacturing establishments at different locations and the possibility of location changes; advocated for risk-based approaches to inspections that recognize the unique capabilities and controls of DM units; and called for international harmonization to facilitate global adoption of DM technologies. Commenter feedback was incorporated in FDA's report entitled “Distributed Manufacturing of Drugs: Stakeholder Feedback and Action Plan” (November 2023, Ref. 5). FDA also co-sponsored a public workshop on November 14–16, 2022 (Ref. 6), to discuss important topics for the development and implementation of DM technologies with interested stakeholders from industry and academia. In developing this proposed rule, FDA considered the public feedback that a different, less burdensome approach for registration and listing may be needed for a DM establishment that might consist of multiple DM units, possibly mobile, overseen by a single quality unity that has implemented a unified pharmaceutical quality system. We are continuing to consider the other comments not related to establishment registration, which are outside the scope of this rule.

IV. Legal Authority

We are issuing this proposed rule under sections 201, 301, 501, 502, 505, 510, 512, 701, 704, 801, 1003 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 331, 351, 352, 355, 360, 360b, 371a, 374, 381, and 393)

and sections 351, 361, and 368 of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 262, 264, 271). Section 510(c) of the FD&C Act requires every person upon first engaging in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug to immediately register with the Secretary, among other things, his name, place of business, and the establishment. The provisions in section 510(b) and (d) of the FD&C Act require annual registration and registration of additional establishments, respectively. The information specified in this proposal would help us identify who is manufacturing drugs through a DMU(s) and where those operations are being performed. Section 510(i)(5) expressly requires the registration of foreign establishments engaged in the manufacturing, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States regardless of whether such drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate foreign establishment prior to being imported or offered for import into the United States. These provisions, together with section 701(a) of the FD&C Act (among others), authorize us to require the submission of the registration and drug listing information specified in the proposal. The failure to register or list is a prohibited act under section 301(p) of the FD&C Act and the failure to do either renders a drug misbranded under section 502(o) of the FD&C Act.

V. Description of the Proposed Rule

We are proposing to revise part 207 to: (1) provide a pathway for a DME, as defined in this proposed rule, which performs manufacturing activities at one or more physical locations to register as a single drug manufacturing establishment, and (2) clarify the applicability of the establishment registration and drug listing requirements to foreign drug manufacturing establishments that do not directly import or offer for import drugs into the United States, but are still involved in the manufacture of drugs that are imported or offered for import into the United States.

A. Distributed Manufacturing Establishment Registration

We propose to revise part 207 to include DME-specific registration requirements that are better tailored to the hub-and-spoke model of DM than the current registration requirements. FDA proposes to create a registration pathway to enable a DME with operations at multiple locations to

register as a single establishment by modifying certain definitions in part 207; adding new definitions for DM; revising and expanding requirements regarding the timing and information submitted for initial registration and subsequent updates to registration; and providing requirements specific to DMEs comprised of DMUs capable of mobility.

1. Definitions

To accommodate DM-specific registration requirements, we propose revisions to the definitions for “establishment,” “domestic,” and “foreign” in § 207.1. Proposed § 207.1 also adds new definitions for “distributed manufacturing establishment,” “distributed manufacturing hub,” and “distributed manufacturing unit.” Each of these revised and new definitions are described in turn below. The new definitions include references to several other terms that are currently not defined in FDA regulations, such as “equivalent” and “unified pharmaceutical quality system,” and we are seeking comment on whether any of these other terms should be formally defined in the final rule and, if so, how they should be defined.

FDA proposes to revise the definition of “establishment” to include DMEs. FDA currently defines the term “establishment” to mean a place of business under one management at one general physical location and lists types of establishments that are included in this definition. The proposed revision would expressly include DMEs as a type of establishment, even though each DMU within a DME generally will operate at different locations, will not be at the same general physical location as the DM hub, and might further relocate.

FDA proposes to separately define the term “distributed manufacturing establishment” to distinguish a DME from an establishment engaged in traditional manufacturing. An establishment engaged in traditional manufacturing manufactures, prepares, propagates, compounds, or processes drug(s) at one general physical location with the manufacturer’s quality unit responsible for oversight typically being entirely present at that same location. In contrast we propose to define a DME as an establishment that manufactures, prepares, propagates, compounds, or processes drug(s) utilizing a manufacturing strategy designed to be decentralized (*i.e.*, a hub-and-spoke model), where DMUs that are equivalent in design and operations are at different locations (the DMUs are the “spokes”) and manufacture the same drug(s) under

the oversight and control of a single quality unit, which has a management structure located at the DM “hub” and has implemented a UPQS.

Additionally, the proposed definition of DME specifies that the hub and all associated DMUs collectively (a) operate under one management pursuant to a manufacturing strategy designed to be decentralized, and (b) were subject to a preapproval inspection because at least one drug in each profile class manufactured by the DME is manufactured in accordance with an approved application that, at the time of an original submission or postapproval submission, describes the use of a decentralized manufacturing strategy. The relevant applications are new drug applications (NDAs) submitted under section 505(b)(1) and approved under section 505(c) of the FD&C Act (including NDAs described in section 505(b)(2) of the Act); abbreviated new drug applications (ANDAs) submitted and approved under section 505(j) of the FD&C Act; new animal drug applications (NADAs) submitted under section 512(b)(1) and approved under section 512(c)(1) of the FD&C Act; abbreviated new animal drug applications (ANADAs) submitted under section 512(b)(2) and approved under section 512(c)(2) of the FD&C Act; or biologics license applications (BLAs) submitted and approved under section 351(a) or (k) of the PHS Act.

The requirement that the DM hub and DMUs operate under one management, which is also an expectation for establishments engaged in traditional manufacturing, means that a single business entity (*i.e.*, the registrant) manages the DME in its entirety. This requires quality oversight for the DME to be executed by one business entity that has the authority and responsibility for ensuring CGMP requirements are met and does so via the UPQS. By implementing the UPQS, the registrant ensures that the quality unit provides uniform quality oversight and control across the DME. The Agency intends to provide additional guidance on compliance with CGMP requirements as applied to distributed manufacturing.

The proposed definition of DME would not permit an arrangement where several different contract manufacturing organizations are hired to each operate a DMU to manufacture the same drug(s) at multiple locations. This is because, when unaffiliated business entities are involved, there are potentially competing quality systems, which can make it difficult to ensure equivalency in design and operations is maintained across DMUs. Even if each of the DMUs were of equivalent design and were

intended to have equivalent operations, each DMU would be under different management and therefore, operating under the oversight and control of different quality units, which by their very nature would not have implemented a UPQS. The proposed registration approach for DMEs would not be available to relabelers, repackers, or salvagers that are third parties to the applicant and the manufacturer and do not operate under the ownership or control of the manufacturer. They would not meet the requirement of having a UPQS in order to be considered a DME.

Under our proposal, a DME must have been subject to a preapproval inspection in connection with an application that, at the time of an original or postapproval submission, describes the use of a decentralized manufacturing strategy for at least one drug in each profile class manufactured by the DME. Furthermore, our proposal allows for multiple profile classes to be manufactured at a single DME, provided that the DME meets the requirement regarding being subject to a preapproval inspection for each profile class of drug manufactured at the DME. Profile class of a drug refers to the categorization of different processing conditions and product types. For example, immediate-release, delayed-release, and extended-release solid oral dosage forms would be different profile classes of drugs. Profile classes are described in FDA's Investigations Operations Manual (Ref. 7) and are used by FDA for inspection planning and to aid decision-making. When deciding whether a new product-specific inspection, such as a preapproval inspection, is needed, FDA uses profile classes to assist in determining whether a previous FDA inspection of an establishment has already covered similar manufacturing operations, such that those inspectional findings can be applied to new, but similar, products and processes. For DM, the opportunity during a preapproval inspection to review the effectiveness of the UPQS is especially important to confirm that the UPQS is capable of managing changes in manufacturing operations to ensure equivalency in design and operation across DMUs.

FDA is proposing to permit DMEs to manufacture certain products marketed without an approved application (*e.g.*, over-the-counter (OTC) monograph drugs) in addition to those marketed pursuant to an approved application. Specifically, an establishment registered as a DME may manufacture drugs not subject to an approved application, so long as each such non-application

product is of the same profile class as one or more drugs manufactured by the DME pursuant to an approved application that describes the use of a decentralized manufacturing strategy. Thus, an approval of an application to manufacture a drug, by the DME, using a decentralized manufacturing strategy can provide assurance that the DME is prepared to perform CGMP-compliant manufacturing activities for a non-application product that is similar to (*i.e.*, of the same profile class as) an application product manufactured by the DME. We note that if an establishment's manufacture of an API using a decentralized manufacturing strategy was described in a drug master file that is appropriately referenced in an approved application, that establishment would have been subject to a preapproval inspection, and for purposes of registration and listing, may be considered a DME for the manufacture of other APIs classified under the same FDA profile class, even if those other APIs are further processed into non-application drug products.

In contrast to traditional manufacturing, in which drug products are manufactured at a single physical location, distributed manufacturing needs to be decentralized, taking place at more than one location. Therefore, a DME is also defined as including either at least one DMU capable of mobility (*i.e.*, capable of manufacturing in multiple locations) or at least two DMUs if none of the DMUs are capable of mobility. A DMU capable of mobility refers to a unit that can be transported readily from one location to another or is able to move itself from one location to another, and is therefore capable of manufacturing at multiple locations on its own. Therefore, manufacturing can be decentralized using a single DMU capable of mobility so long as, after it moves, it remains equivalent in design and operations to its previous location. The complexity of the DMU (the external structure and internal manufacturing line) coupled with the complexity of relocation (transport, arrival, and set-up at the destination) introduces multiple, independent factors (*e.g.*, climate, utilities) that could impact its ability to have equivalent design and operations at the new location. Therefore, the equivalency of that unit at the new location would need to be evaluated and confirmed prior to manufacturing at the new location and through continued validation and monitoring, even though it is the same DMU.

FDA also proposes to define "distributed manufacturing unit" and "distributed manufacturing hub."

Defining these terms clarifies the role of each of these parts of a DME and is necessary because certain registration requirements may be applicable only to a particular part of the DME.

We propose to define a "distributed manufacturing unit" to mean a physical unit engaged in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of drug(s) that is generally deployed, or put into effect, at a separate location from the DM hub and that may further move from one general physical location to another if the unit is capable of mobility. We note that a hub would not be considered a DMU if it only serves as the primary location of the quality unit responsible for implementing the UPQS and is not otherwise performing manufacturing activities other than those related to implementing the UPQS. See additional discussion in the section on the definition of the DM hub.

All DMUs within a given DME would be required to be of equivalent design and operation regardless of the location of the DMU deployed and would be expected to maintain this equivalency of design and operations over time. The term "equivalent" is not intended to mean identical, which is a stricter standard. Certain elements of a DMU can be equivalent but not identical. For example, if a manufacturer adds a new DMU to a DME that had been manufacturing a drug using a piece of equipment that has been discontinued, a newer model capable of meeting the same design and operation criteria to be able to produce the same drug according to its specifications may be considered equivalent and acceptable to use in the newly added DMU. Establishing and maintaining this equivalency ensures that each DMU that manufactures the same drug(s) and meets the same quality standards and specifications.

Complying with CGMP requirements and ensuring that each equivalent DMU continues to operate in a state of control is important for maintaining equivalency across DMUs. Therefore, the Agency intends to provide additional details in an Agency guidance on CGMP considerations for DM. This guidance will assist manufacturers in addressing the complexities associated with DM when complying with FDA's CGMP requirements (*e.g.*, equivalency, control procedures implemented under a UPQS, and mobile units).

We propose to define a "distributed manufacturing hub" to mean the place of business at one general physical location that is the primary location of the quality unit responsible for implementing the UPQS to direct,

monitor, and control the manufacture of drugs to ensure product quality at the DME, including ensuring that all DMUs are and remain equivalent in design and operation. The proposed definition for the hub does not preclude the hub from performing other manufacturing activities in addition to activities related to the UPQS. If a DM hub manufactures the same drug(s) as the other DMUs in the DME and is equivalent in design and operation to the other DMUs, then the hub would also be considered a DMU.

One function of the UPQS is to provide the structure to ensure DMUs are, and remain over time, equivalent in design and operations. Under a UPQS, the personnel in the manufacturer's quality unit develop the policies and procedures that govern manufacturing operations for the entire DME; determine appropriate staffing and the personnel reporting structure for the entire DME; and conduct the overall lifecycle management for all DMUs.

The proposed definition of DM hub differentiates the DM hub from traditional sites that may have centralized certain quality oversight activities but have not implemented a UPQS. For example, a company may decide to manufacture the same drug using the same processes at several of its existing establishments at various locations and consolidate certain quality responsibilities of several establishments (e.g., complaint coordination, global procedures) at a central site such as company headquarters.

FDA also proposes to revise the definitions of "domestic" and "foreign" in 21 CFR 207.1 to include "distributed manufacturing hub" and "distributed manufacturing unit" as terms that can be characterized as either domestic or foreign, depending on location.

FDA seeks comment on whether there are other terms, including those that are used in this proposed rule, that the Agency should define or clarify in part 207 and how such a term should be defined.

2. Who Must Register

Establishment registration requirements apply to any manufacturer subject to section 510 of the FD&C Act and the implementing regulations in part 207 who is manufacturing, repackaging, or relabeling a drug, or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug for commercial distribution within the United States and/or for import into the United States, which would include entities involved in such activities using DM. Proposed § 207.17(b) creates a separate registration requirement for DMEs.

Although this new proposed requirement is similar to the requirement under § 207.17(a), a separate provision was necessary because of certain aspects specific to DMEs. Specifically, it clarifies that in determining whether a DME is required to register, we do not evaluate whether the entire DME is domestic or foreign, but rather we focus on whether the components of the DME (i.e., the DM hub or the DMU(s)) are domestic or foreign. As proposed, the registration requirements are triggered if the DME includes a domestic hub or DMU, or a foreign hub or DMU that manufactures a drug, or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States regardless of whether the drug, or animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate foreign establishment prior to being imported or offered for import into the United States. We note that proposed § 207.17(b) includes the same language regarding foreign establishments that FDA is proposing to add to current § 207.17(a) consistent with section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act (see section V.B of this document).

Section 510(g) and § 207.13 include certain exemptions to the drug establishment registration requirements. Generally, FDA expects that many of the exemptions in section 510(g) and § 207.13 would not apply to an establishment engaged in DM because engaging in the distributed manufacturing of a drug for commercial distribution would, in and of itself, be an activity that would require the establishment to register under § 207.17 (see § 207.13(l)(3)). However, to be consistent with § 207.17(a), and to allow the possibility that an establishment engaged in DM may still be exempt from establishment registration under § 207.13, (e.g., it is using DM to manufacture a drug used in research, teaching, or chemical analysis and not for sale), FDA included language in proposed § 207.17(b) subjecting the registration requirements to the exemptions in section 510(g) and § 207.13.

3. When must initial registration information be provided?

FDA proposes separate initial registration requirements for DMEs that generally track with current requirements under § 207.21 but are tailored to the hub-and-spoke model of a DME. Proposed § 207.21(b)(1) would require a DME to register no later than

5 calendar days after the first domestic DMU begins to manufacture a drug for commercial distribution, or before a drug manufactured at any foreign DMU is imported or offered for import into the United States, whichever of the two occurs first. This requirement addresses the possibility that a DME may include both domestic and foreign DMUs.

Proposed § 207.21(b)(2) addresses how registrants can fulfill the initial registration requirement for a DME when the DM hub is located at, and operated as part of, a currently registered establishment. In this instance, the initial establishment registration requirement under § 207.21 has already been met, so registering the DME would be handled as an update to the existing establishment registration and is included as such in proposed § 207.21(b)(1). Permitting a facility to be both a "traditional" establishment and a DM hub under a single registration is practical because the facility is at the same address and owned by the same company, but with different business operations depending on establishment type. Furthermore, certain items such as standard operating procedures (e.g., how to conduct an investigation) would likely apply to both establishment types.

Although registering a DME in this situation is managed as a registration update, it is effectively a new registration for the DME. Therefore, FDA proposes that the timeline for initial registration, which is 5 calendar days, rather than the 30-day timeline required for an expedited update, apply in this instance as the timeline for updating the existing registration. FDA believes that when the registration update is for purposes of notifying FDA that the existing registered establishment will serve as the hub of a DME, the 5-calendar day timeframe would be more appropriate.

4. Information Required for Registration

FDA proposes to create a new paragraph (b) in § 207.25 that would list the type of information required when registering DMEs. Proposed § 207.25(b) would be similar in scope to the information currently required for registration of establishments that are not DMEs but with some notable differences that account for the hub-and-spoke model of a DME.

Proposed § 207.25(b) would require registrants to provide the same basic establishment information and contact details currently required when registering establishments that are not DMEs:

- Name of the owner or operator of the DME; the name of each partner; the name of each corporate officer and

director; and the place of incorporation, as applicable (see proposed § 207.25(b)(1)).

- All name(s) of the DME by which it is known (see proposed § 207.25(b)(3)).

- Registration number of the DME (see proposed § 207.25(b)(4)).

- UFI of the DME (see proposed § 207.25(b)(5)); and

- Name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address of the official contact for the DME (see proposed § 207.25(b)(8)).

Pursuant to Agency guidance (Ref. 8), the UFI required by current § 207.25(e) is Dun & Bradstreet's Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number (Ref. 8), a unique numeric identifier for a specific business entity. Similarly, the registration number required by current § 207.25(d) for each establishment is described in guidance as the FDA Establishment Identifier (FEI) and is assigned by the FDA to identify establishments associated with FDA-regulated products. We note that FDA is not proposing to change the current numbering system utilized for the UFI, nor are we proposing changes to the FEI. We are, however, proposing a new approach for the application of the UFI and FEI as it relates to a DME. We propose assigning both the UFI and FEI to the DM hub because the DM hub is the central place of business that occupies one general physical location and is under the same ownership and control as the DMUs. In addition, FDA is proposing to require a unique identifier for each DMU. This unique identifier (*e.g.*, a sub-FEI number) will be assigned by FDA and is intended to both identify each DMU as an individual unit and indicate its association with a particular hub (see section V.A.4 of this document). The registrant would also be required to meet the following provisions that either modify an existing requirement to tailor it to DMEs, or have been newly added because it is information unique to DMEs:

- Name, address, and telephone number of the DM hub (see proposed § 207.25(b)(2)). This proposed requirement specifies the DM hub because the hub must be stationary, residing at one general physical location. A DM establishment itself does not have a single address given that the hub and associated units reside in different physical locations.

- Unit identifier for each DMU of a DME (see proposed § 207.25(b)(6)(i)) that is assigned by FDA. The unit identifier is intended to distinguish the DMUs from one another. Each unit identifier would be unique, but a portion of the identifier would be

common across all DMUs of a DME to indicate that they are associated with a particular hub to form the DME.

Because units must be equivalent, the unit identifier is important for traceability and data integrity purposes. It enables manufacturers and FDA to verify from which DMU manufacturing data is being generated.

- Location of each DMU of a DME (proposed § 207.25(b)(6)(ii)). The registrant must provide the location of each unit as a physical address or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates.

- Types of operations performed at the DME (see proposed § 207.25(b)(7)). This proposed requirement would require registrants to distinguish between the manufacturing operations performed at the DMUs and at the DM hub. The current list of business operations for use in establishment registration can be found on the FDA's Structured Product Labeling Resources website² to which DM-specific business operations will be added prior to implementing a final rule. This proposed provision recognizes the different roles of the DM hub compared to the DMUs. The centralized quality unit primarily located at the DM hub has the responsibility for directing, monitoring, and applying the necessary control procedures to the final product or to any part of the process, and could also be involved in manufacturing activities, including activities that differ from those taking place in the DMUs (*e.g.*, if certain testing is performed at the hub but not at the DMUs).

- Information on the U.S. Agent and importers (see proposed §§ 207.25(b)(9) and 207.25(b)(10)). FDA proposes to require the same types of information on U.S. agents and importers currently required under § 207.25(h) for foreign establishments that are not DMEs. However, the proposed requirements are tailored to DMEs, which can have a foreign DM hub and/or foreign DMUs. For DMEs with a foreign DM hub, the registrant must provide the name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address of the U.S. Agent (see proposed § 207.25(b)(9)(i)) and each entity involved in the importation of any drug to the United States from the foreign DM hub and any foreign DMUs that are part of the DME (see proposed § 207.25(b)(9)(ii) and (iii)). For DMEs with a domestic DM hub and at least one foreign DMU, proposed § 207.25(b)(10)(i) and (ii) require the name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address of each entity involved in the importation of

any drug to the United States from any of the foreign DMUs that are part of the DME. We note that in this instance, the domestic distributed manufacturing hub could serve as the importer in the United States of drugs manufactured at one of the foreign DMUs, and the foreign DMU could serve as the person who imports or offers for import such drug to the United States.

5. Reviewing and Updating Registration Information

Proposed § 207.29(b) describes the expedited updates for DMEs and the timelines to submit the updates. The same types of expedited updates currently required under § 207.29(a) for establishments that are not DMEs would apply to DMEs, as well as new categories of expedited updates tailored to DMEs with DMUs capable of moving or being moved.

The following list of changes that FDA proposes for submission on an expedited basis as part of DME registration are nearly identical to those required in current § 207.29(a)(1) for establishments that are not DMEs and follow the same timeline to submit the update no later than 30 calendar days after the change:

- Changing the name of a DME. The corresponding provision in current § 207.29(a)(2) requires registrants to submit a change in name or physical address of an establishment as an expedited update. For a DME, however, there is no single address. There are multiple different locations for the various parts of the DME. For this reason, FDA proposes to have separate provisions for a change to the name of the DME (see proposed § 207.2(b)(3)(ii)) and a change in the location of the DM hub (see proposed § 207.29(b)(3)(iii)). Location changes for the units are addressed in proposed § 207.29(b)(4).

- Changing the physical address of the DM hub (see proposed § 207.29(b)(3)(iii) and discussion in previous bullet).

- Closing or selling a distributed manufacturing establishment. This proposed requirement in § 207.29(b)(3)(iv) is identical to § 207.29(a)(1).

- Changing the name, mailing address, telephone number, or email address of the official contact or the United States agent. This proposed requirement in § 207.29(b)(3)(v) is identical to § 207.29(a)(3).

In addition, FDA proposes the following information, specific to DMEs, be submitted on an expedited basis:

- Initial registration of a DME in which the hub is located at and operated as part of a currently registered

² See <https://www.fda.gov/industry/structured-product-labeling-resources/business-operation>.

establishment (see proposed § 207.29(b)(1)). This proposed provision would require registrants to update the existing registration on the 5-day timeline required under proposed § 207.21(b)(1) (see discussion in section V.A.3 of this document) and with the information required under proposed § 207.25(b) (see discussion in section V.A.4 of this document).

- Addition of a new DMU to an already registered DME (see proposed § 207.29(b)(2)). This proposed provision would require registrants to update the existing registration when a new DMU is added to a DME on a timeline determined by whether the unit is domestic or foreign. Similar to the timeline for initial registration, for a domestic DMU, the update must be provided 5 calendar days after the unit begins to manufacture a drug or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug for commercial distribution; and for a foreign DMU, before a drug or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug manufactured at a foreign DMU is imported or offered for import into the United States.

- Removing a DMU from a DME. In addition to voluntary removal of a DMU from a DME, a registrant must remove a DMU from a DME when the registrant discontinues manufacturing at the DMU or when the DMU no longer remains equivalent in design and operations, and the registrant has not taken steps to return the DMU to being equivalent in design and operations (see proposed § 207.29(b)(3)(i)). We note if a DMU fails to remain equivalent in design and operations to the other DMUs in the DME, and the registrant fails to take action to return the DMU to being equivalent in design and operations, the establishment may no longer meet the definition of DME in § 207.1. Furthermore, an establishment registered as a DME that does not meet the definition of a DME in § 207.1 would not be duly registered, and any drugs manufactured at such an establishment would be deemed to be misbranded pursuant to section 502(o) of the FD&C Act.

- Relocation of a mobile unit (see proposed § 207.29(b)(4)(i) and (ii)). This proposed provision would require registrants to notify FDA in advance when a DMU moves to a new location. The proposed timeline for this notification would differ depending on whether the destination is a location in the United States or a location in a foreign country. When a DMU moves within the United States or to a U.S. location from a foreign country, the registrant must provide FDA

notification at least 30 calendar days prior to the relocation (see proposed § 207.29(b)(4)(i)(1)), whereas a move to any foreign country or to a different location within the same foreign would require at least 120 calendar days advance notice (see proposed § 207.29(b)(4)(i)(2)). The proposed 30 and 120 calendar day timelines reflect the amount of time needed to prepare for a domestic versus foreign inspection, if needed. The longer timeframe proposed for a DMU moving within or to a foreign country reflects the additional time needed for activities such as securing visas, country clearances, and translators to conduct a foreign inspection. The Agency specifically requests comment on the appropriateness of the 30-day and 120-day timelines. In the notification, the registrant would be required to provide the unit identifier of the mobile unit; the departure and destination locations (physical address or GPS coordinates) and departure and arrival dates, and anticipated date for the resumption of manufacturing operations at the new location (see proposed § 207.29(b)(4)(ii)). Upon arrival at the destination, the registrant must update the registration once manufacturing has commenced (see proposed § 207.29(b)(4)(iii)). This expedited update must be provided no later than 5 calendar days after a domestic DMU begins manufacturing activities, or before importing drug manufactured at a foreign DMU into the United States.

In limited cases, such notice may not be possible because relocation was not reasonably anticipated in advance of the specified timeline. FDA requests comment on the specific circumstances where providing such advance notice would not be feasible and in those situations, when would a registrant first be able to notify the Agency.

B. Foreign Establishment Registration and Listing Requirements

We are proposing to amend § 207.17 and § 207.41. The proposed rule would eliminate any perceived inconsistencies between section 510 of the FD&C Act (as amended by the PREVENT Pandemics Act) and 21 CFR 207. These amendments will clarify that the drug establishment registration and drug listing requirements apply to foreign establishments engaged in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States, even if such drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at another institution outside of the United States before it is

imported or offered for import into the United States.

To ensure part 207 is aligned with the requirements in section 510 (as amended by section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act), we are proposing to amend §§ 207.17 and 207.41. Specifically, we are proposing to move the language currently in § 207.17(a) that relates to the registration requirements for domestic establishments into a new paragraph (1) under subsection (a) and to move the language currently in subsection (a) that relates to the registration requirements of foreign establishments into a new paragraph (2) of subsection (a). Additionally, we are proposing to add the following language to the end of the first sentence of the new subparagraph (2): “regardless of whether the drug, or animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding or processing at a separate foreign establishment prior to being imported or offered for import into the United States.” This proposed additional language mirrors the language added to section 510(i)(5) pursuant to section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act.

Proposed § 207.17(a)(2), if finalized, would clarify that the registration requirements apply to an establishment that manufactures, prepares, propagates, compounds, or processes a drug outside of the United States even if such drug is only distributed outside the United States if such drug is used in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug that is ultimately imported or offered for import into the United States. For example, if these changes to 207.17 are finalized as proposed, the establishment registration requirements in part 207 would be aligned with the requirement in section 510(i) of the FD&C Act that the owner or operator of an establishment outside of the United States that manufactures an API and only distributes that API to finished product manufacturers that are also outside of the United States would be required to register the API manufacturing establishment, provided that the finished product is imported or offered for import into the United States.

To align the requirements in part 207 with the clarifying changes to section 510(i) of the FD&C Act made by section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act, we are also proposing to amend § 207.41. Specifically, we are proposing to add a new subsection (d) to clarify that the registrant must comply with drug listing requirements described in

subsections (a), (b), and (c) with respect to a drug that it manufactures, repacks, relabels, or salvages for commercial distribution at a foreign establishment, regardless of whether such drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate establishment outside the United States before being imported or offered for import into the United States.

As amended, proposed § 207.41(d) would clarify that the drug listing requirements apply to drugs that are manufactured, repacked, relabeled, or salvaged for commercial distribution at an establishment outside the United States if such drug is used in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding or processing of a drug that is ultimately imported or offered for import into the United States. For example, if these changes to § 207.41 are finalized as proposed, the drug listing requirements in part 207 would align with the drug listing requirements in section 510 of the FD&C Act (as amended by section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act) such that an establishment outside of the United States that manufactures an API and only distributes that API to finished product manufacturers that are also outside of the United States, the owner or operator of the API manufacturer would be required to list that API in accordance with § 207.41, provided that the finished product is imported or offered for import into the United States.

We recognize that some foreign establishments that are required to register may not know how their customers intend to use the drug they distribute and thus may not know that they are required to register their establishment or list certain drugs that they manufacture. However, if such a foreign establishment fails to register, any drug that is imported or offered for import that was manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed at such establishment would be considered misbranded pursuant to section 502(o) of the FD&C Act. A drug would be considered to have been manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed at such an establishment if the drug manufactured at that establishment was a component of a drug that was imported or offered for import into the United States.

For example, if a foreign establishment manufactures an API and that API is distributed to another foreign establishment and the second foreign establishment uses the API to manufacture a finished product that is imported or offered for import into the

United States, the API would be considered to be a drug that was imported or offered for import into the United States. Therefore, both the API manufacturer and the finished product manufacturer would be required to register their respective establishments, and the API manufacturer would be required to list the API, and the finished product manufacturer would be required to list the finished product.³ If either establishment is not appropriately registered and the API and finished product are not appropriately listed, both the finished product and the API will be considered misbranded.

Therefore, in this scenario, in order for the finished product manufacturer to ensure that its product is not misbranded and refused admission at the border, the finished product manufacturer should ensure that its API supplier is aware of the API manufacturer's obligation to register and ensure that the API manufacturer is actually registered and that the API is appropriately listed by the API manufacturer prior to importing the drug or offering the drug for import. Although the finished product manufacturer, in this scenario, is required to ensure that the API manufacturer is actually registered, it would not be proper for the finished product manufacturer, or anyone else who does not own or operate the API manufacturer, to submit an establishment registration on behalf of the API manufacturer, unless the finished product manufacturer or other person submitting the registration is an authorized agent of the API manufacturer.

VI. Severability

The purpose of this section is to clarify FDA's preliminary view with respect to the severability of provisions of this proposed rule. At this time, it is the Agency's position that the proposed provisions on foreign establishment registration and drug listing requirements are severable from the proposed revisions related to distributed manufacturing. Thus, if this rule is finalized as proposed, and one or more of the DM provisions is determined by a court to be invalid, that partial invalidation should not render invalid any of the foreign establishment registration and drug listing provisions of the final rule. In addition, it is the Agency's position that each of the proposed foreign establishment

registration and drug listing provisions in this proposed rule is generally capable of operating independently from the other proposed foreign establishment registration and drug listing provisions. Therefore, if the application of any portion of such provisions of this rule is determined to be invalid with respect to a particular circumstance, the Agency intends that such provisions would remain applicable to all other circumstances.

It is also the Agency's position that the proposed revisions to § 207.1 of the codified are not severable from any other proposed revision to the codified regarding distributed manufacturing. Thus, if this rule is finalized as proposed, and one or more of the proposed definitions is determined by a court to be invalid, the remaining DM provisions of the final rule should also be rendered invalid (*e.g.*, the requirement in § 207.17 to register a DME). However, if this proposed rule is finalized as proposed, and the application of any portion of a definition in § 207.1 related to DM is determined to be invalid with respect to a particular circumstance, the Agency intends that such definition would remain applicable to all other circumstances.

Finally, it is the Agency's position that each of the proposed revisions related to DM in §§ 207.17–207.29 are generally capable of operating independently from one another. Thus, if this rule is finalized as proposed, and none of the DM definitions specified in the previous paragraph is invalidated, but any of the DM-related provisions in §§ 207.17–207.29 are determined by a court to be invalid, the remaining DM provisions §§ 207.17–207.29 should not be rendered invalid. For example, if this proposed rule is finalized as proposed, and if a court were to invalidate § 207.29(b)(4) regarding expedited updates prior to changing the location of a mobile DMU, the remaining DM provisions in part 207 would not be invalidated as long as the DM-related definitions in § 207.1 are not invalidated. Additionally, if this proposed rule is finalized as proposed, and the application of any portion of a provision in §§ 207.17–207.29 is determined to be invalid with respect to a particular circumstance, the Agency intends that such provision would remain applicable to all other circumstances.

The foregoing reflects the Agency's preliminary determination regarding the severability of the provisions of this rule, and the Agency solicits feedback from stakeholders regarding the severability of the provisions of this

³ Additionally, the finished product manufacturer would need to identify the establishment where the API was manufactured as part of the drug listing for the finished product (see 21 CFR 207.49(a)(12)(ii)).

rule. To the extent the Agency revises our determination regarding the severability of the provisions of this rule, either based on further internal evaluations or stakeholder feedback, the Agency will include such revised determination in the final rule.

VII. Proposed Effective Date

FDA proposes that any final rule based on this proposal become effective 30 calendar days after publication in the **Federal Register**. FDA solicits comment on this proposed date.

VIII. Preliminary Economic Analysis of Impacts

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. The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has determined that this proposed rule is a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866.

Executive Order 14192 requires that any new incremental costs associated with certain significant regulatory actions “shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least 10 prior regulations.” This proposed rule, if finalized as proposed, is not expected to be an Executive Order 14192 regulatory action because it does not impose any more than de minimis regulatory costs.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires us to analyze regulatory options

that would minimize any significant impact of a rule on small entities. Because the proposed rule, if finalized, would impose no costs on U.S. businesses beyond the time to read and understand some succinct revisions to an existing regulation, we propose to certify that the proposed rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Section 202(a)) requires us to prepare a written statement, which includes estimates of anticipated impacts, before proposing “any rule that includes any Federal mandate that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100,000,000 or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any 1 year.” 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.

The proposed DME registration requirements would result in benefits for industry, the government, and patients. Benefits include increased visibility into the drug supply chain, as the co-registration of DME hub and spokes would enable FDA to correctly map out each DM configuration and understand the relationships between all components, supporting FDA’s efforts to prevent and mitigate drug shortages and respond to unsafe products. Because of lack of data, we discuss these benefits qualitatively.

In creating streamlined procedures specifically for registration of DMEs, the proposed rule, if finalized, would revise certain sections of 21 CFR 207. We consider the labor hours to read these sections of 21 CFR 207 as a cost to drug

manufacturers. The proposed rule would also impose costs on FDA to update structured product labeling (SPL) submission schema, tools, and internal databases. Using a pre-statute baseline in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance on regulatory impact analysis, we also estimate costs to unregistered foreign firms required by section 510 of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), as amended by section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act, to register and list with FDA. We assume that 50% of foreign costs would be passed through to domestic entities. We additionally estimate some FDA labor costs to assist these foreign registrants.

We also identify cost savings to firms and the government. By consolidating individual DMU registrations, the proposed rule would reduce drug manufacturers’ annual registration fees. FDA will also realize savings as less staff time will be required to review firm registration and answer technical and non-technical questions from registrants. Over ten years at a three percent discount rate, the estimated present value of the net costs of this proposed rule to domestic and foreign entities ranges from approximately \$4.6 million to \$5.78 million, with a primary estimate of \$5.09 million. Estimated annualized net costs to domestic and foreign entities range from \$0.48 million to \$0.61 million at a three percent discount rate, with a primary estimate of \$0.53 million. At a seven percent discount rate, the estimated present value of net costs ranges from \$4.28 million to \$5.33 million, with a primary estimate of \$4.69 million. Estimated annualized net costs range from \$0.53 million to \$0.66 million at a seven percent discount rate, with a primary estimate of \$0.58 million.

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF BENEFITS, COSTS, AND DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED RULE
[2024 USD]

Category	Primary estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Units			Notes
				Year dollars	Discount rate (%)	Period covered (years)	
Benefits:							
Annualized Monetized ....	.....	.....	.....	2024	7	10	
	.....	.....	.....	2024	3	10	
Annualized Quantified ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Qualitative	More visibility into the drug supply chain would enhance FDA’s ability to prevent unsafe products from reaching U.S. patients and support FDA’s efforts with respect to preventing and mitigating drug shortages.						
Costs:							
Annualized Monetized	\$583,958	\$532,811	\$664,495	2024	7	10	At a seven percent discount rate, costs passed through by foreign entities are \$582,675, and costs incurred by domestic entities are \$1,283. We assume that 50% of foreign costs would be passed through to the U.S.
Annualized Quantified	533,771	482,472	606,839	2024	3	10	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF BENEFITS, COSTS, AND DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED RULE—Continued
[2024 USD]

Category	Primary estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Units			Notes
				Year dollars	Discount rate (%)	Period covered (years)	
Qualitative .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Transfers:							
Federal Annualized Monetized (\$millions/year).	.....	.....	.....	2024	7	10	
	.....	.....	.....	2024	3	10	
	From:			To:			
Other Annualized Monetized (\$millions/year).	.....	.....	.....	2024	7	10	
	.....	.....	.....	2024	3	10	
	From:			To:			
Effects:							
State, Local or Tribal Government:							
Small Business:							
Wages:							
Growth:							

We have developed a Preliminary Economic Analysis of Impacts that assesses the impacts of the proposed rule. The full preliminary analysis of economic impacts is available in the docket for this proposed rule (Ref. 9) and at <https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/economics-staff/regulatory-impact-analyses-ria>.

IX. Analysis of Environmental Impact

We have determined under 21 CFR 25.30(h) that this action is of a type that does not normally have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

X. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This proposed rule contains information collection provisions that are subject to review by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). A description of these provisions is given in the *Description* section of this document with an estimate of the annual reporting burden. Included in the estimate is the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering, and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing each 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.

Title: Drug Establishment Registration and Drug Listing Requirements for Establishments Engaged in Distributed Manufacturing and Certain Foreign Establishments (0910–NEW).

Description: The proposed rule, if finalized, would revise the current registration regulations in part 207 to provide clear instructions specific to registering DMEs. The information required to register a DME would include the same categories of registration requirements that are applicable to establishments engaged in traditional manufacturing, with appropriate revisions to account for differences between DMEs and establishments engaged in traditional manufacturing. The proposed rule would eliminate duplicate submission of registration information by not treating DMUs within a DME as individual establishments requiring separate registrations. The proposed rule would also explicitly provide that registrants of a DME inform FDA of the relocation of a DMU in advance of the move as opposed to the current requirement to notify FDA up to 30 days after a change in address.

The proposed rule, if finalized, would also align drug establishment registration and drug listing regulations applicable to foreign drug establishments with clarifying changes to statute made by section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act. Namely, the proposed rule would clarify the

requirement of registration of foreign establishments that manufacture, prepare, propagate, compound, or process a drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States, regardless of whether the drug first undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate establishment outside the United States. The proposed rule would also clarify that such foreign establishments must list such drugs. The changes made by the PREVENT Pandemics Act to section 510 of the FD&C Act only clarified existing requirements, and we note that these statutory provisions are self-implementing even in the absence of the proposed rule.

This proposed rule is necessary to provide clear instructions specific to registering DMEs to eliminate duplicate submission of registration information. This proposed rule is also necessary to update the drug establishment registration and listing regulations for foreign establishments to align them with the recent clarifying changes to the statute made by section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act. We use submission of drug establishment registration and drug listing information from domestic and foreign establishments to enhance our visibility into the drug supply chain. We also use drug establishment registration and drug listing information from foreign establishments to enhance our ability to prevent the importation of drugs that do not comply with CGMP requirements or are otherwise adulterated or misbranded. These statutory provisions provide better visibility into foreign sources of drugs, including their

components, which might enable more narrowly targeted responses to safety concerns related to certain known suppliers.

Description of Respondents:
Respondents to the proposed collection

of information are entities who manufacture a drug, or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug, and those who manufacture a drug, or an animal feed bearing or

containing a new animal drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States.

We estimate the burden of the collection of information as follows:

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN ¹

Proposed 21 CFR section; activity	Number of eligible respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours ²
<i>Distributed Manufacturing:</i>					
Proposed § 207.25(b); Registration of DME	10,480	<1	1	1	1
Proposed § 207.29(b); Updates to registration, for DMUs	10,480	<1	4	0.5 (30 minutes)	2
<i>Foreign Drug Establishment Registration and Listing:</i>					
21 CFR §§ 207.17, 207.21, and 207.25; Initial foreign establishment registration associated with section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act.	1,313	1.2376	1,625	1.8	2,925
21 CFR § 207.29; Annual review and update of registration information (including expedited updates).	1,313	1.2376	1,625	0.9 (54 minutes)	1,463
21 CFR §§ 207.33, 207.41, 207.45, 207.49, 207.53, 207.54, and 207.55; Initial listing (including National Drug Code (NDC)) associated with section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act.	24,550	1	24,550	2.7	66,285
21 CFR §§ 207.35 and 207.57; June and December review and update (or certification) of listing.	24,550	1	24,550	1.35	33,143
Total			52,355		103,819

¹ There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

² Some figures have been rounded.

Distributed Manufacturing

We base our estimates on our experience with drug establishment registration and updates, the Preliminary Regulatory Impact Analysis (PRIA) (Ref. 9), and the hour burden estimates applicable to these existing requirements of part 207, currently approved in OMB control number 0910–0045. If the proposed rule is finalized, DME registrants would be required under proposed § 207.25(b) to submit data elements that differ slightly from those currently required under part 207. Proposed § 207.25(b) would be similar in scope to the information currently required for registration of establishments that are not DMEs but with some notable differences that account for the hub-and-spoke model of a DME, as described in section V.A.4 of this document. Consistent with our current hour burden estimate for registration approved in OMB control number 0910–0045 (1.0 hour), we estimate that registering a DME will take one hour.

Proposed § 207.29(b) describes the expedited updates for DMEs and the timelines to submit the updates. The same types of expedited updates currently required under § 207.29(a) for establishments that are not DME would apply to DMEs, as well as new categories of expedited updates necessary for DMEs, in particular DMEs with DMUs that can move or be moved. Submissions that would be required on an expedited basis as part of DME registration are nearly identical to those

required in current § 207.29(a)(1) for establishments that are not DMEs and follow the same timeline to submit the update no later than 30 calendar days after the change, as discussed in section V.A.5 of this document. The proposed rule would also explicitly provide that registrants of a DME inform FDA of the relocation of a DMU in advance of the move as opposed to the current requirement to notify FDA up to 30 days after a change in address. Consistent with our current hour burden estimate for updates to registration approved in OMB control number 0910–0045 (0.5 hour), we estimate that updates to registration, for DMUs, will take 0.5 hour.

Our estimate of the number of respondents is based on internal data reflecting 10,480 registered establishments subject to the requirements of part 207. The proposed rule, if finalized, would introduce requirements applicable only to a subset of these 10,480 respondents, specifically those establishments that choose to register as a DME. As discussed in the PRIA, at section II.F.1, we are uncertain as to the likely prevalence of distributed manufacturing in the coming years. We assume that, on average, the drug industry will register zero to two new DMEs in each of the first three years after publication of any final rule. We are also uncertain as to the likely scale of distributed manufacturing operations in the coming years. We assume that, on average, each DME includes four DMUs. As such, the proposed rule would avoid

four registrations per DME (as only the fixed distributed manufacturing hub would need to register, in place of four individual units plus the hub). The proposed rule would thereby also avoid a corresponding number of registration renewals per DME in each year after the first. PRIA, at section II.F.1. Based on these assumptions, in the three years following the effective date of a final rule, we estimate that respondents will register one or fewer DMEs and will submit updates for four DMUs, as shown in Table 2. Thereafter, due to the expected cost savings from consolidation of DME registrations and renewals, we project that interest will grow and the drug industry will register three to five new DMEs in each of the next three years (Years 4–6), and then eight to ten new DMEs per following year (Years 7–10). PRIA, at section II.F.1. We estimate that it will take a respondent one hour to register a DME and 30 minutes to update a registration to include a DMU, as shown in Table 2.

As noted, the proposed rule would also explicitly provide that registrants of a DME inform FDA of the relocation of a DMU in advance of the move as opposed to the current requirement for establishments to notify FDA up to 30 days after a change in address. We estimate that the timing of this notification imposes no burden in addition to the usual burden for an update and would be accounted for as an update to registration for DMUs.

Foreign Drug Establishment Registration and Listing

We base our hour burden estimates on the burden estimates applicable to the existing registration and listing requirements of part 207, currently approved in OMB control number 0910–0045. To account for differences in English proficiency, we multiply the hours estimated for compliance tasks by a factor of 1.8, consistent with the PRIA, section II.K.1. Hence, we estimate about 1.8 foreign labor hours for each hour spent by a US-based worker on tasks involving English proficiency. Section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act amended section 510 of the FD&C Act to expressly require the registration of foreign establishments that manufacture, prepare, propagate, compound, or process a drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States, regardless of whether the drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate establishment outside the United States prior to being imported or offered for import into the United States. Section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act also amended section 510 of the FD&C Act to clarify the requirement that such establishments list such drugs. These self-implementing changes to statute introduced no new requirements on foreign establishments but rather clarified requirements already in effect at the time.

With respect to foreign establishment registration and drug listing requirements in proposed §§ 207.17 and 207.41, if the proposed rule is finalized, we expect that unregistered foreign firms required to register their establishments and list their drugs with FDA pursuant to section 510 of the FD&C Act, as amended by section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act, would more clearly understand their establishment registration and drug listing obligations. Though changes to statute made by section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act introduced no new requirements on foreign establishments and only clarified existing requirements, we expect this clarification to increase compliance among covered foreign establishments. As noted, these statutory provisions are self-implementing, even in the absence of the proposed rule.

Our estimate of the number of foreign establishment registration and drug listing respondents is based on the PRIA. A number of foreign manufacturing establishments might not yet have registered with FDA if the drugs they manufacture are only

indirectly imported or offered for import into the United States after undergoing further manufacture at another foreign establishment. These establishments thus would not have yet complied with section 510 of the FD&C Act, as amended by section 2511 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act. PRIA, section II.D.

If the proposed rule is finalized as proposed, we expect that some unregistered foreign establishments would register. We estimate that about 25 foreign manufacturing establishments not currently registered with FDA might manufacture a drug subject to an approved application that is imported or offered for import into the United States after undergoing further manufacture at another foreign establishment. We estimate that about 1,600 foreign manufacturing establishments not currently registered with FDA might manufacture an OTC monograph drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States after undergoing further manufacture at another foreign establishment. Some registrants may register more than one establishment. Based on the analysis in the PRIA, we estimate that 1,313 respondents would submit an initial foreign establishment registration for 1,625 currently unregistered foreign manufacturing establishments. PRIA, section II.D. Multiplying our current hour burden estimates approved in OMB control number 0910–0045 for registration (1.0 hour) and updates to registration (0.5 hour) by a factor of 1.8 to account for differences in English proficiency, we estimate that it will take a respondent one 1.8 hours to submit an initial foreign establishment registration and 0.9 hour (54 minutes) to update a registration, as shown in Table 2.

We estimate that these respondent foreign establishments will submit 24,550 drug listings (550 for drugs subject to an approved application and 24,000 for OTC monograph drugs). PRIA, section II.D. Multiplying our current hour burden estimates approved in OMB control number 0910–0045 for listing (1.5 hour) and updates to a listing (0.75 hour) by a factor of 1.8 to account for differences in English proficiency, we estimate that it will take a respondent foreign establishment 2.7 hours to submit an initial listing and 1.35 hours to update a listing, as shown in Table 2.

In sum, if the proposed rule is finalized as proposed, we estimate an increase in burden of 5 responses and 3 hours annually for DME respondents and 52,350 responses and 103,819 hours annually for foreign manufacturing establishment

registration and drug listing respondents, for a total estimated increase in burden of 52,355 responses and 103,822 hours, annually. We will submit an information collection request under RIN 0910–A194 for this proposed rule. Upon publication of a final rule, and subsequent OMB approval of the information collection, we expect to revise currently approved OMB Control No. 0910–0045 to consolidate the burden of the information collection associated with this rulemaking into that control number.

To ensure that comments on information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be submitted through [reginfo.gov](https://www.reginfo.gov) (see **ADDRESSES**). All comments should be identified with the title of the information collection.

In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3407(d)), we have submitted the information collection provisions of this proposed rule to OMB for review. These information collection requirements will not be effective until FDA publishes a final rule, OMB approves the information collection requirements, and the rule goes into effect. FDA will announce OMB approval of these requirements in the **Federal Register**.

XI. Federalism

We have analyzed this proposed rule in accordance with the principles set forth in Executive Order 13132. We have determined that this proposed rule does not contain policies that have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Accordingly, we conclude that the rule does not contain policies that have federalism implications as defined in the Executive Order and, consequently, a federalism summary impact statement is not required.

XII. Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

We have analyzed this proposed rule in accordance with the principles set forth in Executive Order 13175. We have tentatively determined that the rule does not contain policies that would have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes. The Agency solicits comments from tribal

officials on any potential impact on Indian Tribes from this proposed action.

XIII. References

The following references are on display at the Dockets Management Staff (see **ADDRESSES**) and are available for viewing by interested persons between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday; they are also available electronically at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Although FDA verified the website addresses in this document, please note that websites are subject to change over time.

1. CDER's Framework for Regulatory Advanced Manufacturing Evaluation (FRAME) Initiative, available at <https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/center-drug-evaluation-and-research-cder/cders-framework-regulatory-advanced-manufacturing-evaluation-frame-initiative>.
2. Safeguarding Pharmaceutical Supply Chains in a Global Economy: Hearing Before the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Health, 116th Cong. (2019) (Testimony of Dr. Janet Woodcock, Director of the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research at the Food and Drug Administration at the Department of Health and Human Services), available at <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/congressional-testimony/safeguarding-pharmaceutical-supply-chains-global-economy-10302019>.
3. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Report on the State of Pharmaceutical Quality (FY2024), available at <https://www.fda.gov/media/188153/download?attachment>.
4. FDA Distributed Manufacturing and Point-of-Care Manufacturing of Drugs Discussion Paper, available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/10/14/2022-22386/discussion-paper-distributed-manufacturing-and-point-of-care-manufacturing-of-drugs-request-for>.
5. FDA, Distributed Manufacturing of Drugs: Stakeholder Feedback and Action Plan, available at <https://www.fda.gov/media/173449/download?attachment>.
6. FDA, FDA/PQRI Workshop on the Regulatory Framework for Distributed and Point of Care Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, available at <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/news-events-human-drugs/fdapqri-workshop-regulatory-framework-distributed-and-point-of-care-pharmaceutical-manufacturing#event-information>.
7. FDA, Investigations Operations Manual, available at <https://www.fda.gov/inspections-compliance-enforcement-and-criminal-investigations/inspection-references/investigations-operations-manual>.
8. FDA guidance for industry "Specification of the Unique Facility Identifier (UFI) System for Drug Establishment," November 6, 2014, available at <https://www.fda.gov/media/89926/download>.

9. FDA, Preliminary Regulatory Impact Analysis: Drug Establishment Registration Requirements for Establishments Engaged in Distributed Manufacturing and Certain Foreign Establishments, available at <https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/reports/economic-impact-analyses-fda-regulations>.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 207

Drugs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Public Health Service Act, and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the Food and Drug Administration proposes to amend 21 CFR part 207 as follows:

PART 207—REQUIREMENTS FOR FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ESTABLISHMENT REGISTRATION AND LISTING FOR HUMAN DRUGS, INCLUDING DRUGS THAT ARE REGULATED UNDER A BIOLOGICS LICENSE APPLICATION, AND ANIMAL DRUGS, AND THE NATIONAL DRUG CODE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 207 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321, 331, 351, 352, 355, 360, 360b, 371, 374, 381, 393; 42 U.S.C. 262, 264, and 271.

§ 207.1 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 207.1 as follows:

- a. Add the definitions of "Distributed Manufacturing Establishment," "Distributed Manufacturing Hub," and "Distributed Manufacturing Unit"; and
- b. Revise the definitions of "Domestic," "Establishment," and "Foreign."

The addition and revisions read as follows:

Subpart A—General

§ 207.1 What definitions and interpretations of terms apply to this part?

* * * * *

Distributed manufacturing establishment means the distributed manufacturing hub together with one or more distributed manufacturing units (1) demonstrated to be and that remain equivalent in design and operation at any location, (2) that engage in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of the same drug(s) at one or more physical location(s), and (3) under the oversight and control of a single quality unit, which has a management structure located at the distributed manufacturing hub and has implemented a unified

pharmaceutical quality system; provided that the distributed manufacturing hub and all distributed manufacturing units collectively (a) operate under one management pursuant to a manufacturing strategy designed to be decentralized; and (b) were subject to a preapproval inspection in connection with an approved marketing application that describes the use of a decentralized manufacturing strategy for at least one drug of each profile class manufactured by the distributed manufacturing establishment and was submitted under section 505(b)(1) and approved under section 505(c) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; submitted and approved under section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; submitted under section 512(b)(1) and approved under section 512(c)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; submitted under section 512(b)(2) and approved under 512(c)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or submitted and approved under section 351(a) or (k) of the Public Health Service Act. A distributed manufacturing establishment must include either at least one distributed manufacturing unit capable of moving or being moved to another physical location or at least two distributed manufacturing units if none of the distributed manufacturing units are capable of mobility.

Distributed manufacturing hub means the place of business at one general physical location that is the primary location of the quality unit responsible for implementing the unified pharmaceutical quality system to direct, monitor, and control the manufacture of drugs to ensure product quality at the distributed manufacturing establishment, including ensuring that all distributed manufacturing units within the distributed manufacturing establishment at any location are and remain equivalent in design and operation.

Distributed manufacturing unit means a physical unit engaged in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug(s) that is generally deployed, or put into effect, at a separate location from the distributed manufacturing hub and that may further move from one general physical location to another if the unit is capable of mobility.

Domestic for purposes of registration and listing under this part:

(1) When used to modify the term "registrant," "manufacturer," "repacker," "relabeler," "salvager," "private label distributor," or "establishment" refers to a registrant, manufacturer, repacker, relabeler,

salvager, private label distributor, or establishment within any State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(2) When used to modify the terms “distributed manufacturing hub” or “distributed manufacturing unit” refers to a distributed manufacturing hub or unit located within any State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

* * * * *

Establishment, except when used in the term distributed manufacturing establishment, means a place of business under one management at one general physical location. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the term includes distributed manufacturing establishments. The term also includes, among others, independent laboratories that engage in control activities for a registered drug establishment (e.g., consulting laboratories), manufacturers of medicated feeds and of vitamin products that are drugs in accordance with section 201(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, human blood donor centers, and animal facilities used for the production or control testing of licensed biologicals, and establishments engaged in salvaging.

* * * * *

Foreign for the purposes of registration and listing under this part:

(1) When used to modify the term “manufacturer,” “repacker,” “relabeler,” or “salvager,” refers to a manufacturer, repacker, relabeler, or salvager, who is located in a foreign country and who manufactures, repacks, relabels, or salvages a drug, or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug, that is imported or offered for import into the United States.

(2) When used to modify the term “establishment” refers to an establishment that is located in a foreign country and is engaged in the manufacture, repackaging, relabeling, or salvaging of any drug, or any animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug, that is imported or offered for import into the United States.

(3) When used to modify the term “distributed manufacturing hub” or “distributed manufacturing unit” refers to a distributed manufacturing hub or unit located in a foreign country, provided that the distributed manufacturing establishment for which the distributed manufacturing hub or unit is a part of is engaged in the manufacture of any drug, or any animal feed bearing or containing a new animal

drug, that is imported or offered for import into the United States.

* * * * *

§ 207.17 [Amended]

■ 3. Amend § 207.17 as follows:

■ a. Revise paragraph (a);

■ b. Redesignate paragraph (b) as paragraph (c); and

■ c. Add new paragraph (b).

The revisions and addition read as follows:

Subpart B—Registration

§ 207.17 Who must register?

(a) Unless exempt under section 510(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or this part, all manufacturers, repackers, relabelers, and salvagers must register each:

(1) Domestic establishment that manufactures, repacks, relabels, or salvages a drug, or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug, and

(2) Foreign establishment that manufactures, repacks, relabels, or salvages a drug, or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug, that is imported or offered for import into the United States regardless of whether the drug, or animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate foreign establishment prior to being imported or offered for import into the United States.

When operations are conducted at more than one establishment and common ownership and control among all the establishments exists, the parent, subsidiary, or affiliate company may submit registration information for all establishments.

(b) Unless exempt under section 510(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or this part, all manufacturers must register each distributed manufacturing establishment that includes (i) a domestic distributed manufacturing hub or unit, or (ii) a foreign distributed manufacturing hub or unit that manufactures a drug, or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States regardless of whether the drug, or animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate foreign establishment prior to being imported or offered for import into the United States.

(c) Private label distributors who do not also manufacture, repack, relabel, or

salvage drugs are not required to register under this part. FDA will accept registration or listing information submitted by a private label distributor only if it is acting as an authorized agent for and submitting information that pertains to an establishment that manufactures, repacks, relabels, or salvages drugs.

§ 207.21 [Amended]

■ 4. Revise § 207.21 to read as follows:

§ 207.21 When must initial registration information be provided?

(a) For establishments other than distributed manufacturing establishments:

(1) Registrants must register each domestic establishment no later than 5 calendar days after beginning to manufacture, repack, relabel, or salvage a drug or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug at such establishment.

(2) Registrants must register each foreign establishment before a drug or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug manufactured, repacked, relabeled, or salvaged at the establishment is imported or offered for import into the United States.

(b) For distributed manufacturing establishments:

(1) Registrants must register each distributed manufacturing establishment no later than (i) 5 calendar days after the first domestic distributed manufacturing hub or unit begins to manufacture a drug or an animal feed bearing or containing a new drug for commercial distribution, or (ii) before a drug or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug manufactured at any foreign distributed manufacturing hub or unit is imported or offered for import into the United States, whichever between (i) and (ii) occurs first.

(2) For a distributed manufacturing establishment in which the distributed manufacturing hub is located at, and operated as part of, a currently registered establishment, the registrant must update the existing establishment registration as described in § 207.29(b)(1) in lieu of a separate initial registration for the distributed manufacturing establishment.

§ 207.25 [Amended]

■ 5. Amend § 207.25 as follows:

■ a. Revise paragraphs (a) and (b); and

■ b. Remove paragraphs (c)–(h).

The revisions read as follows:

§ 207.25 What information is required for registration?

* * * * *

(a) For establishments other than distributed manufacturing establishments:

(1) Name of the owner or operator of each establishment; if a partnership, the name of each partner; if a corporation, the name of each corporate officer and director, and the place of incorporation;

(2) Each establishment's name, physical address, and telephone number(s);

(3) All name(s) of the establishment, including names under which the establishment conducts business or names by which the establishment is known;

(4) Registration number of each establishment, if previously assigned by FDA;

(5) A Unique Facility Identifier in accordance with the system specified under section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(6) All types of operations performed at each establishment;

(7) Name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address of the official contact for the establishment, as provided in § 207.69(a); and

(8) Additionally, with respect to foreign establishments subject to registration, the name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address must be provided for:

(i) The United States agent, as provided in § 207.69(b);

(ii) Each importer in the United States of drugs manufactured, repacked, relabeled, or salvaged at the establishment that is known to the establishment; and

(iii) Each person who imports or offers for import such drug to the United States.

(b) For distributed manufacturing establishments:

(1) Name of the owner or operator of each distributed manufacturing establishment; if a partnership, the name of each partner; if a corporation, the name of each corporate officer and director, and the place of incorporation;

(2) The name, physical address, and telephone number(s) of the distributed manufacturing hub of the distributed manufacturing establishment;

(3) All name(s) of the distributed manufacturing establishment, including names under which the distributed manufacturing establishment conducts business or names by which the distributed manufacturing establishment is known;

(4) Registration number of the distributed manufacturing establishment, if previously assigned by FDA;

(5) A Unique Facility Identifier of the distributed manufacturing

establishment in accordance with the system specified under section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(6) For each distributed manufacturing unit(s) of the distributed manufacturing establishment:

(i) The unit identifier for a distributed manufacturing unit, if previously assigned by FDA; and

(ii) The location of each distributed manufacturing unit, which may be a physical address or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates;

(7) All types of operations performed at each distributed manufacturing establishment, which include operations conducted at both the distributed manufacturing hub and the distributed manufacturing unit(s);

(8) Name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address of the official contact for the distributed manufacturing establishment, as provided in § 207.69(a);

(9) With respect to distributed manufacturing establishments including a foreign distributed manufacturing hub, the name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address must be provided for:

(i) The United States agent, as provided in § 207.69(b);

(ii) Each importer in the United States of drugs manufactured at a foreign distributed manufacturing unit or hub; and

(iii) Each person who imports or offers for import such drug to the United States.

(10) With respect to distributed manufacturing establishments including a domestic distributed manufacturing hub and at least one foreign distributed manufacturing unit, the name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address must be provided for:

(i) Each importer in the United States of drugs manufactured at a foreign distributed manufacturing unit or hub; and

(ii) Each person who imports or offers for import such drug to the United States.

§ 207.29 [Amended]

■ 6. Amend § 207.29 as follows:

■ a. Revise the heading of paragraph (a);

■ b. Redesignate paragraph (b) as paragraph (c); and

■ c. Add new paragraph (b).

The revisions and addition read as follows:

§ 207.29 What are the requirements for reviewing and updating registration information?

(a) *Expedited updates for establishments other than distributed manufacturing establishments.* * * *

* * * * *

(b) *Expedited updates for distributed manufacturing establishments.*

(1) Registrants must update their registration when first registering a distributed manufacturing establishment in which the distributed manufacturing hub is located at, and operated as part of, a currently registered establishment, following the timeline specified in § 207.21(b)(1). The expedited update must include the information required under § 207.25(b).

(2) Registrants must update their registration when adding a new distributed manufacturing unit to a previously registered distributed manufacturing establishment, no later than (i) 5 calendar days after a domestic distributed manufacturing unit begins to manufacture a drug or an animal feed bearing or containing a new drug for commercial distribution, or (ii) before a drug or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug manufactured at a foreign distributed manufacturing unit is imported or offered for import into the United States. The expedited update must include the information required under § 207.25(b)(6).

(3) Registrants must update their registration information no later than 30 calendar days after:

(i) Removing a distributed manufacturing unit from a distributed manufacturing establishment. In addition to voluntary removal of a distributed manufacturing unit from a distributed manufacturing establishment, a registrant must remove a distributed manufacturing unit from a distributed manufacturing establishment when the registrant discontinues manufacturing at the distributed manufacturing unit or when the distributed manufacturing unit no longer remains equivalent in design and operations, and the registrant has not taken steps to return the DMU to being equivalent in design and operations;

(ii) Changing the name of a distributed manufacturing establishment;

(iii) Changing the physical address of the distributed manufacturing hub;

(iv) Closing or selling a distributed manufacturing establishment;

(v) Changing the name, mailing address, telephone number, or email address of the official contact or the United States agent. A registrant or United States agent may notify FDA

about a change of information for the United States agent, but only a registrant is permitted to designate a new United States agent.

(4)(i) For a distributed manufacturing unit that is capable of moving or being moved to a new physical location, prior to changing the location of such distributed manufacturing unit the registrant must update their registration by providing advance notice as follows:

(1) For a location change within or to the United States, registrants must provide notice at least 30 calendar days prior to the relocation; or

(2) For a location change within or to a foreign country, registrants must provide notice at least 120 calendar days prior to the relocation.

(ii) The notification must include the unit identifier; the location from which the unit is departing (physical address or GPS coordinates); anticipated departure date; the destination location (physical address or GPS coordinates); anticipated arrival date; anticipated date to begin manufacturing operations at the new location.

(iii) The registrant must update the registration to confirm that the distributed manufacturing unit has arrived at the location specified in § 207.29(b)(4)(ii) and that manufacturing has commenced. The registrant must provide this update no later than 5 calendar days after a domestic distributed manufacturing unit begins to manufacture a drug or an animal feed bearing or containing a new drug for commercial distribution, or before a drug or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug manufactured at a foreign distributed manufacturing unit is imported or offered for import into the United States.

(c) *Annual review and update of registration information.* Registrants must review and update all registration information required under § 207.25 for each establishment.

(1) The first review and update must occur during the period beginning on October 1 and ending December 31 of the year of initial registration, if the initial registration occurs prior to October 1. Subsequent reviews and updates must occur annually, during the period beginning on October 1 and ending December 31 of each calendar year.

(2) The updates must reflect all changes that have occurred since the last annual review and update.

(3) If no changes have occurred since the last registration, registrants must certify that no changes have occurred.

§ 207.41 [Amended]

■ 7. In § 207.41, add new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

Subpart D—Listing

§ 207.41 Who must list drugs and what drugs must they list?

* * * * *

(d) Each registrant must comply with the requirements set forth in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section with respect to any drug that it manufactures, repacks, relabels, or salvages for commercial distribution at a foreign establishment regardless of whether such drug undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate foreign establishment prior to being imported or offered for import into the United States.

* * * * *

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2026–14073 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2026–0766]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Columbia River, Cascade Locks, OR

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is proposing to establish a temporary safety zone for certain navigable waters of the Columbia River. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by fireworks displays on the Columbia River on September 19, 2026. This proposed rulemaking would prohibit persons and vessels from being in the safety zone unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Columbia River. We invite your comments on this proposed rulemaking.

DATES: Comments and related material must be received by the Coast Guard on or before August 12, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To submit comments and view available documents, go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for USCG–2026–0766.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this proposed rule, contact LCDR Jesse Wallace, Sector Columbia River Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 503–572–3524, or email SCRWWM@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

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

II. Background and Authority

On April 8, 2026, an event organizer notified the Coast Guard that they will be launching fireworks over the Columbia River near Cascade Locks, OR on September 19, 2026. Hazards from fireworks displays include accidental discharge of fireworks, dangerous projectiles, and falling hot embers or other debris. The Captain of the Port (COTP) Sector Columbia River has determined that potential hazards associated with fireworks are a safety concern for anyone within 1,200 feet of the fireworks display. Therefore, the COTP is proposing this rule under the authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034, which is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone.

III. Discussion of the Rule

This proposed rule would establish a safety zone from 8 p.m. until 10:30 p.m. on September 19, 2026. The safety zone would cover all navigable waters within a 1,200 foot radius of the fireworks launch site. No vessel or person would be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or their designated representative. The regulatory text we are proposing appears at the end of this document.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

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

A. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and

operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. Section 605 of the RFA allows an agency to certify a rule, in lieu of preparing an analysis, if the rulemaking is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons.

Vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around this regulated area. This regulation will only impact a small area for a few hours. The enforcement period is during a time when vessel traffic is normally low. In addition, the Coast Guard will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF FM marine channel 16, which will allow small entities to adjust their transit plans, and the rule allows vessels to request permission to enter the regulated area from the COTP.

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

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

B. Collection of Information

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

C. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

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

Also, this proposed rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and

Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

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

E. Environment

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

This proposed rule is a safety zone. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1.

V. Public Participation and Request for Comments

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

Submitting comments. We encourage you to submit comments at <https://www.regulations.gov>. To do so, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2026–0766 in the search box and click “Search.” Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If you cannot submit your material by using <https://www.regulations.gov>, call or email the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this proposed rule for alternate instructions.

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

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

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

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

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

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

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

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

■ 2. Add § 165.T13–0766 to read as follows:

§ 165.T130766 Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Columbia River, Cascade Locks, OR.

(a) **Location.** The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters within a 1,200-foot radius of a fireworks launch site in Cascade Locks, OR. The fireworks launch site will be at the approximate point of 45°40′15″ N, 121°53′43″ W.

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

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

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP’s

representative on VHF–FM channel 16 or by telephone at 1–(833) 769–8724. Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP’s designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. on September 19, 2026.

Anthony R. Migliorini,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–14044 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 260708–0166]

RIN 0648–BO28

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of America, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region; Abbreviated Framework Amendment 5

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

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS seeks public comment on proposed regulations to implement Abbreviated Framework Amendment 5 (Abbreviated Framework 5) under the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP). If implemented by NMFS, this proposed rule would revise catch levels for blueline tilefish in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the South Atlantic. The purposes of these proposed regulatory changes are to ensure the catch levels for blueline tilefish are based on the best scientific information available (BSIA), to achieve and maintain optimum yield (OY), and to prevent overfishing while minimizing adverse social and economic effects to the extent practicable in accordance with NMFS’ statutory mandates.

DATES: Written comments on this proposed rule must be received no later than August 12, 2026.

ADDRESSES: A plain language summary of this proposed rule is available at <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/NOAA-NMFS-2026-0727>. You may submit comments on the proposed rule, identified by NOAA-NMFS-2026-0727 by either of the following methods:

- *Electronic Submission:* Submit electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Visit <https://www.regulations.gov> and type NOAA–NMFS–2026–0727 in the Search box. Click on the “Comment” icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

- *Mail:* Submit written comments to Mary Vara, NMFS Southeast Regional Office (SERO), 263 13th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701.

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on <https://www.regulations.gov> without change. All personal identifying information, confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments. Enter “N/A” in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous.

An electronic copy of Abbreviated Framework 5, which includes a Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) analysis and a regulatory impact review, may be obtained from <https://www.regulations.gov> or the NMFS SERO website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/abbreviated-framework-amendment-5-catch-levels-blueline-tilefish>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Vara, NMFS SERO, telephone: 727–824–5305, email: mary.vara@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The snapper-grouper fishery in the South Atlantic region is managed under the FMP and includes blueline tilefish, along with other snapper-grouper species. The FMP was prepared by NMFS and the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (South Atlantic Council) and is implemented by NMFS through regulations at 50 CFR part 622 under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires NMFS and fishery management plans to prevent overfishing and continually achieve the OY from federally managed fish stocks to ensure that fishery resources are managed for the greatest overall benefit to the Nation. This action is proposed under the authority of section 303(a)(1)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act as necessary and appropriate for the conservation and management of the fishery to prevent overfishing and rebuild overfished

stocks and to promote the long-term health and stability of the fishery.

All weights described in this proposed rule are in round weight, unless noted otherwise. The metric conversion for the imperial measurement used in this document is 1 pound (lb) equals approximately 0.45 kilograms.

Background

NMFS and the South Atlantic Council manage blueline tilefish in the EEZ from the North Carolina and Virginia border southward to the South Atlantic Council’s jurisdictional boundary in the Florida Keys. NMFS and the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Mid-Atlantic Council) manage blueline tilefish in the EEZ from the North Carolina and Virginia border northward through Maine as part of the Tilefish Fishery Management Plan of the Mid-Atlantic Region. In the South Atlantic region, the South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Councils collaborate with NMFS on the management of blueline tilefish from the border of Virginia and North Carolina to Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. NMFS and the Mid-Atlantic Council began managing blueline tilefish in 2017 due to increased fishing activity in the mid-Atlantic. Previously, NMFS and the South Atlantic Council exclusively managed the species off the East Coast.

A Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) operational stock assessment for blueline tilefish (SEDAR 92) was completed in March 2025, utilizing the newly calibrated Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) Fishing Effort Survey (FES) data in place of MRIP Coastal Household Telephone Survey (CHTS) data. Abbreviated Framework 5 would change the overfishing level (OFL) and acceptable biological catch (ABC) for blueline tilefish in the South Atlantic. The South Atlantic Council’s Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) updated the total ABC recommendation for the South Atlantic as part of SEDAR 92, in combination with the joint recommendations from the South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Council SSCs for the area north of Cape Hatteras to the border with Virginia.

The South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Councils’ SSCs recommended use of a data-limited methods model based on average catch rather than the surplus production model for management to establish the ABC for areas north and south of Cape Hatteras in the South Atlantic. The data-limited methods model was used to address deficiencies in the surplus production model and to provide scientifically justifiable catch

level recommendations for use in management. The OFL would change from the current level of 328,985 lb to “unknown,” because the data-limited methods model did not produce an OFL recommendation. From north of Cape Hatteras to the Virginia and North Carolina border, the South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Councils’ SSCs recommended incorporating updated data from the South Atlantic Deepwater Longline Survey to apportion the catch recommendations. Thirty percent of the recommended ABC for this area was apportioned to the South Atlantic equaling 193,800 lb, with the remainder apportioned to the Mid-Atlantic. The recommended ABC is 133,000 lb for the South Atlantic from south of Cape Hatteras to the jurisdictional boundary line in the Florida Keys. Therefore, the recommended total ABC for blueline tilefish in the South Atlantic is 326,800 lb (total removals). These ABC recommendations were presented to the South Atlantic Council at its June 2025 meeting. The Mid-Atlantic Council supported the formation of a joint sub-committee to inform future catch level specifications. The Mid-Atlantic Council also recommended moving forward with the ABC recommendations presented by the South Atlantic Council’s SSC at the June 2025 South Atlantic Council meeting as they were developed through a mutually agreed-upon process, supported by a joint SSC recommendation, and reflect the BSIA.

The current total annual catch limit (ACL) for blueline tilefish is allocated between the commercial sector at 50.07 percent and the recreational sector at 49.93 percent. The final rule for Abbreviated Framework Amendment 3 under the FMP implemented these ACLs (85 FR 43145, July 17, 2020), and the current sector allocations were established by the final rule for Regulatory Amendment 13 under the FMP (78 FR 36113, June 17, 2013). This proposed rule would use the existing allocation percentages to update the commercial and recreational ACLs.

Management Measure Contained in This Proposed Rule

This proposed rule would revise the total and sector ACLs for South Atlantic blueline tilefish based on updated information from SEDAR 92.

Currently, the blueline tilefish commercial ACL is 117,148 lb and the recreational ACL is 116,820 lb for each fishing year, which is the same as the calendar year. The total ACL, which is equal to the sum of the sector ACLs, is 233,968 lb. This proposed rule would increase the ACLs for blueline tilefish consistent with the results of SEDAR 92,

the ABC recommendation from the SSCs of both the South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Councils, and Abbreviated Framework 5. The total ACL (landed fish) for blueline tilefish would be 314,058 lb, which is equal to the ABC in the South Atlantic of 326,800 lb reduced by an average annual discard estimate of 12,742 lb. After applying the same allocation percentages to the proposed total ACL, the commercial ACL would be increased to 157,249 lb, and the recreational ACL would be increased to 156,809 lb. Although the numerical value of the ACLs would increase relative to the current ACLs, the proposed recreational ACL is not directly comparable to the current recreational ACL because it was derived, in part, from MRIP FES estimates rather than MRIP CHTS estimates. The proposed ACLs are consistent with the ABC recommendations from the South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Council’s SSCs, and this proposed rule would not change the allocation percentages of the total ACL between the commercial and recreational sectors.

In the South Atlantic, blueline tilefish is open to commercial harvest the entire calendar year (January 1 through December 31) unless a closure is necessary, which occurs when NMFS projects commercial landings will reach the commercial ACL during the year. Each year since 2020, commercial landings have reached the commercial ACL during the fishing year and resulted in closures that began between July and September. The proposed increase in the commercial ACL is estimated to result in an annual increase in gross revenue of \$142,732 and may extend the length of future fishing seasons.

In the South Atlantic, blueline tilefish is open to recreational harvest each year for as long as 4 months (May 1 through August 31). Each year, NMFS projects the length of the recreational season based on catch rates from the previous fishing year to determine when landings of blueline tilefish are estimated to meet the recreational ACL. NMFS announces the corresponding length of the recreational season and the season end date in the **Federal Register**. On May 19, 2026, NMFS announced that the 2026 recreational season opened on May 1 and will close on September 1, 2026 (91 FR 29091). NMFS estimates the proposed recreational ACL increase may result in longer season durations under recent levels of fishing effort and catch.

Classification

Pursuant to section 304(b)(1)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the NMFS

Assistant Administrator has determined that this proposed rule is consistent with Abbreviated Framework 5, the FMP, other provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable law, subject to further consideration after public comment.

This proposed rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order (E.O.) 12866. This proposed rule is not an E.O. 14192 regulatory action, because this rule is not significant under E.O. 12866.

The Senior Lead Council for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration that this proposed rule, if adopted, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The factual basis for this certification follows. A copy of the full analysis is available from NMFS (see **ADDRESSES** section). All monetary estimates in the following analysis are in 2024 dollars.

A description of this proposed rule, why it is being considered, and the objectives of this proposed rule are contained in the **SUMMARY** and **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** sections of this proposed rule.

The Magnuson-Stevens Act provides the statutory basis for this proposed rule. No duplicative, overlapping, or conflicting Federal rules have been identified. In addition, no new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements are introduced by this proposed rule.

Abbreviated Framework 5 would change both the OFL and ABC for blueline tilefish in the South Atlantic. The OFL would change from 328,985 lb to “unknown” due to the data-limited methods model used, which did not produce an OFL recommendation. The ABC for blueline tilefish in the South Atlantic would increase from 233,968 lb to 326,800 lb. The South Atlantic ABC would be based on the sum of the ABCs from areas north and south of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina in total removals, which was the recommendation of the South Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Councils’ SSCs. The current ABC is inclusive of MRIP CHTS estimates to account for recreational landings from private and charter vessels, while the updated ABC would be inclusive of MRIP FES estimates for these landings. This proposed rule would set the total ACL for blueline tilefish at 314,058 lb, which is equal to the ABC minus average annual discards. Sector allocations would remain at 50.07 percent commercial and 49.93 percent recreational. When these allocations are applied to the proposed

total ACL, the commercial ACL would change from 117,148 lb to 157,249 lb, and the recreational ACL would change from 116,820 lb to 156,809 lb. The proposed changes to the total ACL and sector ACLs for South Atlantic blueline tilefish would apply to all commercial fishing businesses, for-hire fishing businesses (recreational charter vessels and headboats), and recreational private anglers that fish for blueline tilefish in Federal waters of the South Atlantic.

The RFA requires NMFS to describe the impact of the proposed rule on small entities (5 U.S.C. 603). Small entities include small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions (5 U.S.C. 601(3)–(6)). Recreational anglers are not businesses, organizations, or governmental jurisdictions, so they are outside the scope of this analysis.

Any fishing vessel that harvests and sells any of the federally managed snapper-grouper species from the South Atlantic EEZ must have a valid South Atlantic commercial snapper-grouper permit, which is a limited access permit. In 2024, there were 508 valid or renewable South Atlantic snapper-grouper unlimited permits and 86 valid or renewable 225-lb trip-limited permits. On average from 2020 to 2024, there were 133 federally permitted commercial vessels with reported landings of South Atlantic blueline tilefish. Ex-vessel revenue from landings of blueline tilefish averaged \$420,364 during this period, representing 4.1 percent of total ex-vessel revenue for the vessels that harvested blueline tilefish. The average total revenue per vessel for 2020 to 2024 was \$78,467. For commercial vessels that harvest blueline tilefish in the South Atlantic, NMFS estimates that economic profits are \$2,903 or 3.7 percent of annual gross revenue, on average. The maximum annual revenue from all species reported by a single vessel that harvested blueline tilefish from 2020 to 2024 was \$445,119.

Although this proposed rule would apply to for-hire vessels, it would not be expected to have any direct effects on these entities. From 2020 to 2024, charter vessels targeting blueline tilefish made an average of 1,423 trips in the South Atlantic, with no such trips recorded in 2023 or 2024. Equivalent data for headboats that participate in the Southeast Region Headboat Survey are not available. However, headboats cater to large, diverse groups of individual anglers on a single vessel and generally advertise a wide range of species to be caught rather than targeting a single stock. This indicates that blueline tilefish are incidentally harvested

species and for-hire vessels do not typically sell targeted trips for these fish. Therefore, NMFS does not expect the proposed changes to the management measures for blueline tilefish to directly alter the services sold by these vessels. In summary, only the impacts on commercial fishing businesses will be discussed.

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 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 receipts not in excess of \$11 million for all its affiliated operations worldwide. All of the commercial fishing businesses directly regulated by this proposed rule are believed to be small entities based on the NMFS size standard. No other small entities that would be directly affected by this proposed rule have been identified.

This proposed rule would increase the blueline tilefish total ACL from 233,968 lb to 314,058 lb. Applying the existing commercial allocation of 50.07 percent to the proposed total ACL would result in a 157,249-lb commercial ACL, which would be a 40,101-lb increase relative to the current commercial ACL. Assuming the proposed commercial ACL is harvested in full, it would lead to an annual increase in commercial landings of 33,984 lb in gutted weight, worth \$142,732. When divided by the average number of vessels that harvested blueline tilefish from 2020 to 2024, this results in an annual increase in ex-vessel revenue of \$1,073 per vessel (approximately 1.4 percent of average annual per vessel gross revenue). Average annual economic profits per vessel would increase by \$40.

Based on the above analysis, this proposed rule would not be expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. As a result, an initial regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and none has been prepared.

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

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 622

Commercial, Fisheries, Fishing, Recreational, Snapper-grouper, South Atlantic.

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, NMFS proposes to amend 50 CFR part 622 as follows:

PART 622—FISHERIES OF THE CARIBBEAN, GULF OF AMERICA, AND SOUTH ATLANTIC

■ 1. The authority citation for part 622 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. Amend § 622.193, by revising paragraph (z) to read as follows:

§ 622.193 Annual catch limits (ACLs) and accountability measures (AMs).

* * * * *

(z) *Blueline tilefish*—(1) *Commercial sector.* (i) The commercial ACL is 157,249 lb (71,327 kg) in round weight.

(ii) If NMFS estimates that commercial landings will reach the commercial ACL specified in paragraph (z)(1)(i) of this section during the fishing year, the AA will file a notification with the Office of the Federal Register to close the commercial sector for the remainder of the fishing year. On and after the effective date of such a notification, all sale or purchase of blueline tilefish is prohibited and harvest or possession of blueline tilefish in or from the South Atlantic EEZ is limited to the bag and possession limits while recreational harvest is allowed. If the recreational harvest of blueline tilefish is not allowed during a period of the fishing year, then the bag and possession limits are zero during that period. These bag and possession limits apply in the South Atlantic on board a vessel for which a valid Federal commercial or charter vessel/headboat permit for South Atlantic snapper-grouper has been issued, without regard if such species were harvested in state or Federal waters.

(iii) If commercial landings exceed the commercial ACL in paragraph (z)(1)(i) of this section, and the total ACL specified in paragraph (z)(3) of this section is exceeded, and blueline tilefish is overfished based on the most recent Status of U.S. Fisheries Report to Congress, the AA will file a notification with the Office of the Federal Register, at or near the beginning of the following fishing year to reduce the commercial ACL for that following year by the amount of the commercial ACL overage in the prior fishing year.

(2) *Recreational sector.* (i) The recreational ACL is 156,809 lb (71,127 kg) in round weight.

(ii) NMFS will project the length of the recreational fishing season based on catch rates from the previous fishing year and when NMFS projects the recreational ACL specified in paragraph (z)(2)(i) of this section will be met, and annually announce the recreational fishing season end date in the **Federal Register**. On and after the effective date

of the recreational closure notification, the bag and possession limits for blueline tilefish in or from the South Atlantic EEZ are zero. The bag and possession limits of zero also apply in the South Atlantic on a vessel for which a valid Federal commercial or charter vessel/headboat permit for South Atlantic snapper-grouper has been

issued, and applies to such species harvested in state or Federal waters.

(3) *Total ACL*. The ACL for the commercial and recreational sectors combined is 314,058 lb (142,454 kg) in round weight.

[FR Doc. 2026-14048 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 91, No. 132

Monday, July 13, 2026

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-489-839]

Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet From the Republic of Türkiye: Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that certain producers/exporters sold common alloy aluminum sheet (aluminum sheet) from the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) in the United States at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Alexander, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4313.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 27, 2021, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the antidumping duty order on aluminum sheet from Türkiye.¹ On April 1, 2025, Commerce published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the *Order*, pursuant to section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² On July 25, 2025,

based on timely requests for a review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(i), Commerce initiated an administrative review of the *Order*, covering five producers/exporters.³

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.⁴ Additionally, 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 government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.⁵ On February 10, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline to issue the preliminary results pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.⁶ On June 26, 2026, Commerce further extended the deadline to issue the preliminary results.⁷ The current deadline for the preliminary results is July 7, 2026.

For a detailed description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁸ A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is available via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a

to Request Administrative Review and Join Annual Inquiry Service List, 90 FR 14363 (April 1, 2025) (*Opportunity Notice*).

³ These companies are: (1) ASAS Alüminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (ASAS); (2) Assan Alüminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.; (3) Kibar Americas, Inc. (Kibar Americas); (4) Kibar Dis Ticaret A.Ş. (Kibar Dis); and (5) Teknik Alüminyum Sanayi A.Ş. (Teknik). *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 90 FR 35268 (July 25, 2025).

⁴ *See* Memorandum, “Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,” dated November 14, 2025.

⁵ *See* Memorandum, “Tolling of all Case Deadlines,” dated November 24, 2025.

⁶ *See* Memorandum, “Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,” dated February 10, 2026.

⁷ *See* Memorandum, “Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,” dated June 26, 2026.

⁸ *See* Memorandum, “Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the Republic of Türkiye; 2024–2025,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is aluminum sheet from Türkiye. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(2) of the Act. We calculated constructed export price in accordance with section 772(a) of the Act. We calculated NV in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying these preliminary results, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Companies Not Individually Examined

The Act does not address the establishment of a rate to apply to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(e)(2) of the Act. However, Commerce's regulation at 19 CFR 351.109(g) states that Commerce will determine the rate for non-selected companies by following the process set forth in 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1)–(2), which parallels 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. In this review, we calculated a weighted-average dumping margin of 0.00 percent for Assan and 26.45 percent for Teknik. In accordance with section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, since Teknik is the only company with a calculated rate that is not zero or *de minimis*, we are preliminarily assigning Teknik's calculated rate to ASAS Alüminyum

¹ *See Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from Bahrain, Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Oman, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Southern Africa, Spain, Taiwan and the Republic of Turkey: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 86 FR 22139 (April 27, 2021) (*Order*).

² *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity*

Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (ASAS), the non-selected company, in these preliminary results.

Preliminary Results of the Review

We preliminarily determine the following weighted-average dumping margins for the period April 1, 2023, through March 31, 2024.

Exporter or producer	Weight-average dumping margin (percent)
Assan Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	0.00
Teknik Aluminyum Sanayi A.S. ...	26.45
Review-Specific Rate for Non-Examined Companies	
ASAS Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	26.45

Disclosure

We intend to disclose the calculations performed to interested parties for the preliminary results of review within 10 days of public announcement 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).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.⁹ Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed no later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.¹⁰ Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding are encouraged to submit with each argument: (1) a statement of the issue; (2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities.¹¹

As provided to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), in prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their brief that should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In this administrative review, we instead request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public,

executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.¹² Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of issues the party intends to discuss. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the respective case and rebuttal briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a date and time to be determined.¹³

All submissions, including case and rebuttal briefs, should be filed via ACCESS.¹⁴ An electronically filed document must be received successfully by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirement pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).

Final Results of Review

Unless otherwise extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of the issues raised in any written briefs, not later than 120 days after the date of publication of this notice, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Assessment Rates

Upon completion of this administrative review, 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 of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review. Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative 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).

If Assan's or Teknik's weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, Commerce intends to calculate 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 will calculate 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.¹⁵ To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis*, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also will calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. If either Assan's or Teknik'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.¹⁶

In accordance with Commerce's "automatic assessment" practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Assan or Teknik for which they did not know that the merchandise was destined for the United States, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate those entries at the all-others rate in the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.¹⁷

¹⁵ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

¹⁶ 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).

¹⁷ For a full discussion of this practice, see *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii); see also 19 CFR 351.303 (for general filing requirements).

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.309(d)(1) and (2); see also *Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID-19*, 85 FR 17006, 17007 (March 26, 2020).

¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

¹² We use the term "issue" here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.310(c).

¹⁴ See 19 CFR 351.303.

For ASAS, which was not selected for individual review, we will assign an assessment rate based on the review-specific rate, calculated as noted in the “Rate for Companies Not Individually Examined” section, above. The 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.¹⁸

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review in the **Federal Register**, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the company-specific cash deposit rate for Assan, Teknik, and ASAS will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this review for each respondent (except, if that rate is *de minimis*, then the cash deposit rate will be zero); (2) for producers or exporters 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 for the most recently-completed segment of this proceeding in which they were reviewed; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or a prior segment of the proceeding but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 4.85 percent, the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation.¹⁹ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing 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 and/or countervailing

duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties, and/or an increase in the amount of antidumping duties by the amount of the countervailing duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h) and 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: July 7, 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

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Affiliation and Collapsing
- V. Discussion of the Methodology
- VI. Currency Conversion
- VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–14022 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–489–840]

Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet From the Republic of Türkiye: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers and exporters of common alloy aluminum sheet (aluminum sheet) from the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye). The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles DeFilippo or Jacob Saude AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3797 or (202) 482–0981, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 25, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on aluminum sheet from Türkiye.¹ On September 16, 2025, Commerce selected Assan Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., Kibar Holding A.S., Kibar Dis Ticaret A.S., and Kibar Americas, Inc. (collectively, Assan) and Teknik Aluminyum Sanayi A.S. (Teknik) as the mandatory respondents in this review.²

On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative review by 90 days.³ Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.⁴ Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.⁵ On February 24, 2026, we extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this review until June 30, 2026.⁶ On June 30, 2026, Commerce further extended the deadline for issuing the preliminary results to no later than July 7, 2026.⁷

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁸ A list of topics included in the Preliminary Decision

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 90 FR 26967 (June 25, 2025) (*Initiation Notice*); see also *Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from Bahrain, India, and the Republic of Turkey: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 86 FR 22144 (April 27, 2021) (*Order*).

² See Memorandum, “Respondent Selection,” dated September 16, 2025.

³ See Memorandum, “Tolling of Deadline for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,” dated December 9, 2024.

⁴ See Memorandum, “Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,” dated November 14, 2025.

⁵ See Memorandum, “Tolling of all Case Deadlines,” dated November 24, 2025.

⁶ See Memorandum, “Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,” dated February 24, 2026.

⁷ See Memorandum, “Second Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2024,” dated June 30, 2026.

⁸ See Memorandum, “Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the Republic of Türkiye; 2024,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

¹⁸ See section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

¹⁹ See *Order*, 86 FR at 22142.

Memorandum is provided in the appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the Order is aluminum sheet from Türkiye. For a complete description of the scope of the Order, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this administrative review in accordance with 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce preliminarily determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an “authority” that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁹ For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies

The Act does not address the establishment of a countervailable subsidy rate to be applied to individual companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(e)(2) of the Act. However, Commerce’s regulation at 19 CFR 351.109(g) states that Commerce will determine the rate for non-selected companies by following the process set forth in 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1)–(2), which generally parallels the process for determining the all-others rate in an investigation under section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act. Section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.109(f) articulate a preference that Commerce is not to calculate an all-others rate using rates for individually examined respondents which are zero, *de minimis* or based entirely on facts available. Accordingly, Commerce’s usual practice in determining the rate for unexamined exporters and producers has been to weight average the countervailable subsidy rates for the individually-examined companies, excluding rates

that are zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available.

We preliminarily determine that Assan and Teknik received countervailable subsidies that are above *de minimis* and are not based entirely on facts available. Accordingly, for these preliminary results, we are applying a simple average of the subsidy rates calculated for Assan and Teknik because we do not have public ranged data on the record at this time.¹⁰ However, Commerce intends to solicit this information for use in the final results. The companies for which a review was requested, which were not selected as mandatory respondents or found to be cross-owned with a mandatory respondent, are ASAS Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. and P.M.S. Metal Profil Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.

Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine the following net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the POR, January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024:^{11 12}

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Assan Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. ¹¹	2.64
Teknik Aluminyum Sanayi A.S. ¹²	2.47
ASAS Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	2.56
P.M.S. Metal Profil Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	2.56

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within 10 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).

Verification

As provided in section 782(i)(3) of the Act, Commerce intends to verify the information relied upon in the final results.

¹⁰ See Preliminary Decision Memorandum at the section, “Rate for Non-Selected Companies.”

¹¹ This rate is applicable to Assan Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. and its cross-owned companies Kibar Holding A.S. and Kibar Dis Ticaret A.S.

¹² This rate is applicable to Teknik Aluminyum Sanayi A.S. and its cross-owned company TAC Metal Ticaret A.S.

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance no later than seven days after the date on which the last verification report is issued in this review. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.¹³ Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.¹⁴ All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.¹⁵ Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).¹⁶

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party’s name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made,

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); see also *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

¹⁴ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

¹⁵ We use the term “issue” here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

¹⁶ See *APO and Service Procedures*.

⁹ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.¹⁷

Assessment Rates

Consistent with section 751(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), upon issuance of the final results, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review.

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

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.107(e), Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties with regard to shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review, as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated individual countervailable subsidy rates determined in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) if both the producer and exporter of the subject merchandise have company-specific estimated subsidy rates assigned, and their rates differ, then the applicable cash deposit rate will be the higher of these two rates; (3) if either the producer or the exporter, but not both, of the subject merchandise has a company-specific estimated subsidy rate assigned, the applicable cash deposit rate will be that company's company-specific rate; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be continue to be 3.45 percent, the all-others subsidy rate established in the investigation.¹⁸ These cash deposit instructions, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless the deadline is extended, Commerce intends to issue the final

results of this administrative review, which will include the results of Commerce's analysis of the issues raised in the case briefs, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: July 7, 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

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the *Order*
- IV. Diversification of Türkiye's Economy
- V. Rate for Non-Selected Companies
- VI. Subsidies Valuation Information
- VII. Benchmarks and Interest Rates
- VIII. Analysis of Programs
- IX. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–14023 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–887]

Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod From India: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily finds that carbon and alloy steel threaded rod (steel threaded rod) from India was sold in the United States at prices below normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025. We are also rescinding the review for three companies with no suspended entries during the POR and one company for which all review requests were withdrawn. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bobby Shore, 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) 482–3261.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 20, 2025, Commerce initiated an administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on steel threaded rod from India, in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) with respect to 20 companies.¹ Commerce selected Nishant Steel Industries (Nishant Steel)² and Shree Luxmi Fasteners (SLF)³ for individual examination as mandatory respondents.⁴

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.⁵ Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.⁶ On February 6, May 21, and June 29, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing the

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 90 FR 21459, 21461 (May 20, 2025) (*Initiation Notice*); see also *Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order*, 85 FR 19925 (April 9, 2020) (*Order*).

² We are preliminarily treating Nishant Steel and its affiliates Nuovo Fastenings Pvt. Ltd. (Nuovo Fastenings) as a single entity. We hereinafter refer to the collapsed entity collectively as "Nishant." For further details, see Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India; 2024–2025," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

³ In the 2022–2023 administrative review of this order, Commerce found SLF to be affiliated with The Emerging Impex (TEI) and that they should be treated as a single entity for purposes of our analysis. See *Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, and Partial Rescission; 2022–2023*, 89 FR 82982, 82983 (October 15, 2024). We have not received any comments regarding our treatment of SLF and TEI as a single entity and, as a result, we continue to consider the companies as a single entity for purposes of this review. We hereinafter refer to the collapsed entity collectively as "SLF/TEI."

⁴ See Memorandum, "Respondent Selection," dated June 18, 2025.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government," dated November 14, 2025.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Tolling of all Case Deadlines," dated November 24, 2025.

¹⁷ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

¹⁸ See *Order*, 86 FR at 22145.

preliminary results of this review.⁷ The current deadline to issue the preliminary results is July 7, 2026.

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is made available to the public via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is available at <https://access.trade.gov/fnotices>.

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the scope of this Order is steel threaded rod from India. For a complete description of the scope of the Order, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Preliminary Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), when there are no reviewable entries of subject merchandise during the POR subject to the AD order for which liquidation is suspended, Commerce may rescind an administrative review, in whole or only with respect to a particular exporter or producer.⁸ At the end of the administrative review, any suspended entries are liquidated at the assessment rate computed for the review period.⁹ Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry to be liquidated at the newly calculated assessment rate.

There were no suspended entries of subject merchandise for the companies listed in Appendix III. On June 4, 2025, Commerce notified all interested parties of its intent to rescind this administrative review, in part, with respect to these companies.¹⁰ No interested party submitted comments in

response to this notice. Accordingly, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), we have preliminarily determined to rescind this administrative review with respect to the three companies listed in Appendix III to this notice that have no reviewable, suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR.¹¹

Further, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the party that requested a review withdraws the request within 90 days of the date of the publication of the notice of initiation. On April 30, 2025, Bee Dee Cycle Industries (Bee Dee Cycle) requested review of its exports.¹² On July 8, 2025, Bee Dee Cycle withdrew its request for review.¹³ Because the request for review was timely withdrawn for Bee Dee Cycle Industries, and because no other party requested review of this company, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce is rescinding this review for Bee Dee Cycle Industries. See Appendix III.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act. We calculated export price and constructed export price in accordance with sections 772(a) and 772(b) of the Act, respectively. We calculated NV in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying these preliminary results, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. See Appendix I for a complete list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Examined Companies

The Act does not address the establishment of an estimated weighted-average dumping margin to be applied to individual companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. However, Commerce's regulation at 19 CFR 351.109(g) states that Commerce will determine the rate for non-selected companies by following the process set forth in 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1)–(2), which generally parallels the process for determining the all-others rate in an investigation under section 735(c)(5) of the Act. Section 735(c)(5) of the Act and

19 CFR 351.109(f) articulate a preference that Commerce is not to calculate an all-others rate using rates for individually examined respondents which are zero, *de minimis* or based entirely on facts available. Accordingly, Commerce's usual practice in determining the rate for unexamined exporters and producers has been to weight average the weighted-average dumping margins for the individually-examined companies, excluding rates that are zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available. In this review, we have preliminarily calculated a weighted-average dumping margin of zero percent for Nishant and 1.69 percent for SLF/TEI. Therefore, in accordance with section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.109(f), we are preliminarily applying SLF's weighted-average dumping margin of 1.69 percent to the unexamined companies (see Appendix II for a full list of these companies), because this is the only rate that is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available.

Preliminary Results of the Review

We preliminarily determine that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist during the period April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Nishant Steel Industries ¹⁴	0.00
Shree Luxmi Fasteners; The Emerging Impex ¹⁵	1.69
Review-Specific Rate for Non-Examined Companies ¹⁶	1.69

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within 10 days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and

⁷ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025," dated February 26, 2026; see also Memorandum, "Second Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025," dated May 21, 2026; Memorandum, "Third Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025," dated June 29, 2026.

⁸ See, e.g., *Forged Steel Fittings from Taiwan: Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2018–2019*, 85 FR 71317, 71318 (November 9, 2020); see also *Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from Mexico: Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2016–2017*, 83 FR 54084 (October 26, 2018).

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

¹⁰ See Memorandum, "Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, In Part," dated June 4, 2025.

¹¹ See Memorandum, "Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Data," dated May 20, 2025, at Attachment.

¹² See Bee Dee Cycle Industries' Letter, "Request for Administrative Review of Anti-Dumping Duty of Bee Dee Cycle Industries," dated April 30, 2025.

¹³ See Bee Dee Cycle Industries' Letter, "Withdrawal of Request for Anti-Dumping Duty Admin Review of Bee Dee Cycle Industries," dated July 8, 2025.

¹⁴ As noted above, Commerce preliminarily determines that Nishant and Nuovo Fastenings are affiliated and should be collapsed. See Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

¹⁵ As noted above, Commerce preliminarily determines that SLF and TEI are affiliated and should be collapsed. See Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

¹⁶ See Appendix II for a list of these companies.

Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.¹⁷ Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.¹⁸ Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.¹⁹ All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.²⁰ Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).²¹

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participants are foreign nationals; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made,

Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.²²

Assessment Rates

Consistent with section 751(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), upon issuance of the final results, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. If a respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.5 percent) in the final results of this review, we will calculate importer-specific assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total entered value of those same sales in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). We intend to instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all such entries covered by this review. Where an importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis* in the final results of this review, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

In accordance with Commerce's "automatic assessment" practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Nishant or SLF/TEI for which these companies did not know that the merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate those entries at the all-others rate established in the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation (*i.e.*, 0.00 percent)²³ if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.²⁴ For the companies which were not selected for individual review, we will assign an assessment rate based on the review-specific average rate, calculated as noted in the "Preliminary Results of Review" section above.

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the publication date 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).

For the companies for which this review is rescinded with these

preliminary results, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, during the POR, in accordance with 19 CFR

351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP no earlier than 35 days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

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 rate for the companies listed in the final results of this review will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this administrative review except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for merchandise exported by producers or exporters 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 for the most recently-completed segment of this proceeding in which they were reviewed; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, or the original LTFV investigation, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently-completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the merchandise; (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 0.00 percent, the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation as adjusted for the export-subsidy rate in the companion countervailing duty investigation.²⁵ The cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of the issues raised in any written briefs, not later than 120 days after the date of publication of this notice, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

¹⁷ See 19 CFR 351.309.

¹⁸ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); see also *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

¹⁹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

²⁰ We use the term "issue" here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

²¹ See *APO and Service Procedures*.

²² See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

²³ See *Order*, 85 FR at 19926.

²⁴ For a full description of this practice, see *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

²⁵ See *Order*, 85 FR at 19926.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary 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 the POR. 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.

Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is issuing and publishing these preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: July 7, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Affiliation and Collapsing
- V. Discussion of the Methodology
- VI. Currency Conversion
- VII. Recommendation

Appendix II

Non-Examined Companies Receiving a Review-Specific Rate

1. Aadi Shree Fastener Industries
2. Babu Exports
3. Chirag International
4. Everest Industrial Corporation
5. Good Good Manufacturers
6. Kanika Exports
7. Kanika Fasteners Private Limited
8. Kapil Enterprises
9. Kapson India
10. Maharaja International
11. Mangal Steel Enterprise Limited
12. RK Fasteners
13. United Overseas Bolts & Nuts PVT LT
14. Xcel Exports

Appendix III

Companies Rescinded From Review

Companies With No Suspended Entries During the POR

1. Concept Fasteners
2. Daksh Fasteners
3. J.D. Fasteners

Companies for Which All Review Requests Were Withdrawn

4. Bee Dee Cycle Industries

[FR Doc. 2026–14069 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–904]

Certain Activated Carbon From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that Datong Juqiang Activated Carbon Co., Ltd. (DJAC) and Ningxia Huahui Environmental Technology Co., Ltd. (Ningxia Huahui) made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR), April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025. In addition, we are rescinding the review with respect to Beijing Pacific Activated Carbon Products Co., Ltd. (BPACP), for which there were no reviewable entries of subject merchandise during the POR. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew Hart and Carter Sherwin, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1058 or (202) 482–4260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 20, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the antidumping duty Order¹ on certain activated carbon (activated carbon) from the People's Republic of China (China).²

¹ See Notice of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Order: Certain Activated Carbon from the People's Republic of China, 72 FR 20988 (April 27, 2007) (Order).

² See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews, 90 FR 21459 (May 20, 2025) (Initiation Notice). The initiation notice listed 23 companies; however, in a changed circumstances review of the Order, Commerce found that Ningxia Huahui is the successor-in-interest to Ningxia Huahui Activated Carbon Co. Ltd. (Ningxia Huahui Activated Carbon). See Certain Activated Carbon from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review, 86 FR 64184 (November 17, 2021). (CCR Final Results). Also note, both Datong Hongdi Carbon Co. Ltd. (Datong Hongdi) and Datong Hongdi Activated Carbon Technology Co., Ltd. were listed in the initiation notice, however, the company has

On August 5, 2025, Commerce selected DJAC and Ningxia Huahui as the mandatory respondents in this review.³

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled the deadline for the final results by 47 days.⁴ Additionally, due to the 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 the deadline for the final results by 21 days.⁵ On February 13, 2026, we extended the preliminary results of this review to June 30, 2026.⁶ On June 26, 2026, we extended the deadline to issue the preliminary results in the administrative review by an additional seven days to July 7, 2026.⁷

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁸ A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the scope of this Order is activated carbon from China. For a complete description of the scope of the Order, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

confirmed they are the same company. We also note that Commerce initiated on Beijing Pacific Activated, however the complete company name is Beijing Pacific Activated Carbon Products Co., Ltd.

³ See Memorandum, "Respondent Selection," dated August 5, 2025.

⁴ See Memorandum, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government," dated November 14, 2025.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Tolling of All Case Deadlines," dated November 24, 2025.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of 2024–2025 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated February 13, 2026.

⁷ See Memorandum, "Second Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of 2024–2025 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated June 26, 2026.

⁸ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of Certain Activated Carbon from the People's Republic of China; 2024–2025," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), it is Commerce’s practice to rescind an administrative review of an antidumping duty order where it concludes that there were no suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR.⁹ Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the antidumping duty assessment rate for the review period.¹⁰ Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate at the calculated antidumping duty assessment rate for the period of review (POR).¹¹ Commerce notified all interested parties of its intent to rescind the instant review regarding BPACP, because there were no reviewable, suspended entries of subject merchandise from this company during the POR and invited interested parties to comment.¹² We received no comments. In the absence of any suspended entries of subject merchandise from BPACP during the POR, we are rescinding this administrative review for BPACP in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Because China is a non-market economy country within the meaning of section 771(18) of the Act, we calculated

NV in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary results, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Separate Rates

We preliminarily determine that, in addition to DJAC and Ningxia Huahui, 12 companies not individually examined are eligible for separate rates in this administrative review.¹³ The Act and Commerce’s regulations do not address the establishment of a separate 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 an investigation, for guidance when calculating the rate for separate-rate respondents which Commerce did not examine individually in an administrative review. For the preliminary results of this review, Commerce has calculated a weighted-average dumping margin of 0.84 U.S. dollars per kilogram (USD per KG) based on the weighted-average dumping margins calculated for DJAC and Ningxia Huahui.¹⁴ For the reasons explained in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, we are assigning this rate to the non-examined respondents that qualify for a separate rate in this review.

The China-Wide Entity

Commerce’s policy regarding conditional review of the China-wide entity applies to this administrative review.¹⁵ Under this policy, the China-

wide entity will not be under review unless a party specifically requests, or Commerce self-initiates, a review of the entity. Because no party requested a review of the China-wide entity, the entity is not under review, and the entity’s rate (*i.e.*, 2.42 USD per KG)¹⁶ is not subject to change. Because each of the companies listed in Appendix III failed to timely file an SRA or SRC in this proceeding, we preliminarily find that each company is ineligible for a separate rate and is considered part of the China-wide entity.

Preliminary Results of Review

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period April 1, 2024 through March 31, 2025:

Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (USD/KG)
Datong Juqiang Activated Carbon Co., Ltd	0.83
Ningxia Huahui Environmental Technology Co., Ltd	0.86
Separate Rate for Non-Examined Companies ¹⁷	0.84

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Verification

Commerce received a timely request from Calgon Carbon Corporation and Norit Americas Inc. (collectively, the petitioners) to verify the information submitted in this administrative review, pursuant to 19 CFR 307(b)(1)(iv).¹⁸ Commerce does not intend to verify the information submitted by the mandatory respondents in the course of this administrative review.

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication

⁹ See, e.g., *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to Length Plate from the Federal Republic of Germany: Recission of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2020–2021*, 88 FR 4154 (January 24, 2023).
¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).
¹¹ See, e.g., *Shanghai Sunbeauty Trading Co. v. United States*, 380 F.Supp.3d 1328, 1337 (CIT 2019), at 12 (referring to section 751(a) of the Act, the U.S. Court of International Trade held that “[w]hile the statute does not explicitly require that an entry be suspended as a prerequisite for establishing entitlement to a review, it does explicitly state the determined rate will be used as the liquidation rate for the reviewed entries. This result can only obtain if the liquidation of entries has been suspended”; see also *Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2018–2019*, 86 FR 36102 (July 8, 2021), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 4; and *Solid Fertilizer Grade Ammonium Nitrate from the Russian Federation: Notice of Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 77 FR 65532 (October 29, 2012) (noting that “for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry to be liquidated at the newly calculated assessment rate”).
¹² See Memoranda, “Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, In Part,” dated March 2, 2026; “Second Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, In Part,” dated June 8, 2026.

¹³ As discussed in the accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum, the companies eligible for a separate rate are: (1) Bengbu Modern Environmental Co., Ltd. (Bengbu Modern); (2) Carbon Activated Tianjin Co., Ltd. (CAT); (3) Datong Hongdi Carbon Co., Ltd. (Datong Hongdi); (4) Datong Municipal Yunguang Activated Carbon Co., Ltd. (Datong Municipal); (5) Jilin Bright Future Chemicals Co., Ltd. (Jilin Bright); (6) Ningxia Guanghua Cherishmet Activated Carbon Co., Ltd. (GHC); (7) Tianjin Jacobi International Trading Co., Ltd., Jacobi Carbons AB, Jacobi Carbons Industry (Tianjin) Co., Ltd., Jacobi Adsorbent Materials (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. (collectively, Jacobi Entity); (8) Ningxia Mineral & Chemical Limited (Ningxia Mineral); (9) Shanxi Industry Technology Trading Co., Ltd. (Shanxi Industry); (10) Shanxi Sincere Industrial Co., Ltd. (Shanxi Sincere); (11) Tancarb Activated Carbon Co., Ltd. (Tancarb), and (12) Tianjin Channel Filters Co., Ltd.
¹⁴ See Memorandum, “Calculation of the Margin for Respondents Not Selected for Individual Examination,” dated concurrently with this notice.
¹⁵ See *Antidumping Proceedings: Announcement of Change in Department Practice for Respondent Selection in Antidumping Duty Proceedings and Conditional Review of the Nonmarket Economy Entity in NME Antidumping Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 65963 (November 4, 2013).

¹⁶ See Order..
¹⁷ See Appendix II.
¹⁸ See Petitioner’s Letter, “Request for Verification,” dated August 27, 2025.

of this notice.¹⁹ Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.²⁰ Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.²¹

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.²² Further, we request that interested parties limit their public, executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public, executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public, executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).²³

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.²⁴

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce will determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject

merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review.

If the mandatory respondents' weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, Commerce intends to calculate 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 will calculate 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.²⁵ To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis*, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also will calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. If the mandatory respondents' 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.²⁶

For the respondents that were not selected for individual examination in this administrative review but qualified for a separate rate, the assessment rate will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents consistent with section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act. Consequently, the rate established for the non-individually examined companies is an *ad valorem* rate of 0.84 USD per KG.

For entries that were not reported in the U.S. sales database submitted by the mandatory respondents during this review, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the China-wide rate.

With regard to BPACP, for which the review is being rescinded, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit rate for estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to

issue rescission instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

For the final results, if we continue to treat the companies identified in Appendix III as part of the China-wide entity, we will instruct CBP to apply an *ad valorem* assessment rate of 2.42 USD per KG to all entries of subject merchandise during the POR which were produced and/or exported by those companies.

The 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.

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 of the final results of this administrative review for shipments of the subject merchandise from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by sections 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) for the companies listed above, which have a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be that established in the final results of this review (except, if the rate is zero or *de minimis*, then zero cash deposit will be required); (2) for previously investigated or reviewed Chinese and non-Chinese exporters not listed above that received a separate rate in a prior segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the existing exporter-specific rate; (3) for all Chinese exporters of subject merchandise that have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the existing rate for the China-wide entity of 2.42 USD per KG; and (4) for all non-Chinese exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Chinese exporter that supplied that non-Chinese exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate

¹⁹ See 19 CFR 351.309.

²⁰ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); see also *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

²¹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

²² We use the term "issue" here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

²³ See *APO and Service Procedures*.

²⁴ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

²⁵ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

²⁶ See 19 CFR 351.106(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).

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.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: July 7, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Discussion of the Methodology
- V. Currency Conversion
- VI. Recommendation

Appendix II

Non-Individually Examined Companies Receiving a Separate Rate

1. Bengbu Modern Environmental Co., Ltd.
2. Carbon Activated Tianjin Co., Ltd.
3. Datong Hongdi Carbon Co., Ltd.
4. Datong Municipal Yunguang Activated Carbon Co., Ltd.
5. Jilin Bright Future Chemicals Co., Ltd.
6. Tianjin Jacobi International Trading Co., Ltd.; Jacobi Carbons AB; Jacobi Carbons Industry (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.; Jacobi Adsorbent Materials (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.
7. Ningxia Guanghua Cherishmet Activated Carbon Co., Ltd.
8. Ningxia Mineral & Chemical Limited
9. Shanxi Industry Technology Trading Co., Ltd.
10. Shanxi Sincere Industrial Co., Ltd.
11. Tancarb Activated Carbon Co., Ltd.
12. Tianjin Channel Filters Co., Ltd.

Appendix III

Companies Determined To Be Part of the China-Wide Entity

1. Ningxia Guanghua Activated Carbon Co., Ltd.
2. Shanxi Dapu International Trade Co., Ltd.
3. Shanxi DMD Corp.
4. Shanxi Tianxi Purification Filter Co., Ltd.
5. Sinoacarbon International Trading Co., Ltd.
6. Tianjin Maijin Industries Co., Ltd.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-106]

Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024-2025

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that Yixing Pengjia Technology Co., Ltd. (Pengjia Technology) made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value during the period of review (POR), April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025. In addition, we are rescinding the review with respect to 42 companies. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dmitry Vladimirov, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0665.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 20, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on wooden cabinets and vanities and components thereof (wooden cabinets) from the People's Republic of China (China).¹ On June 9, 2025, Commerce selected KM Cabinetry Co., Ltd. (KM Cabinetry) and Suzhou Siemo Wood Import & Export Co., Ltd. (Suzhou Siemo) as the mandatory respondents in this review.² On July 1, 2025, Suzhou Siemo informed Commerce of its withdrawal from participation as a mandatory respondent in this administrative review.³ On July 7, 2025, Commerce selected Pengjia Technology as an

additional mandatory respondent to replace Suzhou Siemo.⁴ On July 16, 2025, due to non-participation by KM Cabinetry, Commerce selected The Ancientree Cabinet Co., Ltd. (Ancientree) as an additional mandatory respondent to replace KM Cabinetry.⁵ On August 7, 2025, Ancientree informed Commerce of its withdrawal from participation as a mandatory respondent in this administrative review.⁶ On August 18, 2024, the American Kitchen Cabinet Alliance (the petitioner) timely withdrew its request for review of two companies, Goldenhome Living Co., Ltd. (Goldenhome) and Shanghai Zifeng International Trading Co., Ltd. (Zifeng International).⁷ Also on August 18, 2025, MasterBrand Cabinets, LLC (MasterBrand), the domestic interested party, withdrew its request for review of 37 companies.⁸

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.⁹ Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.¹⁰ On February 18, 2026, Commerce extended the time limit for issuing the preliminary results of this review by 106 days.¹¹ On April 30, 2026, Commerce extended the time limit for issuing the preliminary results of this review by an additional seven days.¹² Accordingly, the deadline for these preliminary results became June 30, 2026. On June 29, 2026, Commerce again extended the time limit for issuing the preliminary results of this review by

⁴ See Memorandum, "Additional Respondent Selection," dated July 7, 2025.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Additional Respondent Selection," dated July 16, 2025.

⁶ See Ancientree's Letter, "Notice of Intent Not to Participate," dated August 7, 2025.

⁷ See Petitioner's Letter, "Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review," dated August 18, 2025.

⁸ See MasterBrand's Letter, "Partial Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review," dated August 18, 2025.

⁹ See Memorandum, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government," dated November 14, 2025.

¹⁰ See Memorandum, "Tolling of all Case Deadlines," dated November 24, 2025.

¹¹ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated February 18, 2026.

¹² See Memorandum, "Second Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated April 30, 2026.

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 90 FR 21459 (May 20, 2025); see also *Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 85 FR 22126 (April 21, 2020) (*Order*).

² See Memorandum, "Respondent Selection," dated June 9, 2025.

³ See Suzhou Siemo's Letter, "Withdrawal of Participation as Mandatory Respondent," dated July 1, 2025.

an additional seven days.¹³

Accordingly, the deadline for these preliminary results is now July 7, 2026.

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.¹⁴ A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as Appendix I to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the scope of this *Order* is wooden cabinets and vanities from China. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if a party who requested a review withdraws its request within 90 days of the date of publication of notice of initiation. As noted above, the petitioner and MasterBrand Cabinets, LLC timely withdrew its request for review of Goldenhome and Zifeng International and no other party requested an administrative review of these companies. Therefore, we are rescinding this administrative review with respect to these companies, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

Further, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), it is Commerce's practice to rescind an administrative review of an antidumping duty order where it concludes that there were no suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR.¹⁵ Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the

antidumping duty assessment rate for the review period.¹⁶ Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct CBP to liquidate at the calculated antidumping duty assessment rate for the review period.¹⁷ Commerce notified all interested parties of its intent to rescind the instant review regarding the companies listed in Appendix II because there were no reviewable, suspended entries of subject merchandise from these companies during the POR and invited interested parties to comment.¹⁸ We received no comments. In the absence of any suspended entries of subject merchandise from these companies during the POR, we are rescinding this administrative review for the companies listed in Appendix II, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Accordingly, Commerce is rescinding the review with respect to 42 companies that had no suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR or for which a review request was timely withdrawn.¹⁹

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Because China is a non-market economy country within the meaning of section 771(18) of the Act, we calculated normal value in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary results, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

¹⁶ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

¹⁷ See, e.g., *Shanghai Sunbeauty Trading Co. v. United States*, 380 F.Supp.3d 1328, 1337 (CIT 2019) (referring to section 751(a) of the Act, the U.S. Court of International Trade held that “[w]hile the statute does not explicitly require that an entry be suspended as a prerequisite for establishing entitlement to a review, it does explicitly state the determined rate will be used as the liquidation rate for the reviewed entries. This result can only obtain if the liquidation of entries has been suspended.”; see also *Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2018–2019*, 86 FR 36102 (July 8, 2021), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 4; and *Solid Fertilizer Grade Ammonium Nitrate from the Russian Federation: Notice of Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 77 FR 65532, 65533 (October 29, 2012) (noting that “for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry to be liquidated at the newly calculated assessment rate”).

¹⁸ See Memorandum, “Intent to Rescind Review, in Part,” dated August 19, 2025.

¹⁹ See Appendix II.

Separate Rates

We preliminarily determine that, in addition to Pengjia Technology, the following three companies not individually examined are eligible for a separate rate in this administrative review: Jiangsu Xiangsheng Bedtime Furniture Co., Ltd., Xiamen Golden Huanan Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd., and Zhongshan NU Furniture Co., Ltd.²⁰ The statute does not address the establishment of an estimated weighted-average dumping margin to be applied to individual companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. However, Commerce's regulations at 19 CFR 351.109(g) state that Commerce will determine the rate for non-selected companies by following the process set forth in 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1)–(2), which generally parallels the process for determining the all-others rate in an investigation under section 735(c)(5) of the Act. Section 735(c)(5) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.109(f) articulate a preference that Commerce is not to calculate an all-others rate using rates for individually examined respondents which are zero, *de minimis* or based entirely on facts available. Accordingly, Commerce's usual practice in determining the rate for separate rate respondents not selected for individual examination has been to weight average the weighted-average dumping margins for the individually examined companies, excluding rates that are zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available.²¹

For the preliminary results of this review, Commerce has determined the estimated dumping margin for Pengjia Technology to be 7.48 percent.²² For the reasons explained in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, we are assigning this rate to the non-examined companies which qualify for a separate rate in this review.

²⁰ See Preliminary Decision Memorandum at the “Separate Rates” section for more details.

²¹ See *Longkou Haimeng Mach. Co. v. United States*, 581 F.Supp.2d 1344, 1357–60 (CIT 2008) (affirming Commerce's determination to assign a 4.22 percent dumping margin to the separate-rate respondents in a segment where the three mandatory respondents received dumping margins of 4.22 percent, 0.03 percent, and zero percent, respectively); see also *Certain Kitchen Appliance Shelving and Racks from the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 74 FR 36656, 36660 (July 24, 2009).

²² See Memorandum, “Preliminary Analysis Memorandum,” dated concurrently with this notice.

¹³ See Memorandum, “Third Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,” dated June 29, 2026.

¹⁴ See Memorandum, “Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China; 2024–2025,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

¹⁵ See, e.g., *Alloy and Certain Carbon Steel Threaded Rod from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025*, 91 FR 13282, 13283 (March 19, 2026).

The China-Wide Entity

Commerce’s policy regarding conditional review of the China-wide entity applies to this administrative review.²³ Under this policy, the China-wide entity will not be under review unless a party specifically requests, or Commerce self-initiates, a review of the entity. Because no party requested a review of the China-wide entity, the entity is not under review, and the

entity’s rate (*i.e.*, 251.64 percent)²⁴ is not subject to change. For the reasons explained in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce considers the following six companies for which a review was requested with suspended entries of subject merchandise to be part of the China-wide entity: KM Cabinetry, Suzhou Siemo, Ancientree, Oppein Home Group Inc., Shouguang Fushi Wood Co., Ltd., and Taishan Oversea

Trading Co., Ltd.²⁵ These companies either withdrew their participation, did not respond to Commerce’s request for information, or did not file no-shipment certifications.

Preliminary Results of Review

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025:

Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Yixing Pengjia Technology Co., Ltd	7.48
Non-Individually Examined Companies Receiving a Separate Rate	
Jiangsu Xiangsheng Bedtime Furniture Co., Ltd	7.48
Xiamen Golden Huanan Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd	7.48
Zhongshan NU Furniture Co., Ltd	7.48

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within 10 days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.²⁶ Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.²⁷ Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.²⁸ As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.²⁹ Further, we request that interested parties limit their public,

executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public, executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public, executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).³⁰ Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party’s name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participants are foreign nationals; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.³¹

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce will determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review. If Pengjia Technology’s weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, Commerce intends to calculate 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 will calculate 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.³² To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis*, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also will calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. If Pengjia Technology’s weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* or where an importer-specific *ad valorem*

²³ See *Antidumping Proceedings: Announcement of Change in Department Practice for Respondent Selection in Antidumping Duty Proceedings and Conditional Review of the Nonmarket Economy Entity in NME Antidumping Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 65963 (November 4, 2013).

²⁴ See *Order*, 85 FR at 22132.

²⁵ See Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 10–11.

²⁶ See 19 CFR 351.309.

²⁷ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); see also *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

²⁸ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

²⁹ We use the term “issue” here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

³⁰ See *APO and Service Procedures*.

³¹ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

³² See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

assessment rate is zero or *de minimis*, we will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.³³

For the respondents that were not selected for individual examination in this administrative review but qualified for a separate rate, the assessment rate will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondent consistent with section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act. Consequently, the rate established for the non-individually examined companies is an *ad valorem* rate of 7.48 percent.

For entries that were not reported in the U.S. sales database submitted by the mandatory respondent during this review, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the China-wide rate.

For the companies listed in Appendix II for which the review is being rescinded, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit rate for estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue rescission instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

For the final results, if we continue to treat the following companies as part of the China-wide entity, we will instruct CBP to apply an *ad valorem* assessment rate of 251.64 percent to all entries of subject merchandise during the POR which were exported by those companies: KM Cabinetry, Suzhou Siemo, Ancientree, Oppein Home Group Inc., Shouguang Fushi Wood Co., Ltd., and Taishan Oversea Trading Co., Ltd.

The 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.

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 of the final results of this administrative review for shipments of the subject merchandise from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by sections 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) for the companies listed above, which have a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be that established in the final results of this review (except, if the rate is zero or *de minimis*, then zero cash deposit will be required); (2) for previously investigated or reviewed Chinese and non-Chinese exporters not listed above that received a separate rate in a prior segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the existing exporter-specific rate; (3) for all Chinese exporters of subject merchandise that have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the existing rate for the China-wide entity of 251.64 percent; and (4) for all non-Chinese exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Chinese exporter that supplied that non-Chinese exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing 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 and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties, and/or an increase in the amount of antidumping duties by the amount of the countervailing duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: July 7, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part
- V. Discussion of the Methodology
- VI. Adjustment Under Section 777A(f) of the Act
- VII. Currency Conversion
- VIII. Recommendation

Appendix II

Companies Rescinded From Review

A. Requests for Review Withdrawn

1. Goldenhome Living Co., Ltd.
2. Shanghai Zifeng International Trading Co., Ltd.

B. No Shipment Companies/No Reviewable Entries

1. Anhui Swanch Cabinetry Co., Ltd.
2. Anhui Xinyuanda Cupboard Co., Ltd.
3. Changyi Zhengheng Woodwork Co., Ltd.
4. Dalian Hualing Wood Co., Ltd.
5. Dalian Meisen Woodworking Co., Ltd.
6. Dongguan Ri Sheng Home Furnishing Articles Co., Ltd.
7. Fujian Dushi Wooden Industry Co., Ltd.
8. Fujian Leifeng Cabinetry Co., Ltd.
9. Fuzhou CBM Import & Export Co., Ltd.
10. Guangzhou Nuolande Import and Export Co., Ltd.
11. Hong Kong Jian Cheng Trading Co., Ltd.
12. Honsoar New Building Material Co., Ltd.
13. Jiang Su Rongxin Cabinets Ltd.
14. Jiang Su Rongxin Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
15. Jiangsu Beichen Wood Co., Ltd.
16. Jiangsu Sunwell Cabinetry Co., Ltd.
17. Jiangsu Weisen Houseware Co., Ltd.
18. Kunshan Baiyulan Furniture Co., Ltd.
19. Linyi Kaipu Furniture Co., Ltd.
20. Morewood Cabinetry Co., Ltd.
21. Nanjing Kaylang Co., Ltd.
22. Qingdao Haiyan Drouot Household Co., Ltd.
23. Qingdao Shousheng Industry Co., Ltd.
24. Quanzhou Ample Furnishings Co., Ltd.
25. Senke Manufacturing Company
26. Shandong Jinhua Wood Co., Ltd.
27. Shandong Longsen Woods Co., Ltd.
28. Sheen Lead International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
29. Taishan Hongxiang Trading Co., Ltd.
30. Taizhou Overseas Int'l Ltd.
31. Tech Forest Cabinetry Co., Ltd.
32. Weifang Fuxing Wood Co., Ltd.
33. Weifang Yuanlin Woodenware Co., Ltd.
34. Weihai Jarlin Cabinetry Manufacture Co., Ltd.
35. Weisen Houseware Co., Ltd.
36. Xiamen Adler Cabinetry Co., Ltd.

³³ See 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2); see also *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Duty Proceedings; Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

37. Xuzhou Yihe Wood Co., Ltd.
38. Zaozhuang New Sharp Import & Export Trading Co., Ltd.
39. Zhangzhou OCA Furniture Co., Ltd.
40. Zhoushan For-Strong Wood Co., Ltd.

[FR Doc. 2026–14030 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–580–908]

Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck
Tires From the Republic of Korea:
Final Results of the 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
Hankook Tire & Technology Co. Ltd.
(Hankook) and Nexen Tire Corporation
(Nexen) made sales of passenger vehicle
and light truck tires from the Republic
of Korea (Korea) at prices below normal
value (NV) during the period of review
(POR), July 1, 2023, through June 30,
2024.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Charles DeFilippo and Jun Jack Zhao,
AD/CVD Operations, Office VII,
Enforcement and Compliance,
International Trade Administration,
U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401
Constitution Avenue NW, Washington,
DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3797
and (202) 482–1396, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 8, 2026, Commerce
published the *Preliminary Results* in the
Federal Register and invited comments
from interested parties.¹ On April 24,
2026, Commerce extended the deadline
for issuing the final results.² On June 23,
2026, Commerce further extended the

deadline for issuing the final results to
July 7, 2026.³

A summary of the events that
occurred since Commerce published the
Preliminary Results, as well as a full
discussion of the issues raised by parties
for these final results, are discussed in
the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁴
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](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>.

Commerce conducted this review in
accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of
the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the
Act).

Scope of the Order⁵

The merchandise covered by the
Order is passenger vehicle and light
truck tires from Korea. For a complete
description of the scope of the *Order*,
see the Issues and Decision
Memorandum.⁶

Analysis of Comments Received

We addressed all issues raised in the
case and rebuttal briefs by interested
parties to this administrative review in
the Issues and Decision Memorandum.
For a list of the issues raised by parties,
see the appendix to this notice.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our review of the record and
comments received from interested
parties, we made certain changes to the
margin calculations for Hankook and
Nexen for these final results of review.
As a result of these changes, the
weighted-average dumping margin
changed for the company subject to this
review, but not selected for individual
examination. For a discussion of these
changes, *see* the Issues and Decision
Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Examined Companies

The Act does not directly address the
establishment of a weighted-average
dumping margin to be determined for
companies not selected for individual
examination when Commerce limits its
examination in an administrative review
pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the
Act. However, Commerce’s regulation at
19 CFR 351.109(g) states that Commerce
will determine the rate for non-selected
companies by following the process set
forth in 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1)–(2), which
generally parallels the process for
determining the all-others rate in an
investigation under section 735(c)(5) of
the Act. Both 19 CFR 351.109(f) and
section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provide
that, in general, Commerce will base the
all-others rate on the weighted average
of the estimated weighted-average
dumping margins calculated for the
individually examined respondents,
excluding rates that are zero, *de
minimis*, or based entirely on facts
available. Accordingly, to determine the
rate for companies not selected for
individual examination, Commerce’s
practice is to weight average the
weighted-average dumping margins for
the selected mandatory respondents,
excluding rates that are zero, *de
minimis*, or based entirely on facts
available.

In this review, we calculated
weighted-average dumping margins for
Hankook and Nexen that are not zero,
de minimis, or based entirely on facts
otherwise available. Therefore, we have
assigned to the non-examined company,
Kumho Tire Co., Inc., a rate equal to the
weighted average of the weighted-
average dumping margins calculated for
Hankook and Nexen.⁷

Final Results of Review

As a result of this review, Commerce
determines that the following estimated
weighted-average dumping margins
exist for the period July 1, 2023, through
June 30, 2024:

Producer or exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Hankook Tire & Technology Co., Ltd., Hankook Tire Mfg Co. Ltd., and Hankook Tire Co., Ltd. ⁸	13.03

¹ *See Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024*, 91 FR 694 (January 8, 2026) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² *See* Memorandum, “Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,” dated April 24, 2026.

³ *See* Memorandum, “Second Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,” dated June 23, 2026.

⁴ *See* Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the Republic of Korea; 2023–2024,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁵ *See Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand: Antidumping Duty Orders and Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Duty Determination for Thailand*, 86 FR 38011 (July 19, 2021) (*Order*).

⁶ *See* Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁷ *See* Memorandum, “Rate for Non-Examined Companies,” dated concurrently with this notice.

⁸ In the LTFV investigation, Commerce determined that Hankook Tire Mfg. Co., Ltd. and Hankook Tire Co., Ltd. are alternative names for Hankook Tire & Technology Co. Ltd. *See Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 86 FR 501 (January 6, 2021), and accompanying PDM at 2 (n. 9).

Producer or exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Nexen Tire Corporation	8.02
Kumho Tire Co., Inc	10.53

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed for these final results of review 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 the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) 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 of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review.⁹

Because the weighted-average dumping margins for Hankook and Nexen 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 for each importer to the total entered value of the same sales. Where an importer-specific rate is zero or *de minimis*, we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties. For entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by an individually examined respondent for which it did not know its merchandise was destined for the United States, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the all-others rate (i.e., 21.74 percent)¹⁰ if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.¹¹

For Kumho Tire Co., Inc., we intend to instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties at a rate equal to the weighted-average dumping margin assigned to the respondents in these final results of review.

⁹ In these final results, Commerce applied the assessment rate calculation method adopted in *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings: Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101 (February 14, 2012).

¹⁰ See *Order*, 86 FR at 38012.

¹¹ For a full discussion of this practice, see *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative 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 subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review in the **Federal Register**, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the exporters listed above will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this review (except, if the rate is zero or *de minimis*, then no cash deposit will be required); (2) for previously reviewed or investigated exporters not listed above, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific cash deposit rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the company participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the LTFV investigation, but the producer is, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established for these final results or the most recently completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the subject merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 21.74 percent, the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair value investigation.¹²

These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as the final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate

regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of 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 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 these final results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(2) and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: July 7, 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

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 Issues
 - Comment 1: Revised Differential Pricing Analysis
 - Comment 2: Hankook and Nexen's Level of Trade
 - Comment 3: Nexen Price Adjustments
- VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026-14027 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

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¹² See *Order*, 86 FR at 38012.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-525-001]

Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet From the Kingdom of Bahrain: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that Gulf Aluminium Rolling Mill B.S.C. (GARMCO) made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR), April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mei Bradford, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0197.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On May 20, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on common alloy aluminum sheet (aluminum sheet) from the Kingdom of Bahrain (Bahrain).¹ On June 9, 2025, Commerce selected GARMCO as the mandatory respondent in this review.²

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.³ Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025,

Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.⁴ On February 13, 2026, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, Commerce extended the deadline for these preliminary results of review until June 30, 2026.⁵ On June 29, 2026, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, Commerce extended the deadline for these preliminary results of review by seven days until July 7, 2026.⁶

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁷ A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is aluminum sheet from Bahrain. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Export price is calculated in accordance with section 772 of the Act. NV is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

In this administrative review, we preliminarily calculated a weighted-average dumping margin for GARMCO, the sole individually examined respondent in this review.

Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine the following

weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025:

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Gulf Aluminium Rolling Mill B.S.C	6.25

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within 10 days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.⁸ Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.⁹ Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.¹⁰ All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.¹¹ Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 91 FR 21459, 21461 (May 20, 2025); *see also Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from Bahrain, Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Oman, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan and the Republic of Turkey: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 86 FR 22139 (April 27, 2021) (*Order*).

² See Commerce's Letter, "Initial Questionnaire," dated June 9, 2025.

³ See Memorandum, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government," dated November 14, 2025.

⁴ See Memorandum, "Tolling of All Case Deadlines," dated November 24, 2025.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated February 13, 2026.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated June 29, 2026.

⁷ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the Kingdom of Bahrain; 2024–2025," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

⁸ See 19 CFR 351.309.

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

¹¹ We use the term "issue" here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).¹²

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.¹³

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review.

If GARMCO's weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, Commerce intends to calculate 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 will calculate 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.¹⁴ To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis*, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also will calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. If GARMCO'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.¹⁵

In accordance with Commerce's "automatic assessment" practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by GARMCO for which it did not know that the merchandise was destined for the United States, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate those entries at the all-others rate calculated in the investigation if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.¹⁶

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 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 rate for the company listed above will be that established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed companies not covered by this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific cash deposit rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the company participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, or the investigation, but the manufacturer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent segment for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 4.83 percent, the all-others rate established in the investigation.¹⁷ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed,

shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless the deadline is extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of our analysis of the issues raised in the case briefs, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing 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 and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties, and/or an increase in the amount of antidumping duties by the amount of the countervailing duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: July 7, 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

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Discussion of the Methodology
- V. Currency Conversion
- VI. Recommendation

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¹⁵ See 19 CFR 351.106(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).

¹⁶ For a full discussion of this practice, see *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

¹⁷ See *Order*, 86 FR at 22141.

¹² See *APO and Service Procedures*.

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

¹⁴ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-580-879]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers and exporters of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products (CORE) from the Republic of Korea (Korea). The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shane Subler, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6241.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this review on January 8, 2026.¹

On March 24, 2026, we extended the deadline for the final results of this review by 53 days, until June 30, 2026.² On June 30, 2026, we extended the deadline for the final results of this review by an additional six days, until July 6, 2026.³ For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁴ 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 Order⁵

The product covered by the *Order* is CORE from Korea. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in interested parties' case briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues raised by parties, and to which Commerce responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, is provided in Appendix I of this notice.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of the case and rebuttal briefs and comments received from interested parties, and for the reasons explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, we made certain changes since the *Preliminary Results*. Specifically, we changed the basis of our financial contribution determination for the Provision of Korea Emissions Trading System (K-ETS) Permits program; determined that respondent KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd. (KG Dongbu Steel) received a countervailable benefit via debt-to-equity conversions in February 2015, May 2016, and April 2018; and incorporated a minor correction reported at verification for KG Dongbu Steel into its subsidy calculations from the *Preliminary Results*.⁶ These changes are explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an "authority" that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁷ For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies

There are six companies for which a review was requested, but which were not selected as mandatory respondents or found to be cross-owned with a mandatory respondent. These companies are: (1) POSCO; (2) POSCO Coated & Color Steel Co., Ltd.; (3) POSCO International; (4) POSCO Steeleon Co., Ltd.; (5) SeAH Coated Metal; and (6) SeAH Steel Corporation. For these six companies, because the rates calculated for mandatory respondents KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd. (KG Dongbu Steel) and Hyundai Steel Company (Hyundai Steel) were above *de minimis* and not based entirely on facts available, we applied a final subsidy rate based on a weighted average of the rates calculated for the two mandatory respondents using the publicly ranged sales data they submitted on the record.⁸ This methodology for establishing the subsidy rate for the non-selected companies is consistent with our practice and with section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, and pursuant to 19 CFR 351.307(b)(1)(iv), in July 2025 and March 2026, we conducted verification of the information reported by Hyundai Steel and KG Dongbu Steel, respectively. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant sales and accounting records, and original source documents provided by the respondents.⁹

Final Results of Review

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5), we determine the following net subsidy rates exist for the POR, from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023.

⁸ See *Preliminary Results*, 91 FR at 690; see also Memorandum, "Calculation of the Non-Selected Company Rate for the Preliminary Results," dated January 5, 2026.

⁹ See Memoranda, "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Hyundai Steel Company and its cross-owned companies," dated August 4, 2025; and "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd.," dated April 15, 2026.

¹⁰ We treated Hyundai Steel, Hyundai Steel Company, and Hyundai Steel Co., Ltd. as minor variations of the same name at respondent selection. See Memorandum, "Respondent Selection," dated September 23, 2024, at 4 and Attachment; see also *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 89 FR 66035, 66047 (August 14, 2024). Further, as discussed in the *Preliminary Results* PDM, we found the following companies to be cross-owned with Hyundai Steel: Hyundai Green Power and

¹ See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results and Recission, In Part, of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2023*, 91 FR 689 (January 8, 2026) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review," dated March 24, 2026.

³ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review," dated June 30, 2026.

⁴ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from the Republic of Korea; 2023," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁵ See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 81 FR 48387 (July 25, 2016) (*Order*).

⁶ See Issues and Decision Memorandum at 6-7 and Comments 1 and 3.

⁷ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Hyundai Steel Company ¹⁰ ...	1.28
KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd.; KG Steel Corporation ¹¹ ...	5.34
Review-Specific Rate Appli- cable to Non-Selected Companies:	
POSCO	2.88
POSCO Coated & Color Steel Co., Ltd.	2.88
POSCO International	2.88
POSCO Steeleon Co., Ltd.	2.88
SeAH Coated Metal	2.88
SeAH Steel Corporation	2.88

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed in connection with these final results to interested parties within five days of its 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)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce has determined, and CBP shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review, for the above-listed companies at the applicable *ad valorem* assessment rates listed for the POR (*i.e.*, January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023). We intend 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

In accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts shown for the POR for each of

the respective companies listed above on shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review.¹² For all non-reviewed firms subject to the *Order*, we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the most recent company-specific rate or the all-others rate, as appropriate.¹³ These cash deposit requirements, effective upon the publication of the final results of this review, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(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 terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these final results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: July 6, 2026.

Christian L. Bush,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the *Order*
- IV. Subsidies Valuation Information
- V. Analysis of Programs
- VI. Discussion of the Issues

Comment 1: Whether Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd.'s (Dongbu Steel's) Debt-to-Equity Conversions Conferred a Benefit

Comment 2: Whether Commerce Used the Correct Benchmark Interest Rate for the Korea Export-Import Bank (KEXIM) Export Growth Loan Program

Comment 3: Whether the Provision of Korean Allowance United (KAUs) Under the Korea Emissions Trading System (K-ETS) Constitutes a Financial Contribution

Comment 4: Whether the Provision of KAUs Confers a Countervailable Benefit

Comment 5: Whether the K-ETS Program is Specific

Comment 6: Whether the Government of Korea's (GOK's) Provision of Electricity Was Consistent with Market Principles During the POR

Comment 7: Whether to Modify the Benefit Calculation for Provision of Electricity for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) Program

Comment 8: Whether the Provision of Electricity for LTAR Program is Specific

VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026-14026 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-533-948]

Large Diameter Graphite Electrodes From India: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation

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

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Patrick Barton at (202) 482-0012; Hannah Lee at (202) 482-1216, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 16, 2026, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated a less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation of imports of large diameter graphite electrodes (large electrodes) from India.¹ Currently, the preliminary determination is due no later than August 3, 2026.

Postponement of Preliminary Determination

Section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires Commerce to issue the preliminary determination in a LTFV investigation within 140 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation. However, section 733(c)(1)(A)(b)(1) of the Act permits Commerce to postpone the preliminary determination until no later than 190 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the

Hyundai ITC. See *Preliminary Results PDM* at 8-9, unchanged in Issues and Decision Memorandum.

¹¹ KG Dongbu Steel's official name in English is KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd. Its name in Korean is KG Steel Corporation. See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from the Republic of Korea: Final Results and Rescission, in Part, of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*; 2022, 90 FR 21002-21003 (May 16, 2025); see also KG Dongbu Steel's Letter, "KG Dongbu Steel's Affiliated Companies Response," dated October 23, 2024, at Exhibit 1.

¹² See, e.g., *Honey from Argentina: Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 69 FR 29518 (May 24, 2004), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Issue 4.

¹³ See *Order*, 81 FR at 48387.

¹ See *Large Diameter Graphite Electrodes from the People's Republic of China and India: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 91 FR 13581 (March 20, 2026) (*Initiation Notice*).

investigation if: (A) the petitioners² make a timely request for a postponement; or (B) Commerce concludes that the parties concerned are cooperating, that the investigation is extraordinarily complicated, and that additional time is necessary to make a preliminary determination. Under 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioner must submit a request for postponement 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and must state the reasons for the request. Commerce will grant the request unless it finds compelling reasons to deny the request.

On July 1, 2026, the petitioners submitted a timely request that Commerce postpone the preliminary determination in the LTFV investigation of large electrodes from India.³ The petitioners stated that they request postponement to allow Commerce sufficient time to collect questionnaire responses, fully analyze them, and issue supplemental questionnaires as may be necessary.⁴

For the reasons stated above and because there are no compelling reasons to deny the request, Commerce, in accordance with section 733(c)(1)(A) of the Act, is postponing the deadline for the preliminary determination by 50 days (*i.e.*, 190 days after the date on which this investigation was initiated). As a result, Commerce will issue its preliminary determination no later than September 22, 2026. In accordance with section 735(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(1), the deadline for the final determination of this investigation will continue to be 75 days after the date of the preliminary determination, unless postponed at a later date.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 733(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(f)(1).

Dated: July 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.

[FR Doc. 2026-14067 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-053]

Certain Aluminum Foil From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that producers/exporters made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value during the period of review (POR), April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jacob Waddell, 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) 482-1369.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 20, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain aluminum foil (aluminum foil) from the People's Republic of China (China).¹ On July 28, 2025, Commerce selected Dingheng New Materials Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Dingsheng New Materials Joint-Stock Co., Ltd. (collectively, Dingsheng) as the mandatory respondent in this review.²

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.³ Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS)

during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.⁴ Between February and June 2026, we extended the preliminary results of this review to no later than July 7, 2026.⁵

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁶ A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS, which is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the scope of this *Order* is aluminum foil from China. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Because China is a non-market economy country within the meaning of section 771(18) of the Act, we calculated normal value in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary results, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Separate Rates

We preliminarily determine that, in addition to Dingsheng, one company not individually examined, Xiamen Xiashun Aluminium Co., Ltd. (Xiamen Xiashun), is eligible for a separate rate in this administrative review.

The Act does not address the establishment of a rate to apply to companies not selected for individual

⁴ See Memorandum, "Tolling of all Case Deadlines," dated November 24, 2025.

⁵ See Memoranda, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated February 26, 2026; "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated June 1, 2026; and "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated June 29, 2026.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China; 2024–2025," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

² The petitioners are Resonac Graphite America Inc. and Tokai Carbon GE LLC.

³ See Petitioners' Letter, "Request for Postponement of the Preliminary Determination," dated July 1, 2026.

⁴ *Id.*

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 90 FR 21459 (May 20, 2025); *see also Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 FR 17362 (April 19, 2018) (*Order*).

² See Memorandum, "Respondent Selection," dated July 28, 2025.

³ See Memorandum, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government," dated November 14, 2025.

examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(e)(2) of the Act. However, Commerce's regulation at 19 CFR 351.109(g) states that Commerce will determine the rate for non-selected companies by following the process set forth in 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1)–(2), which generally parallels the process for determining the all-others rate in an investigation under section 305(c)(5) of the Act. Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act and 10 CFR 351.109(f) state that for the companies not investigated, we will determine the all-others by calculating the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for the individually investigated exporters or producers, excluding any zero and *de minimis*

margins and any margins determined entirely on facts available.

Commerce calculated an individual estimated weighted-average dumping margin for Dingsheng that is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available. Dingsheng is the sole mandatory respondent in this review. Thus, we are preliminarily assigning the weighted-average dumping margin calculated for Dingsheng to Xiamen Xiashun in this administrative review.

The China-Wide Entity

Commerce's policy regarding conditional review of the China-wide entity applies to this administrative review.⁷ Under this policy, the China-wide entity will not be under review unless a party specifically requests, or

Commerce self-initiates, a review of the entity. Because no party requested a review of the China-wide entity, the entity is not under review, and the entity's rate (*i.e.*, 105.80 percent)⁸ is not subject to change.

Furthermore, Commerce preliminarily determines that, after failing to submit a separate rate application or separate rate certification, the companies listed in Appendix II are not eligible for a separate rate and are therefore part of the China-wide entity.

Preliminary Results of Review

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025:

Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Jiangsu Dingsheng New Materials Joint-Stock Co., Ltd./Hangzhou Dingsheng Import&Export Co., Ltd. (Hangzhou Dingsheng Import and Export Co., Ltd.)/Dingsheng Aluminium Industries (Hong Kong) Trading Co., Limited (Dingsheng) Aluminium Industries (Hong Kong) Trading Co., Ltd./Hangzhou Teemful Aluminium Co., Ltd./Hangzhou Five Star Aluminium Co., Ltd./Inner Mongolia Liansheng New Energy Material Co., Ltd./Inner Mongolia Xinxing New Energy Material Co., Ltd. (Inner Mongolia Xinxing New Material Co., Ltd.)/Dingheng New Materials Co., Ltd./Thai Ding Li New Materials Co., Ltd	61.85
Non-Individually Examined Company Receiving a Separate Rate	
Xiamen Xiashun Aluminum Foil Co., Ltd	61.85

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within 10 days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.⁹ Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.¹⁰ Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must

submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.¹¹

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.¹² Further, we request that interested parties limit their public, executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public, executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public, executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).¹³

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants, and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.¹⁴

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce will determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject

⁷ See *Antidumping Proceedings: Announcement of Change in Department Practice for Respondent Selection in Antidumping Duty Proceedings and Conditional Review of the Nonmarket Economy Entity in NME Antidumping Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 65963 (November 4, 2013).

⁸ See *Order*, 83 FR at 17363.

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.309.

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); see also *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

¹² We use the term "issue" here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

¹³ See *APO and Service Procedures*.

¹⁴ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review.

If Dingsheng's weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, Commerce intends to calculate 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 will calculate 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.¹⁵ To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis*, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also will calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. If Dingsheng'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.¹⁶

For the respondent that was not selected for individual examination in this administrative review but qualified for a separate rate, the assessment rate will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents consistent with section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act. Consequently, the rate established for the non-individually examined companies is an *ad valorem* rate of 61.85 percent.

For entries that were not reported in the U.S. sales database submitted by the mandatory respondents during this review, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the China-wide rate.

For the final results, if we continue to treat the companies identified in Appendix II as part of the China-wide entity, we will instruct CBP to apply an *ad valorem* assessment rate of 105.80 percent to all entries of subject merchandise during the POR which were produced and/or exported by those companies.

The 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.

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 of the final results of this administrative review for shipments of the subject merchandise from Vietnam entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by sections 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) for the companies listed above, which have a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be that established in the final results of this review (except, if the rate is zero or *de minimis*, then zero cash deposit will be required); (2) for previously investigated or reviewed China and non-China exporters not listed above that received a separate rate in a prior segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the existing exporter-specific rate; (3) for all China exporters of subject merchandise that have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the existing rate for the China-wide entity of 105.80 percent; and (4) for all non-China exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Chinese exporter that supplied that non-China exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing 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 and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties, and/or an increase in the amount of antidumping duties by the amount of the countervailing duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results of review in

accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: July 7, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Discussion of the Methodology
- V. Adjustment Under Section 777(A)(f) of the Act
- VI. Currency Conversion
- VII. Recommendation

Appendix II

Companies Determined To Be Part of the China-Wide Entity

1. Anhui Zhongji Battery Foil Science & Technology Co., Ltd.
2. Dongwon Systems Corp.
3. Dong-IL Aluminium Co., Ltd.
4. Granges Aluminum (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
5. Eastern Valley Co., Ltd.
6. Jiangsu Huafeng Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd.
7. Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., Ltd.
8. Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., (HK) Limited
9. Korea Aluminium Co., Ltd.
10. Lotte Aluminium Co., Ltd.
11. Sama Aluminium Co Ltd
12. Shanghai Shenhua Aluminium Foil Co., Ltd.
13. Shanghai Shenyan Packaging Materials Co., Ltd.

[FR Doc. 2026-14066 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-107]

Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof From People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers/exporters of wooden cabinets and vanities and components thereof (wooden cabinets) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period

¹⁵ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

¹⁶ See 19 CFR 351.106(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).

of review (POR) is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. Further, Commerce is rescinding this review, in part, with respect to 29 companies. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael Romani, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0198.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 20, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on wooden cabinets from China.¹ On June 12, 2024, Commerce selected KM Cabinetry Co., Ltd. (KM Cabinetry) and The Ancientree Cabinet Co., Ltd (Ancientree) as the mandatory respondents in this review.² KM Cabinetry did not provide a timely response to the initial questionnaire. On August 18, 2025, one of the petitioners in this proceeding, MasterBrand Cabinets, LLC (MasterBrand), partially withdrew its request for review with respect to 33 companies including Ancientree.³ Therefore, on July 24, 2025, we selected Pengjia as an additional mandatory respondent.⁴

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceeding by 47 days,⁵ and, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an

additional 21 days.⁶ On February 26, April 29, June 15, and June 30, 2026, we extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this review by 80 days, 26 days, seven days, and a further seven days, respectively.⁷ Accordingly, the deadline for the preliminary results is now July 7, 2026.

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁸ A list of topics included in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is provided as Appendix I to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the *Order* are wooden cabinets from China. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Partial Rescission of Administrative Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if all parties that requested the review withdraw their requests within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation. As noted above, Commerce received timely-filed withdrawal requests with respect to 28 of the companies listed in Appendix II. Therefore, we are rescinding this administrative review with respect to these companies, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

Further, Commerce may rescind an administrative review of a CVD order, when no reviewable entries of subject merchandise exist during the POR for which liquidation is suspended, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).⁹

Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, suspended entries are liquidated at the CVD assessment rate calculated for the review period.¹⁰ Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct CBP to liquidate at the CVD assessment rate calculated for the POR.¹¹

According to the CBP import data, Senke Manufacturing did not have reviewable entries of subject merchandise during the POR for which liquidation is suspended, as noted in our Intent to Rescind Memo.¹² No interested parties filed comments regarding the Intent to Rescind Memo. As such, we are rescinding this administrative review for this company because it did not have suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this administrative review in accordance with 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce preliminarily determines that there is a countervailable subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an "authority" that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.¹³ For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, including our reliance, in part, on facts otherwise available with adverse inferences pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Subsidy Rate for Non-Examined Companies Under Review

The Act does not address the establishment of a rate to apply to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 90 FR 21459 (May 20, 2025); *see also* *Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 85 FR 22134 (April 21, 2020) (*Order*).

² See Memorandum, "Respondent Selection Memorandum," dated June 12, 2025.

³ See MasterBrand's Letter, "Partial Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review," dated August 18, 2025.

⁴ See Memorandum, "Second Respondent Selection," dated July 24, 2025; *see also* Commerce's Letter, "Selection of Additional Mandatory Respondent," dated July 25, 2025.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government," dated November 14, 2025.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Tolling of All Case Deadlines," dated November 24, 2025.

⁷ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results," dated February 26, 2026; *see also* Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results," dated April 29, 2026; Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results," dated June 15, 2026; and Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results," dated June 30, 2026.

⁸ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China; 2024," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

⁹ See, e.g., *Lightweight Thermal Paper from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Rescission of*

Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2015, 82 FR 14349 (March 20, 2017); *see also* *Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*; 2017, 84 FR 14650 (April 11, 2019).

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2).

¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

¹² See Memorandum, "Intent to Rescind, In Part," dated June 17, 2025, at Attachment 1 (Intent to Rescind Memo). In this memorandum Commerce noted that it was withdrawing the review with respect to 23 companies as they had no entries. However, after MasterBrand partially withdrew their request for a review, only one company, Senke Manufacturing Company, listed in this memorandum remained subject to the review.

¹³ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(e)(2) of the Act. However, Commerce’s regulation at 19 CFR 351.109(g) states that Commerce will determine the rate for non-selected companies by following the process set forth in 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1)–(2), which generally parallels the process for determining the all-others rate in an investigation under section 705(c)(5) of the Act. Section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.109(f) state that for companies not investigated, in general, we will determine an all-others rate by weight averaging the countervailable subsidy rates established for each of the companies individually investigated, excluding zero and *de minimis* rates or any rates based entirely on facts available.

Under section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally an amount equal to the weighted average countervailable subsidy rates established for each of the companies individually investigated, excluding any

rates that are zero, *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.5 percent), or determined entirely on the basis of facts available. Where the countervailable subsidy rates for each of the individually examined companies is zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available, section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act provides that Commerce may use “any reasonable method to establish an all-others rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated, including averaging the weighted average countervailable subsidy rates determined for the exporters and producers individually investigated.”

For these preliminary results, we based our findings regarding each program for KM Cabinetry and Dalian Hualing Wood Co., Ltd (Dalian Hualing) on facts otherwise available pursuant to sections 776(a)(1) and (a)(2)(A) through (C) of the Act. By failing to respond to Commerce’s Initial Questionnaire, KM Cabinetry and Dalian Hualing failed to cooperate to the best of their ability to comply with Commerce’s requests for

information in this review. Therefore, we are applying adverse inferences pursuant to section 776(b)(1) of the Act with respect to these companies.

In this administrative review, we preliminarily calculated an individual estimated countervailable subsidy rate for Pengjia, the sole individually examined respondent in this review. Because this individually calculated subsidy rate is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available, we are preliminarily assigning the subsidy rate calculated for Pengjia to the companies under review that were not selected for individual examination, pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act.

Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine the following net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the POR, January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024:

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Yixing Pengjia Technology Co., Ltd. ¹⁴	5.48
KM Cabinetry Co, Ltd	113.08
Dalian Hualing Wood Co., Ltd	113.08
KM Cabinetry Co, Ltd. and Zhongshan Nu Furniture Co., Ltd. ¹⁵	113.08
Jiangsu Xiangsheng Bedtime Furniture Co., Ltd	5.48

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within 10 days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.¹⁶ Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.¹⁷ Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must

submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.¹⁸ All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.¹⁹ Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of

each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).²⁰

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party’s name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.²¹

¹⁴ The former name of Yixing Pengjia Technology Co., Ltd. is Yixing Pengjia Cabinetry Co., Ltd.
¹⁵ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, we are applying a chain rate to subject merchandise produced by Zhongshan Nu Furniture Co., Ltd. and exported by KM Cabinetry Co, Ltd.

¹⁶ See 19 CFR 351.309.
¹⁷ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); see also *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).
¹⁸ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

¹⁹ We use the term “issue” here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.
²⁰ See *APO and Service Procedures*.
²¹ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

Assessment Rates

Consistent with section 751(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), upon issuance of the final results, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review.

For the companies listed in Appendix II for which the review is being rescinded, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess countervailing duties on all appropriate entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue rescission instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP regarding Pengjia and the non-selected companies under review 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

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.107(e), Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties with regard to shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review, as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated individual countervailable subsidy rates determined in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) if both the producer and exporter of the subject merchandise have company-specific estimated subsidy rates assigned, and their rates differ, then the applicable cash deposit rate will be the higher of these two rates; (3) if either the producer or the exporter, but not both, of the subject merchandise has a company-specific estimated subsidy rate assigned, the applicable cash deposit rate will be that company's company-specific rate;

and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be continue to be 18.17 percent, the all-others subsidy rate established in the investigation.²² These cash deposit instructions, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless the deadline is extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of Commerce's analysis of the issues raised in the case briefs, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: July 7, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Non-Selected Companies Under Review
- V. Diversification of China's Economy
- VI. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
- VII. Subsidies Valuation
- VIII. Interest Rate, Discount Rate, Input, Electricity, and Land Benchmarks
- IX. Analysis of Programs
- X. Recommendation

Appendix II

List of Companies for Which We Are Rescinding From Review

Request for Review Withdrawn

1. Anhui Swanch Cabinetry Co.; Ltd.
2. Changyi Zhengheng Woodwork Co., Ltd.
3. Dalian Meisen Woodworking Co. Ltd.;
Dalian Hechang Technology Development Co. Ltd.
4. Fujian Dushi Wooden Industry Co.
5. Fujian Leifeng Cabinetry Co., Ltd.
6. Fuzhou CBM Import & Export Co., Ltd.
7. Goldenhome Living Co., Ltd.
8. Guangzhou Nuolande Import and Export Co., Ltd.
9. Hong Kong Jian Cheng Trading Co., Limited
10. Honsoar New Building Material Co., Ltd.

²² See *Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 85 FR 11962, 11964.

11. Jiangsu Weisen Houseware Co., Ltd.
12. Jiang Su Rongxin Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
13. Morewood Cabinetry Co., Ltd.
14. Nantong Aershin Cabinet Co., Ltd.
15. Qingdao Haiyan Drouot Household Co., Ltd.
16. Qingdao Shousheng Industry Co., Ltd.
17. Shandong Jinhua Wood Co., Ltd.
18. Shandong Longsen Woods Co., Ltd.
19. Shanghai Zifeng International Trading Co., Ltd.
20. Sheen Lead International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
21. Shouguang Fushi Wood Co., Ltd.
22. Taishan Oversea Trading Company Ltd.
23. The Ancientree Cabinet Co., Ltd.; Jiangsu Hongjia Wood Co., Ltd.; Jiangsu Hongjia Wood Co., Ltd. Shanghai Branch; Jiangsu Yunru Technology Industry Co., Ltd.
24. Weifang Fuxing Wood Co., Ltd.
25. Weifang Yuanlin Woodenware Co., Ltd.
26. Xiamen Adler Cabinetry Co., Ltd.
27. Xiamen Golden Huanan Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd.
28. Xuzhou Yihe Wood Co., Ltd.

No Suspended Entries

29. Senke Manufacturing

[FR Doc. 2026–14031 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–525–002]

Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet From Bahrain: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers and exporters of common alloy aluminum sheet (aluminum sheet) from Bahrain during the period of review (POR) from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dusten Hom, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5075.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 20, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the of the

countervailing duty order on aluminum sheet from Bahrain.¹ Commerce selected Gulf Aluminum Rolling Mill B.S.C. (GARMCO) as the mandatory respondent in this administrative review.

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.² Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.³ On February 9, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing the preliminary results by 113 days.⁴ On June 30, 2026, Commerce fully extended the deadline for issuing

the preliminary results by seven days.⁵ Accordingly, the deadline for the preliminary results is now July 7, 2026.

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this administrative review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁶ A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included in the appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the *Order* is aluminum sheet from Bahrain. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁷

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each subsidy program found countervailable, we preliminarily find that there is a subsidy (*i.e.*, a financial contribution by an “authority” that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific).⁸ For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, including our reliance, in part, on adverse facts available pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, *see* the Preliminary Determination Memorandum.

Preliminary Results of Review

Commerce preliminary determines that the following net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the period January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024:

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Gulf Aluminum Rolling Mill B.S.C.	18.97

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within 10 days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.⁹ Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.¹⁰ Interested parties who submit case briefs or

rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.¹¹ All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.¹² Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested

parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).¹³

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.¹⁴

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 90 FR 21459 (May 20, 2025) (*Initiation Notice*). See also *Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from Bahrain, India, and the Republic of Turkey: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 86 FR 22144 (April 27, 2021) (*Order*).

² See Memorandum, “Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,” dated November 14, 2025.

³ See Memorandum, “Tolling of all Case Deadlines,” dated November 24, 2025.

⁴ See Memorandum, “Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,” dated February 9, 2026.

⁵ See Memorandum, “Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,” dated June 30, 2026.

⁶ See Memorandum, “Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from Bahrain; 2024,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.309.

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); see also *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

¹² We use the term “issue” here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

¹³ See *APO and Service Procedures*.

¹⁴ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

Assessment Rates

Consistent with section 751(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), upon issuance of the final results, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review.

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP regarding GARMCO 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

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.107(e), Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties with regard to shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review, as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the company listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated individual countervailable subsidy rates determined in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) if both the producer and exporter of the subject merchandise have company-specific estimated subsidy rates assigned, and their rates differ, then the applicable cash deposit rate will be the higher of these two rates; (3) if either the producer or the exporter, but not both, of the subject merchandise has a company-specific estimated subsidy rate assigned, the applicable cash deposit rate will be that company's company-specific rate; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be continue to be 6.44 percent, the all-others subsidy rate established in the investigation.¹⁵ These cash deposit instructions, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless the deadline is extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of our analysis of the issues raised in the case

briefs, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Notification to Interested Parties

These preliminary results of review are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213 and 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: July 7, 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

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Diversification of Bahrain's Economy
- V. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- VI. Subsidies Valuation
- VII. Benchmarks For Measuring The Adequacy Of Remuneration
- VIII. Upstream Subsidy Analysis
- IX. Analysis of Programs
- X. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-533-825]

Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip From India: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers and exporters of polyethylene terephthalate film, sheet, and strip (PET film) from India during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dusten Hom or Suresh Maniam, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5075 or (202) 482-0176, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 8, 2026, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review and invited comments from interested parties.¹ On May 7, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing the final results by 60 days.² Accordingly, the deadline for these final results is now July 7, 2026.

For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³ The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically 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 Order

The merchandise covered by the Order is PET Film. For a full description of the scope of the order, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised by the interested parties in their case and rebuttal briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. The topics discussed and the issues raised by parties to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum are listed in the appendix to this notice.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of comments received from interested parties, we made certain changes to the net countervailable subsidy rates calculated for Cosmo First Limited (Cosmo) and JPFL Films Private Ltd. (JPFL). For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the

¹ See *Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from India: Preliminary Results and Recission, in Part, of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2023*, 91 FR 672 (January 8, 2026) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review," dated May 7, 2026.

³ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from India; 2023," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

¹⁵ See *Order*.

Act). For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, we find that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a government-provided financial contribution that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific. For a full description of the methodology underlying all of Commerce’s conclusions, including our reliance, in part, on facts otherwise available, including adverse facts available, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Results of Review

Commerce determines that the following net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Cosmo First Limited ⁴	10.07
JPFL Films Private Ltd. ⁵	135.38

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 the notice of final results in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment

In accordance with section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after 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

In accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce also intends to

⁴ Commerce finds the following company to be cross-owned with Cosmo First Limited: Cosmo Speciality Chemicals Private Limited.

⁵ Commerce finds the following company to be cross-owned with JPFL Films Private Ltd.: Jindal Poly Films Limited.

instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts shown above for the companies listed above for shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of these final results of review. For all non-reviewed firms, we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the all-others rate or the most recent company-specific rate applicable to the company, as appropriate. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). 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 terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

The final results are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: July 7, 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

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. Subsidies Valuation
- VI. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
- VII. Analysis of Programs
- VIII. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether Commerce Correctly Countervailed Subsidies Used in the Production of Non-Subject Merchandise
 - Comment 2: Whether the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) Program Is Countervailable
 - Comment 3: Whether the Status Holder Incentive Scrip (SHIS) Conferred a Benefit During the POR
 - Comment 4: Whether the Pre-Shipment and Post-Shipment Export Financing Program Confers a Benefit
 - Comment 5: Whether Commerce had Information on the Record Regarding an Unreported Parent Company

IX. Recommendation
[FR Doc. 2026–14029 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

[C–533–888]

Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod From India: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers and exporters of certain carbon and alloy steel threaded rod (steel threaded rod) from India. The period of review (POR) January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. In addition, Commerce is rescinding this review, in part, with respect to five companies. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric Hawkins, 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) 482–1988.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 20, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on steel threaded rod from India.¹ On July 15, 2025, Commerce selected Nishant Steel Industries (Nishant) and Kanika Fasteners Pvt Ltd (Kanika Fasteners) as the mandatory respondents in this review.² On August 1, 2025, Commerce received timely letters from Bee Dee Cycle Industries (Bee Dee Cycle), Kanika Fasteners and Kanika Exports (collectively, Kanika Fasteners), Maharaja International (Maharaja), and R K Fasteners (R K) withdrawing their

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 90 FR 21459 (May 20, 2025); *see also Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India and the People’s Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 85 FR 19927 (April 9, 2020) (*Order*).

² See Memorandum, “Respondent Selection,” dated July 15, 2025.

requests for review.³ On August 5, 2025, Good Good Manufacturers (Good Good) also timely withdrew its request for review.⁴ On August 11, 2025, Commerce stated its intent to rescind the administrative review with respect to these companies and suspended the deadline for Kanika Fasteners to respond to the initial questionnaire.⁵

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.⁶ Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.⁷ On February 19, 2026, we extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this review until June 30, 2026.⁸ On June 30, 2026, we extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this review until July 7, 2026.⁹

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.¹⁰ A list of topics included in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is provided as the Appendix I to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a

public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the scope of the *Order* is steel threaded rod from India. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of Administrative Review In Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if all parties that requested the review withdraw their requests within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation. As noted above, Commerce received timely-filed withdrawal requests with respect to the companies listed in Appendix II, and no other parties requested a review of these companies. Therefore, we are rescinding this administrative review with respect to these companies, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this administrative review in accordance with 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce preliminarily determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an "authority" that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.¹¹ For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine the following net countervailable subsidy rate exists for the POR, January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024:

Company	Subsidy Rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Nishant Steel Industries ¹²	2.54

¹¹ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

¹² As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce preliminarily finds Nishant Steel Industries to be cross-owned with Nuovo Fastenings Pvt. Ltd.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within 10 days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.¹³ Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed no later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.¹⁴ Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.¹⁵ All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.¹⁶ Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).¹⁷

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.309.

¹⁴ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also* *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

¹⁵ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2)

¹⁶ We use the term "issue" here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

¹⁷ See *APO and Service Procedures*.

³ See Bee Dee Cycle's Letter, "Withdrawal Request for Administrative Review of {Countervailing} Duty of Maharaja International," dated August 1, 2025; Kanika Fasteners and Kanika Exports' Letter, "Request for Administrative Review of {Countervailing} Duty of Kanika Exports," dated August 1, 2025; Maharaja's Letter, "Withdrawal Request for Administrative Review of {Countervailing Duty} of Maharaja International," dated August 1, 2025; and RK's Letter, "Withdrawal Request for Administrative Review of {Countervailing} Duty of RK Fasteners," dated August 1, 2025.

⁴ See Good Good's Letter, "Withdrawal Request for Administrative Review of Countervailing Duty of Good Good Manufacturers," dated August 5, 2025.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Intent to Rescind Review, In Part," dated August 11, 2025.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government," dated November 14, 2025.

⁷ See Memorandum, "Tolling of all Case Deadlines," dated November 24, 2025.

⁸ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review," dated February 19, 2026.

⁹ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review," dated June 30, 2026.

¹⁰ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India; 2024," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participants are foreign nationals; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.¹⁸

Assessment Rates

Consistent with section 751(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), upon issuance of the final results, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review.

For the companies listed in Appendix II for which the review is being rescinded, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess countervailing duties on all appropriate entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue rescission instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP regarding Nishant 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

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.107(e), Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties with regard to shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review, as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the company listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated individual countervailable subsidy rate determined in the final

results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) if both the producer and exporter of the subject merchandise have company-specific estimated subsidy rates assigned, and their rates differ, then the applicable cash deposit rate will be the higher of these two rates; (3) if either the producer or the exporter, but not both, of the subject merchandise has a company-specific estimated subsidy rate assigned, the applicable cash deposit rate will be that company's company-specific rate; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be continue to be 6.07 percent, the all-others subsidy rate established in the investigation.¹⁹ These cash deposit instructions, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless the deadline is extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of Commerce's analysis of the issues raised in the case briefs, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: July 7, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the *Order*
- IV. Diversification of India's Economy
- V. Subsidies Valuation
- VI. Analysis of Programs
- VII. Recommendation

Appendix II

Companies for Which We Are Rescinding the Administrative Review

1. Bee Dee Cycle Industries
2. Good Good Manufacturers
3. Kanika Fasteners Pvt Ltd; Kanika Exports
4. Maharaja International

5. R K Fasteners

[FR Doc. 2026–14024 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–580–881]

Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products From the Republic of Korea: 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 certain cold-rolled steel flat products (cold-rolled steel) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) were not sold at less than normal value during the period of review (POR), September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Grant Fuller or Caroline Carroll, AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6228 or (202) 482–4948, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 6, 2026, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this review in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.¹ We received no comments from interested parties on the *Preliminary Results*. Therefore, we made no changes from the *Preliminary Results* and, accordingly, there is no decision memorandum accompanying this notice. Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order²

The product covered by the *Order* is cold-rolled steel from Korea. For a

¹ See *Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2023–2024*, 91 FR 11040 (March 6, 2026) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See *Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Brazil, India, the Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determinations for Brazil and the United Kingdom and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 81 FR 64432 (September 20, 2016) (*Order*).

¹⁸ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

¹⁹ See *Order*, 85 FR at 19928.

complete description of the scope of the Order, see the *Preliminary Results* PDM.

Rate for Non-Examined Companies

Because no parties commented on Commerce's *Preliminary Results*, we have made no changes to the calculation of the rate for non-examined companies.

Therefore, Commerce continues to assign a margin to the non-selected companies, Ameri-Source Korea (Ameri-Source); Hanawell Co Ltd (Hanawell); and KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd. (KG Dongbu) based on the most recent above-*de minimis* rate calculated in this proceeding (*i.e.*, 2.28 percent).³

Final Results of the Review

Commerce determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024:

Producer or exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Hyundai Steel Company	0.00
POSCO; POSCO International Corporation	0.00
Ameri-Source Korea	2.28
Hanawell Co Ltd	2.28
KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd	2.28

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses to interested parties the calculations of the final results of an administrative review within five days of a public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of the final results in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because we have made no changes from the *Preliminary Results*, there are no new calculations to disclose.

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce has determined in these final results of this review, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise during the POR. Because the weighted-average dumping margins calculated for Hyundai Steel Company (Hyundai) and POSCO; POSCO International Corporation (collectively, POSCO) are zero, we will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.

Commerce's "automatic assessment" practice will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Hyundai or POSCO for which the reviewed companies did not know that the merchandise they sold to the intermediary (*i.e.*, a reseller, trading company, or exporter) was destined to the United States.⁴ In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate (*i.e.*, 20.33 percent),⁵ if there is no rate

for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.

For Ameri-Source, Hanawell, and KG Dongbu, the companies that were not selected for individual examination, we intend to assign an assessment rate based on the review-specific rate determined as noted in the "Rate for Non-Examined Companies" section, above.

We intend to issue instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the publication date 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 these final results of review in the **Federal Register**, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies listed in these final results will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this administrative review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) 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 in which the company participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the company-specific rate established for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 20.33 percent, the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation.⁶ 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 and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during the review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing 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 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

³ See *Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2021–2022*, 89 FR 13689 (February 23, 2024), as amended by *Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the*

Republic of Korea: Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2021–2022, 89 FR 21490 (March 28, 2024).

⁴ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

⁵ See *Order*, 81 FR at 64434.

⁶ *Id.*

of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a 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).

Dated: July 6, 2026.

Christian L. Bush,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

[FR Doc. 2026–14025 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF839]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Ferndale Pier Maintenance Activities in Ferndale, Washington

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

ACTION: Notice; request for comments on proposed renewal incidental harassment authorization.

SUMMARY: NMFS received a request from Petrogas Pacific, LLC (Petrogas) for the renewal of their currently active incidental harassment authorization (IHA) to take marine mammals incidental to Ferndale Pier Maintenance Activities in Ferndale, Washington. Petrogas activities are a nearly identical set of activities to those covered in the current authorization and will not be completed prior to the IHA's expiration. Pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), prior to issuing the currently active IHA, NMFS requested comments on both the proposed IHA and the potential for renewing the initial authorization if certain requirements were satisfied. The renewal requirements have been satisfied, and NMFS is now providing an additional 15-day comment period to allow for any additional comments on the proposed renewal not previously provided during the initial 30-day comment period.

DATES: Comments and information must be received no later than July 28, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to the Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, and should be submitted via email to ITP.Pauline@noaa.gov. Electronic copies of the original application, renewal request, and supporting documents (including NMFS' **Federal Register** notices of the original proposed and final authorizations, and the previous IHA), as well as a list of the references cited in this document, may be obtained online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/permit/incidental-take-authorizations-under-marine-mammal-protection-act>. In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below.

Instructions: NMFS is not responsible for comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period. Comments, including all attachments, must not exceed a 25-megabyte file size. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted online at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/permit/incidental-take-authorizations-under-marine-mammal-protection-act> without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit confidential business information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

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

Authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s) and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for taking for subsistence uses (where

relevant). Further, NMFS must prescribe the permissible methods of taking and other “means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact” on the affected species or stocks and their habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, and on the availability of such species or stocks for taking for certain subsistence uses (referred to here as “mitigation”); and requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of the takings. The definition of all applicable MMPA statutory used above are included in the relevant sections below and can be found in section 3 of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1362) and the NMFS's implementing regulations at 50 CFR 216.103.

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

1. A request for renewal is received no later than 60 days prior to the needed renewal IHA effective date (recognizing that the renewal IHA expiration date cannot extend beyond 1 year from expiration of the initial IHA).

2. The request for renewal must include the following:

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

requirements, or take estimates (with the exception of reducing the type or amount of take); and

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

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

An additional public comment period of 15 days (for a total of 45 days), with direct notice by email, phone, or postal service to commenters on the initial IHA, is provided to allow for any additional comments on the proposed renewal. A description of the renewal process may be found on our website at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-harassment-authorization-renewals>. Any comments received on the potential renewal, along with relevant comments on the initial IHA, have been considered in the development of this proposed IHA renewal, and a summary of agency responses to applicable comments is included in this notice. NMFS will consider any additional public comments prior to making any final decision on the issuance of the requested renewal, and agency responses will be summarized in the final notice of our decision.

National Environmental Policy Act

To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and NOAA Administrative Order (NAO) 216-6A, NMFS must review our proposed action (*i.e.*, the issuance of a renewal IHA) with respect to potential impacts on the human environment.

This action is consistent with categories of activities identified in Categorical Exclusion B4 (incidental take authorizations with no anticipated serious injury or mortality) of the Companion Manual for NOAA Administrative Order 216-6A, which do not individually or cumulatively have the potential for significant impacts on the quality of the human environment and for which we have not identified any extraordinary circumstances that would preclude this categorical exclusion. Accordingly, NMFS determined that the issuance of the

initial IHA qualified to be categorically excluded from further NEPA review. NMFS has preliminarily determined that the application of this categorical exclusion remains appropriate for this renewal IHA.

History of Request

On September 4, 2024, NMFS issued an IHA to Petrogas to take marine mammals incidental to Ferndale Pier Maintenance Activities in Ferndale, Washington (89 FR 73381, September 10, 2024), effective from August 1, 2025, through July 31, 2026. On May 15, 2026, NMFS received an application from Petrogas for the renewal of that initial IHA. As described in the application for renewal IHA, the activities for which incidental take is requested are nearly identical to those covered in the initial authorization but will not be completed prior to its expiration. As required, the applicant also provided a preliminary monitoring report which confirms that the applicant has implemented the required mitigation and monitoring, and which also shows that no impacts of a scale or nature not previously analyzed or authorized have occurred as a result of the activities conducted.

NMFS first received an application from Petrogas for an IHA to take marine mammals incidental to construction associated with Ferndale Pier Maintenance activities on January 3, 2024. NMFS published a notice of a proposed IHA and request for comments in the **Federal Register** on June 4, 2024 (89 FR 47903) and issued the IHA on September 4, 2024 (89 FR 73381, September 10, 2024).

Description of the Specified Activities and Anticipated Impacts

The purpose of this construction project is to remove the existing timber pier in Ferndale, Washington that has served as a loading facility since 1965 and replace it with a new structure that meets current industry best practices. As described in detail in the notice for the initial 2025 IHA (89 FR 73381, September 10, 2024) and the original 2025 notice of proposed IHA (89 FR 47903, June 4, 2024) planned in-water construction activities included impact and vibratory installation of 9 permanent 30-in steel pipe piles and removal of 69 existing 16-in timber piles by vibratory hammer over 17 days. These 69 timber piles were not removed under the initial IHA. During the 2025 construction season, only 10 days of in-water construction were required to install the nine 30-in steel piles by impact and vibratory installation between August 1, 2025, and October 31, 2025.

To support public review and comment on the IHA that NMFS is proposing to issue here, we refer to the documents related to the previously issued IHA and discuss any new or changed information here. These previous documents include the **Federal Register** notice of the issuance of the initial IHA (89 FR 73381, September 10, 2024), and the **Federal Register** notice of the proposed IHA (89 FR 47903, June 4, 2024) and all associated references and documents. The descriptions and analyses contained in those documents remain accurate with the exception of the minor modifications described herein. A detailed description of the proposed vibratory removal activities is found in these documents. We also refer the reader to the previous Petrogas application and final monitoring report for the 2025 construction activities, which can be found at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-construction-activities>.

Petrogas made a minor, unanticipated design change to the project. Nine permanent 30-in steel piles were installed by vibratory and impact driving for the replacement North Mooring Dolphin (NMD) as planned under the initial IHA. However, an additional nine temporary 30-in steel piles were installed by vibratory driving only around the old NMD to build a temporary work platform. One of these temporary 30-in piles was removed under the initial IHA. The remaining 8 30-in temporary piles and the existing 69 16-in timber piles will be removed during the upcoming season by vibratory driving. Work is anticipated to require 5 days of in-water work.

Detailed Description of the Activity

A detailed description of the construction activities for which take is proposed here may be found in the Notices of the Proposed (89 FR 47903, June 4, 2024) and Final IHA (89 FR 73381, September 10, 2024) for the initial authorization. The proposed renewal would be effective for a period not exceeding 1 year from the date of expiration of the initial IHA (July 31, 2027). The location and timing are identical to those described in the previous notices.

As noted above, Petrogas was forced to make a design change under the initial IHA. Petrogas initially planned to remove the large concrete cap of the NMD with a crane and place it on a barge. Since the cap weighed approximately 500 tons (453.6 metric tons), a very large crane was needed. Petrogas was not able to procure a crane

large enough for this task, so an alternative plan was developed late in the planning, permitting and preparation process. The safest available plan was to build a temporary work platform around the NMD using eight temporary 30-inch steel piles for support and then cut the pile cap into smaller, manageable pieces. Note that an additional, temporary 30-in pile was lightly placed to hold the pile form for installing the other eight temporary piles at the appropriate design angles. This single pile was removed under the initial IHA.

Under the initial IHA it was assumed that up to 1.5 30-in steel piles would be installed via vibratory driver each day

and 20 16-in timber piles would be removed via vibratory driver each day. The proposed renewal IHA assumes that the 8 temporary 30-in steel piles and 20 16-timber piles would be removed via vibratory driver each day.

The mitigation and monitoring requirements as described in the initial IHA and the marine mammal monitoring plan were followed throughout the first year of work including during vibratory installation of the temporary steel 30-in steel piles. The temporary pile drive time per day in the initial IHA is equivalent to those in the proposed renewal for 16-in timber piles (40 minutes), while the temporary drive time per day for vibratory driving

of the 30-in piles is 10 minutes greater per day for the renewal IHA (40 minutes vs. 30 minutes). However, vibratory removal of 30-in steel piles would be done in a single day under the renewal IHA compared to up to 5 days under the initial IHA. Vibratory removal of the existing 16-in timber piles would take 4 days under either scenario. This assumes that Petrogas is able to work uninterrupted at maximum capacity every day. Since this may not be possible due to a range of factors (*e.g.*, weather, turbidity above a regulatory threshold), Petrogas may require additional in-water work days.

TABLE 1—PRODUCTION RATES FOR VIBRATORY PILE DRIVING AND REMOVAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE INITIAL IHA AND PETROGAS’ PROPOSED REVISIONS FOR THE RENEWAL

	Initial IHA 2025		Proposed renewal 2026	
	Permanent and temporary pile installation: vibratory 30-in steel	Temporary pile removal: vibratory 16-in timber	Temporary pile removal: vibratory 30-in steel	Temporary pile removal: vibratory 16-in timber
Number of piles	* 18	69	8	69
Maximum piles per day	1.5	20	8	20
Minutes per pile	20	2	5	2
Minutes per day	30	40	40	40
Number of days	12	4	1	4

*Nine additional piles added due to inability to secure crane. One temporary pile removed in 2025.

Description of Marine Mammals

A description of the marine mammals in the area of the activities for which authorization of take is proposed here, including information on abundance, status, distribution, and hearing, may be found in the Notices of the Proposed (89 FR 47903, June 4, 2024) and Final IHA (89 FR 73381, September 10, 2024) for the initial authorization. With the exception of harbor seals, NMFS has reviewed the monitoring data from the initial IHA, current Stock Assessment Reports, information on relevant Unusual Mortality Events, and other scientific literature, and determined there is no new information that affects which species or stocks have the potential to be affected or the pertinent information in the Description of the Marine Mammals in the Area of Specified Activities contained in the supporting documents for the initial IHA. According to Pearson *et al.* (2024) the stock abundance of the Northern Inland Waters stock of harbor seal is now 15,898 animals (changed from 16,451) and the minimum population is 14,505 animals (changed from 15,462). The potential biological removal (PBR)

and mortality/serious injury (M/SI) values are undetermined.

Potential Effects on Marine Mammals and their Habitat

A description of the potential effects of the specified activity on marine mammals and their habitat for the activities for which an authorization of incidental take is proposed here may be found in the Notice of the Proposed IHA (89 FR 47903, June 4, 2024) for the initial authorization. NMFS has reviewed the monitoring data from the initial IHA, current Stock Assessment Reports, information on relevant Unusual Mortality Events, and other scientific literature, and determined that there is no new information that affects our initial analysis of impacts on marine mammals and their habitat.

Estimated Take

A detailed description of the methods used to estimate take for the specified activity are found in the Notices of the Proposed (89 FR 47903, June 4, 2024) and Final IHA (89 FR 73381, September 10, 2024) for the initial authorization. The source levels and marine mammal

occurrence data applicable to this renewal authorization remain unchanged from the previously issued initial IHA (89 FR 73381, September 10, 2024).

Petrogas and NMFS reanalyzed the Level A harassment zones for vibratory pile installation and removal activities to reflect Petrogas’ proposed minor changes (table 1) as well as the 2024 Updated Technical Guidance as the initial analysis was based on the 2018 Technical Guidance (89 FR 73381, September 10, 2024). Results are shown in table 2.

For both the initial IHA and proposed IHA renewal, Petrogas and NMFS quantitatively assessed potential exposure of marine mammals to noise levels from pile driving over the NMFS threshold guidance using the following equation to provide an estimate of potential exposures within estimated harassment zones:

Exposure estimate = N × Level B harassment zone (km²) × maximum days of pile driving where N = density estimate (animals per km²) used for each species.

TABLE 2—LEVEL A AND LEVEL B HARASSMENT ISOPLETHS FROM VIBRATORY DRIVING USING THE 2024 TECHNICAL GUIDANCE

[Level A harassment isopleths based on 2018 guidance, used in the 2024 IHA analysis, are presented in parentheses]

Pile size/type	Level A isopleths— pinnipeds (m)		Level A isopleths— cetaceans (m)			Level B isopleths (m)/area (km ²)
	Harbor seal	Sea lions	LF	HF ¹	VHF ²	
16-in Timber Piles	10.6 (3.7)	3.6 (0.3)	8.2 (6.1)	3.2 (0.5)	6.7 (9.0)	6,309.6 (62.5)
30-in steel	6.7 (1.9)	2.2 (0.1)	5.2 (3.2)	2.0 (0.3)	4.2 (4.7)	3,981 (24.9)

¹ Species that were considered Mid-Frequency cetaceans under the NMFS 2018 Technical Guidance are now considered High Frequency cetaceans under the NMFS 2024 Technical Guidance.

² Species that were considered High-Frequency cetaceans under the NMFS 2018 Technical Guidance are now considered Very High Frequency cetaceans under the NMFS 2024 Technical Guidance.

Level A harassment isopleths increased slightly for all hearing groups except for very high frequency cetaceans (categorized as high frequency cetaceans prior to application of the 2024 Technical Guidance). These changes do not impact NMFS' analysis related to the potential for Level A harassment, which is unlikely to occur.

Petrogas would continue to implement shutdown zones that are equivalent to the Level A harassment zones during all vibratory pile removal activities for all hearing groups, as described in the initial 2025 IHA (89 FR 73381, September 10, 2024). The same occurrence assumptions that were used to estimate take for the 2024 IHA and

described in the associated proposed FRN (89 FR 47903, June 4, 2024) are applied here. The daily duration of vibratory removal of 30-inch piles has increased from 30 to 40 minutes while the estimated total number of in-water work days has decreased from 17 to 5.

The calculated take by Level B harassment based on species density for Steller sea lions and California sea lions was one and six respectively. Petrogas has requested an increase to 10 Steller sea lion takes and 30 California sea lion takes by Level B harassment. While there are no haulouts nearby, there are haulouts in the greater Strait of Georgia, and animals of these species are known to travel significant distances in search

for prey, possibly into the marine waters of the adjacent Cherry Point Aquatic Reserve. The initial IHA had also increased authorized take of sea lions above the calculated estimated take values. The marine mammal monitoring report submitted by Petrogas recorded a single sea lion observation which occurred when there was no driving activity underway. A total of 41 harbor porpoises and 22 harbor seals were observed with 7 porpoise and 9 seal takes by Level B harassment.

NMFS' proposed take for the renewal IHA are indicated in table 3. No take by Level A harassment is proposed for this renewal authorization.

TABLE 3—PROPOSED TAKE OF MARINE MAMMALS BY LEVEL A AND LEVEL B HARASSMENT BY SPECIES AND STOCK AND PERCENT OF TAKE BY STOCK

Common name	Stock	Stock abundance	Level A	Level B	Proposed take as percentage of stock
Harbor porpoise	Washington Inland Waters	11,233	.....	594	5.29
Steller sea lion	Eastern U.S.	36,308	.....	10	0.03
California sea lion	U.S.	257,606	.....	30	0.01
Harbor seal	Washington Northern Inland	15,898	.....	209	1.31

Description of Proposed Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Measures

The proposed mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures included as requirements in this authorization are nearly identical to those included in the **Federal Register** notice announcing the issuance of the initial 2025 IHA (89 FR 73381, September 10, 2024) and the discussion of the least practicable adverse impact included in that document and the Notice of the proposed IHA (89 FR 47903, June 4, 2024) remains accurate. The only changes are removal of the mitigation requirements for use of bubble curtains as well as soft start since no impact driving would occur under the proposed

renewal IHA. The following measures are proposed for this renewal:

(a) Petrogas must employ Protected Species Observer (PSO)s and establish monitoring locations. The Holder must monitor the project area to the maximum extent possible based on the required number of PSOs, required monitoring locations, and environmental conditions.

(b) Monitoring must take place from 30 minutes prior to initiation of pile driving activity (*i.e.*, pre-start clearance monitoring) through 30 minutes post-completion of pile driving activity.

(c) Pre-start clearance monitoring must be conducted during periods of visibility sufficient for the lead PSO to determine that the shutdown zones are

clear of marine mammals. Pile driving may commence following 30 minutes of observation when the determination is made that the shutdown zones are clear of marine mammals.

(d) If a marine mammal is observed entering or within the shutdown zones (table 4), pile driving activity must be delayed or halted.

(e) If pile driving is delayed or halted due to the presence of a marine mammal, the activity may not commence or resume until either the animal has voluntarily exited and been visually confirmed beyond the shutdown zone, or 15 minutes have passed without re-detection of the animal.

- (f) Specific measures for avoiding take of killer whales and humpback whales:

(i) Prior to the start of pile driving activities each day, Petrogas must contact the ORCA network to obtain the latest sightings information for Southern Resident killer whale (SRKW) and humpback whales.

(ii) Petrogas must delay or halt pile driving activities if Southern Resident Killer Whale (SRKW), unidentified killer whale (*i.e.*, transient) or humpback whales are sighted within the vicinity of the project area and are approaching the Level B harassment zones during in-water activities.

(iii) If a SRKW, unidentified killer whale, or humpback whale enters the
- Level B harassment zone undetected, in-water pile driving must be suspended immediately upon detection and must not resume until the animal exits the Level B harassment zone or 15 minutes have passed without re-detection of the animal.

(g) Pile driving activity must be halted (as described in condition 4(d) of initial IHA) upon observation of either a species for which incidental take is not authorized or a species for which incidental take has been authorized but the authorized number of takes has been met, entering or within the harassment zone.
- (h) Construction supervisors and crews, PSOs, and relevant Petrogas staff must avoid direct physical interaction with marine mammals during construction activity. If a marine mammal comes within 10 meters of such activity, operations must cease and vessels must reduce speed to the minimum level required to maintain steerage and safe working conditions, as necessary to avoid direct physical interaction.

The proposed shutdown and monitoring zones shown in table 4 are identical to those included as part of the initial IHA.

TABLE 4—PROPOSED SHUTDOWN AND MONITORING ZONES (m)

Pile size/type	Shutdown zone			Level B harassment monitoring zone
	VHF	Phocid	Otariid	
16-in timber Vibratory	10	10	10	6,310
30-in steel Vibratory	10	10	10	3,990

Comments and Responses

As noted previously, NMFS published a notice of a proposed IHA (89 FR 47903, June 4, 2024) and solicited public comments on both our proposal to issue the initial IHA for Ferndale Pier Maintenance Activities and on the potential for a renewal IHA, should certain requirements be met. No comments were submitted by the public. This was stated in the notice announcing the issuance of the initial IHA (89 FR 73381, September 10, 2024).

Preliminary Determinations

The proposed action is identical to that of the initial authorization in terms of effects. The minor change of vibratory removal of an additional eight temporary 30-inch steel installed under the initial IHA does not modify our findings. The same marine mammals are affected, and the potential effects and estimated take are a subset of the initial IHA. Mitigation and monitoring requirements remain the same as the initial authorization with the exception of removing bubble curtain and softstart measures since no impact driving is planned. While the population abundance of Northern Inland Waters stock of harbor seal has decreased slightly (now 15,898 animals changed from 16,451) there has been no effect on our findings.

With a subset of estimated take, the extensive analysis, as well as the associated findings included in the prior documents remain applicable. We found that the previous IHA had a negligible

impact, and with the issuance of a renewal, the taking would be small relative to population size.

NMFS has preliminarily concluded that there is no new information suggesting that our analysis or findings should change from those reached for the initial IHA. Based on the information and analysis contained here and in the referenced documents, NMFS has determined the following: (1) the required mitigation measures will effect the least practicable impact on marine mammal species or stocks and their habitat; (2) the authorized takes will have a negligible impact on the affected marine mammal species or stocks; (3) the authorized takes represent small numbers of marine mammals relative to the affected stock abundances; (4) Petrogas' activities will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on taking for subsistence purposes as no relevant subsistence uses of marine mammals are implicated by this action, and; (5) appropriate monitoring and reporting requirements are included.

Endangered Species Act

Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA: 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that each Federal agency insure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. To ensure ESA compliance for the issuance of

IHAs, NMFS consults internally whenever we propose to authorize take for endangered or threatened species.

No incidental take of ESA-listed species is proposed for authorization or expected to result from this activity. Therefore, NMFS has determined that formal consultation under section 7 of the ESA is not required for this proposed action.

Proposed Renewal IHA and Request for Public Comment

As a result of these preliminary determinations, NMFS proposes to issue a renewal IHA to Petrogas for conducting construction associated with Ferndale Pier Maintenance Activities in Ferndale, Washington from August 1, 2026, to July 31, 2027, provided the previously described mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements are incorporated. The initial IHA can be found at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/permit/incidental-take-authorizations-under-marine-mammal-protection-act>. We request comment on our analyses, the proposed renewal IHA, and any other aspect of this notice. Please include with your comments any supporting data or literature citations to help inform our final decision on the request for this renewal IHA.

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Larissa Plants,
Acting Deputy Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.
[FR Doc. 2026–14004 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No.: ED–2026–SCC–0563]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Description of Today's TRIO Programs and Proposing Options for Future Outcome Evaluations**AGENCY:** Institute of Education Sciences (IES), Department of Education (ED).**ACTION:** Notice.**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Department is proposing a new information collection request (ICR).**DATES:** Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before August 12, 2026.**ADDRESSES:** Written comments and recommendations for proposed information collection requests 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 information collection request (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 information collection request. 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 Matt Soldner, 202–453–7441.**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:* Description of Today's TRIO Programs and Proposing Options for Future Outcome Evaluations.*OMB Control Number:* 1850–NEW.*Type of Review:* A new ICR.*Respondents/Affected Public:*Individuals and Households *Total**Estimated Number of Annual**Responses:* 3,420.*Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours:* 6,053.*Abstract:* The Institute of Education Sciences (IES) within the U.S. Department of Education (ED) requests clearance from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to conduct new data collection activities for the Description of Today's TRIO Programs and Proposing Options for Future Outcome Evaluations study. This request covers two rounds of web-based survey data collection from TRIO grantee project directors/staff. This is the first and only request for the collection of data for this study.**Ross Santy,***Chief Data Officer, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development.*

[FR Doc. 2026–14054 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

[Docket No.: ED–2026–SCC–2443]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) & Temporary Expanded PSLF (TEPSLF) Certification and Application**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 is requesting emergency processing from OMB for this ICR no later than July 14, 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 September 11, 2026.**ADDRESSES:** To access and review all the documents related to the information collection listed in this notice, please use <http://www.regulations.gov> by searching the Docket ID number ED–2026–SCC–2443. Comments submittedin response to this notice should be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov> by selecting the Docket ID number or via postal mail, commercial delivery, or hand delivery. If the [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) site is not available to the public for any reason, the Department will temporarily accept comments at ICDocketMgr@ed.gov. Please include the docket ID number and the title of the information collection request when requesting documents or submitting comments. Please note that comments submitted after the comment period will not be accepted. Written requests for information or comments submitted by postal mail or delivery should be addressed to the Carolyn Rose, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Ave. SW, LBJ, Room 5C106, Washington, DC 20202.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For specific questions related to collection activities, please contact Carolyn Rose, 202–453–5967.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Department, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), provides the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps the Department assess the impact of its information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand the Department's information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format. The Department is soliciting comments on the proposed information collection request (ICR) that is described below. 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:* Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) & Temporary Expanded PSLF (TEPSLF) Certification and Application.*OMB Control Number:* 1845–0110.

Type of Review: A 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 emergency processing for a revision to an existing information collection. The Department provides this form, 1845–0110 Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) & Temporary Expanded PSLF (TEPSLF) Certification & Application form, which is used by student loan borrowers to apply for Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF). Borrowers complete this form to have their qualifying employment certified and their progress toward forgiveness recorded in our system. They are encouraged to submit this form annually but are only required to submit it at the point that they have reached the requisite 120 qualifying months of repayment.

On March 7, 2025, President Trump signed an executive order titled Restoring Public Service Loan Forgiveness (E.O. 14325) making individuals employed by organizations whose activities have a substantial illegal purpose ineligible for PSLF.

The Department held public hearings on April 29 and May 1, 2025, and engaged in the negotiated rulemaking process by convening a committee of higher education stakeholders and experts in July of 2025. On August 18, 2026, the Department published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FR 90 FR 40154) and collected public comments on the proposed regulations until September 17, 2025.

As explained in the Final Regulations published on October 31, 2025 (90 FR 48966), 34 CFR 685.219(i) required an update to the approved Public Service Loan Forgiveness Certification and Application, OMB #1845–0110. To comply with E.O. 14325, a revision to the form was made to include the addition of an attestation statement, 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.

On Tuesday, June 30, 2026, a Federal judge vacated the rule; one day prior to the rule becoming effective. The Department is now removing the attestation from the PSLF form in order

¹ Burden is defined as the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide

to comply with the court order. No other changes have been made at this time.

Ross Santy,

Chief Data Officer, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development.

[FR Doc. 2026–14053 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No.: ED–2026–SCC–1354]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Foreign Gifts and Contracts Disclosures

Correction

In notice document 2026–13078, appearing on pages 39088–39089, in the issue of Monday, June 29, 2026, make the following correction:

On page 39088, in the second column, in the **DATES** section, in the second and third lines, “June 29, 2026.” should read “July 29, 2026.”

[FR Doc. C1–2026–13078 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 0099–10–D

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. IC26–36–000]

Commission Information Collection Activities (Ferc–521); Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of information collection renewal and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC) is soliciting public comment on FERC–521: Payments for Benefits from Headwater Improvements (OMB Control No 1902–0087). There are no proposed changes to the reporting requirements.

DATES: Comments on the collection of information are due September 11, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please submit *DataClearance@FERC.gov*. You must specify the Docket No. (IC26–36–000) and the FERC Information Collection information to or for a federal agency. See 5 CFR 1320 for additional information on the definition of information collection burden.

number (FERC–521) in your email. If you are unable to file electronically, comments may be filed by USPS mail or by hand (including courier) delivery:

- *Mail via U.S. Postal Service only, addressed to:* Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Secretary of the Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

- *Hand (including courier) delivery to:* Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Secretary of the Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852.

Docket: To view comments and issuances in this docket, please visit <https://elibrary.ferc.gov/eLibrary/search>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kayla Williams may be reached by email at *DataClearance@FERC.gov*, or by telephone at (202) 502–6468.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: FERC–521, Payments for Benefits from Headwater Improvements. *OMB Control No.:* 1902–0087.

Type of Request: Three-year extension of the FERC–521 information collection requirements with no changes to the reporting requirements.

Abstract: The purpose of FERC–521 is to implement information collections pursuant to Section 10(f) of the Federal Power Act (FPA). Section 10(f) of the FPA requires hydropower licensees to reimburse upstream headwater project owners for an equitable portion of the benefits it receives as a result of construction work related to headwater improvements. These benefits, referred to as headwater benefits, are the additional energy production possible at a downstream hydropower project resulting from the regulation of river flows by an upstream storage reservoir. The Commission requires federal agencies and owners of non-federal hydropower projects to file data for determining headwater benefits as outlined in 18 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 11.

Type of Respondents: There are two types of entities that respond, Federal and Non-Federal storage and hydropower project owners. The Federal entities that typically respond include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Reclamation. The Non-Federal entities may consist of any Municipal or Non-Municipal hydropower project owner.

Estimate of Annual Burden¹ and cost:² The Commission estimates the total Public Reporting Burden for this information collection as:

² FERC estimates that industry hourly costs are similar to the Commission FY 2026 average salary plus benefits of \$213,003 per year (or \$102/hour).

	Number of respondents	Annual number of responses per respondent	Total number of responses	Average burden & cost per response	Total annual burden hours & total annual cost	Cost per respondent (\$)
	(1)	(2)	(1) * (2) = (3)	(4)	(3) * (4) = (5)	(5) ÷ (1)
Federal and Non-Federal project owners.	3	1	3	40 hrs.; \$4,080	120 hrs.; \$12,240	\$4,080

Comments: Comments are invited on: (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate 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.

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14075 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 4113-067]

Oswego Hydro Partners, LP; Notice of Waiver of Water Quality Certification

On February 27, 2024, Oswego Hydro Partners, LP filed an application for a license for the Phoenix Hydroelectric Project (project) in the above captioned docket. On June 6, 2025, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (New York DEC) received a request for a Clean Water Act section 401(a)(1) water quality certification from Oswego Hydro Partners, LP, in conjunction with the above captioned project.

On June 23, 2025, Commission staff provided New York DEC with written notice that the applicable reasonable period of time for it to act on the certification request was one (1) year from the date of receipt of the request, after which the certification requirement would be waived if the certifying authority failed to act by June 6, 2026. Because New York DEC did not act by June 6, 2026, we are notifying you pursuant to section 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1341(a)(1),

that waiver of the certification requirement has occurred.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14078 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP26-545-000]

Steel Reef Pipelines US LLC; Notice of Application and Establishing Intervention Deadline

Take notice that on June 17, 2026, Steel Reef Pipelines US LLC (Steel Reef Pipelines), 8131 Highway 2, Stanley, North Dakota 58784, filed an application under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and Part 153 of the Commission's regulations requesting authorization for its Border Crossing Facilities Project (Project) which consists of a 0.65-mile-long 10-inch-diameter segment of the Flat Lake Access Pipeline gathering system to be constructed by Steel Reef Pipelines¹ and a Presidential Permit for such facilities. The Flat Lake Access Pipeline is designed to export up to 80 million cubic feet per day (MMcf/d) of sour natural gas from an existing Compressor Station near Fortuna, North Dakota, to the Flat Lake Gas Plant in Saskatchewan, Canada, and to import approximately 6 MMcf/d of fuel gas to supply the Compressor Station (via a collocated 6-inch-diameter pipeline), all as more fully set forth in the application

¹ The Flat Lake Access Pipeline will be an approximately 8-mile-long gathering system to be constructed by Steel Reef Pipelines to export unprocessed sour natural gas from an existing compressor station near Fortuna, North Dakota across the international border to the existing Flat Lake Gas Plant, located approximately 3 miles north of the international border in Saskatchewan, Canada. The 0.65-mile-long jurisdictional portion of the Flat Lake Access Pipeline run from milepost (MP) 0 at the Canada/United States border, to MP 0.65 in North Dakota.

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 Jodi Wilson, Vice President and General Counsel, 1600, 333 7th Avenue SW, Calgary, AB Canada T2P 2Z1, by phone at (403) 263-8333, or by email at jodi.wilson@steelreef.ca.

Pursuant to section 157.9 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure,² 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

² 18 CFR 157.9.

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.

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 21, 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)³ and 385.211⁴ of the Commission's regulations under the NGA, any person⁵ may file a protest to the application. Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 385.2001⁶ 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 21, 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 CP26-545-000 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 (CP26-545-000).

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 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,⁷ 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 Procedure⁸ and the regulations under the NGA⁹ by the intervention deadline for the project, which is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 21, 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 CP26-545-000 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 CP26-545-000.

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

³ 18 CFR 157.10(a)(4).

⁴ 18 CFR 385.211.

⁵ Persons include individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities. 18 CFR 385.102(d).

⁶ 18 CFR 385.2001.

⁷ 18 CFR 385.102(d).

⁸ 18 CFR 385.214.

⁹ 18 CFR 157.10.

by mail at: Jodi Wilson, Vice President and General Counsel, 1600, 333 7th Avenue SW, Calgary, AB Canada T2P 2Z1, or by email (with a link to the document) at jodi.wilson@steelreef.ca. 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, unopposed¹⁰ motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1).¹¹ 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.¹² 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 21, 2026.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14081 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

¹⁰ The applicant has 15 days from the submittal of a motion to intervene to file a written objection to the intervention.

¹¹ 18 CFR 385.214(c)(1).

¹² 18 CFR 385.214(b)(3) and (d).

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: RP26-974-000.

Applicants: Texas Eastern

Transmission, LP.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Update To Tariff Contact to be effective 8/7/2026.

Filed Date: 7/7/26.

Accession Number: 20260707-5113.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/20/26.

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: July 8, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14050 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP25-502-001]

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC; Notice; Notice of Request of Extension of Time

Take notice that on June 25, 2026, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line

Company, LLC (Transco) requested that the Commission grant an extension of time, until December 31, 2027, to complete the abandonment of certain offshore platforms, gathering and transmission laterals, and appurtenant facilities (South East Louisiana Area Abandonment Project or Project) located in federal waters offshore Louisiana as authorized in the Order Approving Abandonment (Order).¹ The Order required Transco to complete abandonment of the Project facilities within one year of the date of the Order, or by July 30, 2026.

Currently, Transco has completed the flushing and disconnection of pipeline segments 4757, 4759, 4760, 4761, 5099, 13446, and 15859. Additionally, Transco states pipeline segments 5784 and 5787 have been successfully pigged and isolated. However, Transco requires additional favorable seasonal windows to safely execute the cut at the Eugene Island Block 136 platform, as well as final subsea tube turn removals at the Eugene Island Block 158 platform in order to complete the physical abandonment of these facilities. Thus, Transco requests an extension of time to complete abandonment of the Project facilities until December 31, 2027.

This notice establishes a 15-calendar day intervention and comment period deadline. Any person wishing to comment on Transco's request for an extension of time may do so. No reply comments or answers will be considered. If you wish to obtain legal status by becoming a party to the proceedings for this request, you should, on or before the comment date stated below, file a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (NGA) (18 CFR 157.10).

As a matter of practice, the Commission itself generally acts on requests for extensions of time to complete construction for NGA facilities when such requests are contested before order issuance. For those extension requests that are contested,² the Commission will aim to issue an order acting on the request within 45 days.³ The Commission will address all arguments relating to whether the applicant has demonstrated there is

¹ Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC, 192 FERC ¶ 62,058 (2025).

² Contested proceedings are those where an intervenor disputes any material issue of the filing. 18 CFR 385.2201(c)(1).

³ *Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,144, at P 40 (2020).

good cause to grant the extension.⁴ The Commission will not consider arguments that re-litigate the issuance of the certificate order, including whether the Commission properly found the project to be in the public convenience and necessity and whether the Commission's environmental analysis for the certificate complied with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).⁵ At the time a pipeline requests an extension of time, orders on certificates of public convenience and necessity are final and the Commission will not re-litigate their issuance.⁶ The Director of the Office of Energy Projects, or his or her designee, will act on all of those extension requests that are uncontested.

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.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings of comments in lieu of paper using the "eFile" link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy which must reference the Project docket number.

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.

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.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 23, 2026.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14076 Filed 7-10-26; 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 corporate filings:

Docket Numbers: EC26-63-000.

Applicants: Bridgeport Energy LLC, Essential Power Massachusetts, LLC, Essential Power Newington, LLC, Essential Power OPP, LLC, Essential Power Rock Springs, LLC, Hamilton Liberty LLC, Hamilton Patriot LLC, Hamilton Projects Acquiror, LLC, Lakewood Cogeneration, L.P., Nautilus Power, LLC, Revere Power, LLC, Rumford Power LLC, Tiverton Power LLC, Vistra Corp.

Description: Supplement to 06/17/2026, Bridgeport Energy LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 6/26/26.

Accession Number: 20260626-5287.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/17/26.

Docket Numbers: EC26-123-000.

Applicants: GRP Franklin, LLC, GRP Madison, LLC, GRP TE Lessee, LLC, Pacolet Milliken, LLC.

Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of GRP Franklin, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 7/7/26.

Accession Number: 20260707-5145.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/28/26.

Docket Numbers: EC26-124-000.

Applicants: Winslow Power Acquisitions LLC, Beaver Falls, L.L.C., Casco Bay Energy Company, LLC, Syracuse, L.L.C.

Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Beaver Falls, L.L.C., et al.

Filed Date: 7/7/26.

Accession Number: 20260707-5171.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/28/26.

Docket Numbers: EC26-125-000.

Applicants: Montour, LLC, Chief Keystone Power, LLC.

Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Montour, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 7/7/26.

Accession Number: 20260707-5173.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/28/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG26-271-000.

Applicants: Abes Run Solar LLC.

Description: Abes Run Solar LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 7/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260708-5047.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/29/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following Complaints and Compliance filings in EL Dockets:

Docket Numbers: EL26-88-000;

QF02-131-007.

Applicants: United Materials, Inc., Cycle Horseshoe Bend Wind, LLC.

Description: Petition for Declaratory Order of Cycle Horseshoe Bend Wind LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 7/6/26.

Accession Number: 20260706-5211.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/5/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER26-3108-000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 4905 NPPD GIA to be effective 6/15/2026.

Filed Date: 7/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260708-5006.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26-3109-000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 4906 NPPD GIA to be effective 6/15/2026.

Filed Date: 7/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260708-5007.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26-3110-000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 4907 NPPD GIA to be effective 6/15/2026.

Filed Date: 7/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260708-5010.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26-3111-000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 4908 NPPD GIA to be effective 6/15/2026.

⁴ *Id.* at P 40.

⁵ Similarly, the Commission will not re-litigate the issuance of an NGA section 3 authorization, including whether a proposed project is not inconsistent with the public interest and whether the Commission's environmental analysis for the permit order complied with NEPA.

⁶ *Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,144, at P 40 (2020).

Filed Date: 7/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260708–5013.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3112–000.

Applicants: Keystone Appalachian Transmission Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: KATCo submits an amended IA–SA No. 6650 to be effective 9/7/2026.

Filed Date: 7/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260708–5034.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3113–000.

Applicants: Sierra Pacific Power Company, Nevada Power Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Nevada Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii): Filing of TIA with Plumas Sierra (NPC and SPPC) to be effective 7/9/2026.

Filed Date: 7/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260708–5035.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3114–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026–07–08 SA 4802 ITC Midwest-Elk Creek Solar GIA (S1078) to be effective 7/1/2026.

Filed Date: 7/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260708–5052.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3115–000.

Applicants: Ohio Power Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: AEPSC submits one Facilities Agreement re: ILDSA, SA No. 1336 to be effective 10/1/2026.

Filed Date: 7/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260708–5078.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3116–000.

Applicants: Tucson Electric Power Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Service Agreement No. 645 to be effective 6/8/2026.

Filed Date: 7/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260708–5129.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3117–000.

Applicants: AEP Texas Inc.

Description: Tariff Amendment: AEPTX–VESI 29 (Pajarita BESS) Generation Interconnection Agreement Cancellation to be effective 6/28/2026.

Filed Date: 7/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260708–5144.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3118–000.

Applicants: AEP Texas Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: AEPTX–Concho Valley EC–Golden Spread EC (Hog Creek) Facilities Development Agrmt to be effective 6/17/2026.

Filed Date: 7/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260708–5155.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/29/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following qualifying facility filings:

Docket Numbers: QF02–131–006.

Applicants: United Materials, Inc.

Description: Refund Report of Cycle Horseshoe Bend Wind, LLC.

Filed Date: 7/6/26.

Accession Number: 20260706–5218.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/27/26.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (<https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp>) by querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf>. For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202) 502–6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–14049 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP26–534–000]

Northern Natural Gas Company; Notice of Scoping Period Requesting Comments on Environmental Issues for the Proposed Permian Basin Expansion Project

The staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) will prepare an environmental document that will discuss the environmental impacts of the Permian Basin Expansion Project

involving construction and operation of facilities by Northern Natural Gas Company (Northern) in Lea County, New Mexico and Yoakum and Gaines Counties, Texas. The Commission will use this environmental document in its decision-making process to determine whether the project is in the public convenience and necessity.

This notice announces the opening of the scoping process the Commission will use to gather input from the public and interested agencies regarding the project. As part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process, the Commission takes into account concerns the public may have about proposals and the environmental impacts that could result from its action whenever it considers the issuance of a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. This gathering of public input is referred to as “scoping.” The main goal of the scoping process is to focus the analysis in the environmental document on the important environmental issues. Additional information about the Commission's NEPA process is described below in the *NEPA Process and Environmental Document* section of this notice.

By this notice, the Commission requests public comments on the scope of issues to address in the environmental document. To ensure that your comments are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments so that the Commission receives them in Washington, DC on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on August 10, 2026. Comments may be submitted in written form. Further details on how to submit comments are provided in the *Public Participation* section of this notice.

Your comments should focus on the potential environmental effects, reasonable alternatives, and measures to avoid or lessen environmental impacts. Your input will help the Commission staff determine what issues they need to evaluate in the environmental document. Commission staff will consider all written comments during the preparation of the environmental document.

If you submitted comments on this project to the Commission before the opening of this docket on May 28, 2026, you will need to file those comments in Docket No. CP26–534–000 to ensure they are considered as part of this proceeding.

This notice is being sent to the Commission's current environmental mailing list for this project. State and local government representatives should notify their constituents of this

proposed project and encourage them to comment on their areas of concern.

If you are a landowner receiving this notice, a pipeline company representative may contact you about the acquisition of an easement to construct, operate, and maintain the proposed facilities. The company would seek to negotiate a mutually acceptable easement agreement. You are not required to enter into an agreement. However, if the Commission approves the project, the Natural Gas Act conveys the right of eminent domain to the company. Therefore, if you and the company do not reach an easement agreement, the pipeline company could initiate condemnation proceedings in court. In such instances, compensation would be determined by a judge in accordance with state law. The Commission does not subsequently grant, exercise, or oversee the exercise of that eminent domain authority. The courts have exclusive authority to handle eminent domain cases; the Commission has no jurisdiction over these matters.

Northern provided landowners with a fact sheet prepared by the FERC entitled "An Interstate Natural Gas Facility On My Land? What Do I Need To Know?" which addresses typically asked questions, including the use of eminent domain and how to participate in the Commission's proceedings. This fact sheet along with other landowner topics of interest are available for viewing on the FERC website (www.ferc.gov) under the Natural Gas, Landowner Topics link.

Public Participation

There are three methods you can use to submit your comments to the Commission. Please carefully follow these instructions so that your comments are properly recorded. The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments and has staff available to assist you at (866) 208-3676 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

(1) You can file your comments electronically using the eComment feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to FERC Online. Using eComment is an easy method for submitting brief, text-only comments on a project;

(2) You can file your comments electronically by using the eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to FERC Online. 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; a comment on a particular project is considered a "Comment on a Filing"; or

(3) You can file a paper copy of your comments by mailing them to the Commission. Be sure to reference the project docket number (CP26-534-000) on your letter. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852.

Additionally, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which makes it easy to stay informed of all issuances and submittals regarding the dockets/projects to which you subscribe. These instant email notifications are the fastest way to receive notification and provide a link to the document files which can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings. 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.

Summary of the Proposed Project

Northern proposes to construct and operate approximately 16.2 miles of interstate, natural gas transmission pipeline and associated facilities, and a new compressor station, in New Mexico and Texas. Northern also proposes to modify facilities within the fence line of the existing Plains compressor station in Yoakum County, Texas. The Permian Basin Expansion Project would provide about 361,600 dekatherms per day of firm natural gas transportation service to a new natural gas-fired generation facility located in Gaines County, Texas.

The Permian Basin Expansion Project would consist of the following facilities:

- approximately 15.1 miles of 24-inch-diameter pipeline and 1.1 miles of 16-inch-diameter pipeline;
- a new compressor station consisting of one 7,700 horsepower natural gas-fired compressor unit and two pig launchers;¹

¹ A "pig" is a tool that the pipeline company inserts into and pushes through the pipeline for cleaning the pipeline, conducting internal inspections, or other purposes.

- an interconnect with Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC within the existing Phillip 66 Linam Ranch Plant;

- a new pig receiver within Northern's existing launcher facility;
- replacing an existing recycle valve and associated equipment within Northern's Plains Compressor Station and installing associated equipment within Northern's expanded facility south of the Plains Compressor Station; and

- a new delivery point at the Southwestern Public Service Company Gaines County Generating Station.

The general location of the project facilities is shown in appendix 1.²

Land Requirements for Construction

Construction of the proposed facilities would disturb about 355.7 acres of land for the pipeline and above-ground facilities. Following construction, Northern would maintain about 110.1 acres of land for permanent operation of the project's facilities; the remaining acreage would be restored and revert to former uses. About six percent of the proposed pipeline route parallels existing pipeline, utility, or road rights-of-way.

NEPA Process and the Environmental Document

Any environmental document issued by the Commission will discuss impacts that could occur as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed project under the relevant general resource areas:

- geology and soils;
- water resources and wetlands;
- vegetation and wildlife;
- threatened and endangered species;
- cultural resources;
- socioeconomic;
- land use;
- air quality and noise; and
- reliability and safety.

Commission staff will also evaluate reasonable alternatives to the proposed project or portions of the project and make recommendations on how to lessen or avoid impacts on the various resource areas. Your comments will help Commission staff identify and focus on the issues that might have an effect on the human environment and potentially eliminate others from further study and discussion in the environmental document.

² The appendices referenced in this notice will not appear in the **Federal Register**. Copies of the appendices were sent to all those receiving this notice in the mail and are available at www.ferc.gov using the link called "eLibrary." For instructions on connecting to eLibrary, refer to the last page of this notice. For assistance, contact FERC at FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or call toll free, (866) 208-3676 or TTY (202) 502-8659.

Following this scoping period, Commission staff will determine whether to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EA or the EIS will present Commission staff's independent analysis of the issues. If Commission staff prepares an EA, a *Notice of Schedule for the Preparation of an Environmental Assessment* will be issued. The EA may be issued for an allotted public comment period. The Commission would consider timely comments on the EA before making its decision regarding the proposed project. If Commission staff prepares an EIS, a *Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS/ Notice of Schedule* will be issued, which will open up an additional comment period. Staff will then prepare a draft EIS which will be issued for public comment. Commission staff will consider all timely comments received during the comment period on the draft EIS and revise the document, as necessary, before issuing a final EIS. Any EA or draft and final EIS will be available in electronic format in the public record through eLibrary³ and the Commission's natural gas environmental documents web page (<https://www.ferc.gov/industries-data/natural-gas/environment/environmental-documents>). If eSubscribed, you will receive instant email notification when the environmental document is issued.

With this notice, the Commission is asking agencies with jurisdiction by law and/or special expertise with respect to the environmental issues of this project to formally cooperate in the preparation of the environmental document.⁴ Agencies that would like to request cooperating agency status should follow the instructions for filing comments provided under the *Public Participation* section of this notice.

Consultation Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

In accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations for section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Commission is using this notice to initiate consultation with the applicable State Historic Preservation Office(s), and to solicit their views and those of other government agencies, interested Indian tribes, and the public on the project's

potential effects on historic properties.⁵ The environmental document for this project will document findings on the impacts on historic properties and summarize the status of consultations under section 106.

Environmental Mailing List

The environmental mailing list includes federal, state, and local government representatives and agencies; elected officials; Native American Tribes; environmental and public interest groups; other interested parties; and local libraries and media outlets. This list also includes all affected landowners (as defined in the Commission's regulations) who are potential right-of-way grantors, whose property may be used temporarily for project purposes, or who own homes within certain distances of aboveground facilities, and anyone who submits comments on the project and includes a mailing address with their comments. Commission staff will update the environmental mailing list as the analysis proceeds to ensure that Commission notices related to this environmental review are sent to all individuals, organizations, and government entities interested in and/or potentially affected by the proposed project.

If you need to make changes to your name/address, or if you would like to remove your name from the mailing list, please complete one of the following steps:

(1) Send an email to GasProjectAddressChange@ferc.gov stating your request. You must include the docket number CP26–534–000 in your request. If you are requesting a change to your address, please be sure to include your name and the correct address. If you are requesting to delete your address from the mailing list, please include your name and address as it appeared on this notice. This email address is unable to accept comments.

OR

(2) Return the attached "Mailing List Update Form" (appendix 2).

Additional Information

Additional information about the project is available from the FERC website at www.ferc.gov using the eLibrary link. Click on the eLibrary link, click on "General Search" and enter the docket number in the "Docket Number"

⁵ The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations are at Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800. Those regulations define historic properties as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

field. Be sure you have selected an appropriate date range. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or (866) 208–3676, or for TTY, contact (202) 502–8659. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

Public sessions or site visits will be posted on the Commission's calendar located at <https://www.ferc.gov/news-events/events> along with other related information.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–14082 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2232–949]

Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC; Notice of Application for Temporary Variance Accepted for Filing, Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Protests

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Commission and is available for public inspection:

- a. *Application Type:* Temporary variance from flow release.
- b. *Project No:* 2232–949.
- c. *Date Filed:* June 23, 2026.
- d. *Applicant:* Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC.

e. *Name of Project:* Catawba-Wateree Hydroelectric Project—Lookout Shoals Development.

f. *Location:* The Lookout Shoals Development is located on the Catawba River near the town of Claremont in Iredell and Catawba counties, North Carolina. The project does not occupy any federal lands.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 791a–825r.

h. *Applicant Contact:* Brett Hartis, Senior Project Manager, Water Strategy, Hydro Licensing, and Lake Services, 525 South Tryon Street DEP–35B, Charlotte, NC 28202, brett.hartis@duke-energy.com, (980) 875–5424.

i. *FERC Contact:* Meghan Walker, (202) 502–6168, meghan.walker@ferc.gov.

j. *Cooperating agencies:* With this notice, the Commission is inviting federal, state, local, and Tribal agencies

³ For instructions on connecting to eLibrary, refer to the last page of this notice.

⁴ Cooperating agency responsibilities are addressed in Section 107(a)(3) of NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4336(a)(3)).

with jurisdiction and/or special expertise with respect to environmental issues affected by the proposal, that wish to cooperate in the preparation of any environmental document, if applicable, to follow the instructions for filing such requests described in item k below. Cooperating agencies should note the Commission's policy that agencies that cooperate in the preparation of any environmental document cannot also intervene. *See* 94 FERC ¶ 61,076 (2001).

k. Deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, and protests:

August 7, 2026 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file comments, motions to intervene, and protests using the Commission's eFiling system at <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp>. Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/ecomment.asp>. 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. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852. The first page of any filing should include the docket number P-2232-949. Comments emailed to Commission staff are not considered part of the Commission record.

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 whose name appears 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.

l. Description of Request: The applicant requests Commission approval for a temporary variance from the 80 cubic feet per second (cfs) minimum continuous flow release requirement at the Lookout Shoals Development from October 1, 2026, through February 28, 2027. The licensee needs to rehabilitate the riveted

penstock that supplies water to the junior units at the development. In order to perform this maintenance, both junior units, as well as the adjacent larger unit, must be taken out of service. The junior units are how the required minimum continuous flow is released. During the maintenance project, the licensee proposes to provide flow from the dam by pulsing a larger unit for one hour on and three hours off (at a minimum) or, if water is available, to run a larger unit continuously (approximately 1,050 cfs). The licensee consulted with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality-Division of Water Resources, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the variance and the proposed mitigative flow release method. During this consultation, the licensee and the resource agencies agreed to the pulse flow strategy to mitigate the deviations from flow release license requirements, confirming that no negative effects to the environment are expected.

m. Locations of the Application: This filing may be viewed on the Commission's website at <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 <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp> to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, call 1-866-208-3676 or email FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, for TTY, call (202) 502-8659. Agencies may obtain copies of the application directly from the applicant.

n. Individuals desiring to be included on the Commission's mailing list should so indicate by writing to the Secretary of the Commission.

o. Comments, Protests, or Motions to Intervene: 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, .211, .214, respectively. 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 comment date for the particular application.

p. Filing and Service of Documents: Any filing must (1) bear in all capital letters the title "COMMENTS", "PROTEST", or "MOTION TO

INTERVENE" as applicable; (2) set forth in the heading the name of the applicant and the project number of the application to which the filing responds; and (3) otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 385.2001 through 385.2005. All comments, motions to intervene, or protests must set forth their evidentiary basis. Any filing made by an intervenor must be accompanied by proof of service on all persons listed in the service list prepared by the Commission in this proceeding, in accordance with 18 CFR 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.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14083 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket Nos. CP25-539-000; CP25-539-001]

Rockies Express Pipeline LLC; Cheyenne Connector, LLC; East Cheyenne Gas Storage, LLC: Notice of Onsite Environmental Review

On July 17, 2026, the Office of Energy Projects staff will be in areas surrounding West Bijou Creek in Elbert County, Colorado to gather data related to the environmental analysis of the proposed Critical Energy Reliability Link Project in the above-referenced dockets. Staff will evaluate the proposed route in this area and discuss construction and restoration practices, as well as possible alternative routes, in an effort to reduce impacts on high quality prairie habitat, in response to concerns raised by Colorado Parks and Wildlife. Staff from Colorado Parks and Wildlife are also expected to participate in the site visit.

All interested parties who wish to attend must provide their own transportation. Note that some sites may only be accessible via off-road capable vehicles and/or hiking. Those attending should meet at the following location on Friday, July 17, 2026; 12:00 p.m. local time, where logistical staging will take place:

- East Field parking area at the Elbert County Fair Grounds; 95 Ute Avenue Kiowa, CO 80117.

Please use the FERC's free eSubscription service to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in these 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. To register for this service, go to <https://www.ferc.gov/ferc-online/overview>. Information about specific onsite environmental reviews is posted on the Commission's calendar at <https://www.ferc.gov/news-events/events>.

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: July 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14079 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 15401-001]

Molitor, LLC; 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.:* 15401-001.

c. *Dated Filed:* May 11, 2026.

d. *Submitted By:* Molitor, LLC.

e. *Name of Project:* Molitor Hydroelectric Project (project).

f. *Location:* The project is proposed to be located on Deep Creek near Buhl, Idaho.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* 18 CFR 5.3 of the Commission's regulations.

h. *Potential Applicant Contact:* Peter Josten (authorized agent), GeoSense, 2742 Saint Charles Avenue, Idaho Falls, ID 83404; (208) 339-3542; or email at peter.gsense@gmail.com

i. *FERC Contact:* Ingrid Brofman at (202) 502-8347; or email at Ingrid.brofman@ferc.gov.

j. Molitor, LLC filed its request to use the Traditional Licensing Process on May 11, 2026, and provided public notice of its request on June 17, 2026.

In a letter issued July 8, 2026, the Acting Director of the Division of Hydropower Licensing approved Molitor LLC'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 C.F.R Part 402. We are also initiating consultation with the Idaho 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. On May 11, 2026, Molitor, LLC 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.

m. 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 (P-15401). 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/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.

n. The licensee states its unequivocal intent to submit an application for an original license for Project No. 15401.

o. 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: July 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14080 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. EF24-1-001]

Western Area Power Administration; Notice of Filing

Take notice that on June 10, 2026, Western Area Power Administration submitted a tariff filing; administrative correction to its eTariff records for a rate schedule to be effective April 1, 2026.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214). Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed on or before the comment date. On or before the comment date, it is not necessary to serve motions to intervene or protests on persons other than the Applicant.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings of comments, protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the "eFiling" link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Persons unable to file electronically may mail similar pleadings to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426. Hand delivered submissions in docketed proceedings should be delivered to Health and Human Services, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

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*.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 29, 2026.

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14077 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

[No. 2026–N–7]

Questions and Answers Regarding the Affordable Housing Program and Questions and Answers Regarding the Affordable Housing Program—Part 2

AGENCY: Federal Housing Finance Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) is issuing a Notice rescinding its December 23, 1997 “Questions and Answers Regarding the Affordable Housing Program” and its March 11, 1999 “Questions and Answers Regarding the Affordable Housing Program—Part 2.”

DATES: As of July 13, 2026, the Questions and Answers Regarding the Affordable Housing Program published at 62 FR 66977 (December 23, 1997) and the Questions and Answers Regarding the Affordable Housing Program—Part 2 at 64 FR 12079 (March 11, 1999) are withdrawn.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Leda Bloomfield, Senior Associate Director, Division of Housing Mission and Goals, (202) 649–3415, Leda.Bloomfield@fhfa.gov, Lindsay Spadoni, Associate General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, (202) 649–3634, Lindsay.Spadoni@fhfa.gov. These are not toll-free numbers. For TTY/TRS users with hearing and speech disabilities, dial 711 and ask to be connected to any of the contact numbers above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Federal Home Loan Bank Act (Bank Act) requires each Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLBank) to establish an affordable housing program, the purpose of which is to enable Bank members to provide subsidies for long-term, low- and moderate-income, owner-occupied and affordable rental housing.¹ In December 1997, the Federal Housing Finance Board (Finance Board), a predecessor agency to FHFA with authority to regulate and supervise the FHLBank System, published in the *Federal Register* “Questions and Answers Regarding the Affordable Housing Program” after adopting an Affordable Housing Program (AHP) regulation but before the regulation became effective on January 1, 1998 and, subsequently published in the *Federal Register* “Questions and

Answers Regarding the Affordable Housing Program—Part 2” in March 1999 (collectively, “Q&As”) in response to questions about changes in the Finance Board’s AHP regulation, as amended by an interim final rule effective June 19, 1998.² The Q&As constituted informal staff guidance for Finance Board personnel, the FHLBank members, and program participants.³ As noted in each *Federal Register* notice, “[t]he Answers are intended to be interpretative of the AHP regulation, and are not statements of agency policy” and were not considered or approved by the Board of Directors of the Finance Board.⁴ Administration of guidance developed by the Finance Board transferred to FHFA by operation of law when the Finance Board was abolished in 2009.⁵

II. Analysis

Pursuant to Executive Order 14219, FHFA reviewed its regulations for consistency with law and Administration policy.⁶ FHFA also reviewed existing FHFA guidance, including guidance originally published by the Finance Board, with the goal of alleviating unnecessary regulatory burdens and improving prudence and financial responsibility in the expenditure of funds from both public and private sources. FHFA has found that the guidance in the Q&As has been codified in FHFA regulations or is inconsistent with later regulatory amendments and should be rescinded in their entirety. Accordingly, FHFA is issuing this Notice to rescind the Q&As.

III. Considerations of Differences Between the Banks and the Enterprises

Section 1313(f) of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, as amended, requires the Director of FHFA, when promulgating regulations or taking any other formal or informal agency action of general applicability relating to the FHLBanks, to consider the differences between the FHLBanks and the Enterprises (Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac) as they relate to: the FHLBanks’ cooperative ownership structure; the mission of providing liquidity to members; the affordable housing and

community development mission; their capital structure; and their joint and several liability on consolidated obligations.⁷ The Director also may consider any other differences that are deemed appropriate. In preparing this Notice, the Director considered the differences between the FHLBanks and the Enterprises as they relate to the above factors and determined that the Notice is appropriate.

IV. Regulatory Impacts

A. Administrative Procedure Act

Rescission of the guidance set forth in the Q&As is a Notice issued under FHFA’s authority to interpret the Bank Act.⁸ As a Notice, it is exempt from the notice-and-comment rulemaking requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A).

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) (RFA) requires that a regulation that has a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, small businesses, or small organizations must include an initial regulatory flexibility analysis describing the regulation’s impact on small entities. FHFA is not required to complete an initial or final regulatory flexibility analysis pursuant to the RFA (5 U.S.C. 603), because, as discussed above, this Notice is not subject to notice-and-comment rulemaking requirements under the APA.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Notice does not contain any changes to information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). Therefore, FHFA has not submitted any information to OMB for review.

D. Executive Order 12866—Regulatory Planning and Review; Executive Order 13563—Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

Executive Order 14215 (Independent Agency Accountability) amended Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) to include in its definition of “agency,” those agencies under 44 U.S.C. 3502(1) including any “independent regulatory agency.” Accordingly, pursuant to Executive Order 12866 as amended and reaffirmed by Executive Order 13563, FHFA must

² 62 FR 66977 (Dec. 23, 1997) and 64 FR 12079 (March 11, 1999).

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ See generally, Public Law 110–289, sec. 1311(a) and 1312(a), 122 Stat. 2797 and 2798 (July 30, 2008), codified at 12 U.S.C. 4511 note.

⁶ Executive Order 14219—Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President’s “Department of Government Efficiency” *Derogatory Initiative*, February 19, 2025 (90 FR 10583 (Feb. 25, 2025)).

⁷ 12 U.S.C. 4513(f).

⁸ See generally, 12 U.S.C. 4511(b)(2) and 4513(a)(1)(B).

¹ 12 U.S.C. 1430(j).

determine whether its regulatory action is “significant” and subject to review by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA). Executive Order 12866 section 3(f) defines a “significant regulatory action” as one 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, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order. FHFA has determined the Notice not to be a “significant regulatory action” for purposes of Executive Order 12866. OIRA has concurred in this determination, and therefore, the Notice is not subject to review under Executive Order 12866.

E. Executive Order 14192—Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

Executive Order 14192 requires that an agency, unless prohibited by law, identify at least 10 existing regulations to be repealed when the agency publicly proposes for notice and comment or otherwise promulgates a new regulation with total costs greater than zero. Executive Order 14192 further requires that new incremental costs associated with new regulations shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least ten prior regulations. This Notice is expected to be an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action with *de minimis* regulatory cost savings.

Clinton Jones,

General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency.

[FR Doc. 2026–14037 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8070-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes

and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board’s Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Benjamin W. McDonough, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551–0001, not later than August 12, 2026.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Christopher Koopmans, Senior Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690–1414.

Comments can also be sent electronically to

Comments.applications@chi.frb.org:

1. *OppFi, Inc., Chicago, Illinois;* to become a bank holding company by acquiring BNCCORP, Inc., Bismarck, North Dakota, and thereby indirectly acquiring BNC National Bank, Glendale, Arizona.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–14064 Filed 7–10–26; 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 August 12, 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. *Legend Bancorp, Inc., Bowie, Texas;* to acquire Graham Savings Financial Corporation, and thereby

indirectly acquire Graham Savings and Loan, SSB, both of Graham, Texas, and thereby engage in operating a savings association pursuant to section 225.28(b)(4)(ii) of the Board's Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–14065 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Inflation Adjustments for Civil Money Penalties

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Board”) is providing notice that pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 the Board's civil money penalty (“CMP”) amounts will not increase for 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Kelly, Senior Counsel, (202) 730–5276, Legal Division, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551. For users of TDD–TTY, (202) 263–4869 or dial 711 from any telephone anywhere in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act

The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, 28 U.S.C. 2461 note (“FCPIA Act”), requires federal agencies to adjust, by regulation, the CMPs within their jurisdiction to account for inflation. The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (the “2015 Act”) ¹ amended the FCPIA Act to require federal agencies to make annual adjustments not later than January 15 of every year.²

Under the 2015 Act, the annual adjustment to be made for 2026 is the percentage by which the Consumer Price Index for the month of October 2025 exceeds the Consumer Price Index for the month of October 2024.

However, due to the government shutdown, the Bureau of Labor Statistics did not produce a Consumer Price Index

for October 2025. On April 17, 2026, as directed by the 2015 Act, the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) issued guidance to affected agencies on implementing the required annual adjustments.³ That guidance advised that there would be no updated cost-of-living inflation multiplier for 2026 and that agencies continue using the 2025 CMP levels. As such, the Board's CMP amounts published on January 13, 2025 and codified at 12 CFR 263.65 remain in effect.⁴

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, under delegated authority.

Benjamin W. McDonough,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–14060 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (FTC or Commission) requests that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) extend for three years the current Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) clearance for its Fair Credit Reporting Risk-Based Pricing Regulations (Risk-Based Pricing Rule or Rule). The current clearance expires on July 31, 2026.

DATES: Comments must be received by August 12, 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 and its accompanying supporting statement by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function. The reginfo.gov web link is a United States Government website produced by OMB and the General Services Administration (GSA). Under PRA requirements, OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) reviews Federal information collections.

³ See OMB Memorandum M–26–11, Cancellation of Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2026, Regarding the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Apr. 17, 2026).

⁴ See 90 FR 2607 (Jan. 13, 2025).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jamie Hine, Attorney, Division of Privacy and Identity Protection, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580, jhine@ftc.gov, (202) 326–2188.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Fair Credit Reporting Risk-Based Pricing Regulations, 16 CFR part 640.

OMB Control Number: 3084–0145.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: The Risk-Based Pricing Rule and the CFPB's Regulation V require that a creditor provide a risk-based pricing notice to a consumer when the creditor uses a consumer report to grant or extend credit to the consumer on material terms that are materially less favorable than the most favorable terms available to a substantial proportion of consumers from or through that creditor.¹ Additionally, these provisions require disclosure of credit scores and information relating to credit scores in risk-based pricing notices if a credit score of the consumer is used in setting the material terms of credit.

Affected Public: Private Sector:

Businesses and other for-profit entities

Estimated Annual Burden Hours:

10,667,220.

Estimated Annual Labor Costs:

\$246,626,126.²

Request for Comment

On April 17, 2026, the FTC sought comment on the information collection requirements associated with the Rule. 91 FR 20654. The FTC received no relevant comments during the public comment period. Pursuant to OMB regulations, 5 CFR part 1320, that implement the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, the FTC is providing this second opportunity for public comment while seeking OMB approval to renew the pre-existing clearance for the Rule. For more details about the Rule requirements and the basis for the calculations summarized above, see 91 FR 20654.

Your comment—including your name and your state—will be placed on the public record of this proceeding. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does

¹ 16 CFR 640.3–640.4; 12 CFR 1022.72–1022.73.

² This estimate is updated from the prior estimate of \$239,052,400 that was included in the 60-day Federal Register notice. The updated estimate is based on more current information released on May 15, 2026, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wages—May 2025, Table 1: National Employment and Wage Data from the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics Survey by Occupation, May 2025, available at <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.htm>.

¹ Public Law 114–74, 129 Stat. 599 (2015) (codified at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note).

² 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, § 4(b)(1).

not include any sensitive personal information, such as anyone's Social Security number; date of birth; driver's license number or other state identification number, or foreign country equivalent; passport number; financial account number; or credit or debit card number. You are also solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive health information, such as medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, your comment should not include any "trade secret or any commercial or financial information which . . . is privileged or confidential"—as provided by Section 6(f) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and FTC Rule 4.10(a)(2), 16 CFR 4.10(a)(2)—including in particular competitively sensitive information such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

Josephine Liu,

Assistant General Counsel for Legal Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2026–14039 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Trade Commission (FTC or Commission) is seeking public comment on its proposal to extend for an additional three years the Office of Management and Budget clearance for its Informal Dispute Settlement Procedures Rule (the Rule). The current clearance expires on July 31, 2026.

DATES: Comments must be filed by August 12, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file a comment online or on paper, by following the instructions in the Request for Comment part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. 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 and its accompanying supporting statement by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function. The

reginfo.gov web link is a United States Government website produced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the General Services Administration (GSA). Under PRA requirements, OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) reviews Federal information collections.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sung W. Kim, Attorney, Division of Marketing Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326–2211; skim6@ftc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Informal Dispute Settlement Procedures Rule (the Dispute Settlement Rule or the Rule), 16 CFR part 703.

OMB Control Number: 3084–0113.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Likely Respondents: Informal Dispute Settlement Mechanisms and Warrantors that Use an IDSM (Automobile Manufacturers).

Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 11,738 (derived from 7,843 recordkeeping hours in addition to 2,614 reporting hours and 1,281 disclosure hours).

Estimated Annual Labor Costs: \$339,836.¹

Estimated Annual Capital or Other Non-Labor Costs: \$425,987.

Abstract: The Dispute Settlement Rule is one of three rules² that the FTC implemented pursuant to requirements of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. 2301 *et seq.* ("Warranty Act" or "Act").³ The Dispute Settlement Rule, 16 CFR part 703, specifies the minimum standards that must be met by any informal dispute settlement mechanism ("IDSM") incorporated into a written consumer product warranty and that the consumer is required to use before pursuing legal remedies under the Act in court (known as the "prior resort requirement").⁴ The Dispute Settlement

¹ This estimate is updated from the prior estimate of \$339,496 that was included in the 60-day **Federal Register** notice and is based on more current information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Employment and Wages* (May 2025), available at https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_stru.htm.

² The other two rules relate to the information that must appear in any written warranty offered on a consumer product costing more than \$15 (Consumer Product Warranty Rule, 16 CFR part 701) and the pre-sale availability of warranty terms (Pre-Sale Availability Rule, 16 CFR part 702).

³ 40 FR 60168 (Dec. 31, 1975).

⁴ The Dispute Settlement Rule applies only to those firms that choose to require consumers to use an IDSM. Neither the Rule nor the Act requires warrantors to set up IDSMs. A warrantor is free to set up an IDSM that does not comply with the Rule

Rule standards for IDSMs include requirements concerning the mechanism's structure (*e.g.*, funding, staffing, and neutrality), the qualifications of staff or decision makers, the mechanism's procedures for resolving disputes (*e.g.*, notification, investigation, time limits for decisions, and follow-up), recordkeeping, and annual audits. The Rule requires that IDSMs establish written operating procedures and provide copies of those procedures upon request.

Request for Comment: On April 17, 2026, the FTC sought public comment on the information collection requirements associated with the Rule. 91 FR 20655. No germane comments were received. Pursuant to the OMB regulations, 5 CFR part 1320, that implement the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, the FTC is providing this second opportunity for public comment while seeking OMB approval to renew the pre-existing clearance for the Rule. For more details about the Rule requirements and the basis for the calculations summarized below, see 91 FR 20655.

Your comment—including your name and your state—will be placed on the public record of this proceeding. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive personal information, such as anyone's Social Security number; date of birth; driver's license number or other state identification number, or foreign country equivalent; passport number; financial account number; or credit or debit card number. You are also solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive health information, such as medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, your comment should not include any "trade secret or any commercial or financial information which . . . is privileged or confidential"—as provided by Section 6(f) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and FTC Rule 4.10(a)(2), 16 CFR 4.10(a)(2)—including, in particular, competitively sensitive information such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

Josephine Liu,

Assistant General Counsel for Legal Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2026–14038 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

as long as the warranty does not contain a prior resort requirement.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

[60Day–26–0740; Docket No. CDC–2026–1255]

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 Medical Monitoring Project (MMP). The purpose of this data collection is to describe the health-related behaviors and clinical outcomes of adults diagnosed with HIV in the United States to guide national and local HIV-related service organization and delivery and monitor receipt of HIV treatment and prevention services and clinical outcomes.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before September 11, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2026–1255 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

Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) (OMB Control No. 0920–0740, Exp. 5/31/2027)—Revision—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), Division of HIV Prevention (DHP) requests a Revision of the currently approved Information Collection Request (ICR): Medical Monitoring Project which expires May 31, 2027. This data collection addresses the need for national estimates of access to, and utilization of HIV-related

medical care and services, the quality of HIV-related ambulatory care, and HIV-related behaviors and clinical outcomes. For the proposed project, the same data collection methods will be used as for the currently approved project. Data would be collected from a probability sample of HIV-diagnosed adults in the U.S. who consent to an interview and abstraction of their medical records. As for the currently approved project, deidentified information would also be extracted from HIV case surveillance records for a dataset (referred to as the minimum dataset), which is used to assess non-response bias, for quality control, to improve the ability of MMP to monitor ongoing care and treatment of people with HIV, and to make inferences from the MMP sample to persons with diagnosed HIV nationally. No other federal agency collects such nationally representative population-based information from adults with diagnosed HIV. The data are expected to have significant implications for program development and resource allocation at the state/local and national levels.

The changes proposed in this request update the data collection system to meet prevailing information needs and enhance the value of MMP data, while remaining within the scope of the currently approved project purpose. The burden is slightly lower than the burden of the previously approved project. Changes made are listed below:

- Due to a streamlining of operations in one state, the total number of persons to be sampled will decrease to 9,500, as compared to 9,700 in the currently approved project. This will result in the total burden decreasing from 5,707 to 5,589 hours.
- Two minor revisions were made to the Interview Questionnaire to improve coherence and increase the relevance and value of the information. These changes did not affect the average burden per response.
- Revisions to the medical record abstraction data elements were made to streamline the information collected and remove variables no longer useful for analysis. Because the medical records are abstracted by MMP staff, these changes do not affect the burden of the project.

This proposed data collection would supplement the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS, OMB Control No. 0920–0573, Exp. 07/31/2026) in 23 selected state and local health departments, which collect information on persons diagnosed with, living with, and dying from HIV infection and AIDS. Total estimated annual burden requested is 5,589 hours.

Participation of respondents is voluntary, and 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 hours per response	Total response burden (hours)
Sampled, Eligible HIV-Infected Persons.	Interview Questionnaire	7,600	1	40/60	5,067
Facility office staff looking up contact information.	Look up contact information	1,900	1	2/60	63
Facility office staff approaching sampled persons for enrollment.	Model Patient Recruitment Script-Facility.	950	1	5/60	79
Facility office staff pulling medical records.	Pull medical records	7,600	1	3/60	380
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,589

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. 2026-14042 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-26-0164]

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 “The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) Data Detectives Camp” 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 14, 2026 to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. CDC received one 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

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) Data Detectives

Camp—New—National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

NCHS is authorized to collect data under Section 306 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k). NCHS has a history of reaching out to young people to encourage their interest in Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM). Examples of past involvement include adopting local schools, speaking at local colleges, conducting a Statistics Day for high school students, and conducting the NCHS Data Detectives Camp for middle school students.

In prior years, these activities have been approved under a Generic Information Collection entitled “Youth Outreach Generic Clearance for the National Center for Health Statistics” (OMB No. 0920-0164, Exp. Date 03/31/2026). This year, NCHS is requesting a New Information Collection Request (ICR) to consolidate the activities conducted under the Data Detectives Camp. This ICR is designed for outreach to middle school aged children and those who support them, such as parents, teachers, and counselors.

Information will be collected through application and registration forms, teacher recommendation forms, and evaluation forms. OMB approval is requested for three years. Participation is voluntary. The burden table below represents each type of respondent for one annual cycle of data collection (which includes a maximum of four camps). CDC requests approval for an estimated 1,100 annualized burden hours. There is no cost to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden/response (in hours)
Interested Applicant—Parent	Camper and Parent Application Form	800	1	15/60
Interested Applicant—Child	Camper and Parent Application Form	800	1	30/60
Applicants Teacher	Teacher Recommendation Form	800	1	30/60
Accepted Participant's Parent	Registration Form	120	1	30/60
Accepted Participant's Parent	Parent Evaluation Form	120	1	10/60
Accepted Participant	Student Evaluation Form	120	1	10/60

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. 2026–14040 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–26–0243; Docket No. CDC–2026–
1222]

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 proposed information collection, as
required by the Paperwork Reduction
Act of 1995. This notice invites
comment on a proposed information
collection project titled World Trade
Center Health Program Stakeholder
Experience Feedback Collection. The
data collection seeks to solicit feedback
from World Trade Center Health
Program members and providers about
their experiences with Program services,
communications, administrative
processes, and operations.

DATES: CDC must receive written
comments on or before September 11,
2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments,
identified by Docket No. CDC–2026–
1222 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

World Trade Center Health Program
Stakeholder Experience Feedback
Collection—New—National Institute of
Occupational Safety and Health
(NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention (CDC), National Institute for
Occupational Safety and Health
(NIOSH), is requesting approval of a
New Generic information collection
request (ICR) for a period of three years
for the project titled, World Trade
Center Health Program Stakeholder
Experience Feedback Collection.

The World Trade Center Health
Program was established under Title
XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act
by the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and
Compensation Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–
347). The Program provides medical
monitoring and treatment benefits to
eligible responders and survivors
affected by the September 11, 2001
terrorist attacks. CDC requests approval
of a New Generic Clearance to support
low-burden pulse surveys and focus
groups with World Trade Center (WTC)
Health Program members and providers.
These collections will obtain timely
feedback regarding stakeholder
experiences with Program services,

communications, administrative processes, and operations.

The Program currently collects stakeholder feedback through several established mechanisms, including a comprehensive Member Feedback Survey administered approximately every five years. While these efforts provide valuable information on overall member experience, they are not designed to provide timely, targeted feedback on specific Program functions, administrative processes, operational

changes, or the experiences of particular stakeholder groups, such as providers.

This Generic Clearance will complement existing feedback efforts by allowing the Program to conduct multiple small-scale collections over a three-year period, including surveys following key member interactions, such as enrollment and certification, as well as other targeted feedback collections on Program communications, administrative processes, operational changes, provider

experiences, and other topics affecting stakeholder experience.

Information collected will be used to support Program management, contractor oversight, stakeholder engagement, and operational decision-making. Results will not be used for regulatory purposes or as the principal basis for significant policy decisions. CDC requests OMB approval for an estimated 2,350 annual burden hours. There is no cost 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)	Total burden (in hours)
Program Members	Focus Group Consent	80	1	5/60	7
Program Members	Focus Group Interview	80	1	1	80
Program Members	Survey	12,000	1	8/60	1,600
Program Providers & Provider Office Staff.	Focus Group Consent	120	1	5/60	10
Program Providers & Provider Office Staff.	Focus Group Interview	120	1	1	120
Program Providers & Provider Office Staff.	Survey	4,000	1	8/60	533
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,350

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. 2026-14041 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-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: Maternal and Child Health Bureau Performance Measures for Discretionary Grant Information System, OMB No. 0915-0298—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 September 11, 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: Maternal and Child Health Bureau Performance Measures for Discretionary Grant Information System, OMB No. 0915-0298—Revision.

Abstract: Approval from OMB is sought to implement revisions to the

Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) Performance Measures for the Discretionary Grant Information System (DGIS). The goal of these revisions is to remove two additional forms and update terminology where applicable across five forms. DGIS forms are grouped into two general categories: central measures and program specific measures. Grant programs are assigned forms based on their activities and individual grantees only respond to forms that are relevant to their specific programs. Many of these forms are specific to certain types of programs and are not required of all grantees.

Forms are proposed to be revised beyond what was approved by OMB on April 15, 2024, and updated in non-substantive change packages approved on April 18, 2025, and March 25, 2026. Specifically, HRSA is making the following changes to the current information collection for DGIS:

- Revising five forms to update terminology to “medically underserved”: Engaging Families and Other Individuals (formerly Engaging People With Lived Experience), Training 07, Training 08, Training 09, and Former Long-Term Trainees.

• Removing the following two forms to reduce grantee burden, as the requested information is now collected in the Partnership and Collaboration form: Training 03 (Healthy Tomorrows) and Training 04 (MCH Training Program).

The remaining 42 forms are included with no substantive changes from the prior approved OMB package. A performance measure detail sheet defines and describes each performance measure. Forms and detail sheets showing the proposed revisions are available upon request.

Need and Proposed Use of the Information: The performance data collected through the DGIS serves several purposes, including grantee monitoring, program planning, and performance reporting, and the ability to demonstrate alignment between MCHB discretionary programs and the Title V MCH Services Block Grant program.

Likely Respondents: The grantees for MCHB Discretionary Grant Programs.

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

Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours *
Project Abstract	817	1	817	1.33	1,087
Project Abstract (Research Programs Only)	58	1	58	0.66	38
Financial Form	817	1	817	0.87	711
Direct and Enabling Services	476	1	476	1.89	900
Training and Workforce Development	250	1	250	2.42	605
Partnerships and Collaboration	380	1	380	1.04	395
Engaging Families and Other Individuals	416	1	416	1.58	657
Technical Assistance	300	1	300	2.24	672
Outreach and Education	500	1	500	0.61	305
Research	65	1	65	3.11	202
Guidelines and Policy	78	1	78	0.70	55
Data and Information Systems	50	1	50	0.67	34
Quality Improvement and Evaluation	346	1	346	0.29	100
Knowledge Change	200	1	200	1.64	328
Behavior Change	200	1	200	1.56	312
Products and Publications	672	1	672	4.23	2,843
Training Form 07	6	1	6	0.83	5
Training Form 08	6	1	6	0.75	5
Training Form 09	6	1	6	0.92	6
Training Form 14	6	1	6	3.64	22
Training Form 15	52	1	52	3.17	165
Faculty and Staff Information	124	1	124	1.92	238
Short-Term Trainees	8	1	8	0.67	5
Medium-Term Trainees	121	1	121	2.49	301
Long-Term Trainees	112	1	112	6.37	713
Former Long-Term Trainees	106	1	106	1.60	170
Leadership, Education, and Advancement in Under-graduate Pathways (LEAP) Trainee Information	6	1	6	0.65	4
Healthy Start (HS) 04	101	1	101	0.57	58
HS 10	101	1	101	0.31	31
HS 11	101	1	101	0.61	62
HS 12	101	1	101	0.33	33
HS 13	101	1	101	0.50	51
HS 14	101	1	101	0.43	43
HS 15	101	1	101	0.45	45
HS 16	101	1	101	0.39	39
HS 17	101	1	101	0.40	40
HS 18	101	1	101	0.33	33
HS 19	101	1	101	0.38	38
HS 20	101	1	101	0.37	37
HS 21	101	1	101	0.36	36
Healthy Start Site Form	101	1	101	0.32	32
Emergency Medical Services for Children State Partnership (EMSC) 04	58	1	58	0.92	53
EMSC 08	58	1	58	0.09	5
EMSC 09	58	1	58	0.42	24
EMSC 10	58	1	58	0.46	27
Family-to-Family 1	59	1	59	2.76	163
Form 10	200	2	400	12.87	5,148

TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS—Continued

Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours *
Total	** 817	.....	** 817	.....	* 16,876

* Total Burden Hours are rounded to the nearest whole number.

** The number of grantees is an estimate as it fluctuates each year.

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. 2026–14051 Filed 7–10–26; 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; Member Conflict: Special Topics in HIV, Host Cell Biology and Immunology.

Date: August 4, 2026.

Time: 9:30 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: Joshua D. Powell, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of

Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–5370, josh.powell@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Program Projects: Cardiac Biology and Disorders.

Date: August 6, 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: Devaiah Nanjappa Ballachanda, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 801F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–0576, ballachandad@mail.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR 22–225: Investigator Initiated Program Project Applications.

Date: August 6–7, 2026.

Time: 9:30 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: Liangbiao Zheng, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3202, MSC 7808, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–996–5819, zhengli@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Molecular, Genetic, and Cellular Mechanisms Underlying Brain Disease.

Date: August 6, 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: Bo-Shiun Chen, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–8177, bo-shiun.chen@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Infectious Disease Epidemiology.

Date: August 6, 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: Barry J. Margulies, Ph.D., Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–3019, barry.margulies@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Health Technology, Methodologies, Services and Systems.

Date: August 6, 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: Varsha Shukla, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2407, shuklava@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Transmission of Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases.

Date: August 6, 2026.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Mairi Noverr, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2802, noverrmc@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: HIV-Associated Co-Infections, Vaccines and Treatment Strategies.

Date: August 6, 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: Alfredo Jose Guerra, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–2569, alfredo.guerra@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: July 8, 2026.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–14000 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4167–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Human Genome Research Institute; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Advisory Council for Human Genome Research.

The meeting will be open to the public as indicated below, with attendance limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting. The meeting can be accessed from the NIH Videocast at the following link: <https://videocast.nih.gov/>.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The 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: National Advisory Council for Human Genome Research.

Date: September 28–29, 2026.

Open: September 28, 2026, 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: Report of Institute Director and Institute Staff.

Address: National Institutes of Health, 6700 Rockledge Drive, Suite 3100, Rockledge, MD 20892, In Person and Virtual Meeting.

Closed: September 29, 2026, 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, 6700 Rockledge Drive, Suite 3100, Rockledge, MD 20892, In Person and Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Issel Anne Lim, Ph.D., Deputy Director, Division of Extramural Operations, National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of

Health, 6700B Rockledge Drive, Room 3186, Bethesda, MD 20892, isselanne.lim@nih.gov.

Any interested person may file written comments with the committee by forwarding the statement to the Contact Person listed on this notice. The statement should include the name, address, telephone number and when applicable, the business or professional affiliation of the interested person.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: <http://www.genome.gov/council>, where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–14001 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4167–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

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

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

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Innovations in Nanosystems and Nanotechnology.

Date: July 30, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Yingli Fu, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–0840, yingli.fu@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR–22–225: Investigator Initiated Program Project (P01) Applications.

Date: August 7, 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: Alok Mulky, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4203, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–3566, mulky@mail.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: July 9, 2026.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–14063 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4167–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center For Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meeting

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

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The 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; Drug and Biologic Therapeutic Delivery.

Date: July 27, 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: Janice Duy, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–3139, janice.duy@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: July 7, 2026.

Rosalind M. Niamke,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–14002 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4167–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

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

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

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Training: Career Development Awards.

Date: July 29, 2026.

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

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Kristin Goltry, Ph.D., BS, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–5198, goltrykl@mail.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA–HG–25–005: Enhancing Reuse of NHGRI Data Assets R03.

Date: July 30, 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: Yoon-Young Jang, MD, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 201–9155, yoonyoung.jang@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel, Member Conflict: Topics in Pathogenic Eukaryotes.

Date: July 30, 2026.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Seyhan Boyoglu Barnum, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–1446, seyhan.boyoglu-barnum@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Gut-Brain, Neuro-Immune, and Multi-Organ Interactions in GI Biology.

Date: July 30, 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: M. Lourdes Ponce, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–3919, lourdes.ponce@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowship: Immunology and Infectious Diseases.

Date: July 30–31, 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: Lee G. Klinkenberg, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–1706, lee.klinkenberg@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Topics in Health Services Research.

Date: July 30, 2026.

Time: 11:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Angela D. Thrasher, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1000J, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–6894, thrasherad@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Genomic Technology and Computational Biology.

Date: July 31, 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: Shakeel Ahmad, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–9564, ahmads@mail.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Neurosensory Systems.

Date: July 31, 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: Brian H Scott, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–7490, brianscott@mail.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Review of Career Development Awards in Epidemiology and Population Health.

Date: July 31, 2026.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Lan Tian, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–8877, lan.tian@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; NLM Grants for Scholarly Works in Biomedicine and Health (G13 Clinical Trial Not Allowed).

Date: July 31, 2026.

Time: 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Samita Sarkar Andreansky, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–3411, samita.andreansky@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: July 7, 2026.

Sterlyn H Gibson,

Program Specialist, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–14003 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4167–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**U.S. Customs and Border Protection****[Docket No. USCBP–2026–0463]****Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee****AGENCY:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.**ACTION:** Notice of postponement of open Federal Advisory Committee meeting.**SUMMARY:** The Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (Committee) has postponed its quarterly meeting scheduled for Wednesday, July 15, 2026, in Washington, DC, until September 23, 2026.**DATES:** The Committee has postponed its meeting scheduled for Wednesday, July 15, 2026, from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time (EDT).**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mrs. Latoria Martin, Office of Trade Relations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 3.5A, Washington, DC 20229, (202) 344–1440; or Mr. Christopher J. Siepmann, Designated Federal Officer, at (202) 344–1440 or tradeevents@cbp.dhs.gov.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (Committee) conducts quarterly meetings under the authority of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Title 5 U.S.C., ch. 10. The Committee provides advice to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection on matters pertaining to the commercial operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and related functions within the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of the Treasury.

On June 16, 2026, U.S. Customs and Border Protection announced in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 36154) that the Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (Committee) would be conducting its next meeting on July 15, 2026, via webinar only. This notice announces the postponement of this meeting until September 23, 2026. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will announce further details of the rescheduled meeting in a future **Federal Register** notice.

Please feel free to share this information with other interested

members of your organization or association.

Laurie B. Dempsey,*Acting Deputy Executive Director, Office of Trade Relations.*

[FR Doc. 2026–14012 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY****Transportation Security Administration****New Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Insider Threat Incident Reporting Tool****AGENCY:** Transportation Security Administration, DHS.**ACTION:** 30-Day notice.**SUMMARY:** This notice announces that the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has forwarded the new Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. The collection involves the submission of details by the public concerning potential insider threats, as well as any pertinent information regarding the person(s) involved in the reported event.**DATES:** Send your comments by August 12, 2026. A comment to OMB is most effective if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication.**ADDRESSES:** Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Christina A. Walsh, TSA PRA Officer, Information Technology, TSA–11, Transportation Security Administration, 6595 Springfield Center Drive, Springfield, VA 20598–6011; telephone (571) 227–2062; email TSAPRA@tsa.dhs.gov.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** TSA published a **Federal Register** notice, with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments, of the following collection of information on April 23, 2026, 91 FR 21831. TSA did not receive any comments on the notice.**Comments Invited**

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The ICR documentation will be available at <https://www.reginfo.gov> upon its submission to OMB. Therefore, in preparation for OMB review and approval of the following information collection, TSA is soliciting comments to—

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed information requirement is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden;

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

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including using appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Information Collection Requirement**Title:** Insider Threat Incident Reporting Tool.**Type of Request:** New collection.**OMB Control Number:** 1652–XXXX.**Form(s):** NA.**Affected Public:** Any person who has or who had authorized access to any Department of Homeland Security (DHS) facility, information, equipment, network, or system, including individuals detailed or assigned to DHS.**Abstract:** Under the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, TSA is responsible for security in all modes of transportation, including screening operations for passenger air transportation and for carrying out such other duties it considers appropriate relating to transportation security.¹ Under DHS Directive 262–05, “*Information Sharing and Safeguarding*,” issued on October 1, 2019, DHS established requirements,

¹ See sec. 101(a) of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, Public Law 107–71 (115 Stat. 597–598, Nov. 19, 2001), as codified at 49 U.S.C. 114(d) and (f). See also Memorandum, *Expanding the Scope of the Department of Homeland Security Insider Threat Program* (submitted Dec. 7, 2016, approved Jan. 3, 2017); Presidential Memorandum, *National Insider Threat Policy and Minimum Standards for Executive Branch Insider Threat Programs* (Nov. 21, 2012); Executive Order 13587, *Structural Reforms To Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information*, 76 FR 63811 (October 7, 2011).

standards, and assigned responsibilities for DHS agencies to implement an insider threat detection and prevention program.²

To ensure consistency with the directive, TSA created the Insider Threat Reporting Tool, which collects information on potential insider threats. The public can submit inquiries regarding potential insider threats by providing personal information and other specific data regarding the person or situation deemed to be an insider threat. TSA is requesting OMB's approval of the Insider Threat Incident Reporting Tool as a Common Form to permit Federal agency users beyond the agency that created the form (e.g., DHS or U.S. Office of Personnel Management) to streamline the information collection process in coordination with OMB.

Estimated Annual Number of Respondents: 312.

Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 52.

Dated: July 9, 2026.

Christina A. Walsh,

*Paperwork Reduction Act Officer,
Information Technology, Transportation
Security Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2026-14074 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[267A2100DD/AAKP300000/
A0A501010.000000]

FY 2026 Job Placement and Training— Native American Technology and Manufacturing Grant Pilot Program (IGNITE: Indigenous Growth in New & Innovative Trade Employment); Solicitation of Proposals

AGENCY: Bureau of Indians Affairs,
Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Through this notice, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Office of Indian Services (OIS), Division of Workforce Development (DWD), Job Placement and Training announces a forthcoming FY 2026 Job Placement and Training discretionary grant pilot program titled, “Native American Technology and Manufacturing Grant Pilot Program—(IGNITE: Indigenous Growth in New & Innovative Trade Employment)” Notice of Funding

Opportunity (NOFO) for Tribal workforce development strategies preparing Tribal participants for employment in construction and infrastructure trades and emerging technology sectors, including advanced manufacturing, digital fabrication, artificial intelligence, drone and geospatial systems, and STEM-based workforce training.

DATES: Proposals must be submitted no later than 5:00 p.m. (ET) by the deadline indicated in the NOFO and posting on <https://www.bia.gov/bia/ois/dwd/jpt>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Rebekah HorseChief, Office of Indian Services, Division of Workforce Development, 1001 Indian School Road NW, #228, Albuquerque, NM 87104; rebekah.horsechief@bia.gov; (505) 706-6536. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This BIA Office of Indian Services (OIS), Division of Workforce Development (DWD), Job Placement and Training, announcement for the forthcoming FY 2026 Job Placement and Training discretionary grant pilot program titled, “Native American Technology and Manufacturing Grant Pilot Program—(IGNITE: Indigenous Growth in New & Innovative Trade Employment)” Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) provides interested applicants time to prepare their applications prior to the opening of the applications period. The BIA OIS DWD expects the official NOFO solicitation to run for approximately 30 days on the BIA-OIS website. Additional information for the FY 2026 Job Placement and Training discretionary grant pilot program NOFO posting will be available on the BIA-OIS website at the following URL: <https://www.bia.gov/bia/ois/dwd/jpt>.

The IGNITE grant pilot program will support Tribal workforce development strategies preparing Tribal participants for employment in construction and infrastructure trades and emerging technology sectors, including advanced manufacturing, digital fabrication, artificial intelligence, drone and geospatial systems, and STEM-based workforce training. Successful applicants supported through the IGNITE grant pilot program will describe how their program will include workforce training activities, certification programs, apprenticeship readiness, technology-based training programs, and/or supportive services that help participants successfully complete training and secure

employment. Funding will be awarded directly to Tribes and Tribal organizations through 638 contracts or compacts.

Eligible Applicants:

- Federally Recognized Indian Tribes;
- Tribal organizations acting on behalf of Federally Recognized Tribes; and

- Indian Tribes and Tribal

Organizations, as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) (25 U.S.C. 5304), including Tribal Consortia.

The BIA anticipates making approximately 18 to 22 awards, with individual awards ranging from \$100,000 to \$300,000, for a one-year period of performance. The IGNITE grant pilot program will support implementation-ready workforce programs leading directly to employment, apprenticeship placement, or industry-recognized credentials. Funding can be requested to support program execution and implementation. Funds are not allowable for planning, feasibility studies, or start-up activities. The BIA is particularly interested in supporting workforce programs aligned with construction and infrastructure trades, including those that build on established apprenticeship pathways such as Ironworkers and similar programs, as well as programs that incorporate emerging technologies.

Applicants may apply to implement one of the two options below or may propose an integrated approach inclusive of both options, combining multiple workforce training opportunities. Only one application per tribe or tribal organization will be accepted.

Option 1

Ironworkers Manufacturing:

Successful applicants will focus on connecting job placement and training clients with Construction and Infrastructure Trades. The application should focus on workforce training that prepares Tribal participants for high-demand jobs supporting housing, roads, utilities, and community infrastructure projects such as structural steel, rebar, bridges, buildings, and infrastructure projects.

Option 2

Emerging Technology programs:

Successful applicants will describe how the tribe or tribal organization intends to support employment and training development related to digital fabrication and prototyping, artificial intelligence technologies, drone and

² See DHS Instruction 262-05-002, “*Insider Threat Program*,” issued October 1, 2019; and DHS Instruction 262-05-002-01, “*Insider Threat Information Sharing Guide*,” issued October 11, 2019.

geospatial systems and/or STEM-based workforce training.

Applicants are encouraged to establish partnerships with workforce training providers, educational institutions, apprenticeship programs, and industry partners through formal agreements such as Memorandums of Understanding. Applicants will be provided resources and technical assistance through virtual webinars once the announcement is open for submissions. The BIA anticipates publishing the NOFO on the OIS website and opening the application period in June 2026.

While the Bureau will not accept applications at this time, interested applicants may submit questions to the program contact listed above. The forthcoming NOFO will provide the structure by which the applications will be reviewed and evaluated and describe measurable outcomes that will be defined for the period of performance. *Grants.gov* will not be used for this funding opportunity. Additional program information and the full NOFO announcement will be made available on the BIA-OIS website. The application period is expected to remain open for approximately 30 days.

Authority: 25 U.S.C. 5301 *et seq.*; 25 U.S.C. 3401 *et seq.*

William Henry Kirkland, III,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–14057 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337–15–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1455]

Certain Electronic Eyewear Products, Components Thereof, and Related Charging Apparatuses (II); Notice of a Commission Determination To Issue Remedial Orders Against the Defaulting Respondent; Termination of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) has determined to issue: (1) a limited exclusion order (“LEO”) barring entry of certain electronic eyewear products, components thereof, and related charging apparatuses by or on behalf of respondent MyW Technology Co., Ltd. of Shenzhen, China (“Defaulting Respondent”); and (2) a cease and desist order (“CDO”) against Defaulting

Respondent. The investigation is terminated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Richard P. Hadorn, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–3179. 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: On July 11, 2025, the Commission instituted this investigation based on a complaint filed on behalf of IngenioSpec, LLC of San Jose, California (“IngenioSpec”). 90 FR 30980–81 (July 11, 2025). The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, based on the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and sale within the United States after importation of certain electronic eyewear products, components thereof, and related charging apparatuses by reason of the infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 10,310,296 (“the ‘296 patent”) and 12,078,870 (“the ‘870 patent”). *Id.* at 30980. The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by section 337. *Id.* The Commission’s notice of investigation named Defaulting Respondent, as well as the following respondents: (1) Brilliant Labs Limited of Singapore (“Brilliant”); (2) SZ DJI Technology Co., Ltd. of Shenzhen, China (“SZ DJI”); (3) Even Realities Ltd. of Shenzhen, China and Even Realities GmbH of Berlin, Germany (collectively, “Even Realities”); (4) Halliday Global Limited of Kaki Bu kit, Singapore; Halliday Holdings Pte. Ltd. of Kaki Bu kit, Singapore; and Cosonic Intelligent Technologies Co., Ltd. of Dongguan City, China (collectively, “Halliday”); (5) Shenzhen Yingmu Technology Co., Ltd. and Sichuan INMO Technology Co., Ltd., both of Shenzhen, China (collectively, “INMO”); (6) Shenzhen Langzhiyin Electronic Co., Ltd. of Shenzhen, China (“OHO”); (7) Hangzhou Guangli Technology Co., Ltd. of Hangzhou, China (“Guangli”); and (8) Lexiang Technology Co., Ltd. of

Shanghai, China (“DPVR”). *Id.* at 30981. The Office of Unfair Import Investigations is not named as a party. *Id.*

The Commission previously terminated the investigation as to all respondents other than Defaulting Respondent based on settlement or withdrawal of the complaint. Order No. 9 (Aug. 14, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm’n Notice (Sept. 15, 2025) (Guangli); Order No. 11 (Aug. 25, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm’n Notice (Sept. 15, 2025) (Brilliant); Order No. 19 (Dec. 1, 2025) (Halliday), Order No. 20 (Dec. 1, 2025) (INMO), Order No. 21 (Dec. 1, 2025) (Even Realities), *all unreviewed by* Comm’n Notice (Dec. 19, 2025); Order No. 22 (Dec. 17, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm’n Notice (Jan. 16, 2026) (OHO); Order No. 24 (Apr. 1, 2026) (SZ DJI), Order No. 25 (Apr. 1, 2026) (DPVR), *both unreviewed by* Comm’n Notice (Apr. 29, 2026).

The Commission previously found Defaulting Respondent to be in default. Order No. 27 (Apr. 7, 2026), *unreviewed by* Comm’n Notice (May 19, 2026), *also available at* 91 FR 29983 (May 21, 2026).

On May 19, 2026, the Commission issued a notice asking the parties to the investigation, interested government agencies, and any other interested parties to file written submissions on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding. 91 FR at 29983–84 (“the Remedy Notice”).

On June 10, 2026, IngenioSpec filed a submission to the Remedy Notice. No other responses were received.

When the conditions in section 337(g)(1)(A)–(E) (19 U.S.C. 1337(g)(1)(A)–(E)) have been satisfied, section 337(g)(1) and Commission Rule 210.16(c) (19 CFR 210.16(c)) direct the Commission, upon request, to issue an LEO or CDO or both against a respondent found in default, based on the allegations regarding a violation of section 337 in the complaint, which are presumed to be true, unless after consideration of the public interest factors in section 337(g)(1), it finds that such relief should not issue.

Having examined the record of this investigation, including the submission in response to the Remedy Notice, the Commission has determined, pursuant to section 337(g)(1) (19 U.S.C. 1337(g)(1)), that the appropriate remedy in this investigation is: (1) an LEO prohibiting the unlicensed entry of certain electronic eyewear products, components thereof, and related charging apparatuses by reason of infringement of any of claims 1–15, 17–18, 20–21, 23–25, 28–35, 37 and 40 of the ‘296 patent and claims 36, 43–53,

55–67, and 69–72 of the '870 patent by Defaulting Respondent and (2) a CDO directed to Defaulting Respondent. The Commission has determined that the public interest factors enumerated in subsection 337(g)(1) do not preclude the issuance of the LEO and CDOs. The Commission has further determined that the bond during the period of Presidential review pursuant to section 337(j) (19 U.S.C. 1337(j)) shall be in the amount of one hundred percent (100%) of the entered value of the imported articles that are subject to the LEO.

The investigation is hereby terminated.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on July 9, 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: July 9, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–14058 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) Board of Directors and its Audit, Operations and Regulations, Delivery of Legal Services, and Governance and Performance Review Committees will meet July 19–20, 2026. On Sunday, July 19, the Audit Committee meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. ET, followed by the Operations and Regulations Committee meeting at 12:00 p.m. ET, and the Delivery of Legal Services Committee meeting at 1:45 p.m. ET. On Monday, July 20, the Governance and Performance Review Committee meeting will begin at 9:00 a.m. ET, followed by the Board of Directors meeting at 12:45 p.m. ET. Each meeting will continue until the conclusion of the meeting agenda.

PLACE: Public Notice of Hybrid Meeting. LSC will conduct its July 19–20, 2026, meetings at the Louisville Marriott Downtown, 280 W Jefferson Street, Louisville, KY 40202, and virtually via videoconference.

Public Observation: Unless otherwise noted herein, the meetings will be open to public observation via LSC's YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/@LegalServicesCorp/>

streams or in-person at the Louisville Marriott Downtown.

STATUS: Open, except as noted below.

Audit Committee—Open, except that, upon a vote of the Board of Directors, the meeting may be closed to the public to discuss follow-up work by the Office of Compliance and Enforcement relating to open Office of Inspector General investigations and to discuss grantee oversight activities.

Operations and Regulations Committee—Open.

Delivery of Legal Services Committee—Open.

Governance and Performance Review Committee—Open, except that upon a vote of the Board of Directors, the meeting may be closed to the public to discuss the President's 2026–2029 contract.

Board of Directors—Open, except that, upon a vote of the Board of Directors, the meeting may be closed to the public to receive briefings from Management and the Inspector General and to consider and act on potential and pending litigation involving LSC as well as a list of prospective Leaders Council and Emerging Leaders Council members.

Any portion of the closed sessions consisting solely of briefings does not fall within the Sunshine Act's definition of the term “meeting” and, therefore, the requirements of the Sunshine Act do not apply to such portion of the closed session.

A verbatim written transcript will be made of the closed sessions of the Audit Committee and Board of Directors meetings. The transcript of any portions of the closed session falling within the relevant provisions of the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(6), (7), (9) and (10), will not be available for public inspection. A copy of the General Counsel's certification that, in his opinion, the closing is authorized by law will be available upon request.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Meeting Schedule

Sunday, July 19, 2026

Start Time (All ET)

1. Audit Committee Meeting: 10:00 a.m. ET
 - a. Matters to be discussed include a briefing by the Office of Inspector General; management updates regarding risk management and LSC's AI, IT, and cybersecurity strategy; and follow-up by the Office of Compliance and Enforcement on referrals by the Office of Inspector General regarding audit reports and annual

financial statement audits of grantees.

2. Operations and Regulations

Committee Meeting: 12:00 p.m. ET

- a. Matters to be discussed include proposed additions to the list of federal laws governing the proper use of federal funds required by 45 CFR part 1640 and an update on rulemaking for 45 CFR parts 1630 (Cost Standards and Procedures) and 1631 (Purchasing and Property Management).
3. Delivery of Legal Services Committee Meeting: 1:45 p.m. ET
 - a. Matters to be discussed include updates on Performance Criteria 1 and 3; a panel discussion on increases in consumer case closures; comments from the Client Leadership Council; and an update on impact litigation and advocacy.

Monday, July 20, 2026

Start Time (All ET)

1. Governance and Performance Review Committee: 9:00 a.m. ET
 - a. Matters to be discussed include a report on the meeting of the Department of Human Services' Elder Justice Coordinating Council and the President's 2026–2029 contract.
2. Board of Directors Meeting: 12:45 p.m. ET
 - a. Matters to be discussed include Chairman's Report; Members' Reports; President's Report; Inspector General's Report; consideration of resolutions; reports from the Finance, Institutional Advancement, Audit, Operations and Regulations, Delivery of Legal Services, and Governance and Performance Review Committees; and authorization of 2027 meeting dates.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Kimberly Little, Board and Executive Coordinator, at (202) 295–1500.

Questions may also be sent by electronic mail to the Office of the Corporate Secretary at updates@lsc.gov.

Non-Confidential Meeting Materials:

Non-confidential meeting materials will be made available in electronic format at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting on the LSC website, at <https://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/board-meeting-materials>.

(Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552b.)

Dated: July 9, 2026.

Stefanie Davis,

Deputy General Counsel, Legal Services Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2026–14059 Filed 7–9–26; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 7050–01–P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Statistical Policy Directive No. 8: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)—Request for Comments on Proposed Updates for 2027

AGENCY: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

ACTION: Notice of solicitation of comments on the Economic Classification Policy Committee's recommendations for the 2027 revision of the North American Industry Classification System.

SUMMARY: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) seeks public comment on the advisability of adopting the proposed North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) updates for 2027 recommended by its Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC). The ECPC recommends an update of NAICS to clarify existing industry definitions and content, recognize new and emerging industries, and combine industries. There are two parts in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Part I summarizes the background for the proposed 2027 revisions to NAICS 2022. Part II contains a summary of the public comments regarding priorities for changes to NAICS for 2027 and rationale for ECPC recommendations, as well as a comprehensive listing of proposed changes for U.S. industries and their links to NAICS 2022 industries.

DATES: To ensure consideration of comments on the adoption and implementation of the NAICS revisions detailed in this notice, please submit all comments as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days from the publication date of this notice. Because of delays in the receipt of regular mail related to security screening, respondents are encouraged to send comments electronically (see **ADDRESSES**, below). This proposed revision to NAICS would become effective in the U.S. for publication of establishment data that refer to periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments through www.regulations.gov—a Federal website that allows the public to find, review, and submit comments on documents that agencies have published in the **Federal Register** and that are open for comment. Enter “USBC–2026–0133” (in quotes) in the search box and follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments received by the date

specified above will be included as part of the official record. Please include the Docket ID (USBC–2026–0133) and the phrase “North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)—Updates for 2027” at the beginning of your comments. Please also indicate which ECPC recommendation described in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** of this notice is addressed in your comments.

OMB is issuing this solicitation of input on the 2027 NAICS revision pursuant to its authorities under the *Budget and Accounting Procedures Act* of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 1104(d)) and the *Paperwork Reduction Act* of 1995 (5 U.S.C. 3504(e)). Submission of comments in response to this request is voluntary. Comments may be used to inform sound decision making on topics related to this request, including potential revisions to the NAICS. Comments submitted in response to this notice may be made available to the public and subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. For this reason, please do not include in your comments information of a confidential nature, such as sensitive personal information or proprietary information. If you send an email comment, your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket; however, www.regulations.gov does include the option of commenting anonymously. Please note that responses to this public comment request containing any routine notice about the confidentiality of the communication will be treated as public comments that may be made available to the public notwithstanding the inclusion of the routine notice. Comments and commenter information are maintained under the OMB Public Input System of Records, OMB/INPUT/01; the system of records notice is accessible at 88 FR 20913 (www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/04/07/2023-07452/privacy-act-of-1974-system-of-records) and includes a list of routine uses associated with the collection of this information.

Electronic Availability: **Federal Register** notices are available electronically at www.federalregister.gov/. This document is also available on the NAICS website at www.census.gov/naics. This site contains previous NAICS United States **Federal Register** notices, ECPC Issues Papers, ECPC Reports, the structures, industry definitions, and related documents for previous versions of NAICS United States.

Public Review Procedure: All comments and proposals received in response to this notice will be available for public inspection. OMB will publish final changes to NAICS for 2027 resulting from this notice in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about this request for comments, contact Charles Rhodes, Office of Management and Budget, 9245 New Executive Office Building, 725 17th St NW, Washington, DC 20503, telephone (202) 395–3099.

NAICS classification staff may be reached by email at econ.naics2027@census.gov. Please note: Communication through this email will not be included in the record for USBC–2026–0133. Comments should be submitted through www.regulations.gov, as described in the **ADDRESSES** section above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: OMB published a notification of intention to revise portions of NAICS in a December 20, 2024, **Federal Register** notice (89 FR 104229–104232). That notice solicited comments on the advisability of revising the NAICS 2022 structure for 2027: (1) To identify new and emerging industries, (2) to solicit comments to improve measures of emerging/innovative industrial activity, including the bioeconomy,¹ and (3) to make required changes for errors and omissions in NAICS 2022. The deadline for submitting comments was February 18, 2025.

The ECPC comprises representatives of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, and other government agencies. After considering all proposals from the public, consulting with U.S. data users and industry groups, and undertaking extensive discussions with Statistics Canada and Mexico's *Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía* (INEGI), the ECPC recommends to OMB that NAICS United States 2027 incorporate changes as shown in Part II of this notice.

Thus, OMB seeks comment on the advisability of revising NAICS to incorporate the changes published in this notice. The revised NAICS would be employed in relevant data collections by all OMB-recognized statistical agencies and units beginning with reference year 2027.

¹ Executive Order 14236 (March 14, 2025) rescinded Executive Order 14081 (September 12, 2022), “Advancing Biotechnology and Biomanufacturing Innovation for a Sustainable, Safe, and Secure American Bioeconomy.” The ECPC reviewed and considered public comments related to the bioeconomy on the same basis as all other comments received during the comment period.

I. Background of NAICS

NAICS is a system for classifying establishments (individual business locations) by type of economic activity. Its purposes are: (1) To facilitate the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of data relating to business establishments, and (2) to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation and analysis of statistical data describing the North American economy. OMB-recognized statistical agencies and units use NAICS to collect and/or publish data by industry. It is also widely used by State agencies, trade associations, private businesses, and other organizations; though those uses are not considered in the development of NAICS, which is developed and maintained for statistical purposes.

Mexico's INEGI, Statistics Canada, and the United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB), through the ECPC, collaborated on NAICS to make the industry statistics produced by the three countries comparable. NAICS is the first industry classification system developed in accordance with a single principle of aggregation, *i.e.*, producing units that use similar production processes should be grouped together in the classification. NAICS also reflects changes in

technology and in the growth and diversification of services in recent decades. Industry statistics presented using NAICS 2022 are also extensively comparable with statistics compiled according to the latest revision of the United Nations Statistical Commission's International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Revision 5).

For these three countries, NAICS provides a consistent framework for the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of industry statistics. Such statistics are used by businesses, government policymakers, researchers, and the public. NAICS is designed and maintained solely for statistical purposes to improve and keep current the classification of business establishments so that OMB-recognized statistical agencies and units can accurately and consistently measure the economy. Consequently, although the classification may also be used for various nonstatistical purposes (*e.g.*, for administrative, regulatory, or taxation functions), the requirements of government agencies or private users that choose to use NAICS for nonstatistical purposes play no role in its development or revision.

Four principles that guide NAICS development are:

(1) NAICS is erected on a production-oriented conceptual framework. This means that producing units that use the same or similar production processes are grouped together in NAICS.

(2) NAICS gives special attention to developing production-oriented classification for: (a) new and emerging industries, (b) service industries in general, and (c) industries engaged in the production of advanced technologies.

(3) Time series continuity is maintained to the extent possible.

(4) The system strives for compatibility with the two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev. 5) of the United Nations Statistical Commission.

The ECPC is committed to maintaining the principles of NAICS during revisions. The December 20, 2024, solicitation for public comment on questions related to a potential revision of NAICS in 2027 was directly tied to the application of these four NAICS principles.

NAICS uses a hierarchical structure to classify establishments from the broadest level to the most detailed level using the following format:

Sector	2-digit	Sectors represent the highest level of aggregation. There are 20 sectors in NAICS.
Subsector	3-digit	Subsectors represent the next, more detailed level of aggregation. There are 96 subsectors in NAICS 2022.
Industry Group	4-digit	Industry groups are more detailed than subsectors. There are 308 industry groups in NAICS 2022.
NAICS Industry	5-digit	NAICS industries, in most cases, represent the lowest level of three-country comparability. There are 689 five-digit industries in NAICS 2022.
National Industry	6-digit	National industries are the most detailed level and represent the national level detail. There are 1,012 national industries in NAICS United States 2022.

To ensure the accuracy, timeliness, and relevance of the classification, NAICS is reviewed every five years to determine what, if any, changes are required. The 2027 revision will be the sixth since OMB adopted NAICS in 1997. The ECPC recognizes the costs involved when implementing industry classification revisions in statistical programs and the costs for data users when there are disruptions in the availability of data. The ECPC also recognizes the economic, statistical, and policy implications that arise when the industry classification system does not identify and account for important economic developments. Balancing the costs of change against the potential for more accurate and relevant economic statistics requires significant input from

data producers, data providers, and data users.

II. Summary of Public Comments and Rationale for ECPC Recommendations for Revisions to NAICS for 2027

The full list of public comments received are available at www.regulations.gov here: <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/USBC-2024-0032/comments>. A document summarizing each comment and corresponding ECPC recommendations, as well as related materials describing ECPC's recommended updates, is available at <https://census.gov/naics/>.

A. Summary of Public Comments

The December 20, 2024, **Federal Register** notice sought comments from the public specifically on new and emerging industries and to improve

measures of emerging and innovative industrial activity. These focus areas were highlighted in Parts II and III of that notice.

In response to the December 20, 2024, notice, the ECPC received 60 individual submissions. Each submission was assigned a unique docket number. These 60 submissions addressed the focus areas included in Parts II–III of the December 20, 2024, notice and/or included comments proposing other changes to NAICS 2022.

The ECPC applied the following general guidance when considering changes to NAICS in 2027:

(1) Because of the cost of change and the disruption of statistical data series that have already resulted from the ongoing implementation of NAICS, the ECPC will limit the scope of NAICS

changes for 2027 to those that significantly improve the relevance and efficiency of the classification system;

(2) The ECPC will recommend new and emerging industries identified through the comment process that are supported by the guiding principles of NAICS; and

(3) The ECPC will make changes to account for errors and omissions as well as recommend narrative improvements to clarify the content of existing industries.

The ECPC also considered the views of its member agencies when evaluating specific proposals for changes to NAICS in 2027. The ECPC reviewed each individual proposal within the existing framework of the principles of NAICS. Additional considerations that resulted in recommendations for or against change included issues of relevance, size, and time series continuity.

The ECPC received a wide ranging and diverse set of suggestions in response to this solicitation. Single submissions often addressed more than one issue, and many submissions addressed common issues. Of the 60 uniquely numbered submissions received in response to the **Federal Register** notice, most submissions responded with ideas for new or emerging industries or changes to existing industries to reflect new or emerging issues within the industries: Six requested revisions to better reflect the bioeconomy and biobased products, six requested new NAICS industries for ecological restoration, six requested revisions to better reflect limited energy systems, four requested the classification of compost manufacturing move to a different NAICS subsector, four requested a new NAICS industry for mortgage field services, two requested a new NAICS industry for information value added resellers, and two requested new NAICS industries for streaming services and social networking. Single comments requested various new industries or clarifications within existing industries, including financial technology, clean energy, cardboard caskets, geology, software products and services, other services, health care, e-bikes/scooters, nicotine pouches, electromedical implants, investments/funds, professional organizers, events, leisure, hospitality and events, veterinary services, mobile waste compaction, emergency restoration, advanced practice registered nurses, space transportation, fiber-reinforced polymer composites, remanufacturing, event equipment

rental, computer and software technology, artificial intelligence, cannabis, elevator size standards, printing, aquaponics, and Gilsonite. In addition, one comment addressed NAICS principles and standards, two requested restructure or redesign of NAICS, and two comments identified long-term declines in the size of existing industries as justification for industry combinations in the Manufacturing Sector.

B. ECPC Recommendations for Revisions to NAICS for 2027

1. General

Each suggestion was carefully considered by the ECPC. Some suggestions were recommended for adoption but modified by the ECPC to better meet the objectives of NAICS. Based on public comments, the ECPC is recommending industry definition changes to explicitly classify certain activities and more clearly match accepted industry terminology; for example, in NAICS 48811 Airport Operations, wording was added to clarify where to classify commercial spaceports. Some suggestions were recommended to be incorporated as products in the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) rather than industries in NAICS, such as the addition of NAPCS collection products for lab-created meat and animal-based products (including poultry, pork, and beef), lab-created seafood, and lab-created dairy products. Other suggestions for change were not suited to the production-oriented basis of NAICS or could not be implemented in statistical programs, for various reasons, and thus were not accepted. When a proposal was not accepted, it was usually because: (a) The resulting industry would have been too small in the U.S., or (b) the proposal did not meet the production-oriented criterion for forming an industry in NAICS.

2. Bioeconomy-Related

Executive Order 14236 (March 14, 2025) rescinded Executive Order 14081 (September 12, 2022), “Advancing Biotechnology and Biomanufacturing Innovation for a Sustainable, Safe, and Secure American Bioeconomy.” Executive Order 14081 required the establishment of an Interagency Technical Working Group (ITWG) to recommend to the ECPC bioeconomy-related revisions to the NAICS. The ITWG delivered its recommendations to ECPC in 2023. The ECPC reviewed and considered all comments related to the

bioeconomy on the same basis as all other comments received during the comment period—following the four principles to guide recommendations for any modifications to NAICS. After careful consideration of comments, the ECPC is not proposing any industry updates to NAICS in this space.

3. Titles

The ECPC is recommending NAICS industry title changes to more clearly describe new and existing content of industries.

a. The ECPC recommends moving electric motors for electric vehicles from 335312, Motor and Generator Manufacturing to 336310, Motor Vehicle Gasoline Engine and Engine Parts manufacturing. This change would recognize the growing relevance of electric motors in the manufacturing of transportation equipment and align the classification of electric motors for electric vehicles with those of Mexico and Canada, supporting trilateral agreement.

i. The following NAICS titles would require modification to reflect changes to industry content:

1. NAICS 33631, Motor Vehicle Gasoline Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing, would be changed to “Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing.”

2. NAICS 336310, Motor Vehicle Gasoline Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing, would be changed to “Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing.”

b. The following title changes do not change the content of these industries but rather refine how they are described.

i. NAICS 48811, Airport Operations, would be changed to “Airport and Spaceport Operations.”

ii. NAICS 488119, Other Airport Operations, would be changed to “Other Airport and Spaceport Operations.”

4. Other Content Changes

Below are the ECPC recommendations for content revisions to NAICS United States for 2027. Table 1 lists, in NAICS United States 2022 order, the disposition of all industries that the ECPC recommends for change and their resulting relationship to NAICS United States 2027 proposed industries. Table 2 presents the ECPC recommended NAICS 2022 industries in proposed NAICS United States 2027 order, cross-walked to their NAICS United States 2022 content. These tables can also be found at <https://www.census.gov/naics/>.

TABLE 1—2022 NAICS UNITED STATES MATCHED TO ECPC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2027 NAICS UNITED STATES

2022 NAICS code	2022 NAICS description	Status code	2027 NAICS code	2027 NAICS description
311212	Rice Milling	pt	311214	Rice Milling and Malt Manufacturing.
311213	Malt Manufacturing	pt	311214	Rice Milling and Malt Manufacturing.
325120	Industrial Gas Manufacturing <i>biogas manufacturing</i>	pt	325199	All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing.
326211	Tire Manufacturing (except Retreading)	pt	326210	Tire Manufacturing.
326212	Tire Retreading	pt	326210	Tire Manufacturing.
327331	Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing	pt	327330	Concrete Pipe, Brick, and Block Manufacturing.
327332	Concrete Pipe Manufacturing	pt	327330	Concrete Pipe, Brick, and Block Manufacturing.
332111	Iron and Steel Forging	pt	332113	Iron, Steel, and Nonferrous Forging.
332112	Nonferrous Forging	pt	332113	Iron, Steel, and Nonferrous Forging.
332911	Industrial Valve Manufacturing	pt	332910	Metal Valve Manufacturing.
332912	Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing	pt	332910	Metal Valve Manufacturing.
332913	Plumbing Fixture Fitting and Trim Manufacturing	pt	332910	Metal Valve Manufacturing.
332919	Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing	pt	332910	Metal Valve Manufacturing.
332992	Small Arms Ammunition Manufacturing	pt	* 332995	Small Arms, Ammunition, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing.
332993	Ammunition (except Small Arms) Manufacturing	pt	* 332995	Small Arms, Ammunition, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing.
332994	Small Arms, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing.	pt	* 332995	Small Arms, Ammunition, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing.
333131	Mining Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	pt	333130	Mining and Oil and Gas Field Machinery Manufacturing.
333132	Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing.	pt	333130	Mining and Oil and Gas Field Machinery Manufacturing.
333612	Speed Changer, Industrial High-Speed Drive, and Gear Manufacturing.	pt	333619	Other Engine and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing.
333613	Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing.	pt	333619	Other Engine and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing.
333618	Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing	pt	333619	Other Engine and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing.
334111	Electronic Computer Manufacturing	pt	334110	Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing.
334112	Computer Storage Device Manufacturing	pt	334110	Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing.
334118	Computer Terminal and Other Computer Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing.	pt	334110	Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing.
334210	Telephone Apparatus Manufacturing	pt	334230	Communications Equipment Manufacturing.
334220	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing.	pt	334230	Communications Equipment Manufacturing.
334290	Other Communications Equipment Manufacturing	pt	334230	Communications Equipment Manufacturing.
335312	Motor and Generator Manufacturing <i>electric motors for electric vehicles manufacturing</i> .	pt	336310	Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing.
335921	Fiber Optic Cable Manufacturing	pt	335920	Communication and Energy Wire and Cable Manufacturing.
335929	Other Communication and Energy Wire Manufacturing	pt	335920	Communication and Energy Wire and Cable Manufacturing.
335931	Current-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing	pt	335930	Wiring Device Manufacturing.
335932	Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing	pt	335930	Wiring Device Manufacturing.
335991	Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	pt	335990	All Other Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing.
335999	All Other Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing.	pt	335990	All Other Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing.
336991	Motorcycle, Bicycle, and Parts Manufacturing	pt	336998	All Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing.
336999	All Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	pt	336998	All Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing.
337211	Wood Office Furniture Manufacturing	pt	337210	Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing.
337212	Custom Architectural Woodwork and Millwork Manufacturing.	pt	337210	Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing.
337214	Office Furniture (except Wood) Manufacturing	pt	337210	Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing.
337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing	pt	337210	Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing.
485111	Mixed Mode Transit Systems	pt	485110	Urban Transit Systems.
485112	Commuter Rail Systems	pt	485110	Urban Transit Systems.
485113	Bus and Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems	pt	485110	Urban Transit Systems.
485119	Other Urban Transit Systems	pt	485110	Urban Transit Systems.
488119	Other Airport Operations .....	.....	488119	Other Airport and Spaceport Operations.
516210	Media Streaming Distribution Services, Social Networks, and Other Media Networks and Content Providers.		516213	Media Streaming Distribution Services and Broadcasting Networks.
	<i>Media Streaming Distribution Services and Broadcasting Networks</i>		516214	Social Networks and Collaborative Media Sites.
	<i>Social Networks and Wiki Sites</i>			
532282	Video Tape and Disc Rental	pt	532288	All Other Consumer Goods Rental.
532289	All Other Consumer Goods Rental	pt	532285	Social Event Equipment Rental.
			532288	All Other Consumer Goods Rental.
611410	Business and Secretarial Schools	pt	611440	Professional and Management Development Training (Including Business and Secretarial Schools).
611430	Professional and Management Development Training	pt	611440	Professional and Management Development Training (Including Business and Secretarial Schools).
812921	Photofinishing Laboratories (except One-Hour)	pt	812920	Photofinishing.
812922	One-Hour Photofinishing	pt	812920	Photofinishing.

pt.—Part of 2027 NAICS United States industry.

* In the original 1997 version of NAICS, code 332995 represented Other Ordnance and Accessories Manufacturing. The industry code was discontinued in the 2012 NAICS revision and reintroduced in NAICS 2027 to represent Small Arms, Ammunition, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing.

TABLE 2—ECPC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2027 NAICS UNITED STATES MATCHED TO 2022 NAICS UNITED STATES

2027 NAICS code	2027 NAICS description	Status code	2022 NAICS code	2022 NAICS description
311214	Rice Milling and Malt Manufacturing	N	311212 311213	Rice Milling. Malt Manufacturing.
325199	All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing	R	**325120	Industrial Gas Manufacturing— <i>biogas manufacturing</i> .
326210	Tire Manufacturing	N	326211 326212	Tire Manufacturing (except Retreading). Tire Retreading.
327330	Concrete Pipe, Brick, and Block Manufacturing	N	327331 327332	Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing. Concrete Pipe Manufacturing.
332113	Iron, Steel, and Nonferrous Forging	N	332111 332112	Iron and Steel Forging. Nonferrous Forging.
332910	Metal Valve Manufacturing	N	332911 332912 332913	Industrial Valve Manufacturing Manufacturing. Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing. Plumbing Fixture Fitting and Trim Manufacturing.
*332995	Small Arms, Ammunition, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing.	R	332919 332992 332993 332994	Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing. Small Arms Ammunition Manufacturing. Ammunition (except Small Arms) Manufacturing. Small Arms, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing.
333130	Mining and Oil and Gas Field Machinery Manufacturing ..	N	333131 333132	Mining Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing. Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing.
333619	Other Engine and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing.	N	333612 333613	Speed Changer, Industrial High-Speed Drive, and Gear Manufacturing. Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing.
334110	Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	N	333618 334111 334112 334118	Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing. Electronic Computer Manufacturing. Computer Storage Device Manufacturing. Computer Terminal and Other Computer Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing.
33423	Communications Equipment Manufacturing.	N	334210 334220	Telephone Apparatus Manufacturing. Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing.
334230	Communications Equipment Manufacturing		334290	Other Communications Equipment Manufacturing.
33631	Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing.	R	**335312	Motor and Generator Manufacturing— <i>electric motors for electric vehicles manufacturing</i> .
336310	Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing ...		335921 335929	Fiber Optic Cable Manufacturing. Other Communication and Energy Wire Manufacturing.
335920	Communication and Energy Wire and Cable Manufacturing.	N	335931 335932	Current-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing. Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing.
335930	Wiring Device Manufacturing	N	335991 335999	Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing. All Other Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing.
335990	All Other Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing.	N	336991 336999	Motorcycle, Bicycle, and Parts Manufacturing All Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
336998	All Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	R	337211 337212	Wood Office Furniture Manufacturing. Custom Architectural Woodwork and Millwork Manufacturing.
337210	Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing	N	337214 337215	Office Furniture (except Wood) Manufacturing. Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing.
485110	Urban Transit Systems	N	485111 485112 485113 485119	Mixed Mode Transit Systems. Commuter Rail Systems. Bus and Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems. Other Urban Transit Systems.
4881	Support Activities for Air and Space Transportation	R	4881	Support Activities for Air Transportation.
48811	Airport and Spaceport Operations	R	48811	Airport Operations.
488119	Other Airport and Spaceport Operations	R	488119	Other Airport Operations.
516213	Media Streaming Distribution Services and Broadcasting Networks.	N	**516210	Media Streaming Distribution Services, Social Networks, and Other Media Networks and Content Providers— <i>Media Streaming Distribution Services and Broadcasting Networks</i> .
516214	Social Networks and Collaborative Media Sites	N	**516210	Media Streaming Distribution Services, Social Networks, and Other Media Networks and Content Providers— <i>Social Networks and Wiki Sites</i> .
532285	Social Event Equipment Rental	N	**532289	All Other Consumer Goods Rental— <i>Social Event Equipment Rental</i> .
532288	All Other Consumer Goods Rental	N	532282 **532289	Video Tape and Disc Rental. All Other Consumer Goods Rental— <i>except Social Event Equipment Rental</i> .
61144	Professional and Management Development Training (Including Business and Secretarial Schools).	N	611410 611430	Business and Secretarial Schools. Professional and Management Development Training.
611440	Professional and Management Development Training (Including Business and Secretarial Schools).		812921 812922	Photofinishing Laboratories (except One-Hour). One-Hour Photofinishing.
812920	Photofinishing	N		

* In the original 1997 version of NAICS, code 332995 represented Other Ordnance and Accessories Manufacturing. The industry code was discontinued in the 2012 NAICS revision and reintroduced in NAICS 2027 to represent Small Arms, Ammunition, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing.

N—new NAICS industry/code for 2027; **—Part of 2022 NAICS United States industry; R—2022 NAICS industry code reused with different content.

Mark Paoletta,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the OIRA Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–14086 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3110–01–P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Notice; Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board Membership

AGENCY: Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) publishes the names of the members selected to serve on its Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board (PRB). This notice supersedes all previous notices of the PRB membership.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sarah Whittle Spooner. 202–395–4665.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4314(c) of Title 5, U.S.C., requires each agency to establish, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management, one or more PRBs. The PRB shall review and evaluate the initial appraisal of a senior executive's performance by the supervisor, along with any response by the senior executive, and make recommendations to the final rating authority relative to the performance of the senior executive. The persons named below have been selected to serve on OMB's PRB.

Adrienne E. Lucas, Deputy Associate Director for Natural Resources

Dominic J. Mancini, Deputy Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs

Mark R. Paoletta, General Counsel

Sarah W. Spooner, Assistant Director for Management and Operations

Katharine T. Sullivan, Chief of Staff

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 4314(c); 5 CFR 430.311.

Sarah W. Spooner,

Assistant Director for Management and Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–14046 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3110–01–P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

[NARA–2026–030]

Office of Government Information Services Annual Meeting

AGENCY: Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Notice of annual open meeting.

SUMMARY: We are announcing OGIS's annual meeting, open to the public in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The purpose of the meeting is to discuss OGIS's reviews and reports, and allow interested people to appear and present oral or written statements.

DATES: The meeting will be held on August 4, 2026, from 10:00 a.m. to Noon ET. You must register to attend. (See registration information below.)

ADDRESSES: *Location:* This meeting will be a virtual meeting. We will send access instructions for the meeting to those who register according to the instructions below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Martha Murphy by email at ogisopenmeeting@nara.gov or by telephone at 202.741.5770.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This meeting is open to the public in accordance with FOIA provisions at 5 U.S.C. 552(h)(6). OGIS's 2026 Report for Fiscal Year 2025, posted at <https://www.archives.gov/ogis/about-ogis/annual-reports/ogis-2026-annual-report-for-fy-2025>, summarizes OGIS's work in accordance with FOIA provisions at 5 U.S.C. 552(h)(4)(A). FOIA requires that OGIS "allow interested persons to appear and present oral or written statements at the meeting." You may submit written statements by using OGIS's Public Comments Form, available at <https://www.archives.gov/ogis/public-comments>. If you are interested in presenting oral statements at the meeting you must register in advance via the Zoom for Government link below. Each individual will be limited to three minutes. We will not address individual OGIS cases or specific FOIA requests.

Procedures: This virtual meeting is open to the public. If you are making oral comments at the meeting you must register via Zoom for Government: https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_x7292W9ERX-GAYB4wngGwg#/registration. To request accommodations (e.g., a transcript), email ogis@nara.gov or call 202.741.5770. Members of the media

who wish to register, those who are unable to register online, and those who require special accommodations, should contact Martha Murphy (contact information listed above).

Alina M. Semo,

Office of Government Information Services Director.

[FR Doc. 2026–14068 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Privacy Act of 1974; Matching Program

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Notice of a new matching program.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance on computer matching, the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) is providing notice of the establishment of a new matching program. Pursuant to the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019, NSF is establishing a new matching program consisting of the computerized comparison of systems of records for benefits programs at NSF with the Do Not Pay (DNP) Working System, which is administered by the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service. This matching program will enable the NSF programs listed in the appendix of this notice to compare records maintained in their respective systems of records with records maintained in the DNP Working System for the purposes of identifying and preventing improper payments and conducting any related recovery activities by verifying through DNP prepayment or pre-award eligibility.

DATES: This system notice is effective as of August 12, 2026. These new matching programs will be effective 30 days after publication of this notice through September 10, 2029.

ADDRESSES:

Instructions: Written comments on this notice may be submitted electronically through the Federal government eRulemaking portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>; docket number NSF–2026–OTR–0034. Comments on this proposed matching program may also be addressed to Tom Boger, Acting Senior Agency Official for Privacy (SAOP), NSF, privacy@nsf.gov. Include "NSF–2026–OTR–0034" in the subject line of the message.

Instructions: NSF will post all in-scope comments publicly. All comments submitted in response to this

Notice will become a matter of public record. Therefore, you should submit only information that you wish to make publicly available.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Boger, Acting Senior Agency Official for Privacy (SAOP), NSF, Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, or by email: privacy@nsf.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100–503) amended the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) by establishing procedural safeguards related to agencies’ use of records when performing certain types of computerized matching. Section 7201 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–508) further amended the Privacy Act regarding protections for individuals when agencies perform these functions. Additionally, the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (31 U.S.C. 3351 *et seq.*) provides the head of the agency operating the DNP Working System with the authority, in consultation with OMB, to waive the requirements in 5 U.S.C. 552a(o) in any case or class of cases for matching activities conducted under the DNP Initiative (31 U.S.C. 3354). Pursuant to this authority, the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with the OMB Director, authorized the issuance of a four-year waiver of the requirement for entering into a matching agreement under 5 U.S.C. 552a(o) for the class of matching programs that meet all of the criteria defined in OMB Memorandum M–25–32, *Preventing Improper Payments and Protecting Privacy through Do Not Pay*.

NSF and Treasury have determined that the DNP matching program described in this notice is eligible for the waiver described in OMB Memorandum M–25–32, which is effective from September 10, 2025, through September 10, 2029. For purposes of this notice, matching activities conducted between the Federal benefit programs listed in the appendix to this document and the DNP Working System constitute a single agency-wide matching program implementing DNP for NSF’s listed programs.¹

Participating Agencies: NSF and Treasury.

Authority for Conducting the Matching Program: The Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (31 U.S.C. 3351 *et seq.*) establishes the DNP Initiative and requires, for the purposes of identifying and preventing improper payments, each executive agency to have access to, and use of, the relevant databases in DNP to verify payment or award eligibility. Additional applicable authorities for this matching program include Executive Order (E.O.) 13520, *Reducing Improper Payments* (74 FR 62201); E.O. 14249, *Protecting America’s Bank Account Against Fraud, Waste, and Abuse* (90 FR 14011); and OMB Memorandum M–25–32, *Preventing Improper Payments and Protecting Privacy Through Do Not Pay*. Additional information regarding the statutory authorities for the collection and maintenance of information for each of the NSF programs that will conduct matches with the DNP Working System are contained within the systems of records notices listed in the appendix below.

Purpose(s): The purposes of the matching program are identifying and preventing improper payments and conducting any related recovery activities by verifying through Do Not Pay prepayment or pre-award eligibility. Data elements that are necessary for eligibility determinations for a relevant NSF program that are contained in records from NSF systems of records will be compared with records in the DNP Working System. When there is a match between a record provided by the NSF program and a record in the DNP Working System, the DNP Working System will provide to the submitting NSF program notice of a potentially matching record and will identify the database(s) that contain the potentially matching record(s). The NSF program will then review the information to determine whether there is a need for additional action. If no matches are identified, the DNP Working System will provide a no match response to the submitting NSF program.

Categories of Individuals: Applicants for, or recipients of, Federal funds from those NSF programs listed in the appendix below.

Categories of Records: Data elements that will be matched include: applicant’s name (which may include individual name and/or business/trading names, if applicable); Social Security Number (SSN); State and federal Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN); Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN); Unique Entity Identifier (UEI); home and work address(es); home, work, and mobile telephone numbers; email address(es); bank account information, including account number and financial institution routing and transit number; and tracking numbers used to locate payment information.

System(s) of Records: The records contained within the DNP Working System are maintained in the system of records known as Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Fiscal Service .017—Do Not Pay Payment Verification Records (85 FR 11776). This system of records includes those databases designated to be included in the DNP Working System by the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 as well as other databases designated for inclusion by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or the designee of the Director, in consultation with executive agencies. The NSF records involved in the matching program are maintained in NSF systems of records, NSF–13 Fellowship Payroll and NSF–65, NSF Electronic Payment File, both of which were updated on Dec. 5, 2025 (90 FR 56185), and are also referenced in the appendix below.

Dated: July 8, 2026.
Thomas A. Boger,
Acting Senior Agency Official for Privacy,
U.S. National Science Foundation.

Appendix: Below is a list of the NSF programs that will match records with the DNP Working System, and the applicable system of records notice(s) for each NSF program. For purposes of this notice, matching activities conducted between the Federal benefit programs listed in the following appendix and the DNP Working System constitute a single agency-wide matching program implementing DNP for the agency.

Agency	Financial assistance program name	System of records notices
National Science Foundation	Engineering	NSF–13: Fellowship Payroll; NSF–65: NSF Electronic Payment File.
	Mathematical and Physical Sciences	

¹ The statutory definition of the term “matching program” means “any computerized comparison of—(i) two or more automated systems of records or a system of records with non-Federal records” for certain enumerated purposes. 5 U.S.C. 552a(a)(8)

(emphasis added). There is a separate statutory definition for “Federal benefit program.” See OMB Memorandum M–25–32 at Appendix II, page 2, sec. a.3.iii.1 (recognizing that a single agency matching program may consist of multiple systems of

records). Thus, this notice applies to the DNP matching program for multiple Federal benefits programs and associated systems of records within NSF.

Agency	Financial assistance program name	System of records notices
	Geosciences. Computer and Information Science and Engineering. Biological Sciences. Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences. STEM Education (formerly Education and Human Resources). Polar Programs. Office of International Science and Engineering. Integrative Activities. NSF Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships.	

[FR Doc. 2026–14006 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION**[Docket Nos. MC2026–297 and K2026–294]****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.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Table of Contents**

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

I. Introduction

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

The public portions of the Postal Service’s request(s) can be accessed via the Commission’s website (<http://www.prc.gov>). Non-public portions of the Postal Service’s request(s), if any,

can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.¹

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request’s 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

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

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)

None. See Section III for summary proceedings.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).*: MC2026–297 and K2026–294; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Mid-Market Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 1033, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: July 8, 2026; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

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

Danielle LeFlore,
Legal Assistant.

[FR Doc. 2026–14062 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**[Release No. 34–105863; File No. SR–ICC–2026–008]****Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Relating to the CDS Instrument On-Boarding Policies and Procedures**

July 8, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1) and Rule 19b–4, 17 CFR 240.19b–4, notice is hereby given that on June 26, 2026, ICE Clear Credit LLC (“ICC” or “ICE Clear Credit”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change, security-based swap submission, or advance notice as described in Items I, II and III below,

which Items have been prepared primarily by ICC. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The principal purpose of the proposed rule change is to revise the CDS Instrument On-boarding Policies and Procedures ("Instrument On-boarding Policy") for the CDS Clearing Service. These revisions do not require any changes to the ICC CDS Clearing Rules (the "Rules").¹

II. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, ICC included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change, security-based swap submission, or advance notice and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change, security-based swap submission, or advance notice. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. ICC has prepared summaries, set forth in sections (A), (B), and (C) below, of the most significant aspects of these statements.

(A) Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

(a) Purpose

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to amend the Instrument On-boarding Policy. This document provides an overview of ICC's on-boarding process for new CDS instruments, which includes selecting new instruments for clearing, configuring internal systems, notifying and receiving feedback from stakeholders, and ensuring operational readiness by ICC and its Clearing Participants ("CPs"). The proposed changes amend the guiding principles that ICC maintains for instrument selection. ICC believes that such changes will facilitate the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and derivative agreements, contracts, and transactions for which it is responsible. ICC proposes to make such changes effective following Commission approval of the proposed rule change. The proposed rule change is described in detail as follows.

ICC proposes to amend Section III.A. of the Instrument On-boarding Policy, which discusses the guiding principles that ICC maintains for considering instruments for clearing. Such principles are designed to ensure that ICC proceeds in a prudent manner with respect to instrument selection while also providing the best opportunity for CPs to minimize their risk. The changes to the guiding principles are designed to promote ICC's ability to consider additional instruments for clearing. Currently, ICC maintains a guiding principle to consider instruments for clearing that are constituents of currently clearable indices. ICC maintains another guiding principle applicable to instruments that are not constituents of such indices with two criteria set out in sub-bullets. Namely, under this guiding principle, ICC considers such instruments for clearing with uncleared gross notional open interest among ICC CPs, or with an average bilateral weekly volume equal to or greater than the average cleared volume across currently cleared instruments belonging to the same product type over the last twelve months. ICC also considers instruments with bilateral open interest held by at least three CP Affiliate Groups. An instrument considered under this guiding principle needs only to satisfy one of these criteria or sub-bullets to be considered for clearing.

The proposed amendments introduce a third criterion under this guiding principle. Specifically, ICC proposes a third sub-bullet to also consider single name instruments with reference entities with minimum outstanding debt notional of \$500MM or €500MM. To further emphasize that an instrument considered under this guiding principle needs only to satisfy one of the three criteria or sub-bullets to be considered for clearing, ICC proposes to revise the punctuation by replacing periods in the first two sub-points with semi-colons and adding "or" before the third sub-bullet.

Instruments subject to the amended guiding principles would continue to be subject to effective controls through

existing governance,² risk,³ pricing,⁴ and operations⁵ reviews, which ultimately determine the instruments that ICC may clear. As such, ICC believes that expanding these guiding principles is appropriate to ensure that ICC continues to provide the best opportunity for CPs to minimize their risk while proceeding in a prudent manner with respect to instrument selection.

(b) Statutory Basis

ICC believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of Section 17A of the Act⁶ and the regulations thereunder applicable to it, including the applicable standards under Rule 17Ad-22.⁷ In particular, Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act⁸ requires that the rule change be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and derivative agreements, contracts and transactions cleared by ICC, to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds in the custody or control of ICC or for which it is responsible, and to protect investors and the public interest. As described above, the proposed changes amend the guiding principles that ICC maintains for instrument selection. The amended guiding principles would continue to ensure that ICC proceeds in a prudent manner with respect to instrument selection while also providing the best opportunity for CPs to minimize their risk by allowing ICC to consider additional instruments for clearing. The proposed rule change is

² Once it has been determined that the proposed instrument meets ICC's guiding principles, appropriate governance actions must be taken to determine whether ICC should proceed with clearing such instrument. For example, a risk review process may be performed by the ICC Risk Committee, which includes the review of a risk impact analysis and pricing analysis. Additional review and approval by ICC's Board may also be necessary depending on whether clearing the new instrument requires changes to ICC's Rules or risk methodology. See Section IV. in the Instrument On-Boarding Policy.

³ As part of its risk management evaluation, ICC ensures that the risks associated with the proposed instrument is appropriately accounted for by ICC's risk models and that risk requirements will provide adequate protection to the clearing house and its CPs. See Section VI. in the Instrument On-Boarding Policy.

⁴ As part of its pricing evaluation, ICC ensures that its end-of-day price discovery process operates effectively with the proposed instrument, including that sufficient CPs are available to readily provide prices to ensure the effectiveness of such process. See Section VII. in the Instrument On-Boarding Policy.

⁵ New instruments are subject to an operational setup. See Section V. in the Instrument On-Boarding Policy.

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1.

⁷ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22.

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

¹ ICC's Rules are available on ICC's public website: https://www.ice.com/publicdocs/clear_credit/ICE_Clear_Credit_Rules.pdf.

therefore consistent with the prompt and accurate clearing and settlement of the contracts cleared by ICC, the safeguarding of securities and funds in the custody or control of ICC or for which it is responsible, and the protection of investors and the public interest, within the meaning of Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.⁹

The amendments would also satisfy relevant requirements of Rule 17Ad-22.¹⁰ Rule 17Ad-22(e)(4)(ii)¹¹ requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes, including by maintaining additional financial resources at the minimum to enable it to cover a wide range of foreseeable stress scenarios that include, but are not limited to, the default of the two participant families that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposure for the covered clearing agency in extreme but plausible market conditions. As noted above, instruments subject to the amended guiding principles would continue to be subject to effective controls through existing governance, risk, pricing, and operations reviews, which support ICC's ability to maintain its financial resources and withstand the pressures of defaults, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad-22(e)(4)(ii).¹²

Rule 17Ad-22(e)(21)¹³ requires, among other things, that each covered clearing agency establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to be efficient and effective in meeting the requirements of its participants and the markets it serves. The proposed changes promote ICC's ability to consider additional instruments for clearing and enhance the guiding principles by ensuring that ICC continues to proceed in a prudent manner with respect to instrument selection while also providing CPs the best opportunity to minimize their risk, thereby allowing ICC to be efficient and effective in meeting the requirements of its participants and the markets it serves, consistent with Rule 17Ad-22(e)(21).¹⁴

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

ICC does not believe the proposed amendments will have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. As discussed above, the proposed rule change amends the guiding principles that ICC maintains for instrument selection. Additional instruments selected for clearing under the revised guiding principles in the proposed Instrument On-Boarding Policy will be available to all ICC CPs for clearing. The clearing of any such additional instruments does not preclude the offering of such instruments for clearing by other market participants. Therefore, ICC does not believe the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is inappropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change

Received From Members, Participants or Others

Written comments relating to the proposed rule change have not been solicited or received. ICC will notify the Commission of any written comments received by ICC.

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-ICC-2026-008 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-ICC-2026-008. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of such filings will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of ICE Clear Credit and on ICE Clear Credit's website at <https://www.ice.com/clear-credit/regulation>.

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-ICC-2026-008 and should be submitted on or before August 3, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁵

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14034 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105861; File No. SR-ICC-2026-003]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Notice of Designation of Longer Period for Commission Action on Proposed Rule Change Relating to the Clearance of Additional Credit Default Swap Contracts

July 8, 2026.

On May 12, 2026, pursuant to Section 19(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4² thereunder, ICE Clear Credit LLC ("ICC" or "ICE Clear Credit") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the

¹⁵ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22.

¹¹ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(4)(ii).

¹² *Id.*

¹³ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(21).

¹⁴ *Id.*

proposed rule change ICC–2026–003 (“the Proposed Rule Change”) regarding the clearance of additional Standard Emerging Market Sovereign Single Name CDS contracts and the clearance of an additional Asia/Pacific Sovereign Single Name CDS contract. The Proposed Rule change was published for public comment in the *Federal Register* on May 27, 2026.³ The Commission has not received comments on the Proposed Rule Change.

Section 19(b)(2) of the Exchange Act⁴ provides that, within 45 days of the publication of notice of the filing of a proposed rule change, or within such longer period up to 90 days as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding, or as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission shall either approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved. The 45th day after publication of the Notice is July 11, 2026. The Commission is extending this 45-day time period.

In order to provide the Commission with sufficient time to consider the Proposed Rule Change, the Commission finds that it is appropriate to designate a longer period within which to take action on the Proposed Rule Change.

Accordingly, the Commission, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Exchange Act,⁵ designates August 25, 2026 as the date by which the Commission shall either approve, disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the Proposed Rule Change.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁶

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–14019 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105865; File No. SR–EMERALD–2026–20]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MIAX Emerald, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Quarterly Review of Professional Interest Orders

July 8, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act” or “Exchange Act”)¹ and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on July 7, 2026, MIAX Emerald, LLC (“MIAX Emerald” 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 amend the quarterly review of Professional Interest orders (defined below).

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s website at <https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/emerald-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 quarterly review of Professional Interest³ orders. Under current

definitions of Priority Customer⁴ and Professional Interest under Exchange Rule 100, in order to properly represent orders on the Exchange, Members are required to mark orders as “Priority Customer” or “Professional Interest.” Today, orders for any account that had an average of more than 390 orders per day during any month of a calendar quarter must be represented as Professional Interest orders for the next calendar quarter. In order to properly represent orders entered on the Exchange, Members⁵ are required currently to review their customer’s activity and, on at least a quarterly basis, designate orders as Priority Customer Orders⁶ or Professional Interest.⁷ Specifically, Members are required to conduct a quarterly review and make any appropriate changes to the way in which they are representing orders within five days after the end of each calendar quarter.⁸ While Members are required to designate accounts on a quarterly basis, if during a quarter the Exchange identifies a customer for which orders are being represented as Priority Customer Orders but that has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month, the Exchange must notify the Member and the Member is required to change the manner in which

that is not a Priority Customer, or (ii) an order or non-priority quote for the account of a Market Maker. See Exchange Rule 100.

⁴ The term “Priority Customer” means a person or entity that (i) is not a broker or dealer in securities, and (ii) does not place more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s). See Exchange Rule 100.

⁵ The term “Member” means an individual or organization approved to exercise the trading rights associated with a Trading Permit. Members are deemed “members” under the Exchange Act. See Exchange Rule 100.

⁶ The term “Priority Customer Order” means an order for the account of a Priority Customer. See Exchange Rule 100.

⁷ The requirement to review Priority Customers’ activity on at least a quarterly basis to determine whether orders that are not for the account of a broker-dealer should be represented as Priority Customer is not in the current rule text, however it was an industry requirement and was described in the adopting proposals filed by the other options exchanges. See, e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 77853 (May 19, 2016), 81 FR 33301 (May 25, 2016) (SR–MIAE–2016–11) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change to Amend Exchange Rule 100 Concerning Professional Customers); 78788 (September 8, 2016), 81 FR 63252 (September 14, 2016) (SR–ISE–2016–19) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change to Add Specificity to the Definition of a Professional in the Exchange’s Rules); 77054 (February 4, 2016), 81 FR 7166 (February 10, 2016) (SR–Phlx–2016–10) (Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Relating to Professional Customer Definition). The instant proposal seeks to codify the timing for review of customers’ activities.

⁸ See *id.*

³ Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Relating to the Clearance of Additional Credit Default Swap Contracts, Exchange Act Release No. 34–105533 (May 21, 2026); 91 FR 31481 (May 27, 2026) (ICC–2026–003) (“Notice”).

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(31).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

³ The term “Professional Interest” means (i) an order that is for the account of a person or entity

it is representing the customer's orders within five days.⁹

Proposal

At this time, the Exchange proposes to shorten the quarterly review and designation to a monthly review. The Exchange proposes to add a new Interpretation and Policy under the current definition for "Professional Interest" in Exchange Rule 100 to provide that orders for the account of a person or entity that had an average of more than 390 orders per day during any calendar month must be represented as Professional Interest for the next calendar month. Further, the Exchange proposed Interpretation and Policy .01 will provide that Members will be required to conduct a monthly review and make any appropriate changes to the way in which they are representing orders within five days after the end of each calendar month.

As noted, currently, Members are required to monitor their customer activity to determine if the customer has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month. Determining whether a customer has executed more than 390 orders per day during a month requires computing a daily average. As such, Members should be performing the workflow necessary to designate orders on a daily basis. Therefore, the proposal does not amend the current workflow; rather, the proposal amends the timeframe to change the manner in which the customer's order is being represented from five days after the end of each calendar quarter to five days after the end of each calendar month.

The Exchange does not believe that this amendment is a significant departure from the current rule, nor does it impose any burden on any Member because each broker-dealer is required currently to perform the necessary calculation daily to arrive at the requisite average. Further, in addition to the calculation, broker-dealers are subject to know-your-customer and suitability requirements under FINRA Rules 2090 (Know Your Customer) and 2111 (Suitability) and would need to consider whether a customer meets the professional designation for purposes of determining best execution and making appropriate recommendations. The Exchange notes that the trading behavior of a Priority Customer can be distinguished from that of a professional trader which is the purpose of the separate designations. Finally, some Members currently designate orders for any customer that had an average of more than 390 orders

per day during a month as Professional Interest orders on a more expedited basis, not waiting until five days after the quarter.

The Exchange believes that a calendar month is a sufficient time period to determine whether the activity of a customer meets the criteria for Professional Interest. The Exchange believes that the shortened time period will ensure that the spirit of the designation of Professional Interest is met in that Members will make any appropriate changes to the way in which they are representing orders in a 30-day timeframe as opposed to a 90-day timeframe, thereby ensuring the designation is applied in a more expeditious manner.

The Exchange continues to believe that identifying Professional Interest based upon the average number of orders entered in qualified accounts is an appropriate and objective approach to reasonably distinguish such persons and entities from retail investors or market participants. The Exchange notes that other options exchanges proposed similar changes as described herein.¹⁰

Implementation

The Exchange proposes to implement this rule change on July 1, 2026. The Exchange will issue a Regulatory Circular to provide notice to Members of the effective date of the proposed change.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹¹ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹² in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange's proposal to shorten the quarterly look-back to a monthly look-back is consistent with the Act because it will ensure that the spirit of the designation of Professional Interest continues to be met, only on a more expedited basis—removing a potential delay of two months before affecting a change in the designation. The Exchange believes that this amendment will remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by

promoting the consistent application of its rules and shortening the timeframe to change the designation for all Members while continuing to provide a sufficient time period to determine whether the activity of a customer meets the criteria for Professional Interest. Further, the Exchange believes that the shortened time period will continue to promote consistency in the treatment of orders as Professional Interest while also preventing members with high volume from receiving benefits reserved for Priority Customer Orders.

As noted, currently, Members are required to monitor their customer activity to determine if the customer has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month. Determining whether a customer has executed more than 390 orders per day during a month requires computing a daily average. As such, Members should be performing the workflow necessary to designate orders on a daily basis. Therefore, the proposal does not amend the current workflow, rather, the proposal amends the timeframe to change the manner in which the customer's order is being represented from five days after the end of each calendar quarter to five days after the end of each calendar month.

The Exchange does not believe that this amendment is a significant departure from the current rule, nor does it impose any burden on any Member because each broker-dealer is required currently to perform the necessary calculation daily to arrive at the requisite average. Further, in addition to the calculation, broker-dealers are subject to know-your-customer and suitability requirements under FINRA Rules 2090 (Know Your Customer) and 2111 (Suitability) and would need to consider whether a customer meets the professional designation for purposes of determining best execution and making appropriate recommendations. Finally, some Members currently designate orders for a customer that has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month as Professional Interest orders on a more expedited basis, not waiting until five days after the quarter. The Exchange notes that the trading behavior of a Priority Customer can be distinguished from that of a professional trader which is the purpose of the separate designations. The Exchange continues to believe that identifying Professional Interest orders based upon the average number of orders entered in qualified accounts is an appropriately objective approach to reasonably distinguish such persons and entities from retail investors or market participants. Priority is one of the marketplace advantages

¹⁰ See, e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105218 (April, 13, 2026), 91 FR 20542 (April 16, 2026) (SR-ISE-2026-16).

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

⁹ See *id.*

provided to Priority Customer Orders on the Exchange. Priority Customer Orders are given execution priority over non-Priority Customer Orders and quotations of Market Makers at the same price.¹³ Another marketplace advantage afforded to Priority Customer Orders on the Exchange is that Members are generally not assessed transaction fees or are assessed lower fees for the execution of Priority Customer Orders.¹⁴ The purpose of these marketplace advantages is to attract retail order flow to the Exchange by leveling the playing field for retail investors relative to market professionals. This proposal will continue to provide Priority Customers with marketplace advantages and distinguish those accounts of non-Professional Interest retail investors from the accounts for Professional Interest. The Exchange notes that some non-broker-dealer individuals and entities have access to information and technology that enables them to professionally trade listed options in the same manner as a broker or dealer in securities. Further, other options exchanges proposed making similar changes as described herein.¹⁵

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.

Intramarket Competition

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change does not impose any burden on intramarket competition because, today, Members are required to monitor their customers' activity to determine if the customer has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month. Determining whether a customer has executed more than 390 orders per day during a month requires computing a daily average. As such, Members should be performing the workflow necessary to designate orders on a daily basis. Therefore, the proposal does not amend the current workflow, rather, the proposal amends the timeframe to change the manner in which the customer's order is being represented from five days after the end of each calendar quarter to five days after the end of each calendar month.

The Exchange does not believe that this amendment is a significant departure from the current rule, nor

does it impose any burden on any Member because each broker-dealer is required currently to perform the necessary calculation daily to arrive at the requisite average. Further, in addition to the calculation, broker-dealers are subject to know-your-customer and suitability requirements under FINRA Rules 2090 (Know Your Customer) and 2111 (Suitability) and would need to consider whether a customer meets the professional designation for purposes of determining best execution and making appropriate recommendations. Finally, some Members currently designate an order that is for the account of a person or entity that has placed more than 390 orders per day on average during a month as Professional Interest on a more expedited basis, not waiting until five days after the quarter. The Exchange notes that the trading behavior of a Priority Customer can be distinguished from that of a professional trader which is the purpose of the separate designations.

Further, the designation of Professional Interest orders would not result in any different treatment of such orders for purposes of compliance with the Exchange's Rules. Priority Customers have been granted certain priority over other non-broker-dealer individuals and entities that have access to information and technology that enables them to professionally trade listed options in the same manner as a broker or dealer in securities. Further, the Priority Customer designation allows the Exchange to attract order flow or create more competitive markets.

Intermarket Competition

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change does not impose any burden on intermarket competition because other exchanges are expected to adopt similar rules.¹⁶

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

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days after the date of

the filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act¹⁷ and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.¹⁸

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)¹⁹ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),²⁰ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange requested that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposal may become operative immediately upon filing.²¹ The Exchange states that the proposed rule change is substantially similar to the rules of another national securities exchange and will ensure fair competition among the exchanges by allowing the Exchange to shorten the quarterly review and designation to a monthly review of Members to determine whether the activity of a customer meets the criteria for a Professional Interest order. For these reasons, and because the proposed rule change raises no new or novel legal or regulatory issues, the Commission finds that waiver of the operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change to be operative upon filing.²²

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

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹⁸ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

¹⁹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

²⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

²¹ The Commission notes that the Exchange initially filed this proposal on June 26, 2026 (SR-EMERALD-2026-16). On July 7, 2026, the Exchange withdrew SR-EMERALD-2026-16 and submitted this filing.

²² For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

¹³ See Exchange Rule 514(d)(1).

¹⁴ See, generally, MIAX Emerald Options Exchange Fee Schedule, Section 1(a).

¹⁵ See *supra* note 10.

¹⁶ See *supra* note 10.

under Section 19(b)(2)(B)²³ of the Act 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-EMERALD-2026-20 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-EMERALD-2026-20. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-EMERALD-2026-20 and should be submitted on or before August 3, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁴

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14018 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105864; File No. SR-CBOE-2026-004]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Designation of a Longer Period for Commission Action on a Proposed Rule Change To Permit VIX Future-Option Orders

July 8, 2026.

On January 5, 2026, Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "Cboe Options") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission"), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act"),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² a proposed rule change to permit future-option orders comprised of Cboe Volatility Index ("VIX") options and VIX futures ("VX futures"). The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on January 16, 2026.³ The Commission received no comments regarding the proposed rule change.

On February 19, 2026, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,⁴ the Commission designated a longer period within which to approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change.⁵ On April 9, 2026, the Commission instituted proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act⁶ to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change.⁷

Section 19(b)(2) of the Act⁸ provides that, after initiating proceedings, the Commission shall issue an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change not later than 180 days after the date of publication of notice of filing of the proposed rule change. The Commission may extend the period for issuing an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change, however, by not more than 60 days if the Commission determines that a longer period is appropriate and publishes the reasons for such determination. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on January 16,

2026.⁹ The 180th day after publication of the proposed rule change is July 15, 2026. The Commission is extending the time period for approving or disapproving the proposed rule change for an additional 60 days.

The Commission finds that it is appropriate to designate a longer period within which to issue an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change so that it has sufficient time to consider the proposed rule change and the issues raised therein. Accordingly, the Commission, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,¹⁰ designates September 13, 2026, as the date by which the Commission shall either approve or disapprove the proposed rule change (File No. SR-CBOE-2026-004).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹¹

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14015 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235-0233]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Form 2-E, Report Pursuant to Rule 609 and Regulation E

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-2736

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or "Commission") is soliciting comments on the proposed collection of information.

Rule 609 (17 CFR 230.609) under the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77a *et seq.*) requires small business investment companies and business development companies that have engaged in offerings of securities that are exempt from registration pursuant to Regulation E under the Securities Act of 1933 (17 CFR 230.601 to 610a) to report semi-annually on Form 2-E (17 CFR 239.201) the progress of the offering. The form solicits information such as the dates an offering commenced and was completed

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 104588 (Jan. 13, 2026), 91 FR 2209 ("Notice").

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 104865 (Feb. 19, 2026), 91 FR 8928 (Feb. 24, 2026).

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105188 (April 9, 2026), 91 FR 19245 (April 14, 2026).

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

⁹ See *supra* note 3.

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

¹¹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(57).

²³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

²⁴ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12) and (59).

(if completed), the number of shares sold and still being offered, amounts received in the offering, and expenses and underwriting discounts incurred in the offering. The information provided on Form 2-E assists the staff in monitoring the progress of the offering and in determining whether the offering has stayed within the limits set for an offering exempt under Regulation E.

Although there have been no filings of Form 2-E since 2017, for administrative purposes the Commission estimates that, on average, approximately one respondent submits a Form 2-E filing each year. The Commission further estimates that this information collection imposes an annual burden of four hours and imposes no annual external cost burden.

The collection of information under Form 2-E is mandatory. The information provided by the form will not be kept confidential.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the SEC, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the SEC's estimate of the burden imposed by the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and the assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated, electronic collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please direct your written comments on this 60-Day Collection Notice to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg via email to PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov by September 11, 2026.

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14009 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105860; File No. SR-NASDAQ-2026-057]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 4120 Regarding Regulatory Halts for Corporate Actions and Issuer-Related Events

July 8, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on June 29, 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.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4120 (Limit Up-Limit Down Plan and Trading Halts) to set forth specific requirements for halting and resuming trading in a security that is subject to certain corporate actions, as described below. 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

In conjunction with plans for operating 23 hours a day, 5 days a week ("23/5 Trading"),³ the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4120 to set forth specific requirements for halting trading in a security for which Nasdaq is the primary listing market that is subject to certain issuer-related corporate actions and for resuming trading in that security using the Nasdaq Halt Cross.⁴ The Exchange believes that the proposed rules will expand on the framework already in place with respect to the Exchange's authority to declare a mandatory regulatory halt in advance of a reverse stock split, thereby providing greater transparency and clarity with respect to the situations in which trading certain securities subject to issuer-related corporate actions will be halted and the process through which that halt will be implemented and terminated.

The Exchange understands that the other Primary Listing Exchanges plan to implement substantially identical versions of this rule to ensure consistent treatment of corporate actions across the market.

Background

In 2023, the Commission approved the Exchange's filing establishing the Exchange's authority to declare a mandatory regulatory halt in a security for which the Exchange is the Primary Listing Market when that security is subject to a reverse stock split.⁵ Specifically, the Exchange proposed halting such a security before the end of the Post-Market Hours on the day immediately before the effective date of a reverse stock split, with trading to resume with a Nasdaq Halt Cross at 9:00 a.m. Eastern Time ("ET")—instead of 4:00 a.m. ET—on the next trading day.

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105199 (April 10, 2026), 91 FR 20222 (April 15, 2026) (SR-NASDAQ-2025-109) ("Nasdaq 23-5 Approval Order").

⁴ The "Nasdaq Halt Cross" is the process for determining the price at which Eligible Interest shall be executed at the open of trading for a halted security and for executing that Eligible Interest. See Rule 4753(a)(4). "Eligible Interest" shall mean any quotation or any order that has been entered into the system and designated with a time-in-force that would allow the order to be in force at the time of the Halt Cross. See Nasdaq Rule 4753(a)(5).

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 98878 (Nov. 7, 2023), 88 FR 78081 (Nov. 14, 2023) (SR-NASDAQ-2023-036) (Notice of Filing of Amendment No. 1 and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, Relating to Nasdaq Rules 4120 and 4753) ("Reverse Stock Split Approval Order").

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

The Exchange noted that because it processes reverse stock splits overnight, having the security reopen for trading at 4:00 a.m. raised the “potential for errors resulting in a material effect on the market resulting from market participants’ processing of the reverse stock split, including incorrect adjustment or entry of orders.”⁶ The Exchange explained that this concern could be rectified by imposing a trading halt, “which would prohibit pre-market trading immediately after a reverse stock split and open trading in such securities” at 9:00 a.m. instead of 4:00 a.m.⁷ The Exchange further noted that imposing such a trading halt and deferring the opening of the security until 9:00 a.m. would “allow for Nasdaq and market participants to better detect any errors or problems with orders for the security resulting from the reverse stock split before trading in the security begins and thereby avoid any material effect on the market.”⁸ In approving the proposal, the Commission noted that the proposal was “designed to promote fair and orderly trading on the Exchange by reducing the potential for order entry or other system-related errors associated with a reverse stock split in a security for which Nasdaq is the Primary Listing Market.”⁹

With the launch of 23/5 Trading later this year, the concerns that led the Exchange to adopt a regulatory halt framework for reverse stock splits will likewise arise with respect to a broader set of corporate actions. Under the current market structure, the Exchange processes these corporate action-related changes and updates for listed securities during overnight hours, when the Exchange is closed to trading. Other market participants, including broker-dealers, likewise use that overnight period to process corporate action-related information and adjust quotes, orders, and related instructions accordingly.

Under 23/5 Trading, however, Nasdaq’s non-trading window will be reduced to a one-hour pause.¹⁰ Consequently, Nasdaq will no longer have a substantial non-trading window

during which it can process such corporate actions without potentially impacting ongoing trading. These corporate actions require coordinated updates across Exchange and market participant systems—including adjustments to orders, quotes, and related instructions—to ensure orderly trading and accurate pricing and execution in the affected security. With only a one-hour pause between trading days, neither the Exchange nor other market participants would have sufficient time to process and incorporate corporate action-related information—such as adjustments to systems, orders, quotes, and related instructions—without the risk that trading could occur in the affected security based on incomplete or inconsistent information. In short, the continued trading of securities undergoing such corporate actions could potentially result in price dislocations, investor confusion, erroneous executions, and general operational risk.

To address these concerns, the Exchange proposes to build on the framework established under Rule 4120(a)(15) for reverse stock splits by extending that rule’s mandatory regulatory halt requirement to additional corporate actions that, much like reverse stock splits, require a clearly defined and transparent pause in trading to permit coordinated processing. As proposed, under 23/5 Trading, if a security is affected by any of the corporate actions enumerated in the proposal, the Exchange would implement a mandatory regulatory halt¹¹ in that security before the start of the Night Session at 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time (“ET”), and trading would resume with a Nasdaq Halt Cross at 8:00 a.m. ET.¹² The Exchange believes these changes would provide important operational safeguards by ensuring that both the Exchange and market participants have adequate time to process such corporate actions in a nearly continuous trading environment, thereby preserving a protection that has historically been implicit in a market structure with limited trading hours.

Proposed Rule Change

Implicit in Rule 4120(a)(15) is the recognition that certain corporate actions—such as reverse stock splits—

require a clearly defined and transparent pause in trading to permit their coordinated processing and thereby avoid the risks associated with concurrent trading in the affected security while that processing is underway. The same principle applies to the categories of corporate actions addressed in this proposal, particularly in the context of nearly continuous trading.

In the context of 23/5 Trading, the Exchange has determined—based on discussions both internal and with industry participants, including the other Primary Listing Markets—that, similar to reverse stock splits, certain other corporate actions require a clearly defined and transparent pause in trading to facilitate their coordinated processing by the Exchange and other market participants before orderly trading may resume in the affected security.

Specifically, the Exchange believes that the following issuer-related corporate actions are analogous to reverse stock splits with respect to processing requirements and thus warrant analogous treatment with respect to their categorization and regulatory response: (1) changes in trading symbol; (2) changes in CUSIP number; (3) stock dividends equal to at least 25% of the Nasdaq Official Closing Price;¹³ (4) stock splits (including forward and reverse stock splits); (5) De-SPAC transactions; (6) spin-off transactions; (7) security-type changes; (8) mergers or similar mandatory exchanges of shares; and (9) any other corporate action or issuer-related event not enumerated above, for which the Exchange determines that a regulatory halt is appropriate for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, the protection of investors, or otherwise in the public interest, as described below. Like reverse stock splits, these corporate actions all involve non-discretionary changes to core security characteristics that require synchronized updates across Exchange and market participant systems.

Accordingly, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4120(a)(15) and make certain conforming changes to incorporate such corporate actions into the regulatory framework established for corporate actions consisting of reverse stock splits as follows. First, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4120(a)(15) to extend the current reverse

⁶ See Reverse Stock Split Approval Order, *supra* note 5, 88 FR at 78081.

⁷ *Id.* at 78082.

⁸ *Id.* at 78082.

⁹ *Id.* at 78084.

¹⁰ The Exchange’s 23/5 Trading operations will include a one-hour pause between 8:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time, as discussed in the Nasdaq 23/5 Approval Order. That pause, however, is primarily intended to accommodate systems and other maintenance activities, rather than to provide a window for the coordinated processing of the more complex issuer-related corporate actions as proposed herein. See Nasdaq 23/5 Approval Order, *supra* note 3.

¹¹ Notification of the declaration and termination of the proposed regulatory halt would be provided in accordance with Exchange Rule 4120.

¹² As described below, the Exchange also proposes a conforming change to move the time for the Nasdaq Halt Cross that reopens trading after a reverse stock split regulatory halt to 8:00 a.m. ET, from the current time of 9:00 a.m. ET.

¹³ The Nasdaq Closing Cross price is the Nasdaq Official Closing Price for NMS stocks that participate in the Nasdaq Closing Cross.

stock split regulatory halt framework¹⁴ to the categories of other corporate actions discussed above that, in addition to reverse stock splits, would be subject to the mandatory regulatory requirements of that rule.

The Exchange then proposes to amend Rule 4120(a)(15) to enumerate, in a new subparagraph (A) thereof, the nine categories of corporate actions discussed above that would be subject to a mandatory regulatory halt under Rule 4120(a)(15). As proposed, the nine categories of enumerated corporate actions subject to a mandatory regulatory halt would consist of the following corporate actions: (1) trading symbol changes;¹⁵ (2) changes in CUSIP;¹⁶ (3) dividends equal to at least 25% of the Nasdaq Official Closing Price ("NOCP");¹⁷ (4) forward (and

reverse) stock splits;¹⁸ (5) De-SPAC transactions;¹⁹ (6) spin-off transactions;²⁰ (7) security-type changes;²¹ (8) mergers/mandatory exchanges;²² and (9) other corporate actions or issuer-related events not specifically enumerated in (1)–(8) above as more particularly described below.²³

Specifically, proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(9) would require the Exchange to declare a regulatory halt for any other corporate action or issuer-related event not enumerated in (1)–(8)

however, that if no such NOCP is available, Nasdaq shall use the most recent available NOCP for such shares (or other securities)." See proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(3).

¹⁴ As proposed, Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(4) would define "Forward, Reverse Stock Splits" as "[a]ny stock split or similar adjustment that affects the number of outstanding shares of an issuer or changes the relative equity ownership of holders of such shares, including any forward or reverse stock split, subdivision, reclassification, or combination of shares, or any similar transaction that has the effect of adjusting the number of outstanding shares or the relative equity ownership of holders, whether effected pursuant to a fixed or variable exchange ratio or otherwise, and whether occurring as a stand-alone action or in conjunction with any other corporate action or issuer-related event." See proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(4).

¹⁵ As proposed, Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(5) would define a "De-SPAC" transaction as "[a]ny De-SPAC transaction, as that term is defined in Item 1601(a) of Regulation S-K." See proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(5).

¹⁶ As proposed, Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(6) would define a "Spin-off" transaction as "[a]ny transaction in which an issuer distributes to its security holders, on a pro rata basis, (i) equity securities of a subsidiary or other business that is separated into a new or existing standalone issuer or (ii) any different class of securities." See proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(6).

¹⁷ As proposed, Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(7) would define a "Security Type Change" as "[a]ny change in the form, type, class, or designation of a listed security, including, without limitation, (i) American Depositary Receipts or American Depositary Shares ("ADR"/"ADS") to ordinary shares (and ordinary shares to ADR/ADS); (ii) conversions between ordinary shares and common stock (in either direction); and (iii) similar transactions." See proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(7).

¹⁸ As proposed, Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(8) would define a "Merger/Mandatory Exchange" as "[a]ny merger, consolidation, statutory share exchange, or similar business combination or corporate action that results in the affected security being mandatorily exchanged, converted, redeemed, or cancelled for cash, securities, or other consideration (including an exchange into securities of a successor issuer); provided, however, that this paragraph (8) does not include transactions that solely effect a change in the issuer's (company) name without a mandatory exchange of the affected security." See proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(8).

¹⁹ As proposed, Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(9) would define any "Other Corporate Action or Issuer-Related Event" as "[a]ny other corporate action or issuer-related event not enumerated in (1)–(8) above for which the Exchange determines, based on the totality of the circumstances and any information available to it, including without limitation information obtained from the issuer, that a Regulatory Halt is necessary or appropriate for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, the protection of investors, or otherwise in the public interest." See proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(9).

above for which the Exchange determines, based on the totality of the circumstances and any information available to it, including, without limitation, information obtained from the issuer, that a regulatory halt is necessary or appropriate for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, the protection of investors, or otherwise in the public interest.

This residual provision is designed to capture issuer-related corporate actions that, while not enumerated in Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(1)–(8), raise operational or market integrity concerns comparable to those actions. Once the Exchange determines that such a corporate action warrants a regulatory halt based on its application of the standards in Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(9),²⁴ implementation of the regulatory halt would be required. Accordingly, the provision is intended to promote consistent regulatory treatment across comparable corporate actions and to preserve transparency and uniformity in the application of the proposed framework in a 23/5 Trading environment.

Timing of Corporate Action Regulatory Halts

The Exchange proposes that, under 23/5 Trading, the mandatory regulatory halts described above in proposed Rule 4120(a)(15) would be implemented after the conclusion of the Post-Market Hours session and before the start of the Night Session at 9:00 p.m. ET.²⁵ This timing differs from the Exchange's current process for reverse stock split regulatory halts, pursuant to which the Exchange implements the mandatory regulatory halt at 7:50 p.m. ET, before the end of the Post-Market Hours session, on the day immediately preceding the market effective date of the reverse stock split. That approach has been feasible in the reverse stock split context. This proposal, however, would extend the mandatory regulatory halt framework beyond reverse stock splits to a broader set of corporate actions that, although differing in form, share the need for coordinated systems and reference-data updates before trading may resume in an orderly manner. Because some of those actions may involve entirely new symbols or CUSIPs that would not yet exist at 7:50 p.m. ET on the prior trading day, the Exchange does not believe that the current reverse stock split timing can practicably be applied across the full set of covered corporate actions. The Exchange therefore believes that it

²⁴ Such determination would be made by the Exchange's senior trading and regulatory officials in advance of the corporate action effective date.

²⁵ See Exchange proposed Rule 4120(a)(15).

¹⁴ To extend the framework under Rule 4120(a)(15) to the categories of corporate actions described in this proposal, the Exchange further proposes to amend Rule 4120(a) to delete, from subparagraph (15) of the rule, the words "before the end of the Post-Market Hours on the day immediately before the market effective date of a reverse stock split" and substitute therefor the words "that is the subject of an issuer corporate action or other issuer-related event referenced in subparagraph (A) hereof after the end of Post-Market Hours and before 9 p.m. ET on the day immediately preceding the market effective date of such issuer corporate action or issuer-related event. A security subject to an issuer corporate action or issuer-related event Regulatory Halt pursuant to Rule 4120(a)(15) will resume trading pursuant to the Nasdaq Cross Halt mechanism under Rule 4753 at 8:00 a.m. ET on the market effective date of such corporate action or issuer-related event." The Exchange further proposes to provide, in a new subparagraph (A) to Rule 4120(a)(15) that "[f]or purposes of this rule, the following shall be deemed corporate actions or issuer-related events subject to the mandatory Regulatory Halt provisions of Rule 4120(a)(15)." The Exchange believes that the proposed changes are appropriate because they would bring the proposed categories of corporate actions within the established regulatory halt framework governing reverse stock splits and enhance clarity and transparency with respect to both the implementation of the regulatory halt and the resumption of trading in the affected security. As discussed below, the proposed changes with respect to the timing for implementation of the regulatory halt as well as its termination are conforming in nature.

¹⁵ As proposed, Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(1) would define changes to any "Trading Symbol" as "a change in the issuer's trading symbol." See proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(1).

¹⁶ As proposed, Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(2) would define changes in "CUSIP" as "[a] change in the issuer's Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures ("CUSIP")." See proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(2).

¹⁷ As proposed, Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(3) would define "Dividend" transactions as "[s]tock dividends, whether payable in cash, stock, or another security of the issuer (or a subsidiary or other affiliate of the issuer), or any combination thereof, other than stock splits or similar adjustments described in paragraph (4), where Nasdaq determines that such dividend has an aggregate value per share that is equal to at least 25% of the Nasdaq Official Closing Price ("NOCP") of the affected security on the date immediately preceding the ex-date of such dividend; provided,

is reasonable, in the context of 23/5 Trading, to adopt a single, uniform implementation time for all halts under proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)—after the end of Post-Market Hours and before the beginning of the Night Session at 9:00 p.m. ET—which would facilitate consistent treatment of covered corporate actions and enable the halts to be implemented through an automated process.²⁶ This timing would apply to each of the corporate actions addressed in this filing, as well as to the Exchange's existing reverse stock split regulatory halt. The proposed change to the timing for the implementation of the reverse stock split regulatory halt is therefore conforming in nature, as it is intended only to align that halt with the trading session structure under 23/5 Trading.

Resumption of Trading After Corporate Action-Related Regulatory Halts

The Exchange proposes that under 23/5 Trading, trading in a security halted pursuant to proposed Rule 4120(a)(15) would resume at 8:00 a.m. ET²⁷ with a Nasdaq Halt Cross,²⁸ in advance of the

²⁶ See Exchange proposed Rule 4120(a)(15). Shifting the implementation time for such regulatory halts from 7:50 p.m. to before 9:00 p.m. would not have a material effect on market participants. The Exchange notes that market participants, including alternative trading systems ("ATSs"), would have advance notice of the types of issuer corporate actions addressed in this proposal through Nasdaq's existing issuer notification, market notice, and public dissemination mechanisms. Under Nasdaq's existing listing and related rules and procedures, listed issuers are required in various circumstances to provide Nasdaq advance notice of corporate actions and to publicly disclose such events before they become effective. In addition, Nasdaq's established corporate action processing and market notification procedures generally result in the Exchange receiving notice of, and disseminating information concerning, other covered corporate actions sufficiently in advance of their effectiveness to support the orderly implementation of the proposed halt process. Accordingly, the Exchange believes that ATSs and other market participants would have adequate advance awareness of the types of corporate actions addressed by this proposal to make informed business decisions with respect to the affected securities, and that proposed Rule 4120(a)(15) thus provides a transparent and appropriate mechanism for addressing such corporate actions in a 23/5 Trading environment.

²⁷ See proposed Exchange Rule 4120(a)(15). See also Exchange Rule 4120(c)(7) (providing that, for Nasdaq-listed securities that are the subject of a trading halt or pause initiated pursuant to Rule 4120(a)(1), (4), (5), (6), (7), (11), (14), or (15), the Nasdaq Halt Cross shall occur at the time specified by Nasdaq pursuant to Rule 4120, and that, prior to terminating the halt in any such security, there will be a five-minute "Initial Display Only Period" during which market participants may enter quotations and orders in that security into Nasdaq systems). Because the proposal would incorporate the proposed categories of corporate actions into Exchange Rule 4120(a)(15), the Exchange is not proposing to amend this provision.

²⁸ See Exchange Rule 4753(b). The Exchange is proposing to amend Rule 4120(a)(15) to incorporate

Nasdaq Opening Cross at 9:30 a.m. ET.²⁹ This is similar to the Exchange's current process with respect to reverse stock split regulatory halts, except that the proposal would move the resumption time from 9:00 a.m. ET to 8:00 a.m. ET.

In supporting its reverse stock split-related proposal, the Exchange explained that reopening the security at 9:00 a.m. ET, which is after the end of pre-market trading, "is appropriate . . . because it gives the Exchange an opportunity to review its order book and root out any orders in a security that has undergone a reverse stock split, that have not correctly adjusted to the security's new stock price."³⁰

Since the reverse stock split regulatory halt was introduced in 2023, the Exchange has determined that it would be preferable to reopen from a reverse stock split halt at 8:00 a.m. ET instead of 9:00 a.m. ET. That alteration would provide for an additional hour of liquidity formation and price discovery before the 9:30 a.m. ET Nasdaq Opening Cross, while still being consistent with the rationales cited above for reopening trading at a "unique" time. Specifically, the Exchange believes that resuming trading in the affected securities at 8:00 a.m. ET is appropriate because the proposed pause in trading provides a sufficient and transparent interval for the Exchange and market participants to complete the processing of such corporate actions and the earlier resumption of trading would provide the affected securities with additional price discovery and liquidity formation opportunities before participating in the Nasdaq Opening Cross at 9:30 a.m. ET.

Consistent with that rationale, the Exchange proposes that the securities subject to the mandatory regulatory halts addressed in this filing, including reverse stock splits, would reopen at 8:00 a.m. ET.³¹ To effectuate this change, the Exchange proposes to amend the reopening time for securities subject to a reverse stock split-related regulatory halt to 8:00 a.m. ET (from 9:00 a.m. ET) and to apply that same reopening time (8:00 a.m. ET) to the additional corporate action-related regulatory halts covered under proposed Rule 4120(a)(15). This proposed change

the proposed categories of corporate actions. Rule 4120(a)(15) is already included among the enumerated provisions subject to the Nasdaq Halt Cross under Rule 4753(b). Accordingly, the Exchange is not proposing to amend Rule 4753(b). As a result, any regulatory halt implemented pursuant to proposed Rule 4120(a)(15), as amended, would resume trading through the Nasdaq Halt Cross.

²⁹ See proposed Exchange Rule 4120(a)(15).

³⁰ See Reverse Stock Split Approval Order, *supra* note 5, 88 FR at 78083.

³¹ See proposed Rule 4120(a)(15).

is based on the Exchange's experience with reverse stock splits and is designed to promote uniformity and transparency with respect to the resumption of trading in securities subject to a corporate action-related regulatory halt under proposed Rule 4120(a)(15).

In sum, the corporate actions addressed in this proposal raise operational and market integrity concerns in a 23/5 Trading environment that mirror the concerns addressed by the Commission in approving the Exchange's Reverse Stock Split Proposal. Under 23/5 Trading, Nasdaq will no longer have a substantial non-trading window during which it and other market participants can process these corporate actions before trading resumes. With only one hour between trading days, neither the Exchange nor other market participants would have sufficient time to process and incorporate corporate action-related information, resulting in a risk of price dislocations, investor confusion, erroneous executions, and broader operational issues. The Exchange believes that extending its reverse stock split regulatory framework to the additional corporate actions described herein would appropriately preserve, in a 23/5 Trading environment, the safeguard implicit in the current market structure—specifically, the overnight pause in trading that allows for coordinated processing and related systems and reference-data updates. Accordingly, the proposal would promote fair and orderly trading, mitigate operational risk, and help ensure that trading resumes only after those updates have been completed.

Implementation

The Exchange understands that the other Primary Listing Exchanges plan to implement substantially identical versions of this rule to ensure consistent treatment of corporate actions across the market. The Exchange proposes that the changes in this proposal and in the other Primary Listing Exchanges' similar filings would become operative at the commencement of 23/5 Trading.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,³² in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,³³ in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market

³² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

³³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. The Exchange believes that the proposed rules will provide greater transparency and clarity with respect to the situations in which trading will be halted due to certain corporate actions and the process through which that halt will be implemented and terminated, as discussed below.

The Exchange believes that extending the reverse stock split regulatory halt framework to the additional, analogous corporate actions addressed in this proposal would promote free and open markets, protect investors, and serve the public interest by helping to ensure fair and orderly markets. Specifically, the proposal would preserve and apply an established, transparent framework for pausing and resuming trading in securities subject to reverse stock splits to certain corporate actions with analogous processing requirements, so that trading in an affected security does not occur before the corporate action has been processed and the related systems and reference-data updates have been completed and applied across the market.

With respect to the specific categories of corporate actions addressed in this proposal, the Exchange believes that it is reasonable and appropriate to extend the regulatory halt framework applicable to reverse stock splits to certain categories of corporate actions with analogous processing requirements, as more specifically described above. Like reverse stock splits, these corporate actions all involve non-discretionary changes to core security characteristics that require synchronized updates across Exchange and market participant systems.

Under the current market structure, an overnight pause in trading has historically provided a defined non-trading window during which the Exchange and other market participants have sufficient time to process such corporate actions in an orderly and coordinated manner prior to the resumption of trading. But in the 23/5 Trading environment, with only one hour of non-trading time between trading days, there is a substantial chance that trading in an impacted security could occur based on incomplete, inconsistent, or partially updated information, giving rise to pricing anomalies, investor confusion, erroneous executions, and heightened operational risk. The Exchange believes the proposed approach promotes fair and orderly markets by helping to ensure that trading resumes only once systems and reference data concerning these corporate actions have been fully

and consistently updated across the marketplace.

With respect to the mandatory regulatory halts specifically enumerated in proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(1)–(8), if the corporate action falls within the categories enumerated in the rule, Nasdaq will not have discretion about whether to declare a trading halt in the affected security.

In addition, proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(9) is intended to operate as a residual provision covering issuer-related corporate actions not enumerated in Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(1)–(8) that nonetheless raise operational or market-integrity concerns comparable to those presented by the enumerated actions. Under that provision, when the Exchange determines, based on the totality of the circumstances and the information available to it, including information obtained from the issuer, that it is necessary or appropriate for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, the protection of investors, or otherwise in the public interest, it would be required to declare a regulatory halt in that security. Once the Exchange makes that determination, the regulatory halt would be mandatory, thereby avoiding ad hoc treatment once the applicable standard has been met. In that respect, proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)(A)(9) serves as a narrow residual mechanism designed to promote consistent regulatory treatment across comparable corporate actions and to preserve transparency and uniformity in the application of proposed Rule 4120(a)(15) in a 23/5 Trading environment by requiring the Exchange to declare a regulatory halt in such cases. The Exchange therefore believes that it is reasonable and appropriate to extend its authority to declare a regulatory halt in this instance. The Exchange notes that its rules provide the Exchange with authority to implement a regulatory halt.³⁴

³⁴ See, e.g., Exchange Rule 4120(a)(10)(A) (providing that “[t]he Exchange may pause trading during the Night Session at such other times [other than as provided in Rule 4120(a)(10)] as the Exchange in the exercise of its regulatory functions may determine is appropriate”); Exchange Rule 4120(a)(5)(C) (providing, in part, that “Nasdaq may halt trading in a security listed on Nasdaq when Nasdaq requests from the issuer information relating to: . . . any other information necessary to protect investors and the public interest”); and Exchange Rule 4120(a)(6) (providing, in part, that Nasdaq “may halt trading in a security listed on Nasdaq when . . . extraordinary market activity in the security is occurring . . .”). See also Securities Exchange Act Release No. 95069 (June 8, 2022), 87 FR 36018 (June 14, 2022) (SR–NASDAQ–2022–017) (approving, among other things, the Exchange’s authority to implement a regulatory halt when necessary to maintain a fair and orderly market in the face of national, regional, or localized disruptions); future Exchange Rule 4120(b)(1).

In all cases under proposed Rule 4120(a)(15), a mandatory regulatory halt in the affected security would be implemented after the conclusion of the Post-Market Hours session and before the start of the Night Session at 9:00 p.m. ET on the date immediately preceding the market effective date of the corporate action.

The Exchange also believes it is reasonable and appropriate to use the Nasdaq Halt Cross process under Rule 4753 to reopen trading in a security that is subject to a regulatory halt pursuant to this proposal because it is consistent with the process that Nasdaq currently uses to reopen a security after a reverse stock split regulatory halt, and the operational complexity and processing demands associated with such corporate actions are comparable to those involved regarding reverse stock splits. Furthermore, using the Nasdaq Halt Cross process to reopen trading after regulatory halts addressed in this proposal is consistent with the process that is typically used by Nasdaq when reopening a security that has been halted under Rule 4120. Applying a uniform, previously approved framework enhances transparency and predictability for issuers, investors, and market participants.

The Exchange believes that resuming trading in the corporate action-impacted securities addressed in this proposal at 8:00 a.m. ET would promote fair and orderly markets, protect investors, and serve the public interest by providing the Exchange and market participants sufficient time to process the relevant corporate actions correctly. The Exchange further believes that resuming trading in the affected securities through a Nasdaq Halt Cross at 8:00 a.m. ET, rather than at 9:30 a.m. ET through a Nasdaq Opening Cross, would provide a more focused reopening window and a better opportunity to identify and address potential order-entry or processing issues before the broader market opening, when thousands of other securities are undergoing their opening process.

The Exchange’s proposal to make conforming changes to its existing reverse stock split regulatory halt structure to harmonize the halt time and reopening time with the times proposed in this filing is reasonable and would promote transparency and predictability for issuers, investors, and market participants. As described above, the current practice of implementing a mandatory regulatory halt for a security undergoing a reverse stock split at 7:50 p.m. ET has been feasible in the reverse stock split context, but this proposal would extend the mandatory regulatory

halt framework beyond reverse stock splits to a broader set of corporate actions that, although differing in form, share the need for coordinated systems and reference-data updates before trading may resume in an orderly manner. Because some of those actions may involve entirely new symbols or CUSIPs that would not yet exist at 7:50 p.m. ET on the prior trading day, the Exchange does not believe that the current reverse stock split timing can practicably be applied across the full set of covered corporate actions. The Exchange therefore believes that it is reasonable, in the context of 23/5 Trading, to adopt a single, uniform implementation time for all halts under proposed Rule 4120(a)(15)—after the end of Post-Market Hours and before the start of the Night Session at 9:00 p.m. ET—which would facilitate consistent treatment of comparable corporate actions, enhance transparency and predictability for issuers, investors, and market participants, and support the orderly and automated implementation of such halts.

The Exchange also believes that the proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because the Exchange's existing issuer notification, market notice, and public dissemination mechanisms generally provide market participants with advance awareness of the types of corporate actions addressed herein, thereby supporting the orderly implementation of the proposed halt process and helping to protect investors and the public interest.³⁵

Similarly, the Exchange believes its proposal to move the reopening time for a symbol after a reverse stock split regulatory halt to 8:00 a.m. ET from 9:00 a.m. ET would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by creating uniformity in the reopening times for securities after a corporate action regulatory halt. As discussed above, the Exchange believes that the proposed duration of the regulatory halt is appropriate to permit full processing of the proposed corporate actions and resuming trading in the security at an earlier time, as proposed, would provide the security with opportunities for enhancing price discovery and liquidity before participating in the Nasdaq Opening Cross at 9:30 a.m. ET.

The Exchange notes that these timing harmonization changes are purely conforming and that, by aligning the reverse stock split provisions with the corporate action-related halts described in this filing, the proposal promotes a

consistent and harmonized rule structure, enhances transparency and predictability for issuers, investors, and market participants, and reduces the potential for confusion.

Overall, establishing mandatory trading halts for securities that are subject to the corporate actions addressed in this filing and resuming trading thereafter promotes fair and orderly markets and the protection of investors, because it allows the Exchange to protect the broader interests of the national market system and addresses potential concerns that system errors may affect immediate trading in those securities. The Exchange believes that with the advent of 23/5 Trading, the proposed rules will help the Exchange reduce the potential for errors that could have a material effect on the market as a result of the challenge of processing such corporate actions with only a one-hour non-trading window between trading days. As discussed above, in a 23/5 Trading environment, the Exchange will no longer have an overnight trading pause during which it can process corporate actions of the type addressed in this proposal. By extending the existing reverse stock split regulatory halt framework to those categories of corporate actions, the proposal is designed to preserve the safeguards currently afforded by that overnight pause.

For these reasons, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is designed to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by mitigating operational and market integrity risks that would otherwise arise in a nearly continuous trading environment. By helping to ensure that trading resumes only after corporate action processing has been completed in an orderly and coordinated manner, the proposed rule change promotes just and equitable principles of trade and protects investors and the public interest, consistent with Sections 6(b) and 6(b)(5) of the Act.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange believes the proposal will not impose a burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because the proposed rule change is designed to protect investors and facilitate a fair and orderly market, which are both important purposes of the Act. To the extent that there is any impact on

intermarket competition, it is incidental to these objectives.

Rather, the proposed changes will promote competition by ensuring that trading in corporate action-affected securities resumes only when the Exchange has processed corporate actions in a coordinated manner across Exchange and market participants' systems, consistent with its obligations as a primary listing market, thereby avoiding concurrent trading and potential confusion with respect to the affected securities while such corporate action processing is underway. In addition, the Exchange believes that the proposal does not impose any burden on competition because it applies equally to all issuers and market participants. The proposal builds on an established, uniform, and transparent framework governing the timing of trading halts and resumptions in trading in connection with certain corporate actions and is designed to address operational and market-integrity concerns, rather than competitive considerations. In substance, the proposal preserves an operational safeguard implicit in the current market structure and adapts that safeguard to a nearly continuous trading environment by extending the well-established reverse stock split framework to analogous corporate actions. By helping to ensure that trading resumes only after systems and reference data have been updated in a coordinated manner, the proposal promotes fair and orderly markets and enhances, rather than burdens, competition.

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change imposes a burden on intra-market competition because the provisions apply to all market participants and issuers equally. In addition, information regarding the halting and resumption of trading will be disseminated using several freely accessible sources to ensure the widespread availability of that information.

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 Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³⁶ and Rule 19b-

³⁵ See *supra* note 26 and accompanying text.

³⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

4(f)(6)³⁷ thereunder. Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; or (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 Act³⁸ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)³⁹ 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 under Section 19(b)(2)(B)⁴⁰ of the Act 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-2026-057 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-2026-057. 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-2026-057 and should be submitted on or before August 3, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁴¹

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14014 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 16, 2026.

PLACE: The meeting will be held via remote means and at the Commission's headquarters, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Commissioners, Counsel to the Commissioners, the Secretary to the Commission, and recording secretaries will attend the closed meeting. Certain staff members who have an interest in the matters also may be present.

In the event that the time, date, or location of this meeting changes, an announcement of the change, along with the new time, date, and/or place of the meeting will be posted on the Commission's website at <https://www.sec.gov>.

The General Counsel of the Commission, or his designee, has certified that, in his opinion, one or more of the exemptions set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(3), (5), (6), (7), (8), 9(B) and (10) and 17 CFR 200.402(a)(3), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(9)(ii) and (a)(10), permit consideration of the scheduled matters at the closed meeting.

The subject matter of the closed meeting will consist of the following topics:

Institution and settlement of injunctive actions;

Institution and settlement of administrative proceedings;

Resolution of litigation claims; and
Other matters relating to examinations and enforcement proceedings.

At times, changes in Commission priorities require alterations in the scheduling of meeting agenda items that may consist of adjudicatory, examination, litigation, or regulatory matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

For further information, please contact Vanessa A. Countryman from the Office of the Secretary at (202) 551-5400.

(Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552b.)

Dated: July 9, 2026.

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14055 Filed 7-9-26; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105859; File No. SR-CBOE-2026-057]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Fee Schedule To Clarify Language Regarding Certain Free Trials

July 8, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on June 25, 2026, Cboe Exchange, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by Cboe Exchange, Inc. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "Cboe Options") proposes to amend its fee schedule to clarify that the free trial period for One-Minute Interval Intraday Open-Close Historical Data and the free trial period for Ten-Minute Interval Intraday Open-Close Historical Data are separate and independent trials. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Commission's website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>), the Exchange's website

³⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

³⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

³⁹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) requires the Exchange to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

⁴⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

⁴¹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

(https://www.cboe.com/us/options/regulation/rule_filings/cone/), 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 its fee schedule to clarify that the free trial period for One-Minute Interval Intraday Open-Close Historical Data ("One-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data") and the free trial period for Ten-Minute Interval Intraday Open-Close Historical Data ("Ten-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data") are separate and independent trials. This is a clarifying amendment and does not constitute a substantive change to the Exchange's fee schedule.

By way of background, the Exchange currently offers End-of-Day ("EOD") and Intraday Open-Close Data (collectively, "Open-Close Data"). EOD Open-Close Data is an end-of-day volume summary of trading activity on the Exchange at the option level by origin (customer, professional customer, broker-dealer, and market maker), side of the market (buy or sell), price, and transaction type (opening or closing). The customer and professional customer volume is further broken down into trade size buckets (less than 100 contracts, 100–199 contracts, greater than 199 contracts). The EOD Open-Close Data is proprietary Exchange trade data and does not include trade data from any other exchange. It is also a historical data product and not a real-time data feed.

The Exchange also offers Intraday Open-Close Data in two different intervals: the Ten-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data (which captures options transaction data in snapshots taken every 10 minutes during the trading day) and the One-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data (which captures options transaction data in

snapshots taken every 1 minute during the trading day).

The Exchange currently offers a free trial for up to six months of Intraday Open-Close Historical Data to both Trading Permit Holders ("TPHs") and non-TPHs who have not previously subscribed to Intraday Open-Close Historical Data or previously received a free trial. However, the current fee schedule language could be read to suggest that the free trial for the Ten-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data and the free trial for the One-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data run concurrently or constitute a single combined trial for all Intraday Open-Close Data products. That is not the Exchange's intent. The Exchange has always intended that each product's free trial period runs independently of the other—i.e., eligibility for the One-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data free trial is determined independently of whether a subscriber has used or is using the Ten-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data free trial, and vice versa.

Accordingly, the Exchange proposes to amend its fee schedule to replace the current free trial language with clarifying, product-specific free trial language for each of the Ten-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data and the One-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data. Specifically, the Exchange proposes the following:

- For the Ten-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data: "A free trial is available for up to 6 months of Ten-Minute Intraday Open-Close Historical Data to both TPHs and non-TPHs who have not previously subscribed to Ten-Minute Intraday Open-Close Historical Data or previously received a free trial."
- For the One-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data: "A free trial is available for up to 6 months of One-Minute Intraday Open-Close Historical Data to both TPHs and non-TPHs who have not previously subscribed to One-Minute Intraday Open-Close Historical Data or previously received a free trial."

The Exchange notes that its affiliated options exchanges, such as Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. ("Cboe EDGX"), already use this product-specific free trial language in its fee schedule to make clear that the trials for the Ten-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data and the One-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data are separate and independent.³ This proposed amendment aligns the Exchange's fee schedule language with that of its affiliated options exchanges.

The Exchange emphasizes that this is solely a clarifying change. It does not introduce any new fees, alter any

existing fees, or change the economic terms of the free trial in any respect. The duration of each free trial (up to six months) remains the same. The eligibility criteria remain the same. The only change is to make explicit in the fee schedule language what has always been the Exchange's practice: that the free trial for the One-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data and the free trial for the Ten-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data are separate and independent of each other.

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.⁴ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)⁵ 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)⁶ 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 clarifying change promotes transparency and removes ambiguity from the fee schedule by making explicit that the free trials for the Ten-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data and the One-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data are separate and independent. This ensures that subscribers and potential subscribers can clearly understand their eligibility for each free trial. The Exchange believes this clarity promotes just and equitable principles of trade and protects investors and the public interest by ensuring that market participants are fully informed regarding the terms of the Exchange's data products.

The Exchange further believes the proposed rule change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because the

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

⁶ *Id.*

³ See Cboe EDGX Equities Fee Schedule.

clarification applies equally to all TPHs and non-TPHs. It does not alter the economic terms of the free trial or introduce any differentiation between classes of market participants. The clarification merely ensures that all subscribers understand that eligibility for one product's free trial is assessed independently of the other product's free trial.

The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) ⁷ of the Act, which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its TPHs and other persons using its facilities. The proposed clarification does not alter any fee amounts or introduce new charges; rather, it ensures that the existing free trial structure is clearly communicated so that all eligible market participants—TPHs and non-TPHs alike—can take advantage of the free trial for each data product on an equal and informed basis.

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 merely a clarifying amendment that does not alter the economic terms of any data product or introduce any new fees. It does not change the competitive landscape for market data products. The clarification ensures that the fee schedule accurately reflects the Exchange's existing practice regarding the independence of the free trials for the Ten-Minute and One-Minute Intraday Open-Close Data products, which is consistent with the approach already taken by its affiliated options exchanges.⁸

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act ⁹ and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4 ¹⁰ thereunder. At any time within

60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-CBOE-2026-057 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.
- All submissions should refer to file number SR-CBOE-2026-057. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-CBOE-2026-057 and should be submitted on or before August 3, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹¹

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14032 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 36244; File No. 812-15974]

Dawson Private Markets Evergreen Fund, et al.

July 9, 2026.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission" or "SEC").

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of application for an order under sections 17(d) and 57(i) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act") and rule 17d-1 under the Act to permit certain joint transactions otherwise prohibited by sections 17(d) and 57(a)(4) of the Act and rule 17d-1 under the Act.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants request an order to permit certain business development companies ("BDCs"), closed-end management investment companies, and open-end management investment companies to co-invest in portfolio companies with each other and with certain affiliated investment entities.

APPLICANTS: Dawson Private Markets Evergreen Fund, Dawson Partners (US) Inc., Dawson Partners Inc., and certain of their affiliated entities, as described in Schedule A to the application.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on January 14, 2026, and amended on May 22, 2026.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING:

An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing on any application by emailing the SEC's Secretary at Secretarys-Office@sec.gov and serving the Applicants with a copy of the request by email, if an email address is listed for the relevant Applicant below, or personally or by mail, if a physical address is listed for the relevant Applicant below. The email should include the file number referenced above. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m., Eastern time, on August 3, 2026, and should be accompanied by proof of service on the Applicants, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0-5 under the Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by emailing the Commission's Secretary at Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

⁸ *Supra* note 3.

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

¹¹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

ADDRESSES: The Commission: *Secretaries-Office@sec.gov*. Applicants: Matthew Kuchinsky, Esq., Dawson Partners Inc., 10 Bryant Park, 452 Fifth Ave., Suite 23011, New York, NY 10018; Nicole M. Runyan, P.C. and Pamela Poland Chen, Kirkland & Ellis LLP, *nicole.runyan@kirkland.com* and *pamela.chen@kirkland.com*, respectively.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jill Ehrlich, Senior Counsel, or Adam Large, Senior Special Counsel, at (202) 551-6825 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel's Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For Applicants' representations, legal analysis, and conditions, please refer to Applicants' amended application, filed May 22, 2026, which may be obtained via the Commission's website by searching for the file number at the top of this document, or for an Applicant using the Company name search field, on the SEC's EDGAR system.

The SEC's EDGAR system may be searched at <https://www.sec.gov/search-filings>. You may also call the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Assistance at (202) 551-8090.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14061 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105862; File No. SR-NYSEARCA-2026-71]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 7.18-E Regarding Regulatory Halts for Corporate Actions and Issuer-Related Events

July 8, 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 29, 2026, NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca" or the "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 amend Rule 7.18-E ("Halts") to set forth specific requirements for halting and resuming trading in a security that is subject to certain corporate actions. 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 Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca" or the "Exchange") proposes to amend Rule 7.18-E ("Halts") to set forth specific requirements for halting and resuming trading in a security that is subject to certain corporate actions.

In conjunction with plans for operating 23 hours a day, 5 days a week ("23/5 Trading"),⁴ the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 7.18-E to set forth specific requirements for halting trading in a security for which the Exchange is the primary listing market that is subject to certain issuer-related corporate actions and for resuming trading in that security using a Trading Halt Auction.⁵ The Exchange believes that the proposed rules will expand on the framework already in place with respect to the Exchange's authority to declare a mandatory regulatory halt in

advance of a reverse stock split, thereby providing greater transparency and clarity with respect to the situations in which trading certain securities subject to issuer-related corporate actions will be halted and the process through which that halt will be implemented and terminated.

The Exchange understands that the other Primary Listing Exchanges plan to implement substantially identical versions of this rule to ensure consistent treatment of corporate actions across the market.

Background

In 2024, the Commission noticed for immediate effectiveness the Exchange's filing establishing the Exchange's authority to declare a mandatory regulatory halt in a security for which the Exchange is the Primary Listing Market when that security is subject to a reverse stock split.⁶ Specifically, the Exchange proposed halting such a security before the end of the Late Trading Session on the day immediately before the effective date of a reverse stock split, with trading to resume with a Trading Halt Auction at 9:00 a.m. Eastern Time ("ET")—instead of 4:00 a.m. ET—on the next trading day. The Exchange noted that because it processes reverse stock splits overnight, having the security reopen for trading at 4:00 a.m. ET raised the "potential for errors resulting in a material effect on the market resulting from market participants' processing of the reverse stock split, including incorrect adjustment or entry of orders."⁷ The Exchange explained that this concern could be rectified by imposing a trading halt, "which would prohibit pre-market trading immediately after a reverse stock split" and open trading in such securities at 9:00 a.m. ET instead of 4:00 a.m. ET.⁸ The Exchange further noted that imposing such a trading halt and deferring the opening of the security until 9:00 a.m. ET would "allow the Exchange and market participants to better detect any errors or problems with orders for the security resulting from the reverse stock split before trading in the security begins and thereby avoid any material effect on the market."⁹ In approving the substantively identical proposal of another market, the Commission noted

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105532 (May 21, 2026), 91 FR 31509 (May 27, 2026) (SR-NYSEARCA-2026-53).

⁵ The term "Trading Halt Auction" is defined in Rule 7.35-E(e) as an auction "to re-open trading in an Auction-Eligible Security following a halt or pause of trading in that security in either the Early Trading Session, Core Trading Session, or Late Trading Session, as applicable."

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 99862 (March 27, 2024), 89 FR 22760 (April 2, 2024) (SR-NYSEARCA-2024-29) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change to Amend Rule 7.18-E) ("Reverse Stock Split Proposal").

⁷ *Id.*, 98 FR at 22762.

⁸ *Id.*, 98 FR at 22761.

⁹ *Id.*

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 15 U.S.C. 78a.

³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

that the proposal was “designed to promote fair and orderly trading on the Exchange by reducing the potential for order entry or other system-related errors associated with a reverse stock split in a security for which [the Exchange] is the Primary Listing Market.”¹⁰

With the launch of 23/5 Trading later this year, the concerns that led the Exchange to adopt a regulatory halt framework for reverse stock splits will likewise arise with respect to a broader set of corporate actions. Under the current market structure, the Exchange processes these corporate action-related changes and updates for listed securities during overnight hours, when the Exchange is closed to trading. Other market participants, including broker-dealers, likewise use that overnight period to process corporate action-related information and adjust quotes, orders, and related instructions accordingly.

Under 23/5 Trading, however, the Exchange’s non-trading window will be reduced to a one-hour pause.¹¹ Consequently, the Exchange will no longer have a substantial non-trading window during which it can process such corporate actions without potentially impacting ongoing trading. These corporate actions require coordinated updates across Exchange and market-participant systems—including adjustments to orders, quotes, and related instructions—to ensure orderly trading and accurate pricing and execution in the affected security. With only a one-hour pause between trading days, neither the Exchange nor other market participants would have sufficient time to process and incorporate corporate action-related information—such as adjustments to systems, orders, quotes, and related instructions—without the risk that trading could occur in the affected security based on incomplete or inconsistent information. In short, the continued trading of securities undergoing such corporate actions could potentially result in price dislocations, investor confusion,

erroneous executions, and general operational risk.

To address these concerns, the Exchange proposes to build on the framework established under Rule 7.18–E for reverse stock splits by extending that rule’s mandatory regulatory halt requirement to additional corporate actions that, much like reverse stock splits, require a clearly defined and transparent pause in trading to permit coordinated processing. As proposed, under 23/5 Trading, if a security is affected by any of the corporate actions enumerated in the proposal, the Exchange would implement a mandatory regulatory halt¹² in that security before the start of the Overnight Trading Session at 9:00 p.m. ET, and trading would resume with a Trading Halt Auction at 8:00 a.m. ET.¹³ The Exchange believes these changes would provide important operational safeguards by ensuring that both the Exchange and market participants have adequate time to process such corporate actions in a nearly continuous trading environment, thereby preserving a protection that has historically been implicit in a market structure with limited trading hours.

Proposed Rule Change

Implicit in Rule 7.18–E is the recognition that certain corporate actions—such as reverse stock splits—require a clearly defined and transparent pause in trading to permit their coordinated processing and thereby avoid the risks associated with concurrent trading in the affected security while that processing is underway. The same principle applies to the categories of corporate actions addressed in this proposal, particularly in the context of nearly continuous trading.

In the context of 23/5 Trading, the Exchange has determined—based on discussions both internal and with industry participants, including the other Primary Listing Markets—that, similar to reverse stock splits, certain other corporate actions require a clearly defined and transparent pause in trading to facilitate their coordinated processing by the Exchange and other market participants before orderly trading may resume in the affected security.

Specifically, the Exchange believes that the following issuer-related corporate actions are analogous to reverse stock splits with respect to processing requirements and thus warrant analogous treatment with respect to their categorization and regulatory response: (1) changes in trading symbol; (2) changes in CUSIP number; (3) stock dividends equal to at least 25% of the Official Closing Price;¹⁴ (4) stock splits (including forward and reverse stock splits); (5) DeSPAC transactions; (6) spin-off transactions; (7) security-type changes; (8) mergers or similar mandatory exchanges of shares; and (9) any other corporate action or issuer-related event not enumerated above, for which the Exchange determines that a regulatory halt is appropriate for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, the protection of investors, or otherwise in the public interest, as described below. Like reverse stock splits, these corporate actions all involve non-discretionary changes to core security characteristics that require synchronized updates across Exchange and market-participant systems.

Accordingly, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 7.18–E¹⁵ and make certain conforming changes to incorporate such corporate actions into the regulatory framework established for corporate actions consisting of reverse stock splits, as follows.

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 7.18–E(e) to extend the current reverse stock split regulatory halt framework to the categories of other corporate actions discussed above that, in addition to reverse stock splits, would be subject to the mandatory regulatory requirements of that rule. The Exchange accordingly proposes to delete the current text of Rule 7.18–E(e) and replace it with revised text stating:

Corporate Action Halt. The Exchange will halt trading of a security for which the Exchange is the Primary Listing Market that is the subject of an issuer corporate action or other issuer-related

¹⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 98878 (November 7, 2023), 88 FR 78081 (November 14, 2023) SR–NASDAQ–2023–036 (Notice of Filing of Amendment No. 1 and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, Relating to Nasdaq Rules 4120 and 4753).

¹¹ The Exchange’s 23/5 Trading operations will include a one-hour pause between 8:00 p.m. ET and 9:00 p.m. ET. That pause, however, is intended to accommodate systems and other maintenance activities, rather than to provide a window for the coordinated processing of the more complex issuer-related corporate actions as proposed herein.

¹² Notification of the declaration and termination of the proposed regulatory halt would be provided in accordance with Rule 7.18–E.

¹³ As described below, the Exchange also proposes a conforming change to move the time for the Trading Halt Auction that re-opens trading after a reverse stock split regulatory halt to 8:00 a.m. ET, from the current time of 9:00 a.m. ET.

¹⁴ The term “Official Closing Price” is defined in Rule 1.1.

¹⁵ The Exchange’s rulebook contains two versions of Rule 7.18–E: the current version and a future version, pursuant to SR–NYSEARCA–2025–50, that will become operative after the Processors and SROs have implemented necessary changes. The Exchange proposes to make the changes discussed in this filing to both the current version of Rule 7.18–E(e) and the future version of Rule 7.18–E(b)(1)(A)(iii) and (b)(5)(B)(iii), as shown in the accompanying Exhibit 5. Because the text of and rationale for the proposed changes is identical with respect to both the current and future versions of Rule 7.18–E, the Exchange only discusses the current version of the rule in the text of this filing, but seeks to make conforming changes to the future version of the rule as well.

event referenced below after the end of the Late Trading Session and before 9:00 p.m. ET on the day immediately preceding the market effective date of such issuer corporate action or issuer-related event. A security subject to an issuer corporate action or issuer event-related Regulatory Halt pursuant to this rule will resume trading with a Trading Halt Auction at 8:00 a.m. ET on the market effective date of such corporate action or issuer-related event. For purposes of this rule, the following shall be deemed corporate actions or issuer-related events subject to the mandatory Regulatory Halt provisions of this rule:¹⁶

The Exchange proposes to further amend Rule 7.18–E(e) to enumerate the nine categories of corporate actions discussed above that would be subject to a mandatory regulatory halt under that provision. As proposed, the nine categories of enumerated corporate actions subject to a mandatory regulatory halt would consist of the following corporate actions: (1) trading symbol changes;¹⁶ (2) changes in CUSIP;¹⁷ (3) dividends equal to at least 25% of the Official Closing Price (“NOCP”);¹⁸ (4) forward (and reverse) stock splits;¹⁹ (5) De-SPAC transactions;²⁰ (6) spin-off

transactions;²¹ (7) security-type changes;²² (8) mergers/mandatory exchanges;²³ and (9) other corporate actions or issuer-related events not specifically enumerated in (1)–(8) above as more particularly described below.²⁴

Specifically, proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(9) would require the Exchange to declare a regulatory halt for any other corporate action or issuer-related event not enumerated in (1)–(8) above for which the Exchange determines, based on the totality of the circumstances and any information available to it, including without limitation information obtained from the issuer, that a regulatory halt is necessary or appropriate for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, the protection of investors, or otherwise in the public interest.

This residual provision is designed to capture issuer-related corporate actions that, while not enumerated in Rule 7.18–E(e)(1)–(8), raise operational or market-integrity concerns comparable to those actions. Once the Exchange determines that such a corporate action warrants a Regulatory Halt based on its application of the standards in Rule 7.18–E(e)(9), implementation of the

regulatory halt would be required.²⁵ Accordingly, the provision is intended to promote consistent regulatory treatment across comparable corporate actions and to preserve transparency and uniformity in the application of the proposed framework in a 23/5 Trading environment.

Timing of Corporate Action Regulatory Halts

The Exchange proposes that under 23/5 Trading, the mandatory regulatory halts described above in proposed Rule 7.18–E(e) would be implemented after the conclusion of the Late Trading Session and before the start of the Overnight Trading Session at 9:00 p.m. ET. This timing differs from the Exchange’s current process for reverse stock split regulatory halts, pursuant to which the Exchange implements the mandatory regulatory halt at 7:50 p.m. ET, before the end of the Late Trading Session, on the day immediately before the reverse split becomes effective. That approach has been feasible in the reverse stock split context, but this proposal would extend the mandatory regulatory halt framework beyond reverse stock splits to a broader set of corporate actions that, although differing in form, share the need for coordinated systems and reference-data updates before trading may resume in an orderly manner. Because some of those actions may involve entirely new symbols or CUSIPs that would not yet exist at 7:50 p.m. ET on the prior trading day, the Exchange does not believe that the current reverse stock split timing can practicably be applied across the full set of covered corporate actions. The Exchange therefore believes it is reasonable, in the context of 23/5 Trading, to adopt a single, uniform implementation time for all halts under proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)—after the Late Trading Session and before the Overnight Trading Session begins at 9:00 p.m. ET—which would facilitate consistent treatment of covered corporate actions and enable the halts to be implemented through an automated process.²⁶ This timing would apply to

¹⁶ As proposed, Rule 7.18–E(e)(1) would define changes to any “Trading Symbol” as “a change in the issuer’s trading symbol.” See proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(1).

¹⁷ As proposed, Rule 7.18–E(e)(2) would define changes in “CUSIP” as “[a] change in the issuer’s Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures (“CUSIP”).” See proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(2).

¹⁸ As proposed, Rule 7.18–E(e)(3) would define “Dividend” transactions as “[s]tock dividends, whether payable in cash, stock, or another security of the issuer (or a subsidiary or other affiliate of the issuer), or any combination thereof, other than stock splits or similar adjustments described in paragraph (4), where the Exchange determines that such dividend has an aggregate value per share that is equal to at least 25% of the Official Closing Price of the affected security on the date immediately preceding the ex-date of such dividend; provided, however, that if no such Official Closing Price is available, the Exchange shall use the most recent available Official Closing Price for such shares (or other securities).” See proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(3).

¹⁹ As proposed, Rule 7.18–E(e)(4) would define “Forward, Reverse Stock Splits” as “[a]ny stock split or similar adjustment that affects the number of outstanding shares of an issuer or changes the relative equity ownership of holders of such shares, including any forward or reverse stock split, subdivision, reclassification, or combination of shares, or any similar transaction that has the effect of adjusting the number of outstanding shares or the relative equity ownership of holders, whether effected pursuant to a fixed or variable exchange ratio or otherwise, and whether occurring as a stand-alone action or in conjunction with any other corporate action or issuer-related event.” See proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(4).

²⁰ As proposed, Rule 7.18–E(e)(5) would define a “De-SPAC” transaction as “[a]ny De-SPAC transaction, as that term is defined in Item 1601(a) of Regulation S-K.” See proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(5).

²¹ As proposed, Rule 7.18–E(e)(6) would define a “Spin-off” transactions as “[a]ny transaction in which an issuer distributes to its security holders, on a pro rata basis, (i) equity securities of a subsidiary or other business that is separated into a new or existing standalone issuer; or (ii) any different class of securities.” See proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(6).

²² As proposed, Rule 7.18–E(e)(7) would define a “Security Type Change” as “[a]ny change in the form, type, class, or designation of a listed security, including, without limitation, (i) American Depositary Receipts or American Depositary Shares (“ADR”/“ADS”) to ordinary shares (and ordinary shares to ADR/ADS); (ii) conversions between ordinary shares and common stock (in either direction); and (iii) similar transactions.” See proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(7).

²³ As proposed, Rule 7.18–E(e)(8) would define a “Merger/Mandatory Exchange” as “[a]ny merger, consolidation, statutory share exchange, or similar business combination or corporate action that results in the affected security being mandatorily exchanged, converted, redeemed, or cancelled for cash, securities, or other consideration (including an exchange into securities of a successor issuer); provided, however, that this paragraph (8) does not include transactions that solely effect a change in the issuer’s (company) name without a mandatory exchange of the affected security.” See proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(8).

²⁴ As proposed, Rule 7.18–E(e)(9) would define any “Other Corporate Action or Issuer-Related Event” as “[a]ny other corporate action or issuer-related event not enumerated in (1)–(8) above for which the Exchange determines, based on the totality of the circumstances and any information available to it, including without limitation information obtained from the issuer, that a Regulatory Halt is necessary or appropriate for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, the protection of investors, or otherwise in the public interest.” See proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(9).

²⁵ Such determination would be made by the Exchange’s senior trading and regulatory officials in advance of the corporate action effective date.

²⁶ See Exchange proposed Rule 7.18–E(e). Shifting the implementation time for such regulatory halts from 7:50 p.m. to before 9:00 p.m. would not have a material effect on market participants. The Exchange notes that market participants, including alternative trading systems (“ATSs”), would have advance notice of the types of issuer corporate actions addressed in this proposal through the Exchange’s existing issuer notification, market notice, and public dissemination mechanisms. Under the Exchange’s existing listing and related rules and/or procedures,

each of the corporate actions addressed in this filing, as well as to the Exchange's existing reverse stock split regulatory halt. The proposed change to the timing for the implementation of the reverse stock split regulatory halt is therefore conforming in nature, as it is intended only to align that halt with the trading session structure under 23/5 Trading.

Resumption of Trading After Corporate Action-Related Regulatory Halts

The Exchange proposes that under 23/5 Trading, trading in a security halted pursuant to proposed Rule 7.18–E(e) would resume at 8:00 a.m. ET with a Trading Halt Auction, in advance of the Core Open Auction at 9:30 a.m. ET.²⁷ This is similar to the Exchange's current process with respect to reverse stock split regulatory halts, where the Exchange resumes trading at 9:00 a.m. ET, with a modification to 8:00 a.m. ET from 9:00 a.m. ET.

In supporting its reverse stock split-related proposal, the Exchange explained that re-opening the security at 9:00 a.m. ET, “which is after the start of early trading on away markets and the Exchange but before the opening of the Exchange's Core Trading Session at 9:30 a.m., would promote fair and orderly trading, protect investors, and promote the public interest by allowing market participants and the Exchange a better opportunity to notice errors or problems with orders for the security because it would be opening for trading at a unique time, and not at a time when thousands of other securities open for trading.”²⁸

Since the reverse stock split regulatory halt was introduced in 2023, the Exchange has determined that it would be preferable to re-open from a reverse stock split halt at 8:00 a.m. ET instead of 9:00 a.m. ET. That alteration would provide for an additional hour of

liquidity formation and price discovery before the 9:30 a.m. ET Core Opening Auction, while still being consistent with the rationales cited above for re-opening trading at a “unique” time. Specifically, the Exchange believes that resuming trading in the affected securities at 8:00 a.m. ET is appropriate because the proposed pause in trading provides a sufficient and transparent interval for the Exchange and market participants to complete the processing of such corporate actions and the earlier resumption of trading would provide the affected securities with additional price discovery and liquidity formation opportunities before participating in the Core Opening Auction at 9:30 a.m. ET.

Consistent with that rationale, the Exchange proposes that the securities subject to the mandatory regulatory halts addressed in this filing, including reverse stock splits, would re-open at 8:00 a.m. ET.²⁹ To effectuate this change, the Exchange proposes to amend the re-opening time for securities subject to a reverse stock split-related regulatory halt to 8:00 a.m. ET (from 9:00 a.m. ET) and to apply that same 8:00 a.m. ET re-opening time to the additional corporate action-related regulatory halts covered under proposed Rule 7.18–E(e). This proposed change is based on the Exchange's experience with reverse stock splits and is designed to promote uniformity and transparency with respect to the resumption of trading in securities subject to a corporate actions-related regulatory halt under proposed Rule 7.18–E(e).

In sum, the corporate actions addressed in this proposal raise operational and market integrity concerns in a 23/5 Trading environment that mirror the concerns addressed by the Commission in approving the Exchange's Reverse Stock Split Proposal. Under 23/5 Trading, the Exchange will no longer have a substantial non-trading window during which it and other market participants can process these corporate actions before trading resumes. With only one hour between trading days, neither the Exchange nor other market participants would have sufficient time to process and incorporate corporate action-related information, resulting in a risk of price dislocations, investor confusion, erroneous executions, and broader operational issues. The Exchange believes that extending its reverse stock split regulatory framework to the additional corporate actions described herein would appropriately preserve, in a 23/5 Trading environment, the safeguard implicit in the current market

structure—specifically, the overnight pause in trading that allows for coordinated processing and related systems and reference-data updates. Accordingly, the proposal would promote fair and orderly trading, mitigate operational risk, and help ensure that trading resumes only after those updates have been completed.

Implementation

The Exchange understands that the other Primary Listing Exchanges plan to implement substantially identical versions of this rule to ensure consistent treatment of corporate actions across the market. The Exchange proposes that the changes in this proposal and in the other Primary Listing Exchanges' similar filings would become operative at the commencement of 23/5 Trading.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,³⁰ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,³¹ in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest. The Exchange believes that the proposed rules will provide greater transparency and clarity with respect to the situations in which trading will be halted due to certain corporate actions and the process through which that halt will be implemented and terminated, as discussed below.

The Exchange believes that extending the reverse stock split regulatory halt framework to the additional, analogous corporate actions addressed in this proposal would promote free and open trade, protect investors, and serve the public interest by helping to ensure fair and orderly markets. Specifically, the proposal would preserve and apply an established, transparent framework for pausing and resuming trading in securities subject to reverse stock splits to certain corporate actions with analogous processing requirements, so that trading in an affected security does not occur before the corporate action has been processed and the related systems and reference-data updates have been completed and applied across the market.

With respect to the specific categories of corporate actions addressed in this proposal, the Exchange believes that it is reasonable and appropriate to extend

listed issuers are required in various circumstances to provide the Exchange advance notice of corporate actions and to publicly disclose such events before they become effective. In addition, the Exchange's established corporate action processing and market notification procedures generally result in the Exchange receiving notice of, and disseminating information concerning, other covered corporate actions sufficiently in advance of their effectiveness to support the orderly implementation of the proposed halt process. Accordingly, the Exchange believes that ATs and other market participants would have adequate advance awareness of the types of corporate actions addressed by this proposal to make informed business decisions with respect to the affected securities, and that proposed Rule 7.18–E(e) thus provides a transparent and appropriate mechanism for addressing such corporate actions in a 23/5 Trading environment.

²⁷ See proposed Rule 7.18–E(e).

²⁸ See Reverse Stock Split Proposal, *supra* note 6, 89 FR at 22762.

²⁹ See proposed Rule 7.18–E(e).

³⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

³¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

the regulatory halt framework applicable to reverse stock splits to certain categories of corporate actions with analogous processing requirements, as more specifically described above. Like reverse stock splits, these corporate actions all involve non-discretionary changes to core security characteristics that require synchronized updates across Exchange and market-participant systems.

Under the current market structure, an overnight pause in trading has historically provided a defined non-trading window during which the Exchange and other market participants have sufficient time to process such corporate actions in an orderly and coordinated manner prior to the resumption of trading. But in the 23/5 Trading environment, with only one hour of non-trading time between trading days, there is a substantial chance that trading in an impacted security could occur based on incomplete, inconsistent, or partially updated information, giving rise to pricing anomalies, investor confusion, erroneous executions, and heightened operational risk. The Exchange believes the proposed approach promotes fair and orderly markets by helping to ensure that trading resumes only once systems and reference data concerning these corporate actions have been fully and consistently updated across the marketplace.

With respect to the mandatory regulatory halts specifically enumerated in proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(1)–(8), if the corporate action falls within the categories enumerated in the rule, the Exchange will not have discretion about whether to declare a trading halt in the affected security.

In addition, proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(9) is intended to operate as a residual provision covering issuer-related corporate actions not enumerated in Rule 7.18–E(e)(1)–(8) that nonetheless raise operational or market-integrity concerns comparable to those presented by the enumerated actions. Under that provision, when the Exchange determines, based on the totality of the circumstances and the information available to it, including information obtained from the issuer, that it is necessary or appropriate for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, the protection of investors, or otherwise in the public interest, it would be required to declare a regulatory halt in that security. Once the Exchange makes that determination, the regulatory halt would be mandatory, thereby avoiding ad hoc treatment once the applicable standard has been met. In that respect, proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)(9) serves as a

narrow residual mechanism designed to promote consistent regulatory treatment across comparable corporate actions and to preserve transparency and uniformity in the application of proposed Rule 7.18–E(e) in a 23/5 Trading environment by requiring the Exchange to declare a regulatory halt in such cases. The Exchange therefore believes that it is reasonable and appropriate to extend its authority to declare a regulatory halt in this instance.

In all cases under proposed Rule 7.18–E(e), a mandatory regulatory halt in the affected security would be implemented after the conclusion of the Late Trading Session and before the start of the Overnight Trading Session at 9:00 p.m. ET on the date immediately preceding the market-effective date of the corporate action.

The Exchange also believes it is reasonable and appropriate to use a Trading Halt Auction under Rule 7.35–E to re-open trading in a security that is subject to a regulatory halt pursuant to this proposal because it is consistent with the process that the Exchange currently uses to re-open a security after a reverse stock split regulatory halt, and the operational complexity and processing demands associated with such corporate actions are comparable to those involved regarding reverse stock splits. Furthermore, using a Trading Halt Auction to re-open trading after the regulatory halts addressed in this proposal is consistent with the process that is typically used by the Exchange when re-opening a security that has been halted under Rule 7.18–E. Applying a uniform, previously approved framework enhances transparency and predictability for issuers, investors, and market participants.

The Exchange believes that resuming trading in the corporate action-impacted securities addressed in this proposal at 8:00 a.m. ET would promote fair and orderly markets, protect investors, and serve the public interest by providing the Exchange and market participants sufficient time to process the relevant corporate actions correctly. The Exchange further believes that resuming trading in the affected securities through a Trading Halt Auction at 8:00 a.m. ET, rather than at 9:30 a.m. ET through a Core Open Auction, would provide a more focused re-opening window and a better opportunity to identify and address potential order-entry or processing issues before the broader market opening, when thousands of other securities are undergoing their opening process.

The Exchange's proposal to make conforming changes to its existing

reverse stock split regulatory halt structure to harmonize the halt time and re-opening time with the times proposed in this filing is reasonable and would promote transparency and predictability for issuers, investors, and market participants. As described above, the current practice of implementing a mandatory regulatory halt for a security undergoing a reverse stock split at 7:50 p.m. ET has been feasible in the reverse stock split context, but this proposal would extend the mandatory regulatory halt framework beyond reverse stock splits to a broader set of corporate actions that, although differing in form, share the need for coordinated systems and reference-data updates before trading may resume in an orderly manner. Because some of those actions may involve entirely new symbols or CUSIPs that would not yet exist at 7:50 p.m. ET on the prior trading day, the Exchange does not believe that the current reverse stock split timing can practicably be applied across the full set of covered corporate actions. The Exchange therefore believes it is reasonable, in the context of 23/5 Trading, to adopt a single, uniform implementation time for all halts under proposed Rule 7.18–E(e)—after the Late Trading Session and before the Overnight Trading Session begins at 9:00 p.m. ET—which would facilitate consistent treatment of comparable corporate actions, enhance transparency and predictability for issuers, investors, and market participants, and support the orderly and automated implementation of such halts. The Exchange also believes that the proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because the Exchange's existing issuer notification, market notice, and public dissemination mechanisms generally provide market participants with advance awareness of the types of corporate actions addressed herein, thereby supporting the orderly implementation of the proposed halt process and helping to protect investors and the public interest.³²

Similarly, the Exchange believes its proposal to move the re-opening time for a symbol after a reverse stock split regulatory halt to 8:00 a.m. ET from 9:00 a.m. ET would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by creating uniformity in the re-opening times for securities after a corporate action regulatory halt. As discussed above, the Exchange believes that the proposed duration of the regulatory halt is appropriate to permit full processing of the proposed

³² See *supra* note 26.

corporate actions and resuming trading in the security at an earlier time, as proposed, would provide the security with opportunities for enhancing price discovery and liquidity before participating in the Core Open Auction at 9:30 a.m. ET.

The Exchange notes that these timing harmonization changes are purely conforming and that, by aligning the reverse stock split provisions with the corporate action-related halts described in this filing, the proposal promotes a consistent and harmonized rule structure, enhances transparency and predictability for issuers, investors, and market participants, and reduces the potential for confusion.

Overall, establishing mandatory trading halts for securities that are subject to the corporate actions addressed in this filing and resuming trading thereafter promotes fair and orderly markets and the protection of investors, because it allows the Exchange to protect the broader interests of the national market system and addresses potential concerns that system errors may affect immediate trading in those securities. The Exchange believes that with the advent of 23/5 Trading, the proposed rules will help the Exchange reduce the potential for errors resulting in a material effect on the market resulting from the challenge of processing such corporate actions with only a one-hour non-trading window between trading days. As discussed above, in a 23/5 Trading environment, the Exchange will no longer have an overnight trading pause during which it can process corporate actions of the type addressed in this proposal. By extending the existing reverse stock split regulatory halt framework to those categories of corporate actions, the proposal is designed to preserve the safeguards currently afforded by that overnight pause.

For these reasons, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is designed to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by mitigating operational and market integrity risks that would otherwise arise in a nearly continuous trading environment. By helping to ensure that trading resumes only after corporate action processing has been completed in an orderly and coordinated manner, the proposed rule change promotes just and equitable principles of trade and protects investors and the public interest, consistent with Sections 6(b) and 6(b)(5) of the Act.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange believes the proposal will not impose a burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because the proposed rule change is designed to protect investors and facilitate a fair and orderly market, which are both important purposes of the Act. To the extent that there is any impact on intermarket competition, it is incidental to these objectives.

Rather, the proposed changes will promote competition by ensuring that trading in corporate action-affected securities resumes only when the Exchange has processed corporate actions in a coordinated manner across Exchange and market participants' systems, consistent with its obligations as a primary listing market, thereby avoiding concurrent trading and potential confusion with respect to the affected securities while such corporate action processing is underway. In addition, the Exchange believes that the proposal does not impose any burden on competition because it applies equally to all issuers and market participants. The proposal builds on an established, uniform, and transparent framework governing the timing of trading halts and resumptions in trading in connection with certain corporate actions and is designed to address operational and market-integrity concerns, rather than competitive considerations. In substance, the proposal preserves an operational safeguard implicit in the current market structure and adapts that safeguard to a nearly continuous trading environment by extending the well-established reverse stock split framework to analogous corporate actions. By helping to ensure that trading resumes only after systems and reference data have been updated in a coordinated manner, the proposal promotes fair and orderly markets and enhances, rather than burdens, competition.

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change imposes a burden on intra-market competition because the provisions apply to all market participants and issuers equally. In addition, information regarding the halting and resumption of trading will be disseminated using several freely accessible sources to ensure the widespread availability of that information.

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 Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)³⁴ thereunder. Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; or (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 Act³⁵ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)³⁶ 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 under Section 19(b)(2)(B)³⁷ of the Act 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-

³³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

³⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

³⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

³⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) requires the Exchange to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

³⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

NYSEARCA-2026-71 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-NYSEARCA-2026-71. 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-NYSEARCA-2026-71 and should be submitted on or before August 3, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.³⁸

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14017 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235-0754]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 30b1-10, Form N-RN

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-2736

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC or "Commission") is submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) this request for extension of the previously approved collection of information.

Rule 30b1-10 [17 CFR 270.30b1-10] and Form N-RN [17 CFR 274.223] require registered open-end

management investment companies (not including entities regulated as money market funds under 17 CFR 270.2a-7), registered closed-end funds, and business development companies (collectively, "funds"), to file a current report on Form N-RN on a non-public basis when certain events related to their liquidity and events regarding funds' compliance with the VaR-based limit on fund leverage risk in 17 CFR 270.18f-4 ("rule 18f-4") occur. The first category of information reported on Form N-RN concerns events under which more than 15% of an open-end fund's net assets are, or become, illiquid investments that are assets as defined in 17 CFR 270.22e-4 ("rule 22e-4") and when holdings in illiquid investments are assets that previously exceeded 15% of a fund's net assets have changed to be less than or equal to 15% of the fund's net assets. The second category of information reported on Form N-RN regards events for certain open-end funds under which a fund's holdings in assets that are highly liquid investments fall below the fund's highly liquid investment minimum defined in rule 22e-4 for more than 7 consecutive calendar days. The third category of information reported on Form N-RN regards information about a fund's breaches of the VaR test under rule 18f-4. A report on Form N-RN is required to be filed, as applicable, within one business day of the occurrence of one or more of these events. In addition, a fund is in certain cases required to file a second Form N-RN when it is no longer in breach of the applicable limit.

Based on historical filing data and projected estimates of the annual number of VAR-based filings, the staff estimates that the SEC will receive roughly 31 reports per year on Form N-RN on average.¹ When filing a report on Form N-RN, staff estimates that a fund will spend on average approximately 3 hours of a lawyer's time and 1 hour of a computer programmer time to prepare, review, and submit Form N-RN.² We

¹ This estimate was calculated based on a 3-year annual average of the reports filed on Form N-RN annually between 2023 and 2025.

² To calculate the occupational hourly rates used in this release, the Commission uses occupational mean hourly wage data from the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for "Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities" (NAICS 523). See Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, <https://www.bls.gov/oes/>; see also Standard Occupational Classification, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, <https://www.bls.gov/soc/> (describing occupational classification system used by BLS); EXEC. OFF. OF THE PRESIDENT, OFF. OF MGMT. & BUDGET, NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

estimate the total time per response to be \$2,420.³ Accordingly, in the aggregate, staff estimates that compliance with rule 30b1-10 and Form N-RN will result in a total annual burden of approximately 124 burden hours and total annual time costs of approximately \$75,020.⁴

Compliance with rule 30b1-10 is mandatory for all funds. Responses to the disclosure requirements will be kept confidential. The estimate of average burden hours is made solely for the purposes of the PRA. The estimate is not derived from a comprehensive or even a representative survey or study of the costs of Commission rules. Complying with this collection of information requirement is necessary to enable the SEC to receive information on fund liquidity events more uniformly and efficiently, and to enhance the SEC's oversight of funds when significant liquidity events occur and its ability to respond to market events.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the SEC, including whether the information will

SYSTEM (2022), available at https://www.census.gov/naics/reference_files_tools/2022_NAICS_Manual.pdf (describing the industry classification system used by BLS and other agencies). The mean hourly wage for each occupation is adjusted for changes in the seasonally adjusted employment cost index for private wages and salaries between the data reference period and when the data are released by BLS. See Employment Cost Index, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, <https://www.bls.gov/eci/>. The adjusted mean hourly wage is then multiplied by a factor that accounts for nonwage costs borne by employers, such as bonuses, benefits, and overhead. This factor is calculated as an average over the 10 most recently available years of data of the ratio of the Bureau of Economic Analysis's annual gross output data for NAICS 523 to total annual wages across all occupations for NAICS 523 in the OEWS data. See Gross Output by Industry, U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, <https://www.bea.gov/data/industries/gross-output-by-industry>; Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, <https://www.bls.gov/oes/>. The final product is the occupational hourly rate. See generally UPDATED METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING OCCUPATIONAL HOURLY RATES (Dec. 19, 2025), available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/method-occupational-hourly-rates.pdf>offic.

³ This estimate is based on the following calculations: (\$774 hourly wage rate for lawyer + \$436 hourly wage rate for computer programmer) / 2 = \$605 blended hourly wage rate. \$605 blended hourly wage rate × 4 hours = \$2,420.

⁴ This estimate is based on the following calculations: 31 reports filed per year × 4 hours per report = approximately 124 total annual burden hours. 31 reports filed per year × \$2,420 in costs per report = \$75,020 total annual costs.

³⁸ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the SEC's estimate of the burden imposed by the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and the assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated, electronic collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please direct your written comments on this 60-Day Collection Notice to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg via email to PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov by September 11, 2026.

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14007 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-105867; File No. SR-MIAX-2026-25]

Self-Regulatory Organizations: Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 100, Definitions, To Amend the Quarterly Review of Professional Interest Orders

July 8, 2026.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act" or "Exchange Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on June 26, 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 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 amend the quarterly review of Professional Interest orders (defined below).

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 quarterly review of Professional Interest³ orders. Under current definitions of Priority Customer⁴ and Professional Interest under Exchange Rule 100, in order to properly represent orders on the Exchange, Members are required to mark orders as "Priority Customer" or "Professional Interest." Today, orders for any account that had an average of more than 390 orders per day during any month of a calendar quarter must be represented as Professional Interest orders for the next calendar quarter.⁵ In order to properly represent orders entered on the Exchange, Members⁶ are required

³ The term "Professional Interest" means (i) an order that is for the account of a person or entity that is not a Priority Customer, or (ii) an order or non-priority quote for the account of a Market Maker. See Exchange Rule 100.

⁴ The term "Priority Customer" means a person or entity that (i) is not a broker or dealer in securities, and (ii) does not place more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s). See Exchange Rule 100.

⁵ The requirement to review Priority Customers' activity on at least a quarterly basis to determine whether orders that are not for the account of a broker-dealer should be represented as Priority Customer or Professional Interest is not in the current rule text, however it was described in the adopting proposal. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 77853 (May 19, 2016), 81 FR 33301 (May 25, 2016) (SR-MIAX-2016-11) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Exchange Rule 100 Concerning Professional Customers) ("SR-MIAX-2016-11"). The instant proposal seeks to codify the timing for review of customers' activities.

⁶ The term "Member" means an individual or organization approved to exercise the trading rights associated with a Trading Permit. Members are deemed "members" under the Exchange Act. See Exchange Rule 100.

currently to review their customer's activity and, on at least a quarterly basis, designate orders as Priority Customer Orders⁷ or Professional Interest.⁸ Specifically, Members are required to conduct a quarterly review and make any appropriate changes to the way in which they are representing orders within five days after the end of each calendar quarter.⁹ While Members are required to designate accounts on a quarterly basis, if during a quarter the Exchange identifies a customer for which orders are being represented as Priority Customer Orders but that has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month, the Exchange must notify the Member and the Member is required to change the manner in which it is representing the customer's orders within five days.¹⁰

Proposal

At this time, the Exchange proposes to shorten the quarterly review and designation to a monthly review. The Exchange proposes to add a new Interpretation and Policy under the current definition for "Professional Interest" in Exchange Rule 100 to provide that orders for the account of a person or entity that had an average of more than 390 orders per day during any calendar month must be represented as Professional Interest for the next calendar month. Further, the Exchange proposed Interpretation and Policy .01 will provide that Members will be required to conduct a monthly review and make any appropriate changes to the way in which they are representing orders within five days after the end of each calendar month.

As noted, currently, Members are required to monitor their customer activity to determine if the customer has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month. Determining whether a customer has executed more than 390 orders per day during a month requires computing a daily average. As such, Members should be performing the workflow necessary to designate orders on a daily basis. Therefore, the proposal does not amend the current workflow, rather, the proposal amends the timeframe to change the manner in which the customer's order is being represented from five days after the end of each calendar quarter to five days after the end of each calendar month.

The Exchange does not believe that this amendment is a significant

⁷ The term "Priority Customer Order" means an order for the account of a Priority Customer. See Exchange Rule 100.

⁸ See *supra* note 5.

⁹ See *id.*

¹⁰ See *id.*

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

departure from the current rule, nor does it impose any burden on any Member because each broker-dealer is required currently to perform the necessary calculation daily to arrive at the requisite average. Further, in addition to the calculation, broker-dealers are subject to know-your-customer and suitability requirements under FINRA Rules 2090 (Know Your Customer) and 2111 (Suitability) and would need to consider whether a customer meets the professional designation for purposes of determining best execution and making appropriate recommendations. The Exchange notes that the trading behavior of a Priority Customer can be distinguished from that of a professional trader which is the purpose of the separate designations. Finally, some Members currently designate orders for any customer that had an average of more than 390 orders per day during a month as Professional Interest orders on a more expedited basis, not waiting until five days after the quarter.

The Exchange believes that a calendar month is a sufficient time period to determine whether the activity of a customer meets the criteria for Professional Interest. The Exchange believes that the shortened time period will ensure that the spirit of the designation of Professional Interest is met in that Members will make any appropriate changes to the way in which they are representing orders in a 30-day timeframe as opposed to a 90-day timeframe, thereby ensuring the designation is applied in a more expeditious manner.

The Exchange continues to believe that identifying Professional Interest based upon the average number of orders entered in qualified accounts is an appropriate and objective approach to reasonably distinguish such persons and entities from retail investors or market participants. The Exchange notes that other options exchanges proposed similar changes as described herein.¹¹

Implementation

The Exchange proposes implementing this rule change on July 1, 2026. The Exchange will issue a Regulatory Circular to provide notice to Members of the effective date of the proposed change.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹² in general, and

further the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹³ in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange's proposal to shorten the quarterly look-back to a monthly look-back is consistent with the Act because it will ensure that the spirit of the designation of Professional Interest continues to be met, only on a more expedited basis—removing a potential delay of two months before affecting a change in the designation. The Exchange believes that this amendment will remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by promoting the consistent application of its rules and shortening the timeframe to change the designation for all Members while continuing to provide a sufficient time period to determine whether the activity of a customer meets the criteria for Professional Interest. Further, the Exchange believes that the shortened time period will continue to promote consistency in the treatment of orders as Professional Interest while also preventing members with high volume from receiving benefits reserved for Priority Customer Orders.

As noted, currently, Members are required to monitor their customer activity to determine if the customer has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month. Determining whether a customer has executed more than 390 orders per day during a month requires computing a daily average. As such, Members should be performing the workflow necessary to designate orders on a daily basis. Therefore, the proposal does not amend the current workflow, rather, the proposal amends the timeframe to change the manner in which the customer's order is being represented from five days after the end of each calendar quarter to five days after the end of each calendar month.

The Exchange does not believe that this amendment is a significant departure from the current rule, nor does it impose any burden on any Member because each broker-dealer is required currently to perform the necessary calculation daily to arrive at the requisite average. Further, in addition to the calculation, broker-dealers are subject to know-your-customer and suitability requirements under FINRA Rules 2090 (Know Your Customer) and 2111 (Suitability) and

would need to consider whether a customer meets the professional designation for purposes of determining best execution and making appropriate recommendations. Finally, some Members currently designate orders for a customer that has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month as Professional Interest orders on a more expedited basis, not waiting until five days after the quarter. The Exchange notes that the trading behavior of a Priority Customer can be distinguished from that of a professional trader which is the purpose of the separate designations. The Exchange continues to believe that identifying Professional Interest orders based upon the average number of orders entered in qualified accounts is an appropriately objective approach to reasonably distinguish such persons and entities from retail investors or market participants. Priority is one of the marketplace advantages provided to Priority Customer Orders on the Exchange. Priority Customer Orders are given execution priority over non-Priority Customer Orders and quotations of Market Makers at the same price.¹⁴ Another marketplace advantage afforded to Priority Customer Orders on the Exchange is that Members are generally not assessed transaction fees or are assessed lower fees for the execution of Priority Customer Orders. The purpose of these marketplace advantages is to attract retail order flow to the Exchange by leveling the playing field for retail investors relative to market professionals. This proposal will continue to provide Priority Customers with marketplace advantages and distinguish those accounts of non-Professional Interest retail investors from the accounts for Professional Interest. The Exchange notes that some non-broker-dealer individuals and entities have access to information and technology that enables them to professionally trade listed options in the same manner as a broker or dealer in securities. Further, other options exchanges proposed making similar changes as described herein.¹⁵

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.

¹¹ See, e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105218 (April, 13, 2026), 91 FR 20542 (April 16, 2026) (SR-ISE-2026-16).

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁴ See Exchange Rule 514(d)(1).

¹⁵ See, e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105218 (April, 13, 2026), 91 FR 20542 (April 16, 2026) (SR-ISE-2026-16).

Intramarket Competition

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change does not impose any burden on intramarket competition because, today, Members are required to monitor their customers' activity to determine if the customer has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month. Determining whether a customer has executed more than 390 orders per day during a month requires computing a daily average. As such, Members should be performing the workflow necessary to designate orders on a daily basis. Therefore, the proposal does not amend the current workflow, rather, the proposal amends the timeframe to change the manner in which the customer's order is being represented from five days after the end of each calendar quarter to five days after the end of each calendar month.

The Exchange does not believe that this amendment is a significant departure from the current rule, nor does it impose any burden on any Member because each broker-dealer is required currently to perform the necessary calculation daily to arrive at the requisite average. Further, in addition to the calculation, broker-dealers are subject to know-your-customer and suitability requirements under FINRA Rules 2090 (Know Your Customer) and 2111 (Suitability) and would need to consider whether a customer meets the professional designation for purposes of determining best execution and making appropriate recommendations. Finally, some Members currently designate an order that is for the account of a person or entity that has placed more than 390 orders per day on average during a month as Professional Interest on a more expedited basis, not waiting until five days after the quarter. The Exchange notes that the trading behavior of a Priority Customer can be distinguished from that of a professional trader which is the purpose of the separate designations.

Further, the designation of Professional Interest orders would not result in any different treatment of such orders for purposes of compliance with the Exchange's Rules. Priority Customers have been granted certain priority over other non-broker-dealer individuals and entities that have access to information and technology that enables them to professionally trade listed options in the same manner as a broker or dealer in securities. Further, the Priority Customer designation allows the Exchange to attract order flow or create more competitive markets.

Intermarket Competition

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change does not impose any burden on intermarket competition because other exchanges are expected to adopt similar rules.¹⁶

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

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days after the date of the filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act¹⁷ and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.¹⁸

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)¹⁹ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),²⁰ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange requested that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposal may become operative immediately upon filing. The Exchange states that the proposed rule change is substantially similar to the rules of another national securities exchange and will ensure fair competition among the exchanges by allowing the Exchange to shorten the quarterly review and designation to a monthly review of Members to determine whether the activity of a customer meets the criteria for a Professional Interest order. For these reasons, and because the proposed rule change raises no new or novel legal or regulatory issues, the Commission finds

that waiver of the operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change to be operative upon filing.²¹

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 under Section 19(b)(2)(B)²² of the Act 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-MIAX-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-MIAX-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

¹⁶ See, e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105218 (April 13, 2026), 91 FR 20542 (April 16, 2026) (SR-ISE-2026-16).

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹⁸ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

¹⁹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

²⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

²¹ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

²² 15 U.S.C. 78s(B)(2)(B).

protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–MIAX–2026–25 and should be submitted on or before August 3, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²³

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–14013 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105866; File No. SR–SAPPHIRE–2026–26]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MIAx Sapphire, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Exchange Rule 100, Definitions, To Amend the Quarterly Review of Professional Interest Orders

July 8, 2026.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act” or “Exchange Act”) ¹ and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on June 26, 2026, MIAx Sapphire, LLC (“MIAx Sapphire” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) a 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 amend the quarterly review of Professional Interest orders (defined below).

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s website at <https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-sapphire/rule-filings>, and at MIAx Sapphire’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 quarterly review of Professional Interest ³ orders. Under current definitions of Priority Customer ⁴ and Professional Interest under Exchange Rule 100, in order to properly represent orders on the Exchange, Members ⁵ are required to mark orders as “Priority Customer” or “Professional Interest.” Today, orders for any account that had an average of more than 390 orders per day during any month of a calendar quarter must be represented as Professional Interest orders for the next calendar quarter.⁶ In order to properly represent orders entered on the Exchange, Members are required currently to review their customer’s activity and, on at least a quarterly basis, designate orders as Priority

³ The term “Professional Interest” means (i) an order that is for the account of a person or entity that is not a Priority Customer, or (ii) an order or non-priority quote[sic] for the account of a Market Maker. See Exchange Rule 100.

⁴ The term “Priority Customer” means a person or entity that (i) is not a broker or dealer in securities, and (ii) does not place more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s). See Exchange Rule 100.

⁵ The term “Member” means an individual or organization that is registered with the Exchange pursuant to Chapter II of these Rules for purposes of trading on the Exchange as an “Electronic Exchange Member” or “Market Maker.” Members are deemed “members” under the Exchange Act. See Exchange Rule 100.

⁶ The requirement to review Priority Customers’ activity on at least a quarterly basis to determine whether orders that are not for the account of a broker-dealer should be represented as Priority Customer is not in the current rule text, however it was an industry requirement and was described in the adopting proposals filed by the other options exchanges. See, e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 77853 (May 19, 2016), 81 FR 33301 (May 25, 2016) (SR–MIAx–2016–11) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change to Amend Exchange Rule 100 Concerning Professional Customers); 78788 (September 8, 2016), 81 FR 63252 (September 14, 2016) (SR–ISE–2016–19) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change to Add Specificity to the Definition of a Professional in the Exchange’s Rules); 77054 (February 4, 2016), 81 FR 7166 (February 10, 2016) (SR–Phlx–2016–10) (Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Relating to Professional Customer Definition). The instant proposal seeks to codify the timing for review of customers’ activities.

Customer Orders ⁷ or Professional Interest.⁸ Specifically, Members are required to conduct a quarterly review and make any appropriate changes to the way in which they are representing orders within five days after the end of each calendar quarter.⁹ While Members are required to designate accounts on a quarterly basis, if during a quarter the Exchange identifies a customer for which orders are being represented as Priority Customer Orders but that has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month, the Exchange must notify the Member and the Member is required to change the manner in which it is representing the customer’s orders within five days.¹⁰

Proposal

At this time, the Exchange proposes to shorten the quarterly review and designation to a monthly review. The Exchange proposes to add a new Interpretation and Policy under the current definition for “Professional Interest” in Exchange Rule 100 to provide that orders for the account of a person or entity that had an average of more than 390 orders per day during any calendar month must be represented as Professional Interest for the next calendar month. Further, the Exchange proposed Interpretation and Policy .01 will provide that Members will be required to conduct a monthly review and make any appropriate changes to the way in which they are representing orders within five days after the end of each calendar month.

As noted, currently, Members are required to monitor their customer activity to determine if the customer has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month. Determining whether a customer has executed more than 390 orders per day during a month requires computing a daily average. As such, Members should be performing the workflow necessary to designate orders on a daily basis. Therefore, the proposal does not amend the current workflow, rather, the proposal amends the timeframe to change the manner in which the customer’s order is being represented from five days after the end of each calendar quarter to five days after the end of each calendar month.

The Exchange does not believe that this amendment is a significant departure from the current rule, nor does it impose any burden on any Member because each broker-dealer is

⁷ The term “Priority Customer Order” means an order for the account of a Priority Customer. See Exchange Rule 100.

⁸ See *supra* note 6.

⁹ See *id.*

¹⁰ See *id.*

²³ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12) and (59).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

required currently to perform the necessary calculation daily to arrive at the requisite average. Further, in addition to the calculation, broker-dealers are subject to know-your-customer and suitability requirements under FINRA Rules 2090 (Know Your Customer) and 2111 (Suitability) and would need to consider whether a customer meets the professional designation for purposes of determining best execution and making appropriate recommendations. The Exchange notes that the trading behavior of a Priority Customer can be distinguished from that of a professional trader which is the purpose of the separate designations. Finally, some Members currently designate orders for any customer that had an average of more than 390 orders per day during a month as Professional Interest orders on a more expedited basis, not waiting until five days after the quarter.

The Exchange believes that a calendar month is a sufficient time period to determine whether the activity of a customer meets the criteria for Professional Interest. The Exchange believes that the shortened time period will ensure that the spirit of the designation of Professional Interest is met in that Members will make any appropriate changes to the way in which they are representing orders in a 30-day timeframe as opposed to a 90-day timeframe, thereby ensuring the designation is applied in a more expeditious manner.

The Exchange continues to believe that identifying Professional Interest based upon the average number of orders entered in qualified accounts is an appropriate and objective approach to reasonably distinguish such persons and entities from retail investors or market participants. The Exchange notes that other options exchanges proposed similar changes as described herein.¹¹

Implementation

The Exchange proposes to implement this rule change on July 1, 2026. The Exchange will issue a Regulatory Circular to provide notice to Members of the effective date of the proposed change.

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 Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹³ in particular, in that it is

designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange's proposal to shorten the quarterly look-back to a monthly look-back is consistent with the Act because it will ensure that the spirit of the designation of Professional Interest continues to be met, only on a more expedited basis—removing a potential delay of two months before affecting a change in the designation. The Exchange believes that this amendment will remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by promoting the consistent application of its rules and shortening the timeframe to change the designation for all Members while continuing to provide a sufficient time period to determine whether the activity of a customer meets the criteria for Professional Interest. Further, the Exchange believes that the shortened time period will continue to promote consistency in the treatment of orders as Professional Interest while also preventing members with high volume from receiving benefits reserved for Priority Customer Orders.

As noted, currently, Members are required to monitor their customer activity to determine if the customer has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month. Determining whether a customer has executed more than 390 orders per day during a month requires computing a daily average. As such, Members should be performing the workflow necessary to designate orders on a daily basis. Therefore, the proposal does not amend the current workflow, rather, the proposal amends the timeframe to change the manner in which the customer's order is being represented from five days after the end of each calendar quarter to five days after the end of each calendar month.

The Exchange does not believe that this amendment is a significant departure from the current rule, nor does it impose any burden on any Member because each broker-dealer is required currently to perform the necessary calculation daily to arrive at the requisite average. Further, in addition to the calculation, broker-dealers are subject to know-your-customer and suitability requirements under FINRA Rules 2090 (Know Your Customer) and 2111 (Suitability) and would need to consider whether a customer meets the professional designation for purposes of determining best execution and making appropriate

recommendations. Finally, some Members currently designate orders for a customer that has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month as Professional Interest orders on a more expedited basis, not waiting until five days after the quarter. The Exchange notes that the trading behavior of a Priority Customer can be distinguished from that of a professional trader which is the purpose of the separate designations. The Exchange continues to believe that identifying Professional Interest orders based upon the average number of orders entered in qualified accounts is an appropriately objective approach to reasonably distinguish such persons and entities from retail investors or market participants. In general, a couple marketplace advantages afforded to Priority Customer Orders on the Exchange is that Members are typically not assessed transaction fees or are assessed lower fees for the execution of Priority Customer Orders or are provided higher rebates compared to orders from other market participants.¹⁴ The purpose of these marketplace advantages is to attract retail order flow to the Exchange by leveling the playing field for retail investors relative to market professionals. This proposal will continue to provide Priority Customers with marketplace advantages and distinguish those accounts of non-Professional Interest retail investors from the accounts for Professional Interest. The Exchange notes that some non-broker-dealer individuals and entities have access to information and technology that enables them to professionally trade listed options in the same manner as a broker or dealer in securities. Further, other options exchanges proposed making similar changes as described herein.¹⁵

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.

Intramarket Competition

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change does not impose any burden on intramarket competition because, today, Members are required to monitor their customers' activity to determine if the customer has averaged more than 390 orders per day during a month. Determining whether a customer has

¹¹ See, e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105218 (April, 13, 2026), 91 FR 20542 (April 16, 2026) (SR-ISE-2026-16).

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁴ See, generally, MIAx Sapphire Options Exchange Fee Schedule, Section 1(a).

¹⁵ See *supra* note 11.

executed more than 390 orders per day during a month requires computing a daily average. As such, Members should be performing the workflow necessary to designate orders on a daily basis. Therefore, the proposal does not amend the current workflow, rather, the proposal amends the timeframe to change the manner in which the customer's order is being represented from five days after the end of each calendar quarter to five days after the end of each calendar month.

The Exchange does not believe that this amendment is a significant departure from the current rule, nor does it impose any burden on any Member because each broker-dealer is required currently to perform the necessary calculation daily to arrive at the requisite average. Further, in addition to the calculation, broker-dealers are subject to know-your-customer and suitability requirements under FINRA Rules 2090 (Know Your Customer) and 2111 (Suitability) and would need to consider whether a customer meets the professional designation for purposes of determining best execution and making appropriate recommendations. Finally, some Members currently designate an order that is for the account of a person or entity that has placed more than 390 orders per day on average during a month as Professional Interest on a more expedited basis, not waiting until five days after the quarter. The Exchange notes that the trading behavior of a Priority Customer can be distinguished from that of a professional trader which is the purpose of the separate designations.

Further, the designation of Professional Interest orders would not result in any different treatment of such orders for purposes of compliance with the Exchange's Rules. Priority Customers have been granted certain marketplace advantages over other non-broker-dealer individuals and entities that have access to information and technology that enables them to professionally trade listed options in the same manner as a broker or dealer in securities. Further, the Priority Customer designation allows the Exchange to attract order flow or create more competitive markets.

Intermarket Competition

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change does not impose any burden on intermarket competition because other exchanges are expected to adopt similar rules.¹⁶

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

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days after the date of the filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act¹⁷ and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.¹⁸

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)¹⁹ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),²⁰ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange requested that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposal may become operative immediately upon filing. The Exchange states that the proposed rule change is substantially similar to the rules of another national securities exchange and will ensure fair competition among the exchanges by allowing the Exchange to shorten the quarterly review and designation to a monthly review of Members to determine whether the activity of a customer meets the criteria for a Professional Interest order. For these reasons, and because the proposed rule change raises no new or novel legal or regulatory issues, the Commission finds that waiver of the operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change to be operative upon filing.²¹

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹⁸ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

¹⁹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

²⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

²¹ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has considered the

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 under Section 19(b)(2)(B)²² of the Act 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-SAPPHIRE-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-SAPPHIRE-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 also 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-SAPPHIRE-2026-26 and should be submitted on or before August 3, 2026.

proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

²² 15 U.S.C. 78s(B)(2)(B).

¹⁶ See *supra* note 11.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²³

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–14033 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0621]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Form 15F

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) is soliciting comments on the collection of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget for extension and approval.

Form 15F (17 CFR 249.324) is filed by a foreign private issuer when terminating or suspending its Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) reporting obligations. Form 15F requires a foreign private issuer to disclose information that helps investors understand the foreign private issuer’s decision to terminate or suspend its Exchange Act reporting obligations and assists the Commission staff in determining whether the issuer is eligible to terminate or suspend its Exchange Act reporting obligations. The information required by Form 15F is mandatory, and Form 15F is publicly available on the Commission’s Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (“EDGAR”) system. We estimate that Form 15F takes approximately 30 hours to prepare and is filed once per year by approximately 23 foreign private issuers, for a total of approximately 23 responses annually. We estimate that 25% of the 30 hours per response (7.5 hours per response) is carried internally by the issuer for a total annual reporting burden of 173 hours (7.5 hours per response × 23 responses). We estimate that 75% of the 30 hours per response (22.5 hours per response) is carried externally by outside professionals retained by the

issuer at an estimated rate of \$600 per hour for a total annual cost burden of \$310,500 (\$600 per hour × 22.5 hours per response × 23 responses annually).

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden imposed by the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and the assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please direct your written comments on this 60-Day Collection Notice to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg via email to PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov by September 11, 2026.

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–14008 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105858; File No. SR–ICC–2026–007]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change Relating to ICC’s Fee Schedule

July 8, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,¹ and Rule 19b–4,² notice is hereby given that on June 25, 2026, ICE Clear Credit LLC (“ICC” or “ICE Clear Credit”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared primarily by ICC. ICC filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the

Act³ and paragraph (f)(2) of Rule 19b–4 thereunder,⁴ such that the proposed rule change was immediately effective upon filing with the Commission. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The principal purpose of the proposed rule change is to modify its Client Volume Incentive Program within its credit default swap (“CDS”) client fee schedule (the “client fee schedule”) for the CDS Clearing Service. These revisions do not require any changes to the CDS Clearing Participant fee schedule⁵ or the ICC CDS Clearing Rules.⁶

II. Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, ICC 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. ICC has prepared summaries, set forth in sections (A), (B), and (C) below, of the most significant aspects of these statements.

(A) Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

(a) Purpose

ICC proposes to modify its Client Volume Incentive Program within ICC’s client fee schedule. ICC maintains a client fee schedule⁷ that is publicly available on its website, which ICC proposes to update in connection with the proposed amendments to the Client Volume Incentive Program. Such proposed changes to the Client Volume Incentive Program are set forth in Exhibit 5 and described in detail as follows. ICC proposes to make such changes effective following any applicable regulatory review or approval process.⁸

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(2).

⁵ Clearing Participant fee details available at https://www.theice.com/publicdocs/clear_credit/ICE_Clear_Credit_Fees_Clearing_Participant.pdf.

⁶ ICC’s CDS Clearing Rules are available on ICC’s public website at https://www.ice.com/publicdocs/clear_credit/ICE_Clear_Credit_Rules.pdf.

⁷ Client fee details available at: https://www.theice.com/publicdocs/clear_credit/ICE_Clear_Credit_Fees.pdf. As specified, all fees are charged directly to a client’s Clearing Participant.

⁸ The proposed rule change is filed for immediate effectiveness but will not be implemented until the

²³ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12) and (59).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

Currently, clearing fees applicable to clients of Clearing Participants are charged in accordance with the product, amount and currency set out in the client fee schedule and subject to any incentive programs or fee discounts described in the client fee schedule. In particular, the Client Volume Incentive Program in the client fee schedule applies automatically to all clients of Clearing Participants, without further action by clients or Clearing Participants, and provides a tiered discount schedule based on client fees billed during the calendar year. Specifically, for any client with annual billed fees across all ICC CDS instrument categories (*i.e.*, index CDS, single name CDS, and index option CDS) that exceed U.S. dollar (“USD”) equivalent of \$1 million, such client is entitled to a fee discount as follows: (i) for billed annual fees greater than \$1 million USD equivalent and less than or equal to \$6.4 million USD equivalent, a progressive discount from 1% to 90%: the discount percentage increases by 1% for each \$60,000 in billed client fees;⁹ and (ii) for billed annual fees greater than \$6.4 million USD equivalent, a 90% discount. The Client Volume Incentive Program applies to client clearing activity only, and Clearing Participants are not eligible to participate in the program.

The proposed changes to the Client Volume Incentive Program are designed to increase the discount level by amending the discount schedule and introducing a 100% discount on billed annual fees greater than \$6.94 million USD equivalent. Specifically, for any client with annual billed fees across all ICC CDS instrument categories (*i.e.*, index CDS, single name CDS, and index option CDS) that exceed USD equivalent of \$1 million, such client is entitled to a fee discount as follows: (i) for billed annual fees greater than \$1 million USD equivalent and less than or equal to \$6.94 million USD equivalent, a progressive discount from 1% to 100%: the discount percentage increases by 1% for each \$60,000 in billed client fees; and (ii) for billed annual fees greater than \$6.94 million USD equivalent, a 100% discount. The Client Volume Incentive Program will continue to apply to client clearing activity only, and Clearing Participants are not eligible to participate in the program.

change is certified in accordance with Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulation 40.6.

⁹ As an example, a client that is billed a total of \$1,120,000.00 in fees would be entitled to a 1% discount for the first \$60,000 in fees over \$1 million (or \$600) and a 2% discount for the second \$60,000 in fees over \$1 million (or \$1,200), for a total discount of \$1,800.

(b) Statutory Basis

ICC believes that the proposed changes are consistent with the requirements of the Act, including Section 17A of the Act¹⁰ and the regulations thereunder applicable to it. More specifically, the proposed rule change establishes or changes a member due, fee or other charge imposed by ICC under Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act¹¹ and Rule 19b-4(f)(2)¹² thereunder. ICC believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to ICC, in particular, to Section 17A(b)(3)(D),¹³ which requires that the rules of the clearing agency provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its participants.

ICC believes that the proposed updated discount levels in the client fee schedule have been set at an appropriate level. In determining the appropriate discount level and program structure, ICC took into account factors such as client clearing volume, related revenue, costs and expenses, and the goal of increasing market participation in the clearing service, including the expected impacts of different fee levels. In ICC’s view, its client fees, after taking into account the updated discount under the incentive program, will be reasonable and appropriate for its business as the discounts take into account anticipated volumes, costs and expenses, and revenues under each contract type, and they consider current and past market activity as well as anticipated market activity with respect to clearing CDS contracts at ICC. The Client Volume Incentive Program continues to be designed to encourage the clearing of contracts at ICC by clients while properly compensating ICC for the risks, costs and expenses of clearing CDS contracts.

Moreover, the updated discount will be available to all clients clearing contracts at ICC, based on their clearing activity. The Client Volume Incentive Program under the amended client fee schedule automatically, and without further action by clients or Clearing Participants, applies to all clients. ICC’s fee schedules, including the proposed changes to the incentive program, will continue to be transparent and to apply equally to market participants clearing indexes, single names, and index option CDS contracts at ICC. Therefore, the proposed rule change provides for the

equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among participants, within the meaning of Section 17A(b)(3)(D) of the Act.¹⁴ ICC therefore believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of Section 17A of the Act¹⁵ and the regulations thereunder applicable to it and is appropriately filed pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act¹⁶ and paragraph (f)(2) of Rule 19b-4¹⁷ thereunder.

(B) Clearing Agency’s Statement on Burden on Competition

ICC does not believe the proposed rule change would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purpose of the Act. As discussed above, the proposed changes to ICC’s client fee schedule modify the Client Volume Incentive Program for clearing all categories of CDS contracts at ICC and which continues to be available to all clients based on their clearing activity. The implementation of such changes does not preclude other market participants from offering similar incentive programs. Moreover, ICC does not believe that the amendments would adversely affect the cost of clearing for clients, the ability of market participants to access clearing services, or the market for cleared services generally. Accordingly, ICC does not believe the amendments impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purpose of the Act.

(C) Clearing Agency’s Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change

Written comments relating to the proposed rule change have not been solicited or received. ICC will notify the Commission of any written comments received by ICC.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act¹⁸ and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4¹⁹ 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

¹⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(D).

¹⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1.

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(2).

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹⁹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(2).

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1.

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

¹² 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(2).

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(D).

investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-ICC-2026-007 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-ICC-2026-007. 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 such filings will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of ICE Clear Credit and on ICE Clear Credit's website at <https://www.ice.com/clear-credit/regulation>.

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-ICC-2026-007 and should be submitted on or before August 3, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁰

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14016 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA-2026-3321]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of Renewed Approval of Information Collection: Domestic and International Flight Plans

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 extracting flight data such as aircraft, routing speed, etc. from domestic and international flights. FAA Form 7233-1 (Domestic) and FAA Form 7233-4 (International), Flight Plan: Both forms are used to collect Domestic flight plan information and used to govern the flight of aircraft for the protection and identification of aircraft and property and persons on the ground. The information is used by air traffic controllers, search and rescue (SAR) personnel, flight standards inspectors, accident investigators, military, law enforcement, and the Department of Homeland Security.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by September 11, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By Electronic Docket:

www.regulations.gov (FAA-2026-3321).

By Mail: Nathan Dekker, AJR-B 3721, Macintosh Dr., Warrenton, VA 20187.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nathan Dekker by email at:

Nathan.G.Dekker@faa.gov, phone: 202-267-6899.

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: 2120-0026.

Title: Domestic and International Flight Plans.

Form Numbers: FAA form 7233-1 Domestic Flight Plan, FAA form 7233-4 International Flight Plan.

Type of Review: Renewal of an information collection.

Background: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is authorized and directed by Title 49, United States Code, paragraph 40103(b), to prescribe air traffic rules and regulations governing the flight of aircraft for the protection and identification of aircraft and property and persons on the ground. Title 14, CFR, part 91, subchapter F, prescribes flight rules governing the operation of aircraft within the United States. These rules govern the operation of aircraft (other than moored balloons, kites, unmanned rockets and unmanned free balloons) within the United States and for flights across international borders. Paragraphs 91.153 and 91.169, address flight plan information requirements. Paragraph 91.173 states requirements for when an IFR flight plan must be filed. Internationally, International Standards Rules of the Air, Annex 2 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation paragraph 3.3 establishes parallel requirements for international flight plans. Within the national capital region, the Washington, DC Special Flight Rules Area (SFRA) imposes additional obligations, requiring pilots operating within a certain radius of Washington, DC, including those departing from three general aviation airports in Maryland must file a flight plan regardless of whether they are operating under VFR and IFR.

This collection of information supports the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense in addition to the normal flight plan purposes. The forms outline an aircraft's intended departure location, route, destination and flight duration to air traffic control for flight capabilities, and search and rescue.

Almost 100 percent of flight plans are filed electronically. However, as a courtesy to the aviation public, flight plans may be submitted in paper form. Flight plans may be filed in the following ways:

- Some air carrier and air taxi operations, and certain corporate aviation departments, have been granted authority to electronically file flight plans directly with the FAA. The majority of air carrier and air taxi flights are processed in this manner.

- Air carrier and air taxi operators may submit prestored flight plan information on scheduled flights to Air Route Traffic Control Centers (ARTCC)

²⁰ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

to be entered electronically at the appropriate times.

- Pilots may call 1-800-WX-BRIEF (992-7433) or 1-833-AK-BRIEF (252-7433) file flight plans with a flight service station specialist who enters the information directly into a computer system that transmits the information to the appropriate air traffic facility. Pilots calling certain flight service stations have the option of using a voice recorder to store the information that will later be entered into a computer system by a specialist.

- Using internet access, pilots may file flight plans electronically through web applications provided by flight service, at no cost to the users. Third-party subscription-based vendors are also available for direct electronic filing. The vendors allow pilots to store flight data so that minimal additional information is required when filing a flight plan.

- Private and corporate pilots who fly the same aircraft and routes at regular times may store flight plans with flight service stations. The flight plans will then be transmitted automatically into the air traffic system at the appropriate time.

- Pilots who visit a flight service station in person may choose to file a flight plan by using a paper form. The data will then be entered into a computer and filed electronically. The pilot will often keep the paper copy for his/her record.

Respondents: Air carrier and air taxi operations, and certain corporate aviation departments, General Aviation Pilots.

Frequency: On occasion.

Estimated Average Burden per

Response: 2.5 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 292,724.

Issued in Washington, DC, on July 8, 2026.

Nathan Geoffrey Dekker,

Air Traffic Control Specialist, Office of Flight Service Safety and Operations, AJR-B.

[FR Doc. 2026-14010 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

[Docket No. PHMSA-2026-2443]

Pipeline Safety: Guidance for Enhancing the Effectiveness of Distribution Integrity Management Programs

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

(PHMSA), Department of Transportation (DOT or Department).

ACTION: Notice; issuance of advisory bulletin.

SUMMARY: PHMSA issues this advisory bulletin to remind owners and operators of gas distribution systems of the distribution integrity management program (DIMP) requirements under 49 CFR part 192, subpart P. The guidance is intended to improve implementation of DIMP risk evaluations by addressing factors such as high-risk infrastructure, interactive threats, and leak management effectiveness. In addition, the guidance urges pipeline operators to adopt the most appropriate risk models for use within their integrity management programs, with full consideration of probabilistic risk models.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nancy White by phone at 202-923-8268 or by email at *Nancy.White1@dot.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: To address National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) Safety Recommendations P-21-2 and P-26-2, PHMSA is reminding owners and operators of gas distribution systems of existing DIMP risk evaluation requirements under 49 CFR part 192, subpart P. This guidance:

- Emphasizes ongoing efforts to advance pipeline safety risk management and risk evaluations, including foundational concepts developed by the PHMSA-organized Risk Modeling Work Group (RMWG) and its subsequent report, which provides an overview of models that may be universally applicable and used for improved DIMP implementation.¹
- Reinforces existing PHMSA safety initiatives, including the 2011 *Call to Action* to modernize aging and high-risk pipeline infrastructure; recent DIMP implementation guidance in ADB-2026-01; and the July 2025 *Inspection and Enforcement Priorities* memorandum, which prioritizes oversight of high-impact pipeline safety issues, including operator compliance with DIMP regulations.²

¹ See <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/risk-modeling-work-group/risk-modeling-work-group-overview> (providing guidance for documenting RMWG activities); PHMSA, *Pipeline Risk Modeling: Overview of Methods and Tools for Improved Implementation* (Feb. 1, 2020) (2020 Risk Modeling Report) available at <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/risk-modeling-work-group/pipeline-risk-modeling-overview-methods-and-tools-improved-implementation-report> (discussing risk modeling principally in the context of gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines).

² DOT, *U.S. Department of Transportation Call to Action To Improve the Safety of the Nation's Energy Pipeline System* (Nov. 1, 2011) (Call to Action), available at <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/safety->

- Highlights recent updates to *The Guide for Gas Transmission, Distribution, and Gathering Piping Systems* (ANSI/GPTC Z380.1, 2022 edition) addressing interactive threats, system degradation over time, and leak investigation procedures.

- Urges pipeline operators to adopt the most appropriate risk models for use within their integrity management programs, with full consideration of probabilistic risk models.

Guidance and advisory bulletins are intended to provide clarity regarding an operator's existing legal obligations but are not themselves rules meant to bind the public in any way; they do not assign duties, create legally enforceable rights, or impose new obligations that are not otherwise contained in regulations. Accordingly, this guidance will not be relied upon by the Department as an independent basis for affirmative enforcement action or other administrative penalty.

I. Advisory Bulletin (ADB-2026-06)

To: Owners and Operators of Gas Distribution Pipeline Systems
Subject: Guidance for Enhancing the Effectiveness of Distribution Integrity Management Programs

Advisory: On February 23, 2018, a natural gas distribution incident occurred on a system operated by Atmos Energy Corporation (Atmos) in Dallas, Texas. The incident resulted in one fatality, four injuries, and major structural damage to a home. Two separate gas-related incidents occurred two days earlier at nearby residences served by the same gas distribution system. Those incidents burned one occupant and caused significant structural damage to both residences.

The NTSB determined the probable cause of the February 23 incident was: [T]he ignition of an accumulation of natural gas that leaked from the gas main that was damaged during a sewer replacement project 23 years earlier and was undetected by Atmos Energy Corporation's investigation of two related natural gas incidents on the 2 days prior to the explosion. Contributing to the explosion was Atmos Energy Corporation's insufficient wet weather leak investigation procedures. Contributing to the severity of the explosion was Atmos Energy

awareness/pipeline/call-to-action; PHMSA, ADB-2026-01, *Pipeline Safety: Distribution Integrity Management Program Considerations for Plastic Piping and Components*, 91 FR 2995 (Jan. 23, 2026); PHMSA, *Pipeline Safety Inspection and Enforcement Priorities* (July 17, 2025), available at <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/regulatory-compliance/phmsa-guidance/phmsa-pipeline-safety-inspection-and-enforcement-priorities>.

Corporation's inaction to isolate the affected main and evacuate the houses. Contributing to the degradation of the pipeline system was Atmos Energy Corporation's inadequate integrity management program.³

NTSB found that rain inhibited the operator's ability to gather useful natural gas leak measurement data, inhibited venting, and increased the tendency of natural gas to migrate laterally where it could be stripped of odorant.⁴ In addition, NTSB noted that while these factors were discussed in the general, safety-related sections of ANSI/GPTC Z380.1, they were not integrated into sections of ANSI/GPTC Z380.1 focusing on best practices for operator DIMPs. Consequently, the increased risk associated with reduced mitigative capability was not considered by Atmos's DIMP evaluation of risks.⁵

NTSB determined that "[l]eak surveys provide an indication of the leaks that may be present at the time they are performed but provide no information on leaks that may occur in the future."⁶ NTSB concluded that "[w]hile Atmos Energy Corporation's periodic leak survey methodology and frequency complied with minimum state and federal requirements, it did not identify the degraded system that was found after the explosion."⁷

NTSB found that "[i]n addressing the likelihood of failure, age is generally recognized as a strong indicator of performance. However, gas distribution operators are not explicitly required to assess the age of their pipeline in the likelihood of failure evaluation," even though "[t]rending failure rates by system age can reveal degrading performance."⁸

NTSB issued several safety recommendations as a result of its investigation into this incident. Safety Recommendation P-21-2 in particular advised PHMSA to "[e]valuate industry's implementation of the gas distribution pipeline integrity management requirements and develop updated guidance for improving their effectiveness. The evaluation should specifically consider factors that may increase the likelihood of failure such as age; increase the overall risk (including factors that simultaneously increase the likelihood and consequence of failure);

and limit the effectiveness of leak management programs."⁹ In addition, NTSB issued safety recommendations P-21-13¹⁰ and P-21-14¹¹ to the Gas Piping Technology Committee (GPTC) to update ANSI/GPTC Z380.1.¹² GPTC recently issued Addenda 2 and 4 of this standard to address these NTSB safety recommendations and, as a result, NTSB closed both recommendations as "Closed—Acceptable Action."

Further underscoring the need for effective risk management through DIMP, on January 24, 2024, a home explosion and fire occurred in Jackson, Mississippi. The incident resulted in one fatality and one injury and destroyed the home. Three days later, on January 27, 2024, about 0.7 miles southeast of the first explosion, another home explosion and fire occurred and destroyed two homes.

NTSB's investigation revealed, in relevant part, that the operator's inadequate leak management program and its relative-risk model failed to classify incident locations as high-risk. These failures highlighted systemic inadequacies within the operator's distribution integrity management program.

NTSB determined the probable cause of the January 2024 incidents was the operator's:

inadequate leak management program, which allowed for known natural gas leaks, from

⁹ NTSB, PAR-21/01 at 72.

¹⁰ Safety Recommendation P-21-13 to GPTC: "Develop additional guidance that identifies steps gas distribution operators can take to safely respond to leaks, fires, explosions, and emergency calls, considering the limitations due to wet weather conditions, that includes: (1) criteria for when to shut down or isolate gas distribution systems, pressure test main and service lines, and begin evacuations; (2) leak investigation methods that are reliable in wet weather; (3) require an alternate safe response, such as an evacuation when reliable leak investigations are not possible due to wet weather; and (4) leak investigations that assess all viable gas migration paths, including granular backfill and crawlspaces." See <https://data.nts.gov/carol-main-public/sr-details/P-21-013>.

¹¹ Safety Recommendation P-21-14 to GPTC: "Develop guidance that identifies steps that gas distribution operators can take to ensure that their gas distribution integrity management program, at a minimum, appropriately considers: (1) threats that degrade a system over time, and (2) the increased risk that can result from factors that simultaneously increase the likelihood and consequence of failure." See <https://data.nts.gov/carol-main-public/sr-details/P-21-014>.

¹² PHMSA, *Gas Distribution Integrity Management Frequently Asked Questions*, at 4 (Oct. 26, 2015) (DIMP FAQs), <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/gas-distribution-integrity-management/gas-distribution-integrity-management-faqs> ("[W]hile [o]perators may use other approaches to meet the high-level requirements of the [DIMP] regulation . . . PHMSA, State pipeline safety regulators and industry all participated in the development of the [ANSI/GPTC Z380.1] guidelines and have confidence that operators who use them in their programs will comply with the requirements of the rule.").

service-line pipes that had partially pulled out of compression couplings due to soil movement, to be left unrepaired for at least 8 weeks, resulting in gas leaking from the compression couplings and then migrating to the nearby homes and igniting. Contributing to the explosions was Atmos Energy Corporation's inadequate integrity management program, which did not appropriately assess and address risk in its pipeline system. Also contributing was an ineffective public awareness program, which did not adequately educate the public or emergency response officials on how to respond to a suspected natural gas leak.¹³

Consequently, NTSB reiterated Safety Recommendation P-21-2 to PHMSA and issued a new recommendation, P-26-2, urging PHMSA to advise operators to adopt more robust probabilistic risk models where appropriate.¹⁴

PHMSA has long concluded that "[t]he overriding principle in employing any type of risk model/assessment is that it supports risk management decisions to reduce risks."¹⁵ In 2020, PHMSA issued its Risk Modeling Report, providing an overview of the major types of pipeline risk models: qualitative models, relative assessment/index models, quantitative system models, and probabilistic models, and their effectiveness in supporting risk assessments. The report noted that each risk model provides distinct capabilities depending on an operator's specific system complexity, data availability, and resources. For example, qualitative and relative assessment/index models can be effective and well-suited for smaller, less complex distribution networks. PHMSA noted that less complex pipeline systems can be characterized by limited geographic extent and lower mileage; simple system configuration; uniform risk factors throughout the system; and single, small operating organizations.¹⁶ PHMSA further noted that "[w]hile different risk model types have different capabilities for evaluating risk reduction actions, quantitative system models or probabilistic models are more versatile and provide greater capabilities to provide risk insights and support decision making."¹⁷ The report also

¹³ NTSB/PAR-26/01 at 85.

¹⁴ NTSB, PIR-26/01, *Atmos Energy Corporation Natural Gas-Fueled Home Explosions and Fires*, Jackson, Mississippi, January 24, 2024, and January 27, 2024, at 86 (Mar. 12, 2026) (PIR-26/01), available at: <https://www.nts.gov/investigations/AccidentReports/Reports/PIR2601.pdf>.

¹⁵ PHMSA, *Pipeline Risk Modeling: Overview of Methods and Tools for Improved Implementation*, at 6 (Feb. 1, 2020) (2020 Risk Modeling Report), available at: <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/risk-modeling-work-group/pipeline-risk-modeling-overview-methods-and-tools-improved-implementation-report>.

¹⁶ 2020 Risk Modeling Report, at 26.

¹⁷ 2020 Risk Modeling Report, at 6.

³ NTSB, PAR-21/01, *Atmos Energy Corporation Natural Gas-Fueled Explosion*, Dallas, Texas, Feb. 23, 2018, at 71 (Jan. 12, 2021) (PAR-21/01), available at <https://www.nts.gov/investigations/AccidentReports/Reports/PAR2101.pdf>.

⁴ NTSB, PAR-21/01 at 67.

⁵ Id.

⁶ NTSB, PAR-21/01 at 68.

⁷ NTSB, PAR-21/01 at 71.

⁸ NTSB, PAR-21/01 at 66.

noted that probabilistic models are “distinguished from other quantitative system models by the use of probability distributions, rather than single point value estimates, to represent model inputs,” and “are considered a best practice for supporting all decision types.”¹⁸

Pursuant to § 192.1007(f), operators must re-evaluate their DIMP as frequently as determined to be appropriate, not to exceed five years. PHMSA emphasizes that risk assessment is a dynamic process, and that owners and operators should update the risks and threats supporting their DIMP assessments as frequently as each calendar year when there is a change in knowledge or factors that alter the risk of failure.¹⁹ Evolving system conditions and knowledge may be identified through many means, including records research, maintenance and repair records, existing safety programs such as leak management programs, excavations, lessons learned from industry incidents, or emerging threat data.²⁰

Regardless of the risk model used, PHMSA reminds operators that identified threats may be interactive because factors impacting the likelihood and consequence of failure from one threat may be intensified by factors impacting the likelihood and consequence of failure from another threat. Interactive threats may result in an otherwise premature failure at a location on the pipeline.²¹ Typical pipeline threats include corrosion, natural forces (including soil movement), excavation damage, other outside force damage (e.g. vehicle impacts), material or weld defects, equipment failure, incorrect operations, and any other issues that could threaten integrity. An example of interactive threats would be natural forces, including weather and earth movement/soil issues in interaction with corrosion.

PHMSA reminds operators that pursuant to § 192.1007, an operator must develop an understanding of its

pipeline system based on reasonably available information. This would include identifying additional information needed to fill gaps caused by missing, inaccurate, or incomplete records and developing a plan to collect the information.

Operators can collect this information through their normal activities, including those that go beyond the activities specified in Part 192. For example, missing facility location, material, and condition data can be captured when a pipe is located or exposed. Maintenance personnel could be surveyed about unusual circumstances they have encountered or asked to review system descriptions to identify useful information that might not already be included.²²

In addition, PHMSA reminds operators that maintaining the effectiveness of a DIMP requires both record preservation and continual program updates. Under § 192.1011, operators must maintain records demonstrating compliance with DIMP requirements for at least 10 years.

PHMSA takes this opportunity to remind operators of the following agency actions:

- 2011 DOT “*Call to Action*,” which emphasizes pipeline age and material are significant risk indicators, requiring operators to rigorously evaluate risks associated with older, degraded facilities;

- July 2025 *Inspection and Enforcement Priorities* memorandum, which identifies gas distribution integrity management programs as a top priority for Federal and State inspections;

- Advisory Bulletin ADB-2026-01, which reinforces the existing requirements of 49 CFR 192.1007(b) and (c) to identify threats and evaluate and rank risks, specifically highlighting how interactive threats can compound the likelihood and consequence of a failure.

PHMSA advises gas distribution pipeline operators to take the following actions to improve DIMP effectiveness:

- Review NTSB’s Pipeline Accident Report PAR-21/01 (Dallas, Texas, February 23, 2018) for information on risks of interactive threats, which may increase the likelihood and consequence of failure and factors that may limit the effectiveness of an operator’s leak management program.

- Review NTSB’s Pipeline Investigation Report PIR 26/01 (Jackson, Mississippi, January 24, 2024) for information on the importance of understanding pipeline systems, risk

modeling, and further discussion of leak management.

- In conducting evaluations of DIMP as required by § 192.1007(f), PHMSA urges pipeline operators to adopt the most appropriate risk models for use within their distribution integrity management programs, including consideration of probabilistic risk models. PHMSA acknowledges that each risk model has its benefits.

- Develop and implement a DIMP plan to evaluate and rank risks. Pursuant to §§ 192.1005 and 192.1007(c), operators must consider the likelihood and consequence of failure for all applicable threats. An effective risk evaluation should account for how interactive threats can simultaneously increase both the likelihood and consequences of an accident. Operators are also encouraged to account for time-dependent factors, such as the performance characteristics of legacy materials or pipeline age. In addition, operators should evaluate the potential for interactive threats, where multiple factors like weather conditions, soil type, and mechanical damage may interact to increase risk. An effective evaluation should be sufficiently detailed to identify where these interactive threats may exist and may require review and integration of historical construction, design, maintenance, operating, and leak records, and review of PHMSA’s legacy DIMP guidance.

- Review updates to ANSI/GPTC Z380.1, 2022 Edition, Addendum 2, Guide Material Appendix (GMA) G-192-8 (DIMP). This addendum provides updated guidance on fulfilling § 192.1007 requirements. Specifically, operators should review GMA G-192-8:

- Section 3.3 (Knowledge, Additional Information) and Section 4.1 (Identify Threats, Primary Threats), which provide information on accounting for time-dependent threats that may degrade pipeline assets over time.

- Section 4.4 (Identify Threats, Handling Interactive Threats), which provides information on identifying and ranking threats that interact and may increase overall risk, compounding the severity, likelihood, or consequence of a failure.

- Review updates to ANSI/GPTC Z380.1, 2022 Edition, Addendum 4. This addendum provides guidance on enhancing the effectiveness of a leak management program (§ 192.1007(d)), addressing challenges such as environmental conditions that may affect emergency response and leak detection. Key sections are as follows:

- GM 192.615: Section 1.3 (Emergency Plans), which provides

¹⁸ 2020 Risk Modeling Report, at 82, 26.

¹⁹ See 49 CFR 192.1007(f) and DIMP FAQs C.4.f.1.

²⁰ For distribution-focused guidance, see PHMSA’s historical DIMP development and implementation meetings at <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/gas-distribution-integrity-management/gas-distribution-integrity-management-program-meetings>. See also PHMSA, *DIMP Implementation Insights for Operators* (July 2013), available at https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2025-08/SGA_07232013_PHMSA_DIMP_McLaren.pdf.

²¹ For discussions specifically on interactive threats in distribution systems, see PHMSA Risk Modeling Work Group, *Interactive Threats* (Aug. 2016), available at <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/risk-modeling-work-group/interactive-threats-discussion>.

²² DIMP FAQs, at 12–13.

guidance on prompt and effective response to each type of emergency, including response guidance for emergencies involving non-typical soil conditions which may adversely affect gas migration or leak investigation effectiveness.²³

- GM 192.723: Section 1.4 (Distribution Systems: Leakage Surveys), which provides guidance on conducting special one-time surveys, when gas migration or weather-related conditions may hinder leak detection.

- GM 192.803: Section 1.2 (Definitions), which provides examples of abnormal operating conditions.

- GMA G–192–11/G–192–11A: Section 5 (Gas Leakage Control Guidelines for Natural/Petroleum Gas Systems), which provides information on leak investigation and classification. Section 5.5 is a new section which provides specific guidance for the effective emergency response and leak investigation in non-typical soil conditions.

- Determine and implement measures to reduce the risks associated with the failure of gas distribution pipeline assets as required by § 192.1007(d). These measures must include having an effective leak management program. PHMSA notes that data from DIMP risk models may help with determining whether the current leak management method is effective. In addition, gas distribution operators are encouraged to incorporate the updated ANSI/GPTC Z380.1 standard with considerations for non-typical soil conditions and special one-time leak surveys into their DIMP or incorporate other approaches to meet the requirements of 49 CFR part 192, subpart P (See DIMP FAQs, Section B.3).

- Conduct evaluations of DIMP. Section 192.1007(f) requires operators to re-evaluate their DIMP at an interval that considers the complexity of the system and the types of threats present, but not less than every five years. Operators should ensure their re-evaluation cycle is frequent enough to incorporate “new knowledge” gained from incidents, leak history, or changes in environmental conditions (including conditions discussed in this advisory). PHMSA notes through its DIMP Enforcement Guidance that “[t]he period for the evaluation of program effectiveness must be as frequent as needed to assure distribution system

integrity . . .”²⁴ and that many industry best practices and consensus standards, such as ANSI/GPTC Z380.1, use a five-year maximum interval for comprehensive program reviews to ensure the program remains effective as system knowledge evolves.

- Maintain records, for a period of at least 10 years, demonstrating compliance with requirements of 49 CFR part 192, subpart P as required by § 192.1011. Such records may include documents supporting threat identification and risk analysis. Examples include records of identified interactive threats in the operator’s system and records documenting measures implemented by the operator to reduce the risk to its pipeline system.

PHMSA notes that this advisory bulletin does not have the force and effect of law and is not meant to bind owners, operators, or the public in any way. This guidance will not be relied upon by the Department as an independent basis for affirmative enforcement action or other administrative penalty.

Issued in Washington, DC, on July 9, 2026, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.97.

Thomas Correll,

Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety.

[FR Doc. 2026–14071 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–60–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

[Docket No. PHMSA–2017–0151]

Pipeline Safety: Information Collection Activities

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

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that the information collection request abstracted below is being forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. A **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this information collection was published on January 14, 2026.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before August 12, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The public is invited to submit comments regarding this information collection request, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Attention: Desk Officer for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503. Comments can also be submitted electronically at www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Angela Hill by email at angela.hill@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Title 5, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1320.8(d), requires the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) to provide interested members of the public and affected agencies with the opportunity to comment on information collection and recordkeeping requests before they are submitted to OMB for approval. In accordance with this regulation, on January 14, 2026, PHMSA published the Pipeline Safety: Class Location Change Requirements final rule (91 FR 1608) with a 60-day comment period solicitation on its intent to request OMB’s approval of the information collection request abstracted below.

During that 60-day comment period, PHMSA received a comment from the Pipeline Safety Trust (PST) regarding the proposed information collection requests associated with the final rule.¹ PST asserted that the requirement for operators to maintain traceable, verifiable, and complete (TVC) records for pressure tests and pipe materials is a pre-existing obligation under the pipeline safety regulations (PSR). Consequently, PST argued that this burden should not be duplicative under the Class Location Change Requirements final rule for operators electing to use the integrity management (IM) alternative.²

¹ PST, Comment, Docket ID PHMSA–20217–0151–0096 (Mar. 17, 2026).

² Beyond its comments about the information collection requests, in its comment PST also discussed several elements of the final rule. PHMSA conducted public comment periods on the proposed rulemaking in 2020 and 2024 before issuing the final rule on January 14, 2026. The appropriate periods for public comment and for reconsideration of the rulemaking had concluded before the comment was submitted on March 17, 2026. See 5 U.S.C. 553; 49 CFR 190.335. To the extent PST wishes to raise any of those issues pertaining to the regulatory requirements in § 192.611, it may pursue a petition for rulemaking, 49 CFR 190.331.

²³ In March 2025, NTSB issued Safety Alert, SA–098, *Natural Gas Alarms Save Lives*, noting that natural gas odorant may be stripped out if natural gas migrates through soil. See <https://www.ntsb.gov/Advocacy/safety-alerts/Pages/SA-098.aspx>.

²⁴ PHMSA, *Gas Distribution Pipeline Integrity Management Enforcement Guidance*, at 36 (Dec. 7, 2015), available at <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/enforcement/dimp-enforcement-guidance> (“DIMP Enforcement Guidance”).

PHMSA acknowledges PST's comment and agrees that TVC recordkeeping requirements are pre-existing regulatory obligations. Because these requirements are already codified in the PSR, PHMSA has revised the information collection request to remove the estimated burden for TVC recordkeeping for operators electing to use the IM alternative.

II. Summary of Impacted Collections

5 CFR 1320.8(d) requires PHMSA to provide interested members of the public and affected agencies an opportunity to comment on information collection and recordkeeping requests. The following information is provided for this information collection: (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 3-year term of approval for, and requests comments on, the following information collection activity:

1. *Title:* Class Location Change Records.

OMB Control Number: Will Request from OMB.

Current Expiration Date: TBD.

Abstract: This mandatory information collection covers the collection of data by owners and operators of gas transmission pipeline systems in compliance with the class location change requirements of the Federal pipeline safety regulations.

Gas transmission pipeline operators who experience a change in their class location and elect to use the IM alternative must amend applicable sections of their operation and maintenance (O&M) manual(s) to incorporate the program requirements. PHMSA estimates operators will need to update O&M manuals for approximately 137 affected pipeline miles. PHMSA estimates this action to take 80 hours per mile. Operators must maintain records of all actions implemented to meet the program requirements for the life of the pipeline.

Affected Public: Owners and operators of gas transmission pipeline systems.

Annual Reporting Burden:

Total Annual Responses: 137.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 10,960.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Comments are invited on:

(a) The need for the renewal of this information collection 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, on July 9, 2026, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.97.

Thomas Correll,

Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request on U.S. Information Returns and Related Forms, Schedules, Attachments, and Published Guidance

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the IRS is inviting comments on the information collection request outlined in this notice.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before September 11, 2026 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Andres Garcia, Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or by email to pra.comments@irs.gov. Include "OMB Control No. 1545-0108" in the subject line of the message.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

View the latest drafts of the tax forms related to the information collection listed in this notice at <https://www.irs.gov/draft-tax-forms>. Requests for additional information or copies of this collection should be directed to Kerry Dennis, (202) 317-5751.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The IRS, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C.

3506(c)(2)(A)), provides the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps the IRS assess the impact and minimize the burden of its information collection requirements. Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record, and viewable on relevant websites. For this reason, please do not include in your comments information of a confidential nature, such as sensitive personal information. Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Change in Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Approval of Information Returns

Under the PRA, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assigned a control number to each "collection of information" that it reviews and approves for use by an agency. A single information collection may consist of one or more forms, recordkeeping requirements, and/or third-party disclosure requirements. Under the PRA and OMB regulations, agencies have the discretion to seek separate OMB approvals for forms, recordkeeping requirements, and third-party reporting requirements or to combine any number of forms, recordkeeping requirements, and/or third-party disclosure requirements (usually related in subject matter) under one OMB Control Number. Agency decisions on whether to group individual requirements under a single OMB Control Number or to disaggregate them and request separate OMB Control Numbers are based largely on considerations of administrative practicality.

The PRA also requires agencies to estimate the burden for each collection of information. Accordingly, each OMB Control Number has an associated burden estimate. The burden estimates

for each control number are displayed in (1) the PRA notices that accompany collections of information, (2) **Federal Register** notices such as this one, and (3) OMB's database of approved information collections. If more than one form, recordkeeping requirement, and/or third-party disclosure is approved under a single OMB Control Number, the burden estimate for that OMB Control Number reflects the burden associated with all the approved forms, recordkeeping requirements, and/or third-party disclosure requirements.

As described below under the heading "Updated Burden Estimate Methodology," the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) currently accepted burden estimate methodology, referred to as the RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model, is based on taxpayers' tax reporting experience taking into account, among other things, the forms and schedules used by those taxpayers and the recordkeeping and other activities needed to complete those forms. The transition of the information return¹ reporting burden represents the IRS's continued effort to improve the ability of IRS to measure the burden imposed on various groups of taxpayers by the Federal tax system. While the RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model methodology provides a more accurate and comprehensive description of information return reporting burden, it will not provide burden estimates on a form-by-form basis, as has been done under the previous methodology. When the prior model, known as the legacy Arthur D. Little (ADL) model was developed in the mid-1980s, almost all tax returns were prepared manually, either by the taxpayer or a paid preparer. In this context, it was determined that estimating burden on a form-by-form, line-by-line basis was an appropriate methodology. Information returns are increasingly being prepared using software or with preparer assistance. In this current reporting environment, in which many taxpayers' activities are no longer directly associated with particular forms, estimating burden on a form-by-form basis is not an appropriate method of estimating taxpayer burden. The RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model methodology, which takes into account broader and more comprehensive taxpayer characteristics and activities, provides a

much more accurate and useful estimate of taxpayer burden.

Currently, there are 47 forms and 11 regulations used by information return issuers when complying with Federal tax laws. These include Forms 1098, 1099-B, 1099-DA, 1099-DIV, 1099-INT, 1099-MISC, 1099-NEC, 1099-R, 5498, W-9 and all related forms, schedules, and attachments. For most of these forms, IRS has in the past obtained separate OMB approval under unique OMB Control Numbers and separate burden estimates.

The RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model methodology estimates the aggregate burden imposed for information reporting, based upon the reporting-related characteristics and activities of the issuers. IRS therefore will seek OMB approval of all 47 information reporting tax forms and 11 regulations as a single "collection of information." The aggregate burden of these tax forms will be accounted for under OMB Control Number 1545-0108, which is currently assigned to Form 1096. OMB Control Number 1545-0108 will be displayed on all information returns and related information collections. As a result of this change, burden estimates for information returns will now be displayed differently in PRA Notices on tax forms and other information collections, and in **Federal Register** notices. This new way of displaying burden is presented below under the heading "Proposed PRA Submission to OMB."

Updated Burden Estimate Methodology

The RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model for Information Returns revises the estimates of the levels of burden experienced by information return issuers when complying with their federal reporting requirements related to information return reporting. It replaces the legacy ADL model methodology developed in the mid-1980s. Since that time, improved technology and modeling sophistication have enabled the IRS to improve the burden estimates. The RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model methodology provides taxpayers and the IRS with a more comprehensive understanding of the current levels of taxpayer burden. It reflects major changes over the past two decades in the way taxpayers prepare and file their returns. The RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model methodology also represents a substantial step forward in the IRS's ability to assess likely impacts of administrative and legislation changes on information reporting.

The RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model methodology focuses on the characteristics and activities of

information return issuers rather than solely focusing on the forms they file. Key determinates of taxpayer burden in the model are the type of forms issued, number of forms issued, and whether the issuer is newly issuing that form. Indicators of tax law and administrative complexity, as reflected in the tax forms and instructions, are incorporated into the model. Tax compliance burden does not include a taxpayer's tax liability, economic inefficiencies caused by sub-optimal choices related to tax deductions or credits, or psychological costs. The legacy ADL model methodology primarily focused on the number of line items on each tax form. The changes between the old and new burden estimates are due to the improved ability of the RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model to measure burden and the expanded scope of what is measured. These changes create a one-time shift in the estimate of imposed burden. It is important to note that the difference between the legacy and revised estimates do not reflect any change in the actual burden imposed on taxpayers.

Tax Compliance Burden

Tax compliance burden is defined as the time and money taxpayers spend to comply with their tax filing responsibilities. Time-related activities include recordkeeping, tax planning, gathering tax materials, learning about the law, and completing and submitting the return. Out-of-pocket costs include expenses such as purchasing tax software, paying a third-party preparer, and printing and postage. Tax compliance burden does not include a taxpayer's tax liability, economic inefficiencies caused by sub-optimal choices related to tax deductions or credits, or psychological costs.

As has been done for individual taxpayer burden since 2005, business entity burden since 2014, tax-exempt organization burden since 2018, employer reporting burden since 2023, and trust and estate burden since 2024, both the time expended and the out-of-pocket costs for information return issuers are estimated. The RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model methodology relies on surveys that gather data about time spent and out-of-pocket costs incurred for pre-issuing and issuing activities for information return issuers. The methodology establishes econometric relationships between tax return characteristics and reported compliance costs. The methodology controls for the substitution of time and money by monetizing time and reporting total compliance costs in dollars. The RAAS Taxpayer Burden

¹ Inclusion or exclusion of forms in this collection is not a legal determination that a form is or is not an information return as defined by Section 7434. Information return is used here only as a general descriptor of the most prevalent forms by filing numbers included in this collection (e.g., Form 1099 and Form 1098).

Model methodology better reflects taxpayer compliance burden because, in a world of electronic tax preparation, time and out-of-pockets costs are governed by the information required rather than the form on which it is ultimately reported. Importantly, even where various information return

issuers complete the same tax form lines, the RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model methodology differentiates the cost incurred to complete those forms based on characteristics of those issuers. Key characteristics that serve as coefficients in the information return burden model are:

- Type of form issued
 - Number of forms issued
 - Whether the issuer is newly issuing the form type
- The RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model methodology uses the following stratification for information return issuers:

Strata

500 or Fewer Recipients	1 Type Issued	Form 1099-NEC. Form 1099-MISC with Other Income. Form 1099-MISC with Rent and without Other Income. Form 1099-MISC without Rent and without Other Income. Form 1098. Form 1099-INT. Form 1099-R. Form 1099-DIV. Form 1098-T. Form 1099-S. Form 1042-S. Form 1099-B. Form 1099-C. Form 1099-K. Form 5498.
	2 Types Issued	Form 1099-NEC and Form 1099-MISC with Other Income. Form 1099-NEC and Form 1099-MISC with Rent and without Other Income. Form 1099-NEC and Form 1099-MISC without Rent and without Other Income.
	2 or More Types Issued	Including Form 1099-NEC, Form 1099-MISC, and Form 1099-INT. Including Form 1099-NEC and Form 1099-INT; Excluding Form 1099-MISC. Including Form 1099-MISC and Form 1099-INT; Excluding Form 1099-NEC. All Other Combinations.
More Than 500 Recipients	2 Types Issued	Form 1099-NEC and Form 1099-MISC.
	Any	Other Form 1099-NEC Combinations. All Other Combinations.

Proposed PRA Submission to OMB

Title: U.S. Information Returns and Related Forms, Schedules, Attachments, and Published Guidance.

OMB Control Number: 1545-0108.

Form Number: Forms include but are not limited to Forms 1098, 1099-B, 1099-DA, 1099-DIV, 1099-INT, 1099-MISC, 1099-NEC, 1099-R, 5498, W-9 and all related forms, schedules, and attachments.

Abstract: These forms, schedules and attachments are used by information return issuers when complying with Federal tax laws. This information collection covers the burden associated with preparing and issuing information returns and related forms, schedules, and attachments, and complying with published guidance.

Current Actions: The burden estimation methodology for information returns is being transitioned from the legacy Arthur D. Little (ADL) model to the RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model. The changes discussed above result in a burden hour estimate of 140,987,248, a decrease in total estimated time burden of 2,420,759,231 hours. The newly reported total out-of-pocket cost estimate is \$6,179,662,122 and total monetized burden is \$13,962,431,740. The change related to the transition of the burden estimate from the legacy ADL methodology to the RAAS Taxpayer Burden Model is a one-time change. In addition, changes are being made to forms included in this estimate to be current with enacted legislation.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Information Return Users.

Preliminary Estimated Number of Respondents: 79,536,100.

Preliminary Estimated Total Time (Hours): 140,987,248.

Preliminary Estimated Time per Respondent (Hours): 1 hour 46 minutes.

Preliminary Estimated Monetized Time (\$): 7,782,769,618.

Preliminary Estimated Out-of-Pocket Costs (\$): 6,179,662,122.

Preliminary Estimated Total Monetized Burden (\$): 13,962,431,740.

Note: Total Monetized Burden = Out-of-Pocket Costs + Monetized Time.

Dated: July 8, 2026.

Kerry Dennis,
Tax Analyst.

Appendix-A: Forms and Schedules

Form	Title
1042	Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons.
1096	Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns.
1098	Mortgage Interest Statement.
3921	Exercise of an Incentive Stock Option.
3922	Transfer of Stock Acquired Through an Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

Form	Title
5498	IRA Contribution Information.
5754	Statement by person(s) receiving gambling winnings.
8329	Lender's Information Return for Mortgage Credit Certificates.
8508	Application for Waiver From Electronic Filing of Information Returns.
8809	Application for Extension of Time To File Information Returns.
8811	Information Return for REMICs and Issuers of Collateralized Debt Obligations.
1042-S	Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding.
1095-A	Health Insurance Premium Tax Credit.
1097 BTC	Bond Tax Credit.
1098-C	Contributions of Motor Vehicles, Boats, and Airplanes.
1098-E	Student Loan Interest Statement.
1098-F	Fines, Penalties, and Other Amounts.
1098-Q	Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contract Information.
1098-T	Tuition Statement.
1098-VLI	Vehicle Loan Interest Statement.
1099-A	Acquisition or Abandonment of Secured Property.
1099-B	Proceeds From Broker and Barter Exchange Transactions.
1099-C	Cancellation of Debt.
1099-CAP	Changes in Corporate Control and Capital Structure.
1099-DA	Digital Asset Proceeds From Broker Transactions.
1099-DIV	Dividends and Distributions.
1099-G	Certain Government Payments.
1099-H	Health Coverage Tax Credit Advance Payments.
1099-INT	Interest Income.
1099-K	Payment Card and Third Party Network Transactions.
1099-LS	Reportable Life Insurance Sale.
1099-LTC	Long-Term Care and Accelerated Death Benefits.
1099-MISC	Miscellaneous Information.
1099-NEC	Nonemployee Compensation.
1099-OID	Original Issue Discount.
1099-PATR	Taxable Distributions Received From Cooperatives.
1099-Q	Payments From Qualified Education Programs.
1099-QA	Distributions From ABLE Accounts.
1099-R	Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans.
1099-S	Proceeds From Real Estate Transactions.
1099-SA	Distributions From an HSA, Archer MSA, or Medicare Advantage MSA.
1099-SB	Seller's Investment in Life Insurance Contract.
5498-ESA	Coverdell ESA Contribution Information.
5498-QA	ABLE Account Contribution Information.
5498-SA	HSA, Archer MSA, or Medicare Advantage MSA Information.
W-2G	Certain Gambling Winnings.
W-9	Request for Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) and Certification.

Appendix-B: Guidance Documents

Title/document	Description
T.D. 7873	Returns of information of brokers and barter exchanges.
T.D. 8881	Revisions to Regulations Relating to Withholding of Tax on Certain U.S. Source Income Paid to Foreign Persons and Revisions of Information Reporting Regulations.
T.D. 9253	Revisions to Regulations Relating to Withholding of Tax on Certain U.S. Source Income Paid to Foreign Persons and Revisions of Information Reporting Regulations.
T.D. 9658	Withholding of Tax on Certain U.S. Source Income Paid to Foreign Persons, Information Reporting and Backup Withholding on Payments Made to Certain U.S. Persons, and Portfolio Interest Treatment.
T.D. 9734	Dividend Equivalents From Sources Within the United States.
T.D. 9807	Certain Gambling Winnings—Gambling winnings reporting uses.
T.D. 9815	Dividend Equivalents From Sources Within the United States.
T.D. 9838	Application for Extension of Time To File Information Returns.
T.D. 9887	Dividend Equivalents From Sources Within the United States.
T.D. 9984	De Minimis Error Safe Harbor Exceptions to Penalties for Failure to File Correct Information Returns or Furnish Correct Payee Statements.
T.D. 10000	Gross Proceeds and Basis Reporting by Brokers and Determination of Amount Realized and Basis for Digital Asset.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**Internal Revenue Service****Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request on Forms 3520 and 3520-A**

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the IRS is inviting comments on the information collection request outlined in this notice.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before September 11, 2026 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Andres Garcia, Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or by email to pra.comments@irs.gov. Include "OMB Control No. 1545-0159" in the subject line of the message.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: View the latest drafts of the tax forms related to the information collection listed in this notice at <http://www.irs.gov/draft-tax-forms>. Requests for additional information or copies of this collection should be directed to LaNita Van Dyke, 202-317-6009.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The IRS, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), provides the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps the IRS assess its impact and minimize the burden of its information collection requirements. Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record and be viewable on relevant websites. For this reason, please do not include in your comments information of a confidential nature, such as sensitive personal information. Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or

other forms of information technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Title: Form 3520, Annual Return to Report Transactions with Foreign Trusts and Receipt of Certain Foreign Gifts and Form 3520-A, Annual Information Return of Foreign Trust with a U.S. Owner.

OMB Control Number: 1545-0159.

Form Number: 3520 and 3520-A.

Abstract: U.S. persons file Form 3520 to report certain transactions with foreign trusts, ownership of foreign trusts under the rules of Internal Revenue Code sections 671 through 679, and receipt of certain large gifts or bequests from certain foreign persons. Form 3520-A is the annual information return of a foreign trust with at least one U.S. owner. The form provides information about the foreign trust, its U.S. beneficiaries, and any U.S. person who is treated as an owner of any portion of the foreign trust under the grantor trust rules.

Current Actions: The following changes are being made to the information collection. Any U.S. persons who receive a large gift from a foreign person, has certain transactions with a foreign trust or has ownership of foreign trusts under the IRC sections 671 through 679 must file a Form 3520. The Form 3520 burden accounted for in 1545-0159 is for trust and estate filers. Business filers are accounted for in 1545-0123 and individual filers are accounted for in 1545-0074.

Section 6048(b) requires that foreign trusts with at least one U.S. beneficiary must file an annual information return on Form 3520-A. The Form 3520-A burden accounted for in 1545-0159 is for trust and estate filers. The business filers are accounted for in 1545-0123 and individual filers will be included in 1545-0074.

Type of Review: Revision of currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Estimated Number of Responses: 40.

Estimated Time per Response: 51 hours, 56 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,078.

Dated: July 8, 2026.

LaNita Van Dyke,

Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2026-14005 Filed 7-10-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4831-GV-P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**Loan Guaranty: Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Amendments**

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice of determination; unchanged, no 2026 inflation adjustment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is announcing that it will make no change in regulation to adjust for inflation the amount of civil monetary penalties that are allowed within VA's authorities. This notice is in accordance with the requirement in the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, to make annual adjustments to the penalties, based on the prior year's October Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and as interpreted and determined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in Memorandum M-26-11. Due to the Government shutdown, BLS was unable to produce October 2025 data. Based on the lack of October 2025 CPI-U data, needed to make adjustments under the 2015 Act, OMB determined that there is no updated cost-of-living adjustment multiplier for 2026. VA continues to use the 2025 civil monetary penalty levels.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terry Rouch, Assistant Director, Loan Guaranty Service, Veterans Benefits Administration, terry.rouch@va.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 2, 2015, the President signed into law the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (the 2015 Act) (Pub. L. 114-74, sec. 701, 129 Stat. 584, 599-600), which amended the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-410, sec. 5, 104 Stat. 890, 891-892), to improve the effectiveness of civil monetary penalties and to maintain their deterrent effect. The amended statute, codified in a note following 28 U.S.C. 2461, requires agencies to publish annual adjustments for inflation, based on the percentage change between the CPI-U (defined in the statute as the Consumer Price Index for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor) for the month of October preceding the date of the adjustment and the prior year's October CPI-U. 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, secs. 4(a) and (b) and 5(b)(1).

Under 38 U.S.C. 3710(g)(4)(B), VA is authorized to levy civil monetary penalties against private lenders that

originate VA-guaranteed loans if a lender falsely certifies that they have complied with certain credit information and loan processing standards, as set forth by chapter 37, title 38 U.S.C. and part 36, title 38 CFR. Under section 3710(g)(4)(B), any lender who knowingly and willfully makes such a false certification shall be liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty equal to two times the amount of the Secretary's loss on the loan involved or to another appropriate amount, not to exceed \$10,000, whichever is greater. VA implemented the penalty amount in 38 CFR 36.4340(k)(1)(i) and (k)(3). Under 31 U.S.C. 3802, VA can impose monetary penalties against any person who makes, presents, or submits a claim or written statement to VA that the person knows or has reason to know is false, fictitious, or fraudulent, or who engages in other covered conduct. The statute permits, in addition to any other remedy that may be prescribed by law, a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each claim. 31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1) and (2). VA

implemented the penalty amount in 38 CFR 42.3(a)(1)(iv) and (b)(1)(ii).

Per the 2015 Act, the annual civil monetary penalties cost-of-living adjustment is based on BLS data from the month of October of the prior year. Due to the Government shutdown that occurred beginning October 2025, BLS was unable to produce the October 2025 data. Based on the lack of October 2025 CPI-U data, which is needed to make adjustments under the 2015 Act, there is no updated cost-of-living adjustment multiplier for 2026, and OMB has directed federal agencies to continue using the 2025 civil monetary penalty levels as applicable. As the 2015 Act “does not provide for an alternative calculation in the unusual event that there is not October data . . . as a matter of statutory interpretation, there is not authority to use an alternative method of calculation . . . [and] any effort to do so, contra the statute, would subject revised penalty calculations to significant and disruptive litigation risks.” See OMB Memorandum M–26–11, Cancellation of Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2026, Regarding the

Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, note 4 (April 17, 2026). VA is therefore continuing to use the civil monetary penalty levels VA published in 2025.

As noted above, OMB Memorandum M–26–11 reflects no inflation adjustment multiplier change for 2026. Accordingly, VA is not revising 38 CFR 36.4340(k)(1)(i) and (3) and 38 CFR 42.3(a)(1)(iv) and (b)(1)(ii), described above, to reflect any 2026 inflationary adjustments.

Signing Authority

Douglas A. Collins, Secretary of Veterans Affairs, approved this document on July 7, 2026, and authorized the undersigned to sign and submit the document to the Office of the Federal Register for publication electronically as an official document of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Jacquelyn Collins,

*Alternative Federal Register Liaison Officer,
Department of Veterans Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 2026–14084 Filed 7–10–26; 8:45 am]

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Federal Register

Vol. 91, No. 132

Monday, July 13, 2026

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FEDERAL REGISTER PAGES AND DATE, JULY

39843-40352	1
40353-40858	2
40859-41520	6
41521-42134	7
42135-42312	8
42313-42640	9
42641-42844	10
42845-43024	13

CFR PARTS AFFECTED DURING JULY

At the end of each month the Office of the Federal Register publishes separately a List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA), which lists parts and sections affected by documents published since the revision date of each title.

3 CFR	727.....42337
	733.....42337
Proclamations:	760.....42337
11038.....40855	766.....42337
11039.....42309	782.....42337
Administrative Orders:	783.....42337
Presidential	784.....42337
Determinations:	824.....42337
No. 2026-16 of June	840.....42337
26, 2026.....40351	860.....42337
No. 2026-17 of June	861.....42337
26, 2026.....41519	862.....42337
	950.....42337
5 CFR	960.....42337
351.....41521	963.....42337
430.....41521	1009.....42337
537.....41521	1013.....42845
Proposed Rules:	1015.....42337
250.....40435	1016.....42337
412.....40444	1040.....39850, 39851
432.....40444	1042.....39851
715.....40444	1045.....42337
752.....40444	1046.....42337
1201.....40444	1061.....42337
	Proposed Rules:
6 CFR	2.....42086
124.....40879	20.....40290
	30.....42086
7 CFR	40.....42086
1b.....40353	50.....42086
1412.....42313	51.....42086
1416.....42313	52.....42086
1417.....40859	53.....42086
1421.....42313	54.....42086
1427.....42313	61.....40290, 42086
1430.....42313	70.....42086
1434.....42313	72.....39900, 42086
1435.....42313	73.....40290
4287.....42335	76.....42086
Proposed Rules:	110.....42086
3560.....40468	150.....40290
	430.....41578, 42034
8 CFR	431.....41578
Proposed Rules:	
106.....42144	12 CFR
204.....40676	Proposed Rules:
205.....40676	208.....42363
216.....40676	1024.....42382
235.....40676	1026.....42382
	1227.....42882
10 CFR	1272.....42884
72.....39843	
300.....42337	14 CFR
451.....42337	25.....39852
452.....42337	39.....39854, 40353, 40356,
455.....42337	40360, 40363, 40865, 40867,
602.....42337	41539, 41542, 42641, 42644,
605.....42337	42647, 42649, 24663, 42849
706.....42337	71.....40366, 42655, 42656,
708.....42337	42657
712.....42337	73.....40870, 42658
719.....42337	259.....40368
725.....42337	260.....41556

399.....39872, 40368, 41556	42150	600.....40136	424.....41216
1216.....39879	1310.....42392	668.....40136	427.....41734
1250.....40872		685.....40136	484.....41216
Proposed Rules:	22 CFR	Proposed Rules:	488.....41734
1.....40470	141.....42339	655.....39945	498.....41216
25.....42673	24 CFR	656.....39945	
39.....39903, 40487, 40900,	Proposed Rules:	657.....39945	43 CFR
42144, 42387, 42680	50.....42685	658.....39945	11.....42870
43.....39906	55.....42685	660.....39945	
61.....39906	58.....42685	661.....39945	45 CFR
65.....39906	200.....42685	662.....39945	1351.....40426
71.....39931, 42390, 42682,	26 CFR	663.....39945	
42684	1.....42345, 42353	664.....39945	47 CFR
91.....39906, 40470	20.....42659	669.....39945	0.....42794
117.....40902	Proposed Rules:		1.....42137
121.....40902	1.....40490	36 CFR	9.....42794
147.....39906	31.....40490	Proposed Rules:	43.....42137
399.....39932		200.....39948	73.....42359
	27 CFR	216.....39948	74.....42359
15 CFR	478.....40879		Proposed Rules:
50.....42135	Proposed Rules:	37 CFR	1.....42602
	478.....40924	Proposed Rules:	9.....42699
17 CFR	479.....40924, 40944	385.....42698	25.....40964
Proposed Rules:	28 CFR		64.....42602
15.....40102	124.....41466	38 CFR	
16.....40102		17.....42670	48 CFR
17.....40102	29 CFR		9903.....42139
	31.....40372	40 CFR	9904.....42139
18 CFR	1608.....40879	52.....40406, 40409, 42356	Proposed Rules:
Proposed Rules:	Proposed Rules:	63.....41410	212.....40508
141.....41591	4022.....40954	81.....42356	225.....40508
260.....41591		Proposed Rules:	252.....40508
357.....41591	33 CFR	51.....41591	
369.....41591	100.....40381, 40382, 40885,	52.....40491, 42399	49 CFR
	42136	62.....40494	Proposed Rules:
20 CFR	165.....39895, 39897, 40382,	141.....39952	192.....42272
404.....40804	40384, 40385, 40387, 40388,	174.....40962	195.....42272
416.....40804	40389, 40392, 40393, 40394,	180.....40962	
	40395, 40396, 40397, 40398,	42 CFR	50 CFR
21 CFR	40400, 40401, 40402, 40403,	Proposed Rules:	216.....41566, 41570
516.....41557	40404, 40887, 40888, 40889,	52d.....41604	300.....41570
520.....41557	40891, 40892, 40896, 41564,	405.....41216	622.....39898
522.....41557	42666, 42667, 42868, 42870	410.....41216	635.....40898
524.....41557	Proposed Rules:	413.....41734	648.....42360
529.....41557	165.....42906	414.....41216	
556.....41557	34 CFR	416.....41734	Proposed Rules:
558.....41557	Ch. II.....42669	419.....41734	17.....41606
Proposed Rules:		422.....41216	622.....41611, 42158, 42908
207.....42888		423.....41216	648.....42165
1308.....39940, 40909, 40917,			

LIST OF PUBLIC LAWS

Note: No public bills which have become law were received by the Office of the Federal Register for inclusion

in today's **List of Public Laws**.

Last List July 1, 2026

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