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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

8 CFR Part 208

[CIS No. 2851–26; DHS Docket No. USCIS–2026–0199]

RIN 1615–AD18

Affirmative Asylum Referrals Without Interview

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, DHS.

ACTION: Interim final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is amending its regulations to permit U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to refer certain affirmative asylum applications to the Department of Justice (DOJ) Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) without interview. USCIS still offers an interview prior to a grant or denial of asylum. DHS is also removing the requirement that a letter communicating the basis for referral of asylum include an assessment of the alien's credibility.

DATES:

Effective date: This interim final rule (IFR) is effective July 28, 2026.

Comment due date: Written comments on this interim final rule must be submitted on or before September 28, 2026. The electronic Federal Docket Management System will accept comments prior to midnight eastern time at the end of that day.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on the entirety of this rulemaking package, identified by DHS Docket No. USCIS–2026–0199 through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: *http://www.regulations.gov.* The summary of this rule may also be found at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the website instructions for submitting comments. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. Comments that will provide the most assistance to USCIS in implementing these changes will reference a specific portion of the rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include data, information, or authority that support such recommended change.

Comments submitted in a manner other than the one listed above, including emails or letters sent to DHS or USCIS officials, will not be considered comments on the rule and may not receive a response from DHS. Please note that DHS and USCIS cannot accept any comments that are hand-delivered or couriered. In addition, USCIS cannot accept comments contained on any form of digital media storage devices, such as CDs/DVDs and USB drives. USCIS is also not accepting mailed comments at this time. If you cannot submit your comment by using *http://www.regulations.gov,* please contact the Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, by telephone at (240) 721–3000 for alternate instructions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Asylum Division, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), DHS, 5900 Capital Gateway Drive, Camp Springs, MD 20746; telephone (240) 721–3000 (this is not a toll-free number). Individuals with hearing or speech impairments may access the telephone number above via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at 711.

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AAF—Annual Asylum Fee
AO—Asylum Officer
ASC—Application Support Center
BIA—Board of Immigration Appeals
BLS—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
CDAO—Chief Data and Analytics Office
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
DHS—U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOJ—U.S. Department of Justice
E.O.—Executive Order
EOIR—Executive Office for Immigration Review
ERO—Enforcement and Removal Operations
Form I–589—Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal
FY—Fiscal Year
HSA—Homeland Security Act of 2002
HSI—Homeland Security Investigations
ICE—U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

IIRIRA—Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996
IJ—Immigration Judge
INA—Immigration and Nationality Act
INS—Immigration and Naturalization Service
NEPA—National Environmental Policy Act
NTA—Notice to Appear
NVC—National Vetting Center
OMB—Office of Management and Budget
OYFD—One-Year Filing Deadline
PRA—Paperwork Reduction Act
RFA—Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
RFE—Request for Evidence
RIA—Regulatory Impact Analysis
SBREFA—Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Congressional Review Act)
Secretary—Secretary of Homeland Security
TPS—Temporary Protected Status
TVPRA—William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008
UAC—Unaccompanied Alien Child
UMRA—Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995
UPAX—Unified Passenger
U.S.C.—United States Code
USCIS—U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

I. Public Participation

DHS invites all interested parties to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written data, views, comments and arguments on all aspects of this rule. DHS also invites comments that relate to the economic, environmental, or federalism effects that might result from this rule. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. Comments that will provide the most assistance to USCIS in implementing these changes will reference a specific portion of the rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include data, information, or authority that support such recommended change. Comments submitted in a manner other than the one listed above, including emails or letters sent to DHS or USCIS officials, will not be considered comments on the rule and may not receive a response from DHS.

Instructions: If you submit a comment, you must include the agency name (U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services) and the DHS Docket No. USCIS–2026–0199 for this rulemaking. Regardless of the method used for submitting comments or material, all submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov,* and will include any personal information you provide. Therefore, submitting this information makes it public. You may wish to consider limiting the amount of personal information that you provide in any voluntary public comment submission you make to DHS. DHS may withhold information provided in comments from public viewing that it determines may impact the privacy of an individual or is offensive. For additional information, please read the Privacy and Security Notice available at *http://www.regulations.gov.*

Docket: For access to the docket and to read background documents or comments received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov,* referencing DHS Docket No. USCIS–2026–0199. You may also sign up for email alerts on the online docket to be notified when comments are posted or a final rule is published.

II. Executive Summary

DHS is amending its regulations to permit an AO to refer an affirmative asylum application to an immigration judge (IJ) without conducting an interview. USCIS still conducts an interview prior to a grant or denial of asylum, or where an asylum interview with USCIS complies with other legislation or settlement agreements.[1] The Asylum Division had a long-standing practice of offering an interview to all aliens who file a Form I–589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal (asylum application) within the agency's jurisdiction prior to adjudication despite there being no statutory right to an interview or requirement to conduct one. Through this rule, DHS is amending regulations to permit an AO to refer certain asylum applications to EOIR without conducting an interview. DHS is removing references to a ''right'' to an interview, and language that an AO shall review and determine any prohibitions on filing ''in an interview,'' while retaining the interview procedures outlined in the regulations if an asylum interview is offered by USCIS. *See* 8 CFR 208.4(a); 208.10; *see also* 8 CFR 208.14(c). DHS is also removing the requirement that a letter communicating the basis for referral of asylum include an assessment of the alien's credibility. *See* 8 CFR 208.19. Lastly, although it does not necessitate a change in regulatory provisions, DHS is modifying its processes so that an AO may determine that the alien does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion without first making an eligibility determination.

This rule does not impact USCIS interviews for cases where the alien is not barred from applying for or receiving asylum, not ineligible on the merits of the claim, and may merit a grant as a matter of discretion. This rule also does not impact USCIS interviews where the alien maintains a lawful basis to remain in the United States.[2]

A. Purpose of the Regulatory Action

The purpose of this rulemaking is to amend existing regulations to permit an AO to refer certain asylum applications to EOIR without conducting an interview. In order to reduce the affirmative asylum backlog, improve efficiency of operations, safeguard national security and public safety, and ensure consistency with agency priorities, USCIS will no longer offer interviews to all affirmative applicants prior to referral to EOIR. Through this rule, USCIS provides long-needed updates to regulations and agency practice regarding asylum interviews. *See* 8 CFR 208.4(a), 208.10, 208.14(c). This change ensures that aliens understand what to expect throughout the affirmative asylum process, from filing to adjudication, and that their filing of an asylum application does not guarantee an interview with USCIS. Explicitly authorizing USCIS to refer an asylum application to EOIR without interview also allows USCIS to more efficiently manage its affirmative asylum backlog by reducing adjudicative resources expended on processing non-meritorious claims, free up interview slots for cases based on scheduling priorities [3] and where USCIS determines an interview is needed, and focus its limited resources on applications within its jurisdiction that require eliciting testimony for adjudication. Through the rule, USCIS is also able to more quickly identify aliens that pose a danger to public safety

[1] This rule establishes a process that permits, but does not require, USCIS to refer certain asylum applications to EOIR without an interview. Accordingly, this rule will not hinder USCIS' ability to comply with any legislation or settlement agreement in litigation that would require USCIS to schedule interviews for certain aliens and/or populations of aliens.

[2] *See* 8 CFR 212.5(e)(2)(i); s*ee also* Memorandum from USCIS Office of the Director, Policy Memorandum, re *Issuance of Notices to Appear (NTAs) in Cases Involving Inadmissible and Deportable Aliens* (Feb. 28, 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/policy-alerts/NTA_Policy_FINAL_2.28.25_FINAL.pdf; see also* USCIS, *Affirmative Asylum Procedures Manual,* sec. III.N (last updated Feb. 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/guides/AAPM.pdf* (stating that asylum offices have the discretion to terminate parole through the service of a charging document, for instance, when the record clearly indicates that the sole purpose of parole was to allow the alien to apply for asylum and that purpose has been accomplished through the adjudication of the asylum application).

[3] The Affirmative Asylum Interview Scheduling web page lists USCIS' current scheduling priorities. *See USCIS Affirmative Asylum Interview Scheduling* (last updated Mar. 29, 2024), *https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/refugees-and-asylum/asylum/affirmative-asylum-interview-scheduling.*

or national security and place those aliens in removal proceedings, where his or her claim for asylum or other forms of relief can be more appropriately heard in an adversarial setting by an IJ.

B. Legal Authority

The Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) has authority to issue these regulatory amendments pursuant to various sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.,* and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (HSA), Public Law 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135 (codified in part at 6 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.*). General authority for issuing this rule is found in section 103(a) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1103(a), which authorizes the Secretary to administer and enforce the immigration and nationality laws and establish such regulations as the Secretary deems necessary for carrying out such authority, as well as section 102 of the HSA, 6 U.S.C. 112, which vests all of the functions of DHS in the Secretary and authorizes the Secretary to issue regulations.[4] *See also* 6 U.S.C. 202.

Additional authority for this rule is found in:

- Paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(5)(B) of section 208 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(1) and (d)(5)(B), which authorize the Secretary to establish regulations concerning the procedures and conditions on asylum applications; and
- Section 271(a)(3) of the HSA, 6 U.S.C. 271(a)(3), which confers authority on the Director of USCIS to establish ''policies for performing [immigration adjudication] functions.''

C. Summary of Major Provisions of the Regulatory Action

This rule includes the following provisions:

- Updating 8 CFR 208.4(a) to remove language stating that an AO ''in an interview'' shall review the application and give the alien the opportunity to present any relevant and useful information bearing on any prohibitions on filing.
- Adding 8 CFR 208.9(a)(2) to permit an AO to refer an affirmative asylum application to EOIR, without conducting an interview, based on the record and other relevant evidence.
- Updating 8 CFR 208.10 to remove language referring to ''right to an'' interview.
- Updating 8 CFR 208.14(c) to include that an AO can refer an asylum application to EOIR without interview, and to remove language referring to ''applicant's right to an'' interview.
- Updating 8 CFR 208.19 to remove the requirement that a letter communicating the basis for referral of asylum include an assessment of the alien's credibility.

D. Summary of Costs and Benefits

DHS is amending its regulations to permit an AO to refer an affirmative asylum application to EOIR based on the record and other evidence. Consistent with this change in practice, DHS is removing conflicting language in pre-existing regulations that reference a ''right'' to an interview and language that an AO shall review and determine any prohibitions on filing ''in an interview.'' DHS is also removing the requirement that a letter communicating the basis for referral of asylum include an assessment of the alien's credibility. Lastly, although it does not necessitate a change to regulatory provisions, DHS is modifying its processes so that an AO may refer an application as a matter of discretion without first making an eligibility determination.

The interim final rule impacts affirmative asylum application processing. The rule permits USCIS to refer an asylum application to EOIR in various situations, including but not limited to, when the alien is barred from applying for asylum due to the one-year filing deadline, is barred from a grant of asylum, does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, or is not eligible on the merits of the claim. The rule also gives USCIS flexibility to issue future policy guidance about which categories of cases should be prioritized by the agency for referral without interview based on evolving trends and agency priorities. For future applications filed after the effective date of the rule, DHS estimates that approximately 132,167 aliens seeking affirmative asylum annually may be referred without interview due to a bar to applying for asylum, a bar to a grant of asylum, or where the alien does not merit a grant, and uses this estimate as the population of future filings that could be impacted by this rule.[5] The rule also impacts aliens with pending affirmative asylum applications. Potentially, up to 444,724 (31 percent) of the 1,434,145 cases in the affirmative asylum backlog may be impacted by this rule.[6] DHS does not have an estimate for how many pending or future asylum applications may be impacted as cases where the alien is not eligible on the merits of the claim.

In the regulatory impact analysis (RIA), USCIS evaluates the potential impacts of the rule against a no action baseline describing what the world would be like if the rule had not been adopted. A primary benefit of no longer interviewing all applicants prior to the referral of an affirmative asylum application to EOIR is the increased operational efficiency of the affirmative asylum process within USCIS. In changing its long-standing practice of offering an interview on all asylum applications, even where USCIS may not approve the application due to obvious statutory ineligibility for asylum or where the alien does not merit a favorable exercise of discretion, the agency is eliminating duplicative work that will likely be repeated before an IJ. Further, USCIS can prioritize the allocation of scarce resources including the AO, interpreter, and administrative staff towards timely adjudication of meritorious cases. The reallocation of these limited adjudicatory resources could facilitate faster scheduling, improve the timeliness of adjudication for aliens with meritorious cases, and accelerate the resolution of non-meritorious claims. As a result, this rule may reduce the growth of the affirmative asylum backlog that, as of the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2025, exceeds 1.4 million cases, enhance the agency's ability to respond to emergent humanitarian needs presented by aliens with meritorious applications, and strengthen system integrity by limiting opportunities for strategic delay of removal proceedings through prolonged affirmative application pendency.

DHS acknowledges that while the rule may reduce USCIS' affirmative asylum backlog, it will initially increase the volume of USCIS referrals to EOIR annually, which could then increase EOIR's pending cases backlog. DOJ may incur costs to develop certain elements of a case during removal proceedings where USCIS no longer performs an interview. DHS asserts that while these impacts may increase operational demands for EOIR, many of the associated costs reflect a redistribution of responsibilities from USCIS to EOIR.

[4] Although several provisions of the INA discussed in this rule refer exclusively to the ''Attorney General,'' such provisions now refer to the Secretary by operation of the HSA. *See* 6 U.S.C. 202(3), 251, 271(b), 542 note, and 557; 8 U.S.C. 1103(a)(1) and (g) and 1551 note; *see also Nielsen* v. *Preap,* 586 U.S. 392, 397 n.2 (2019).

[5] This estimate is based on the average number of receipts of untimely filed affirmative asylum applications each year over the past five fiscal years (*see* Table 2) plus an approximate number of cases where a mandatory bar other than the filing deadline could potentially apply to affirmative cases; *see also* section of V.A.3 of this preamble for further analysis of affected population estimates.

[6] *See* Table 1 for details on the number of pending affirmative asylum applications that are untimely filed; *see also* Table 5 for details on the total number of pending affirmative asylum applications.

USCIS also acknowledges the possibility that some applications may be referred under this rule that USCIS could have granted. This could cause some aliens to experience increased wait times and slower case resolution, and DOJ could incur new costs processing these claims. However, DHS believes this will be a rare occurrence because an AO still reviews the record and evidence before a final adjudication and USCIS still retains the ability to offer an interview on any application, including where there is evidence of overcoming a bar. Therefore, the overall number of aliens who will ultimately be referred to EOIR will not necessarily increase because the rule is intended to refer applications without interview where the application would have been referred even if an interview had been conducted. DHS accordingly does not believe that the impact to EOIR's backlog will be significant in the long term.

Another meaningful benefit of no longer interviewing all affirmative asylum applicants is the enhancement of national security and public safety. Moving dangerous aliens who are ineligible for a grant of asylum or do not merit a grant as a matter of discretion due to serious criminal conduct or involvement in terrorism more quickly through the removal process will decrease the overall exposure risk to the public because it will reduce the amount of time during which dangerous aliens can remain at large within the United States while awaiting adjudication of their asylum application. The national security and safety benefits also extend to DHS personnel as well as other aliens who appear at USCIS facilities. Prompt referral to EOIR, without interview, for ineligible aliens who also present a danger to others will reduce the number of in-person encounters in USCIS facilities, thereby lowering the exposure risk for other aliens, AOs, interpreters, attorneys, and other government staff working in public-facing interview spaces.

Removing the requirement that a letter communicating the basis for referral of asylum include an assessment of the alien's credibility produces operational efficiencies for USCIS by giving AOs the ability to focus a decision letter on the reason(s) for referral, where credibility does not form the basis for referral. Eliminating this requirement reduces drafting time and streamlines the preparation of referral decision letters, allowing AOs to focus more directly on threshold eligibility issues or statutory bars to asylum. Similarly, permitting AOs to refer an application as a matter of discretion without first making an eligibility determination allows adjudicators to pinpoint and analyze the ultimate basis for referral in cases where negative factors found in the course of the adjudication outweigh any positive factors.

Asylum applicants will also experience sustained benefits as a result of this rule. With improvements in the affirmative asylum system at USCIS, aliens with strong or meritorious claims could see reduced waiting times and faster adjudication of their cases. Aliens who are ultimately destined to be placed in removal proceedings before EOIR will no longer spend several years waiting for an interview in the affirmative asylum queue before receiving a referral but will instead enter the more appropriate adjudicatory forum sooner, thereby escaping prolonged legal limbo. Earlier placement into removal proceedings allows aliens to apply for other forms of relief before an IJ—forms of relief that USCIS does not have authority to grant—and to receive a final decision with less delay and prolonged uncertainty.[7] This quicker resolution to the same outcome reduces emotional and psychological strain and preserves the quality of evidence that may deteriorate during multi-year waits. Moreover, aliens will be spared the burden of preparing for a duplicative proceeding with USCIS that will have no substantive effect on the final adjudication of their claim in immigration court. Lastly, all asylum applicants will benefit from the change to affirmative asylum interview procedures as it results in aliens' improved understanding of the asylum process and improved application quality and completeness.

III. Background and Purpose

A. Legal Framework

The Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96–212, amended the INA by adding section 208 to require the Attorney General to establish a procedure to allow certain aliens who are present in the United States to apply for asylum. *See* INA 208, 8 U.S.C. 1158. Congress subsequently amended Section 208 of the INA in the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), Public Law 104–208, div. C, 110 Stat. 3009–546 (Sept. 30, 1996), to, among other things, create a one-year filing deadline for applicants to file an asylum application after their arrival in the United States. INA 208(a)(2)(B), 8 U.SC. 1158(a)(2)(B); authorize the Secretary and Attorney General to establish requirements and procedures for the consideration of asylum applications, INA 208(b)(1)(A), (d)(1), 8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(1)(A), (d)(1); establish aspirational timeframes for commencing initial interviews (if provided) and completing final adjudications, INA 208(d)(5)(A)(ii)–(iii), 8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(5)(A)(ii)–(iii); and conferring authority to establish by regulation ''any other conditions or limitations on the consideration of an application for asylum not inconsistent with [the INA],'' INA 208(d)(5)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(5)(B).

Under 8 CFR part 208, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over a Form I–589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal, filed by an alien physically present in the United States or seeking admission at a port of entry. *See* 8 CFR 208.2. The Asylum Division has had a long-standing practice of conducting an interview for asylum applications where USCIS has jurisdiction prior to adjudication.[8] However, there is no explicit statutory right for an asylum applicant to receive an interview before USCIS. The INA does not state that USCIS must conduct an asylum interview, specify the mechanics of an interview, or address whether an interview needs to be conducted in all circumstances. Instead, the INA designates general authority to DHS to ''establish a procedure for the consideration of asylum applications'' and promulgate regulations related to other conditions or limitations on the consideration of an asylum application. *See* INA 208(b)(1)(A), (d)(1), and (5)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(1)(A), (d)(1), and (5)(B). The INA also establishes a timeframe in which an interview or hearing to consider an application for asylum must be provided, should one be offered to the alien, and the consequences of failure to appear: ''in the absence of exceptional circumstances, the initial interview or hearing on the asylum application shall commence not later than 45 days after'' the alien filed the application and that the asylum application shall be dismissed or the applicant sanctioned if the alien ''fails without prior authorization or in the

[7] USCIS acknowledges that earlier placement into removal proceedings might lead some aliens to consult or retain legal counsel sooner than they otherwise would have. Hence, the rule may affect the timing of when some aliens choose to engage legal counsel but does not create new costs to these aliens.

[8] Prior to this rule, USCIS generally conducted an interview unless the application was withdrawn, the interview was waived by the alien, or the application was dismissed including because the alien adjusted status to lawful permanent resident and no longer wished to pursue an asylum claim or naturalized.

absence of exceptional circumstances to appear for an interview or hearing . . . .'' INA 208(d)(5)(A)(ii), (v), 8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(5)(A)(ii), (v).

Accordingly, USCIS regulations promulgated pursuant to the INA provide procedures governing asylum interviews, including the purpose and timing of an interview and specific manner in which an interview is to be conducted. *See* 8 CFR 208.9. For example, prior to this IFR, 8 CFR 208.4(a) instructed that an asylum officer must, ''in an interview,'' review the asylum application and give the applicant an opportunity to present useful and relevant information if it appears that one or more of the mandatory bars to filing for asylum at INA 208(a)(2), 8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2), such as the one-year filing deadline, apply.

In addition, prior to this IFR, other regulations stated that failure to appear for a scheduled asylum interview without prior authorization may result in dismissal of the application or the waiver of the ''right to an interview,'' and that failure to comply with fingerprint processing without good cause may result in dismissal of the application or waiver of the right to an adjudication by an AO. *See* 8 CFR 208.10; *see also* 8 CFR 208.14(c). Pre-existing language at 8 CFR 208.10 was also intended to implement INA 208(d)(5)(A)(i) and (v), 8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(5)(A)(i) and (v), which state: ''asylum cannot be granted until the identity of the applicant has been checked against all appropriate records or databases,'' and that aliens who fail ''to appear for an interview or hearing'' may have their applications dismissed or may be sanctioned; as well as to clarify implications for employment authorization.

There is no statutory requirement that a decision letter communicating a referral on an asylum application include an assessment of the alien's credibility. *See, e.g.,* INA 208(b) and (d), 8 U.S.C. 1158(b) and (d).[9] Therefore, amending provisions at 8 CFR 208.19 to remove language about including an assessment of the alien's credibility for referral letters is still in compliance with the INA. Furthermore, under the rule, USCIS still communicates a referral of asylum in writing and states the basis for referral. *See* 8 CFR 208.19.

Lastly, where USCIS refers an application as a matter of discretion, the agency had a long-standing practice of instructing AOs to make a determination of statutory eligibility before addressing the exercise of discretion.[10] However, there is no statutory or regulatory requirement that an AO make an eligibility determination prior to making a discretionary determination. The Asylum Division acknowledges this fact in existing policy guidance to adjudicators, which states: ''As a legal matter, it is permissible to deny an application as a matter of discretion, without determining whether the alien is eligible for the benefit of asylum.'' [11] Therefore, the change in agency practice to allow AOs to make a discretionary determination before an eligibility determination is still in compliance with the INA and does not require an amendment to existing regulations.

B. Authority To Apply for Asylum and Conditions for Granting Asylum

To be eligible for asylum, the burden of proof is on the alien to establish that he or she is a refugee as defined in section 101(a)(42) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42). *See* 8 CFR 208.13. The burden of proof does not change under this rule. Additionally, an asylum application constitutes at the same time an application for withholding of removal, unless adjudicated in deportation or exclusion proceedings commenced prior to April 1, 1997. *See* 8 CFR 208.3(b).

1. Eligibility To Apply

The INA contains multiple bars to an alien's eligibility to apply for asylum. *See* INA 208(a)(2)(A)–(E), 8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(A)–(E). First, an alien cannot apply for asylum if he or she can be removed, pursuant to a bilateral or multilateral agreement, to a country in which the alien's life or freedom would not be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion and where the alien would have access to a full and fair procedure for determining a claim to asylum. *See* INA 208(a)(2)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(A). In addition, unless an alien demonstrates changed or extraordinary circumstances, he or she cannot file for asylum if he or she filed the application more than one year after the date of his or her last arrival in the United States or if the alien has previously applied for asylum and was denied by EOIR. *See* INA 208(a)(2)(B), (C) and (D), 8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(B), (C), and (D); *see also* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(2), (3), (6).[12]

The one-year filing deadline (OYFD) is a particularly common bar to applying for asylum. As of December 11, 2025, there are 444,724 pending affirmative asylum applications filed more than one year after last entry. *See* Table 1 for details on asylum applications filed more than one year after last entry.

TABLE 1—PENDING AFFIRMATIVE ASYLUM APPLICATIONS FILED ON OR AFTER APRIL 16, 1998AS OF DECEMBER 11, 2025

Filed Ten Years or More After Last Entry or Blank Entry Date	Filed More Than One Year After Last Entry or Blank Entry Date
129,525	444,724

Notes:

(1) For cases filed more than one year after last entry or blank entry date, this data only includes cases where an initial interview has never been scheduled and excludes cases where the alien is a lawful permanent resident, is an unaccompanied alien child in removal proceedings, or was under 18 at the time of filing; cases that are already completed and pending review or service, such as unserved administrative closures; and cases already scheduled for interview.

(2) USCIS has found that cases filed 10 or more years after last entry or blank entry date often are cases where the alien wanted to use the affirmative asylum process as a pathway to removal proceedings so that he or she could apply for cancellation of removal and adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident under INA 240A(b), 8 U.S.C. 1229b(b), before an IJ.

[9] Per INA 208(b)(1)(B)(iii), 8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(1)(B)(iii): ''If no adverse credibility determination is explicitly made, the applicant or witness shall have a rebuttable presumption of credibility on appeal.''

[10] *See* USCIS RAIO Directorate, *Lesson Plan, Discretion* 12 (Jan. 27, 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/foia/Discretion_LP_RAIO.pdf.*

[11] *Id.; see also INS* v. *Abudu,* 485 U.S. 94, 105 (1988); *INS* v. *Bagamasbad,* 429 U.S. 24, 26 (1976).

[12] The rule and any future USCIS guidance will comply with the Ms. L Settlement Agreement, which includes specific accommodations with respect to the one-year filing deadline for class members who meet certain settlement-related deadlines. *See Ms. L et al.* v. *ICE,* No. 18-cv-00428 (S.D. Cal. 2023), *https://www.together.gov/assets/docs/Ms.%20L%20v.%20ICE%20Settlement.pdf;* see also USCIS, DHS, ''Applying for Asylum with USCIS for Ms. L Settlement Class Members'' (last updated Feb. 20 2026), *https://www.uscis.gov/laws-and-policy/other-resources/class-action-settlement-notices-and-agreements/applying-for-asylum-with-uscis-for-ms-l-settlement-class-members.*

(3) Cases filed 10 or more years after last entry or blank entry date are only included in this data if all other parameters mentioned in Table 1, Note 1, such as not having ever been scheduled for an interview, are present.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Chief Data and Analytics Office (CDAO). NPR Report, HQRAIO, GLOBAL, queried 12/2025 for PAER0019563.

With respect to the OYFD, an alien must demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that his or her asylum application was filed within one year after the date of his or her last arrival in the United States or prove to the satisfaction of the adjudicator either the existence of changed circumstances which materially affect the alien's eligibility for asylum or extraordinary circumstances relating to the delay in filing. *See* INA 208(a)(2)(B) and (D), 8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(B) and (D); *see also* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(2), (4), and (5). Aliens are instructed to provide relevant information and evidence related to the OYFD in response to Part C, question 5 on Form I–589. The alien is also told that he or she must be prepared to explain at the ''interview or hearing'' why he or she did not file the asylum application within the first year after arrival. If an application appears to have been filed more than one year after the alien last arrived in the United States, the AO, the IJ, or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) will determine whether the alien qualifies for an exception to the deadline. *See* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(2)(B).

Regulations explain that changed circumstances materially affecting the applicant's eligibility for asylum include but are not limited to: (A) changes in conditions in the alien's country of nationality or, if stateless, country of last habitual residence; (B) changes in the alien's circumstances, including changes in applicable United States law and activities the alien becomes involved in outside the country of feared persecution that place the alien at risk; or (C) in the case of an alien who had previously been included as a dependent in another alien's pending asylum application, the loss of the spousal or parent-child relationship to the principal applicant through marriage, divorce, death, or attainment of age 21. *See* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(4)(i). The alien must file an asylum application within a reasonable period given the changed circumstance(s), with delayed awareness taken into account as to what constitutes a reasonable period. *See* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(4)(ii).

For extraordinary circumstances, regulations state that the burden of proof is on the alien to establish to the satisfaction of the AO, the IJ, or the BIA that the circumstances were not intentionally created by the alien through his or her own action or inaction, that those circumstances were directly related to the alien's failure to file the application within the one-year period, and that the delay was reasonable under the circumstances. *See* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(5). Extraordinary circumstances may include but are not limited to: (i) serious illness or mental or physical disability, including any effects of persecution or violent harm suffered in the past, during the one-year period after arrival; (ii) legal disability (*e.g.,* the alien was a minor during the one-year period after arrival); (iii) ineffective assistance of counsel; (iv) the alien maintained Temporary Protected Status (TPS), lawful immigrant or nonimmigrant status, or was given parole, until a reasonable period before the filing of the asylum application; (v) the alien filed an asylum application prior to the expiration of the one-year deadline, but that application was rejected by USCIS as not properly filed, was returned to the alien for corrections, and was refiled within a reasonable period; and (vi) the death or serious illness or incapacity of the alien's legal representative or a member of the alien's immediate family. *See* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(5)(i)–(vi).

An alien who is not eligible to apply for asylum for failure to meet the one-year filing requirement is still eligible to apply for withholding of removal before an IJ. *See* 8 CFR 208.3(b).

2. Qualifying as a Refugee

In order to be granted asylum, an alien must establish that he or she is a refugee within the meaning of INA 101(a)(42)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)(A). *See* INA 208(b)(1)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(1)(A). An alien shall be found to be a refugee if he or she is outside of their country of nationality (or, if stateless, in his or her country of last habitual residence) and is unable or unwilling to return to that country and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of that country because he or she has suffered past persecution or there is a reasonable possibility the alien will suffer future persecution in the alien's country of nationality (or, if stateless, in his or her country of last habitual residence) on account of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. *See* INA 101(a)(42), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42); *see also* 8 CFR 208.13(b)(1) and (2). An alien who establishes past persecution is presumed to have a well-founded fear of persecution on the basis of the original claim. *See* 8 CFR 208.13(b)(1). That presumption may be rebutted if an AO or IJ finds by a preponderance of the evidence that there has been a fundamental change in circumstances such that the alien no longer has a well-founded fear of persecution in their country of nationality (or, if stateless, in the applicant's country of last habitual residence), or that the alien could avoid future persecution by relocating to another part of the alien's country of nationality (or, if stateless, another part of the alien's country of last habitual residence) and it would be reasonable to expect the alien to do so. *Id.; see also* 8 CFR 208.13(b)(1)(i)(A)–(B), (b)(3); *see also* 8 CFR 1208.13(b)(1), (b)(1)(i)(A)–(B). Where the presumption of well-founded fear has been rebutted, an alien may still be granted asylum in the absence of well-founded fear of persecution if the alien demonstrates compelling reasons for being unwilling or unable to return to the country arising out of the severity of the past persecution, or the alien establishes there is a reasonable possibility that he or she may suffer other serious harm upon removal to that country. *See* 8 CFR 208.13(b)(1)(iii).

3. Mandatory Bars to a Grant of Asylum

Under INA 208(b)(2), 8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(2), an alien is statutorily ineligible for a grant of asylum if:

(i) the alien ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; [13]

(ii) the alien, having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime, constitutes a danger to the community of the United States; [14]

(iii) there are serious reasons for believing that the alien has committed a serious nonpolitical crime outside the United States prior to the arrival of the alien in the United States;

(iv) there are reasonable grounds for regarding the alien as a danger to the security of the United States;

(v) the alien is described in subclause (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (VI) of section 1182(a)(3)(B)(i) of this title or section 1227(a)(4)(B) of this title (relating to terrorist activity), unless, in the case only of an alien described in subclause (IV) of section

[13] By definition, a persecutor cannot be a ''refugee.'' *See* INA 101(a)(42)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)(B).

[14] Particularly serious crimes include, but are not limited to, aggravated felonies, as defined under INA 101(a)(43), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43).

1182(a)(3)(B)(i) of this title, the Attorney General determines, in the Attorney General's discretion, that there are not reasonable grounds for regarding the alien as a danger to the security of the United States; or

(vi) the alien was firmly resettled in another country prior to arriving in the United States.

If evidence indicates that the alien may be subject to a mandatory bar to a grant, then the alien has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the bar does not apply.[15]

4. Discretion

The AO balances positive and negative discretionary factors to determine if the alien who meets the definition of a refugee merits a grant of asylum as a matter of discretion.[16] While there is no exhaustive list of factors that can be considered, a discretionary analysis generally occurs after a fact-finding process and weighs negative factors against positive factors in the totality of the circumstances.[17] Whether to favorably exercise discretion is typically assessed after an AO has determined that the alien meets all applicable threshold eligibility requirements, with the alien's threshold eligibility for the benefit sought generally considered to be a positive factor. Absent any negative factors, USCIS ordinarily exercises discretion favorably.[18] Generally, if there are no negative factors to weigh against the positive factor that the alien is a refugee, denial of the benefit would be an inappropriate use of discretion. However, although factors material to eligibility have generally been given the most weight, including where an alien is eligible for the benefit, there is no statutory or regulatory requirement that an adjudicator find that the alien is a refugee prior to making a negative discretionary decision.

C. Eligibility Outcomes

If the AO determines that the alien is eligible to apply for asylum, meets the definition of a refugee, is not subject to a statutory bar to asylum, and merits a grant of asylum as a matter of discretion, the AO grants asylum. *See* INA 208(b), 8 U.S.C. 1158(b). If the AO determines that the alien is not eligible for asylum or does not merit a grant of asylum as a matter of discretion, and the alien maintains a lawful basis to remain in the United States, the AO issues a denial. *See* 8 CFR 208.14(c)(2)–(3). If the AO determines that the alien is not eligible for asylum or does not merit a grant of asylum as a matter of discretion, and the alien does not maintain a lawful basis to remain in the United States, the AO refers the application to EOIR, placing the alien into removal proceedings.[19] *See* 8 CFR 208.14(c)(1), (4). The alien can then apply for asylum or withholding of removal before an IJ. *See* 8 CFR 1208.14(a), (c)(1), (4); *see also* 8 CFR 1240.1(a). These eligibility outcomes—an AO determining whether to grant, deny, or refer an application for asylum—do not change under the rule.

D. Compliance with Statutory Obligations

The INA does not require that asylum applicants have a right to an interview.[20] The INA does, however, outline asylum procedures, including an aspirational timeframe in which an interview or hearing must be provided should one be offered to the alien. Specifically, INA 208(d)(5)(A)(ii), 8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(5)(A)(ii) states: ''in the absence of exceptional circumstances, the initial interview or hearing on the asylum application shall commence not later than 45 days after the date an application is filed.'' *See also* INA 208(d)(5)(A)(v), 8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(5)(A)(v) (authorizing USCIS to dismiss an asylum application if the alien fails to appear for a scheduled interview ''without prior authorization or in the absence of exceptional circumstances''). Therefore, while the INA shows congressional intent that any interview or hearing, if offered, be conducted within a certain timeframe, such potential opportunity to be heard and meet the burden to show eligibility through testimony does not explicitly or exclusively require USCIS to offer or to conduct an interview.[21] Although applications processed under the rule will more quickly place certain aliens into removal proceedings, the overall number of aliens who will ultimately be referred to EOIR will not necessarily increase because the purpose of the rule is to refer applications without interview where the application will have been referred even if an interview had been conducted.[22]

Through the rule, USCIS permits an AO to refer certain asylum applications to EOIR without conducting an interview. Not all asylum applications are referred without interview under the rule. USCIS may only refer affirmative asylum applications without an interview if it determines prior to a scheduled interview that the alien is not eligible for a grant of asylum or does not merit a grant of asylum. USCIS still conducts an interview prior to any grant or denial of asylum, or where an asylum interview complies with other litigation

[15] Some courts have held that the burden shifts to the alien only when USCIS has presented sufficient evidence that the statutory bar applies. *See, e.g., Maharaj* v. *Gonzales,* 450 F.3d 961 (9th Cir. 2006); *see also* USCIS RAIO Directorate, *Lesson Plan, Firm Resettlement* 22 (Feb. 5, 2025) (''If there is evidence indicating an offer to stay in the third country indefinitely, the applicant can rebut the evidence of an offer by showing that such an offer has not, in fact, been made or that he or she would not qualify for it. The applicant must make this showing by a preponderance of the evidence.''), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/foia/Firm_Resettlement_LP_RAIO.pdf.*

[16] *See* USCIS RAIO Directorate, *Lesson Plan, Discretion* 15–17 (Jan. 27, 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/foia/Discretion_LP_RAIO.pdf.* Furthermore, the INA states: ''The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General *may* grant asylum,'' which confirms that a grant of asylum is discretionary. *See* INA 208(b)(1)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(1)(A) (emphasis added).

[17] *See* USCIS RAIO Directorate, *Lesson Plan, Discretion* 15–17 (Jan. 27, 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/foia/Discretion_LP_RAIO.pdf.*

[18] *See, e.g., Matter of Pula,* 19 I&N Dec. 467, 474 (BIA 1987) (asylum); *Matter of Arai,* 13 I&N Dec. 494, 496 (BIA 1970) (adjustment of status).

[19] Furthermore, if the asylum application was filed on or after January 4, 1995, information provided in the application may be used as a basis for the initiation of removal proceedings. *See* 8 CFR 208.3(c)(1).

[20] As stated earlier in this preamble, this rule establishes a process that permits, but does not require, USCIS to refer certain asylum applications to EOIR without an interview. Accordingly, this rule will not hinder USCIS' ability to comply with any legislation or settlement agreement in litigation that would require USCIS to schedule interviews for certain aliens and/or populations of aliens.

[21] The asylum statute, as amended in 1996, was designed to provide a fair, orderly, and efficient process for adjudicating asylum applications, while also allowing the agency flexibility to manage resources and respond to changing circumstances. The timing provision in INA 208(d)(5)(A)(ii), 8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(5)(A)(ii), thus merely reflects Congress's desire for expeditious adjudication, and USCIS no longer offering an in-person interview on all affirmative asylum applications furthers these objectives by enabling the agency to allocate resources more efficiently and resolve claims more expediently, especially in managing a burgeoning backlog. By contrast, in other INA provisions, Congress expressly mandated an in-person, telephonic, or video interview or hearing. *See, e.g.,* INA 216(c)(1)(B), 216A(c)(1)(B), 222(h)(1), 235(b)(1)(B); 8 U.S.C. 1186a(c)(1)(B), 1186b(c)(1)(B), 1202(h)(1), 1225(b)(1)(B).

[22] Last year, the Acting EOIR Director interpreted Department of Justice (DOJ)-specific regulations to allow EOIR to pretermit legally deficient asylum applications ''without a hearing.'' *See* Memorandum from Sirce E. Owen, Acting Director of EOIR, to all of EOIR, re *Pretermission of Legally Insufficient Applications for Asylum* (Apr. 11, 2025), *https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1396411/dl?inline.* The BIA recently confirmed that immigration judges have broad discretion to ''conduct and control immigration proceedings and may determine the length and type of hearings held,'' which includes not conducting a ''full evidentiary hearing'' on the merits of an asylum application if the Immigration Judge determines that the factual allegations underlying the claim, viewed in the light most favorable to the applicant, do not establish prima facie eligibility for relief. *Matter of H–A–A–V–,* 29 I&N Dec. 233 (BIA 2025). Therefore, while aliens who are not offered an interview with USCIS are still referred to EOIR, the length and nature of any hearing is determined by the IJ.

or settlement agreements. Additionally, the rule only applies to aliens who do not maintain a lawful basis to remain in the United States. Therefore, such aliens could be placed in removal proceedings to present his or her application for asylum or withholding of removal in front of an IJ. Furthermore, because an AO still issues a decision on the application as required by 8 CFR 208.19, the agency continues to comply with existing regulations requiring USCIS to adjudicate the claim. *See* 8 CFR 208.9(a).[23] Lastly, as discussed in section III.A of this preamble, there is no statutory requirement that an AO make an eligibility determination prior to making a discretionary determination. Therefore, USCIS' change in practice to permit AOs to refer an application as a matter of discretion without determining whether the alien is eligible for the benefit of asylum is still in compliance with the INA and existing regulations.

E. History of Affirmative Asylum Interview Procedures

In 1994, rulemaking initially proposed to amend paragraph (a) of 8 CFR 208.9 to explicitly make asylum interviews ''discretionary,'' but the agency ultimately decided to continue offering asylum interviews prior to the adjudication of an asylum application.[24] Although public comments identified concerns that denying an interview would deprive an alien of the opportunity to verbally articulate his or her claim in a non-adversarial setting, the agency concluded the proposed rule fully recognized the due process rights of aliens by preserving asylum and withholding of deportation proceedings before an IJ.[25] The agency further concluded that the goal of streamlining asylum adjudications could be met, at that time, without amending regulations to specify that asylum interviews would be discretionary.[26] The 1994 final rule amended 8 CFR 208.9(a) to state: ''For each application for asylum or withholding or deportation that is complete within the meaning of Sec. 208.3(c)(5) and that is within the jurisdiction of the Office of Refugees, Asylum, and Parole, an interview shall be conducted by an asylum officer.'' Even though ''right to an interview'' language was not explicitly included in the 1994 notice of proposed rulemaking, the final rule also amended 8 CFR 208.10 to state that ''failure without good cause to appear for a scheduled interview . . . may be deemed to constitute a waiver of the right to an interview with an asylum officer . . . .'' and 8 CFR 208.14(b)(2) to provide that an AO may refer an application either after an interview or if ''the applicant is deemed to have waived his or her right to an interview.'' [27]

In 1997, rulemaking to implement the provisions of IIRIRA governing, among others, the handling of asylum claims and streamline regulatory language amended 8 CFR 208.9(a) to replace language stating that ''an interview shall be conducted by an asylum officer'' with the following text that aligns with language still currently used: ''USCIS shall adjudicate the claim of each asylum applicant whose application is complete within the meaning of 208.3(a)(2) or (c)(3), when applicable, and is within the jurisdiction of USCIS pursuant to 208.2(a).'' [28] The 1997 interim rule also amended 8 CFR 208.10 regarding failure to appear for an interview by an AO, but retained the reference to a right to an interview that was codified by the 1994 rule.[29] Lastly, the 1997 interim rule amended 8 CFR 208.4(a) so that it provided ''[i]f an applicant submits an asylum application and it appears that one or more of the prohibitions contained in section 208(a)(2) of the Act apply, an asylum officer or an immigration judge shall review the application to determine if the application should be rejected or denied.'' [30]

In 2000, the former INS issued another rule updating the regulations implementing IIRIRA's asylum provisions.[31] That rule revised this sentence in 8 CFR 208.4(a) to specify that the AO's review is ''in an interview'' and the immigration judge's review is ''in a hearing.'' [32] The 2000 rule amended this provision because it was determined, at that time and in part, that the decision on an untimely filing issue could best be made after an ''asylum officer, in an interview, or immigration judge, in a hearing'' had given an alien the opportunity to present any relevant and useful information bearing on any prohibitions on filing.[33] These relevant provisions regarding an interview in 8 CFR part 208 remained otherwise unchanged in relevant part until this IFR.

F. Reason and Justification for Rule

The asylum system in the United States is facing an unprecedented crisis that is straining its adjudicatory capacity and undermining the timely protection of individuals seeking refuge. The volume of annual affirmative asylum applications USCIS receives has grown significantly in the past five years, reaching a high of 465,810 in 2023. *See* Table 5. By the end of FY 2025, over 1.4 million affirmative asylum applications remained pending at USCIS (*see* Table 5), reflecting more than a decade of continuous growth fueled by sustained high filing volumes and frequent surges in global displacement.[34] The increase in annual receipts and end of FY pending applications mean that individuals seeking asylum may wait over 7.3 years for resolution in prolonged legal and personal uncertainty (*See* Table 5). Without DHS intervention to improve the affirmative asylum process and expand USCIS' operational efficiencies with this rule, the number of pending applications at the end of each FY will continue to escalate. Reducing the affirmative asylum backlog at USCIS also safeguards our national security, public safety, and the integrity of the immigration system.

To address these issues, USCIS is amending regulations to permit AOs to refer certain applications to EOIR, without conducting an interview, based on the record and other relevant evidence. Through this rule, USCIS provides the necessary change to existing regulations by removing references to a ''right to'' an interview, and removing language that an AO shall review and determine any prohibitions on filing ''in an interview,'' to ensure that both future and current asylum applicants better understand the affirmative asylum process. *See* 8 CFR 208.10; *see also* 8 CFR 2018.14(c). More specifically, asylum applicants will understand that they may not be offered an opportunity for an interview, thus encouraging aliens to submit any and all evidence in support of his or her asylum claim at the time of filing. Updating these provisions allows the Asylum Division to better meet its current operational realities, thus, aligning with USCIS' goal of increased operational efficiency. Additionally, providing asylum applicants with a clear

[23] There is no regulatory definition of ''adjudicate,'' however, the existing regulatory decisions on asylum applications include a grant, denial, or referral. *See* 8 CFR 208.19.

[24] *See* 59 FR 62284, 62285 (Dec. 5, 1994) (final rule); *see also* 59 FR 14779 (Mar. 30, 1994) (proposed rule).

[25] *See* 59 FR 62285 (Dec. 5, 1994).

[26] *Id.*

[27] *See* 59 FR 62293–94 (Dec. 5, 1994).

[28] *See* 62 FR 10312, 10341 (Mar. 6, 1997); *see also* 62 FR 444, 446 (Jan. 3, 1997) (interim rule).

[29] *See* 62 FR 10341 (Mar. 6, 1997).

[30] *See* 62 FR 10338 (Mar. 6, 1997).

[31] *See* 65 FR 76121 (Dec. 6, 2000).

[32] *See* 65 FR 76131 (Dec. 6, 2000).

[33] *See* 65 FR 76123 (Dec. 6, 2000).

[34] Global displacement refers to recurring increases in the number of people forced to leave their homes due to various factors, such as armed conflicts, persecution, natural disasters, climate change, or economic instability.

understanding of this change in the agency's long-standing practice of interviewing each asylum application results in improved application quality and completeness, as well as aliens who are better prepared for the asylum process.

The rule affects aliens who are removable and could therefore be placed in removal proceedings to present their application for asylum or withholding of removal to an IJ.

This change is necessary for the agency to keep up with receipts of incoming asylum applications and to efficiently process a backlog of over 1.4 million affirmative asylum cases, including over 400,000 asylum applications that were untimely filed.[35] Many of these pending cases do not require an interview for an AO to come to the legal conclusion that an alien is ineligible to apply for asylum or ineligible for a grant of asylum. For example, over the past five FYs, approximately 77 percent of untimely filed asylum applications that were referred to EOIR after an interview with USCIS were referred on the basis that the alien failed to meet, or establish an exception to, the OYFD. *See* Table 2 for details on FY 2021 through FY 2025 affirmative asylum receipts of applications filed more than one year after date of entry, referrals of such cases after interview, and the basis for referral.

TABLE 2—PENDING AFFIRMATIVE ASYLUM APPLICATIONS FILED MORE THAN ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OF ENTRY OR WITH BLANK DATE OF ENTRY, FISCAL YEARS 2021 THROUGH FY 2025 AS OF DECEMBER 11, 2025

FY of filing	Total pending	Total granted	Total referred	Referred based on one-year filing deadline	Percent of referrals with one-year filing deadline as basis for referral (%)	Total cases filed
2021	19,955	1,125	5,571	4,480	80.4	26,651
2022	36,824	1,732	2,797	2,226	79.6	41,353
2023	90,864	8,091	893	721	80.7	99,848
2024	138,061	1,714	1,137	957	84.2	140,912
2025	207,830	1,592	6,472	4,590	70.9	215,894
5-Year Total	493,534	14,254	16,870	12,974	76.9	524,658
5-Year Annual Average	98,707	2,851	3,374	2,595	76.9	104,932

Notes:
(1) This data includes where there is a blank entry date.
(2) This data includes cases where there is a blank date of entry or an error in the date of entry that initially indicates a one-year filing deadline issue.
(3) This data does not include Notices of Intent to Deny or Final Denials.
(4) This data does not include aliens who are an unaccompanied alien child in removal proceedings and are not subject to the filing deadline.
(5) Total pending includes cases pending interview and/or adjudication.
(6) Total cases filed includes cases that have since been closed without adjudication, including where the alien withdrew the application for asylum.
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Chief Data and Analytics Office. NPR Report, HQRAIO, GLOBAL, queried 12/2025 for PAER0019563.

This data shows that where aliens do not file a timely application and are ultimately referred to EOIR, a majority fail to qualify for an exception to the filing deadline even after an interview is conducted. Additionally, over the past five FYs, approximately 94 percent of untimely filed applications are still pending interview or have had an interview completed and are pending adjudication.[36] *See* Table 2 for details on FY 2021 through FY 2025 affirmative asylum applications filed more than one year after date of entry and pending interview and/or adjudication. This backlog is due, in part, to USCIS' long-standing practice of offering all asylum applicants an interview.

By amending regulations to permit AOs to refer an application without conducting an interview, USCIS will improve overall efficiency of operations by reducing adjudicative resources expended on non-meritorious claims, freeing up interview slots for cases based on scheduling priorities, and reducing the affirmative asylum backlog. Under the rule, an AO still adjudicates the asylum application. However, amending regulations to permit applications to be adjudicated without offering an interview allows USCIS to adjudicate some asylum applications more quickly, thereby reducing overall processing times for pending and incoming applications for asylum. Promptly referring to EOIR aliens who are ineligible for asylum and who are removable facilitates more quickly placing such aliens into removal proceedings and the removal of such aliens if they do not qualify for relief from removal.

The regulatory amendments are also necessary for USCIS to protect national security and public safety interests. Under the rule, USCIS permits an AO to refer an application without interview, which includes cases where an alien is barred from a grant or does not merit a grant of asylum as a matter of discretion. Such cases can involve issues relating to terrorism or serious crime that are more appropriately handled in an immigration court rather than an asylum office. Policy guidance implemented by USCIS regarding how to apply the rule to cases involving terrorism or serious crime will ensure that aliens posing a threat to national security or public safety are promptly identified and placed into removal proceedings if he or she is amenable to removal. Such cases present complex legal and factual issues that are more conducive to INA Section 240 removal proceedings, where the alien can present his or her asylum application or claim for other forms of relief before an IJ and the interests of the

[35] *See* Table 5 for details on FY 2021 through FY 2025 affirmative asylum receipts, pending cases at the end of each FY, and processing times; *see also* Table 1 for details on pending affirmative applications filed more than one year after last entry into the United States.

[36] Calculation: 493,534 Total Pending Untimely Filed Affirmative Asylum Applications/524,658 Total Untimely Filed Affirmative Asylum Applications = 94 percent (rounded).

United States government will be properly represented by an attorney from the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA). Moreover, unlike an AO, an IJ has authority to consider other forms of relief or protection from removal. Furthermore, OPLA has better resources and the support of ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) as they prepare for court. These are precisely the types of situations contemplated by section (d)(5)(B) of section 208 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(5)(B), which allows for the agency to provide regulations for ''any other conditions or limitations on the consideration of an application for asylum not inconsistent with this chapter.''

In addition, under the rule, USCIS does not need to wait for ICE to issue the Notice to Appear (NTA), but rather USCIS can issue the NTA, ensuring that USCIS timely identifies and places dangerous aliens in removal proceedings. For example, under previous agency practice, aliens in federal or state custody due to dangerous criminal conduct could not be interviewed and their applications could not be adjudicated by USCIS until the alien was released from criminal custody into ICE custody. Under this rule permitting referrals without interview for certain applications, USCIS can proceed to adjudicate those cases without further delay. Similarly, for aliens who have been arrested and charged with serious crimes, such as terrorism or murder, USCIS can proceed to refer without interview, where appropriate, rather than wait for the alien's criminal proceedings and detention to conclude.

The pre-existing process for USCIS to refer aliens to ICE [37] is insufficient to address the public safety concerns motivating this rule. First, there is a delay while ICE considers whether to accept the referral and issue an NTA. Second, the time that ICE takes to consider whether to accept the referral further delays the alien's adjudication, and in turn lengthens the period in which the alien is permitted to remain in the United States and increase the risk to the United States that that alien presents. Overall, under this pre-existing process, USCIS experiences significant delays in processing both national security and public safety concerns due to staffing, resources, and USCIS dependency on ICE, and other law enforcement and intelligence community responsiveness. Under the rule described in this preamble, permitting USCIS to refer an application without interview, the agency is able to identify and refer aliens with the most serious derogatory information more quickly than is possible under pre-existing processes.

Under the rule, USCIS will issue guidance about whether and how it will coordinate with FDNS prior to a referral without interview, in the event that a USCIS referral to ICE under pre-existing policy guidance will more efficiently move a specific case to the appropriate venue of EOIR than will a USCIS referral without interview under this rule. Although it is not ultimately in USCIS' purview to determine if an alien referred to EOIR will be apprehended by ICE, such aliens may come to ICE's attention more quickly if referred without interview under this rule than under pre-existing referral to ICE processes.

Because the rule only affects aliens who have not yet been scheduled for an asylum interview, USCIS is consistent with other regulations regarding interview procedures that must be followed when an interview is scheduled.[38] By amending regulations to permit AOs to refer without interview, USCIS is able to focus its limited resources on asylum applications that require eliciting testimony for adjudication. This is also consistent with overall efficiency efforts, particularly considering that aliens now need to pay an asylum fee for each calendar year the application is pending.[39]

Under the rule, USCIS simplifies its adjudicative decision writing process in two ways. First, by removing the requirement to include an assessment of credibility in a referral letter, USCIS adjudicators are able to focus the written decision on the actual reasons for referral, particularly where credibility does not form the basis for the decision. Second, USCIS is modifying its processes regarding discretionary referrals so that an AO may refer an application as a matter of discretion without first making an eligibility determination. With this change, AOs are able to focus their analysis on the outcome-determinative basis for the referral rather than spending valuable adjudicative time assessing whether the alien is a refugee only to find that the alien does not merit a grant of asylum. Therefore, by changing this practice and guidance to its adjudicators, USCIS is able to draft decision letters more quickly in cases where negative factors ultimately outweigh any positive factors.

IV. Discussion of Rule

A. Regulatory Changes

Five regulatory changes result from this rule. First, 8 CFR 208.4(a) is amended to remove language stating that an asylum officer ''in an interview'' shall review the application and give the applicant the opportunity to present any relevant and useful information bearing on any prohibitions on filing. Second, a paragraph at 8 CFR 208.9(a)(2) is amended to permit an AO to refer without conducting an interview, based on a review of the record and other relevant evidence, as applicable. Third, 8 CFR 208.10 and 208.14 are amended to remove language referring to the ''right to an'' interview, to be consistent with the fact that there is no explicit statutory right for an asylum applicant to receive an interview.[40] Fourth, 8 CFR 208.14(c) is amended to add language confirming that an AO could also refer an asylum application even if no interview was conducted, and to remove language referring to the ''applicant's right to an'' interview. Fifth, 8 CFR 208.19 is amended to add language that a denial or referral decision letter include an assessment of the applicant's credibility only ''for denials.''

Amending these provisions explains that USCIS may not offer an interview for all asylum applications, that an AO may determine based on the record and other evidence if the application can be referred without interview, and that a

[37] Under existing enhanced vetting efforts, the National Vetting Center (NVC) and Unified Passenger (UPAX) enable USCIS to identify aliens confirmed on terrorist watchlists, as a known or suspected terrorist, and on criminal databases indicating the alien has engaged in conduct constituting, in aid of, or related to transnational organized crime. For further information on NVC, please see *https://www.dhs.gov/publication/dhsallpia-072-national-vetting-center-nvc* (last updated May 22, 2024). For further information on UPAX, please see *https://www.dhs.gov/publication/automated-targeting-system-ats-update* (last updated Dec. 11, 2024). When USCIS identifies such an alien during USCIS' screening, the USCIS Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate (FDNS) first tries to resolve any concerns. If unresolved, FDNS will refer the alien to ICE for enforcement action.

[38] Such regulations address the timing of the interview, the specific manner in which the interview is to be conducted, the authority of an AO to administer oaths, the role of the representative in the interview, the provision of additional evidence, the composition of the record, and the requirements for interpreters. *See* 8 CFR 208.9(a)–(g).

[39] *See* 90 FR 34511, 34515 (July 22, 2025).

[40] USCIS emphasizes, however, that removing the ''right to an'' interview language from 8 CFR 208.10 and 208.14 does not otherwise impact affirmative applicants who are not amenable to referral to EOIR, as USCIS will still conduct an interview prior to a grant or denial of asylum.

credibility assessment is not required in a referral decision letter where credibility is not the basis for referral. These changes are necessary to inform individuals seeking asylum that they may not be offered an interview in all cases, and that this rule removes reference to a ''right'' to an interview in 8 CFR 208.10 (previously providing that ''[f]ailure to appear for a scheduled interview without prior authorization may result in dismissal of the application or waiver of the right to an interview'') and in 8 CFR 208.14(c) (previously providing that ''if, as provided in § 208.10, the applicant is deemed to have waived the applicant's right to an interview or an adjudication by an asylum officer, the asylum officer shall deny, refer, or dismiss the application''). These changes are also necessary to inform aliens that any prohibitions on filing for asylum may not be determined in an interview, and this rule removes language that an AO shall review and determine prohibitions on filing ''in an interview'' in 8 CFR 208.4(a) (previously providing that ''[i]f an applicant files an asylum application and it appears that one or more of the prohibitions contained in section 208(a)(2) of the Act apply, an asylum officer, in an interview, or an immigration judge, in a hearing, shall review the application and give the applicant the opportunity to present any relevant and useful information bearing on any prohibitions on filing to determine if the application should be rejected''). The addition of 8 CFR 208.9(a)(2) is necessary to further explain that affirmative asylum interview procedures, pursuant to 8 CFR 208.9, still apply only if an interview is in fact scheduled—but do not entail a broader right to an interview in all cases simply because the alien filed an asylum application. Lastly, amending provisions to remove the requirement for a credibility assessment in referral letters is necessary because it allows USCIS to efficiently draft decision documentation where credibility is not the basis for referral.

B. Referrals Without Interview

In previous practice, an AO generally [41] conducted an interview on the asylum application and then adjudicated the application based on the record and evidence, including testimony elicited at a scheduled interview. Regulations state that the purpose of an interview is to ''elicit all relevant and useful information bearing on the applicant's eligibility for asylum.'' 8 CFR 208.9(b). Through the rule, USCIS permits AOs to refer an asylum application filed by an alien who is amenable to referral to EOIR (aliens who do not maintain a lawful basis to remain in the United States) without conducting an interview. USCIS will continue to offer an interview for cases where the alien maintains a lawful basis to remain in the United States.

Referral case types may include where the alien is barred from applying for asylum, is barred from a grant of asylum, does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, or is not eligible on the merits of the claim. For example, this could include cases involving terrorism or serious crime, or where the alien is barred from applying for asylum due to the OYFD. USCIS welcomes comments on this issue. In any case, USCIS will implement guidance for referrals without interview in various situations where, based on preliminary review of the record and evidence, the alien is ineligible for asylum or does not merit a grant of asylum. USCIS will continue to offer an interview for cases where the alien is not barred from asylum or ineligible on the merits of the claim and may merit a grant as a matter of discretion.

Through the rule, an AO determines if an interview is necessary based on a review of the record [42] and other relevant evidence, to include the asylum application, supporting documents, other information in the file, and background checks including classified information, as applicable.[43] In applying the rule to both future filings and pending cases that have not been scheduled for an initial asylum interview, the Asylum Division could electronically scan applications for certain parameters—for example, the alien's date of last entry into the United States, filing date, and/or security checks results—to determine if the case may be amenable to referral without interview. At that point, an AO reviews the file and all relevant evidence to determine whether the opportunity for an interview will be provided. USCIS also retains the ability to conduct an interview on any asylum application, including where the officer cannot determine the alien's amenability for a referral from the record and evidence alone or where the officer deems an interview appropriate to meet the interests of the agency.

USCIS will generally schedule an interview for any case where the AO cannot determine eligibility to apply or to be granted asylum from the record and evidence alone, including any response to a request for evidence (RFE) and/or a public web alert or other methods reminding aliens to submit further evidence as discussed further in the section below. Importantly, a determination that the alien provided evidence of eligibility, either in the initial application or in response to an RFE and/or a public web alert or other methods, and will be scheduled for interview, will *not* be a final determination that the alien has met his or her burden of proof. If an application is determined at any point to need an interview, an AO could still refer the application after interview.

Because an AO adjudicates the application, even without interview, USCIS is complying with regulations requiring referrals to have a decision in writing stating the basis for referral. *See* 8 CFR 208.19. Under the rule and amendments to 8 CFR 208.19, a referral decision letter no longer requires the written decision to include an assessment of the alien's credibility. This allows AOs to focus the written decision on the actual reasons for referral, particularly where an application is amenable to referral without interview and credibility is not the reason for the referral. This amendment to 8 CFR 208.19 does not prevent USCIS from including a credibility assessment in the decision letter, where credibility does form the basis for referral.

C. Additional Evidence

Previously, as a matter of practice, all asylum applicants were given the opportunity to address evidentiary deficiencies in an interview. Current regulations state the purpose of an interview is to elicit all relevant and useful information bearing on the applicant's eligibility. *See* 8 CFR 208.9(b). However, this purpose can sometimes be accomplished through non-interview means, such as RFEs,

[41] For example, and as discussed below, USCIS has developed alternative processes that allow aliens to waive the interview in some circumstances.

[42] The rule cites to the definition of the record as provided in 8 CFR 208.9(f)(1), which states: ''The asylum application, as defined in [section] 208.3(a), all supporting information provided by the applicant, any comments submitted by the Department of State or by DHS, and any other unclassified information considered by the asylum officer in the written decision shall comprise the record.''

[43] The Department must obtain the authorization of the originator before classified information or any unclassified summary of classified information may be used in immigration proceedings. *See* Memorandum from Alejandro N. Mayorkas, Secretary of DHS, to Heads of Dep't Components, re *DHS Policy and Guidelines for the Use of Classified Information in Immigration Proceedings* (May 9, 2024) (''DHS UCIIP Memo May 2024''), *https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2024-05/24_0509_sec_24-02395-s1-signed-policy-and-guidellines-classified-info-in-immigration-proceedings-508.pdf.*

and/or issuing reminders to submit all evidence via a public web alert, or other methods. Under the rule, although the mechanisms for providing additional evidence may be a departure from previous agency practice (*e.g.,* paper-based testimony and evidence rather than oral and paper-based testimony and evidence), the fact that aliens can amend or supplement their asylum applications at any point before a decision remains unchanged. See 8 CFR 208.4(b)(1). In addition, USCIS may issue an RFE if, for example, the application is insufficient on its own to determine the alien's eligibility for asylum or referral without an interview. *See* 8 CFR 103.2(b)(8)(iii).

USCIS emphasizes, however, that it is not required to issue an RFE in every case. For example, for applications filed on or after the effective date of the rule, RFEs may be used less frequently than for those filed before the effective date of the rule. This is because such aliens will have the benefit of public notice of this rule and the revised Form I–589 filing instructions informing aliens that USCIS may adjudicate the application without conducting an interview or issuing a request for further evidence. The revised Form I–589 filing instructions will further highlight that the application and any supporting documentation provided at the time of filing may be the only opportunity to meet his or her burden. USCIS will also clearly state in the revised Form I–589 filing instructions that, because an AO may adjudicate the application without conducting an interview or requesting additional evidence, the alien should ensure that his or her explanations are complete and detailed. Furthermore, a written acknowledgement that the alien's application is considered complete for filing purposes with USCIS is not a finding that the alien has met his or her burden of proof to establish eligibility. *See* 8 CFR 208.3(c)(3).

DHS is applying this rule's changes in practice to affirmative asylum applications currently pending with USCIS. DHS is considering, and welcomes public comment on, non-interview pathways to inform aliens of the ability to supplement his or her asylum applications, such as the issuance of an RFE and/or a public web alert reminder, or other methods. Aliens with pending applications may be given an opportunity to overcome the deficiency that will be the basis for referring the application since an alien may have relied on USCIS' practice of interviewing in every case when filing the Form I–589. Issuing RFEs in the context of referrals without interview presents one such opportunity for aliens with pending applications to meet their burden. Another avenue for aliens with pending applications to meet their burden is *sua sponte* supplementing their application if the alien feels he or she has additional evidence that has not yet been submitted. USCIS could issue a public web alert to notify aliens of this rule's changes to USCIS practice and remind them of the ability to supplement their application and meet their burden to establish eligibility. Any public web alert will not request or require information from a specific asylum applicant but will rather serve as a reminder to aliens with pending asylum applications that they can submit additional evidence and that the application may be referred without interview based on any existing evidence.

As with the referrals without an interview, USCIS is considering which pending cases could be scheduled for interview or referred without an interview without first needing to request additional evidence. USCIS welcomes comment on this issue as well. USCIS will schedule those cases for an interview when resources permit. USCIS could issue an RFE for pending cases where further information is needed to determine if an interview is necessary. Where USCIS determines that an RFE is needed, the RFE will be issued by regular or electronic mail and will specify the type of evidence required and the deadline for response, in line with existing guidance. *See* 8 CFR 103.2(b)(8). In some cases, a pending application may be referred without interview and without an RFE.

Before referring an application without interview, an adjudicator must determine whether the alien has met the standard of proof. *See* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(1); *see also* 8 CFR 208.14(c).[44] Therefore, an AO reviews any evidence the alien submits in response to an RFE and/or a public web alert or other methods the agency implements, as well as the record and other relevant evidence, to determine whether the application should be scheduled for interview or referred without interview. If the alien fails to submit additional evidence, an AO may still refer the application to EOIR by making an eligibility determination based on the existing record and evidence. Because referrals require a decision in writing describing the basis for referral, an AO will adjudicate an application even where the alien fails to respond to an individualized request or a public call for further evidence issued under the rule. *See* 8 CFR 208.19.[45]

D. Aliens Ineligible To Apply for Asylum

As noted above, USCIS is amending its regulations to permit AOs to refer certain applications to EOIR without an interview, including in cases where the alien is ineligible to apply for asylum.[46] The OYFD is the most common bar[47] to applying for asylum. *See* INA 208(a)(2)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(B). Any affirmative asylum applicant who applies on or after April 16, 1998 must establish that he or she filed for asylum within one year from the date of last arrival (or April 1, 1997, whichever is later), or establish that he or she is eligible for an exception to the one-year filing requirement.[48] *See* INA

[44] Paragraph (c) of 8 CFR 208.14 describes how to process applications where the AO does not grant asylum. Inherent in this provision is that where an AO does not grant asylum, the officer has also determined that the alien did not meet his or her burden of proof on eligibility or does not warrant a favorable exercise of discretion.

[45] In line with existing guidance, a failure to respond to an RFE does not in itself form the basis of the referral. *See* 8 CFR 103.2(b)(8). Cases where the alien fails to respond to an RFE will not result in dismissal of the application or waiver of the right to an adjudication by an AO, except in limited circumstances involving RFEs related to fingerprint processing requirements. *See* 8 CFR 208.10; *see also* USCIS, *Affirmative Asylum Procedures Manual,* sec. III.K.1 (last updated Feb. 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/guides/AAPM.pdf.*

[46] Bars to applying for asylum also include where an alien can be removed, pursuant to a bilateral or multilateral agreement, to a country in which the alien's life or freedom would not be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion and where the alien would have access to a full and fair procedure for determining a claim to asylum. *See* INA 208(a)(2)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(A); *see also* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(6). However, the rule does not apply to this specific bar because, in such cases, the alien would be removed using expedited removal authority rather than INA Section 240 removal authority. Lastly, bars to applying for asylum also include where the alien has previously applied for asylum and was denied by an IJ or the BIA. *See* INA 208(a)(2)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(C); *see also* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(3). However, the rule does not apply to this specific bar because, in such cases, the alien can apply for asylum again with USCIS if he or she demonstrates that there are changed circumstances which affect his or her eligibility for asylum. *See* INA Section 208(a)(2)(C), (D); 8 CFR 208.4(a)(3), (4).Additionally, if the alien was a dependent on a prior asylum application that was denied by the IJ, the prohibition on filing does not apply. 8 CFR 208.14(f).

[47] As of December 11, 2025, there are approximately 444,724 cases pending initial interview scheduling that were filed more than one year after date of entry and are not filed by an unaccompanied alien child, an alien under 18 years old at the time of filing, or lawful permanent resident. *See* Table 1 for details on affirmative asylum applications filed on or after April 16, 1998, filed more than one year after date of entry, and pending initial interview scheduling.

[48] *See* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(2)(ii). Although April 1, 1998, is the effective date provided by regulation for those who arrived before April 1, 1997, the legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) extended an administrative 14-day grace period for

208(a)(2)(D), 8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(D). Unaccompanied alien children (UACs) are not subject to the filing deadline and will therefore not be referred without interview based on the OYFD, but a UAC may still be referred under the rule if an AO determines the UAC is ineligible for asylum.[49]

As mentioned above, the alien must demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the application has been filed within one year after the date of the alien's last arrival in the United States or to the satisfaction of the adjudicator either the existence of changed circumstances which materially affect the applicant's eligibility for asylum or extraordinary circumstances relating to the delay in filing. *See* INA 208(a)(2)(B), (D), 8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(B), (D); *see also* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(2), (4), (5). Under the rule, an AO still determines if an alien filed more than one year after the alien last arrived in the United States and whether the alien qualifies for an exception to the filing deadline prior to referring the application. However, an AO may make this determination based on the record and evidence, with or without conducting an asylum interview. Because an alien who is ineligible to apply for asylum due to the OYFD is still eligible to apply for withholding of removal before an IJ, an AO will refer such applications to EOIR.

USCIS may determine whether a pending case with an OYFD issue should be placed on the interview schedule or whether further information is needed, either through the issuance of an RFE and/or a public web alert, or other methods. For instance, where an alien appears to qualify for an exception to the OYFD based on information from Form I–589 or background checks, USCIS could schedule an interview for the case. Alternatively, if USCIS requires further information to determine if an interview is needed, the agency may allow the alien an opportunity to provide additional evidence through the issuance of an RFE or other methods. If USCIS issues a public web alert to aliens with pending applications, the alert will notify aliens of changed regulations and procedures and remind aliens that they may submit additional evidence. If an RFE is issued, USCIS will clearly explain in the request that the burden of proof is on the alien to establish eligibility to apply, including whether an alien qualifies for an exception to the filing deadline. Requests for such evidence could cite to statutory and regulatory provisions that list examples of changed or extraordinary circumstances exceptions to the OYFD and explain that an application must be filed within a reasonable period given the circumstance. *See* INA 208(a)(2)(B), (D), 8 U.S.C. 1158(a)(2)(B), (D); *see also* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(2), (4), (5). The determination of reasonableness is made on a case-by-case basis. The fact that an alien's claimed reason for filing a late application is described in the list of possible changed or extraordinary circumstances does not in itself constitute an exception to the filing deadline, as this is a decision to be made to the satisfaction of the adjudicator. *See* 8 CFR 208.4(a)(2)(B); *see also* 65 FR 76121, 76124 (Dec. 6, 2000).

Specific to the OYFD, 8 CFR 208.4(a) states: ''an asylum officer, or an immigration judge in a hearing,'' shall review the application and give the applicant the opportunity to present relevant and useful information bearing on any prohibitions on filing, with this rule removing previous language stating that this review and opportunity would occur ''in an interview.'' Because an AO can often determine eligibility to apply for asylum by the evidence provided in the application, testimony presented in interviews rarely leads to the alien overcoming the OYFD. *See* Table 2 for details on FY 2021 through FY2025 affirmative asylum receipts of applications filed more than one year after date of entry, referrals of such cases after interview, and the basis for referral. While it is possible that an alien who qualifies for an exception to the OYFD could erroneously be referred without interview, the alien will retain the opportunity to present his or her claim to an IJ *de novo,* at which point he or she could present arguments and evidence of an exception to the filing deadline.

Lastly, under the rule, the Asylum Division may still issue revised interview waiver notices in cases where an alien filed an asylum application with USCIS 10 years after his or her last entry into the United States or did not include a date of entry on the application.[50] The notices previously stated that failure to sign the waiver will result in an interview. However, this rule applies to those in the backlog that may have already received a waiver notice.

E. Aliens Barred From a Grant of Asylum or Do Not Merit a Grant as a Matter of Discretion

The Asylum Division will implement processes for applications under the rule where the alien is barred from a grant of asylum or does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, including cases where the alien has a connection to terrorism or serious crime, as the Asylum Division further defines these terms in operational guidance. This may include cases where an alien is barred from a grant due to a mandatory criminal bar, as described in section III.B.3 of this preamble. This may also include cases where negative factors outweigh any positive factors in the totality of the circumstances as outlined in a discretionary analysis, as described in section III.B.4 of this preamble.

Evidence of a mandatory bar may arise in the application, supporting documents, background checks, or other evidence. For example, Part B, question 2 of Form I–589 asks if the alien or a family member has ever been accused, charged, arrested, detained, interrogated, convicted and sentenced, or imprisoned in any country other than the United States. The response to this question may present information related to the alien's claim for asylum but may also indicate evidence of a mandatory bar for conviction of a particularly serious crime or commission of a serious non-political crime outside of the United States. Similarly, Part B, questions 3.A and 3.B ask about the alien's past or continued involvement with any groups or organizations, including paramilitary or guerilla organizations, which can

applications filed with the first 15 days of April 1998. *See* USCIS RAIO Directorate, *Lesson Plan, One-Year Filing Deadline* 5 (May 6, 2013), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/lesson-plans/One_Year_Filing_Deadline_Asylum_Lesson_Plan.pdf.*

[49] UAC is defined as a child who has no lawful immigration status in the United States, has not attained 18 years of age, and there is no parent or legal guardian in the United States, or no parent or legal guardian in the United States available to provide care and physical custody. *See* 6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2). AOs have initial jurisdiction over any asylum application filed by a UAC. *See* INA 208(b)(3)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(3)(C).

[50] This interview waiver program was developed after the agency noticed that some aliens who filed their applications 10 or more years after their entry to the United States were not genuinely seeking asylum but instead wanted to use the affirmative asylum process as a vehicle to obtain employment authorization and a pathway to removal proceedings where they could apply for cancellation of removal and adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident under INA 240A(b), 8 U.S.C. 1229b(b), before an IJ. As of December 11, 2025, the Asylum Division estimates that it had approximately 129,525 ''cancellation cases'' pending, filed by aliens who were living in the United States for at least 10 years at the time of filing his or her asylum application. *See* Table 1 for details on affirmative asylum applications that were filed on or after April 16, 1998, and where the application was filed with USCIS 10 years or more after the alien's last entry into the United States or where the alien did not include a date of entry on the application.

present information related to both the claim and to potential mandatory bars. Part C, question 3 of Form I–589 asks if the alien, spouse or child(ren), ever ordered, incited, assisted or otherwise participated in causing harm or suffering to any person because of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or belief in a particular political opinion. An affirmative response to this question may indicate that the alien, spouse and/or child(ren), may be barred due to the persecution of others.

Under the rule, USCIS considers the alien's responses to questions on the Form I–589, along with the record and other relevant evidence, in determining if an interview is necessary. Evidence of a mandatory bar may not arise until after the alien filed the asylum application. For instance, Part C, question 6 of Form I–589 asks if the alien or a family member included in the application ever committed any crime and/or been arrested, charged, convicted, or sentenced for any crimes in the United States. If the alien is arrested for a crime only after filing for asylum, the application may not accurately reflect the alien's criminal history. However, information about the alien's criminal conduct may be identified through background checks. The Asylum Division will implement processes to identify cases where evidence of a mandatory bar arises after the application is filed and to determine if an interview needs to be conducted. As with other cases under the rule, USCIS may issue an RFE, if applicable, for documentation such as arrest records, police reports, or court dispositions.[51]

For the purpose of discretionary referrals to EOIR without conducting an interview, aliens with a connection to terrorism or serious crime may include but are not limited to, known or suspected terrorists as confirmed on terrorist watchlists or criminal organization watchlists. An alien with background checks indicating that the alien is on a terrorist or criminal organization watchlist, and where the identity of the watchlisted individual is confirmed by USCIS to match the alien, could be referred as not meriting a grant of asylum as a matter of discretion.[52]

As mentioned above, there is no complete list of discretionary factors that can or should be considered prior to a discretionary determination. AOs receive training in accordance with case law stating: ''[D]iscretionary factors should be carefully evaluated in light of the unusually harsh consequences which may befall an alien who has established a well-founded fear of persecution; the danger of persecution should generally outweigh all but the most egregious of adverse factors.'' [53] However, there are cases which do present the most egregious of adverse factors which may form the basis of a discretionary referral. For instance, AOs also receive training that a criminal conviction is always a negative factor that will weigh heavily against an alien, and that AOs should carefully consider any indication that the alien might pose a threat to public safety or national security.[54] As a general rule, information that raises the possibility that a bar to asylum might apply would likely also constitute a negative discretionary factor even if it is determined that the bar does not apply.[55]

As a matter of policy, USCIS previously instructed that AOs should generally make a determination of statutory eligibility before addressing the exercise of discretion.[56] However, there is no statute, regulation, or case law that states that it is impermissible to refer an application as a matter of discretion without first making a determination that the alien would otherwise be eligible for a grant. In fact, case law suggests that it is legally permissible.[57] Therefore, despite long-standing USCIS practice of placing a threshold eligibility determination before exercising discretion, the agency has always had, as a matter of law, the ability to put the discretionary decision first. Thus, as a legal matter, it is permissible to deny or refer an application as a matter of discretion without also making a determination that the alien is otherwise eligible for the benefit. Under the rule, a formal exercise of discretion to refer, rather than to approve, may be appropriate when the alien might be eligible for the benefit under the statutory and regulatory criteria but negative factors have been found in the course of the adjudication that outweigh any positive factors. *See* INA 208(b)(1)(A), 8 US.C. 1158(b)(1)(A) (stating that an AO may grant asylum if the alien is a refugee within the meaning of INA 101(a)(42)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)(A), not that an AO must grant asylum). Such language supports the idea that an asylum grant is discretionary and that a grant is not a requirement even if an alien establishes eligibility.[58] In referring such cases without interview, an AO will write a specific and persuasive explanation of the decision, identifying both the positive and negative factors considered, applying

[51] If USCIS requests documentation such as final disposition of an arrest, the alien's failure to respond could be considered a failure to comply with fingerprint processing requirements without good cause, under current regulations and existing Asylum Division guidance. *See* 8 CFR 208.10; *see also* USCIS, *Affirmative Asylum Procedures Manual,* sec. III.K.1 (last updated Feb. 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/guides/AAPM.pdf.*

[52] USCIS does not intend to apply the rule to all cases with an indication of terrorism-related inadmissibility grounds (TRIG), as defined under INA 212(a)(3)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B), as this presents efficiency implications for USCIS, ICE OPLA, and EOIR. Referring all cases due to a TRIG bar, without interview, would likely undermine certain efficiency gains contemplated by the rule. AOs are extensively trained on TRIG issues. Cases requiring TRIG analysis while at EOIR may have to be returned to USCIS for certain purposes before being sent back to EOIR. *See* INA 212(d)(3)(B)(i), 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(3)(B)(i); *Matter of A–C–M-,* 27 I&N Dec. 303, 308–09 & n.6 (BIA 2018). Considering these operational impacts, the Asylum Division could implement guidance specifying which cases the rule will be applied to regarding known or suspected terrorists and TRIG cases. Lastly, in general, any terrorism-related or security-related charges on the NTA, *e.g.,* INA 212(a)(3) or 237(a)(4), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3) or 1227(a)(4), will need to be approved by OPLA and be supported with evidence that could be disclosed to the alien.

[53] *See Matter of Pula,* 19 I&N Dec. 467, 474 (BIA 1987).

[54] *See* USCIS RAIO Directorate, *Lesson Plan, Discretion* 18 (Jan. 27, 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/foia/Discretion_LP_RAIO.pdf.*

[55] *Id.*

[56] *Id.*

[57] *See* USCIS RAIO Directorate, *Lesson Plan, Discretion* 12 (Jan. 27, 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/foia/Discretion_LP_RAIO.pdf; see also INS* v. *Abudu,* 485 U.S. 94, 105 (1988) (stating that ''in cases in which the ultimate grant of relief is discretionary (asylum, suspension of deportation, and adjustment of status, but not withholding of deportation), the BIA may leap ahead, as it were, over the two threshold concerns (*prima facie* case and new evidence/reasonable explanation), and simply determine that, even if they were met, the movant would not be entitled to the discretionary grant of relief.''); *INS* v. *Bagamasbad,* 429 U.S. 24, 25–26 (1976) (In finding that the respondent's application for adjustment of status would have been properly denied whether or not she satisfied the statutory eligibility requirements, the Supreme Court stated that ''[a]s a general rule, courts and agencies are not required to make findings on issues the decision of which is unnecessary to the results they reach'' and that ''absent an express statutory requirement, we see no reason to depart from the general rule and require the immigration judge to arrive at purely advisory findings and conclusions as to statutory eligibility.'').

[58] The RAIO Directorate Lesson Plan on discretion also confirms that ''[d]iscretion gives the adjudicator authority to deny a benefit or a form of relief even when the applicant is eligible according to the law, but that power cannot be exercised arbitrarily or capriciously,'' thus reinforcing the fact that all decisions, including discretionary ones, need to be supported with a reasoned analysis which would include a weighing of the positive and negative factors. *See* USCIS RAIO Directorate, *Lesson Plan, Discretion* 13 (Jan. 27, 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/foia/Discretion_LP_RAIO.pdf.*

the totality of the circumstances of the specific facts of the case, and explaining how the officer weighed the different factors.[59]

Under the rule, an AO is able to base a determination to interview or refer without interview on classified information, as applicable, meaning where there is use authority.[60] Under the rule, USCIS will still comply with regulatory requirements that referral decisions communicate the basis for referral. *See* 8 CFR 208.19.

DHS recognizes that this is a significant departure from its previous long-standing use of discretion in affirmative asylum adjudications and that many asylum applicants had become accustomed to this practice. DHS does not believe there are significant reliance interests in whether USCIS determines an alien should or should not be granted asylum as a matter of discretion after an eligibility determination, as in either case the ultimate decision is deferred to the agency's discretion. To the extent there may be reliance interests, DHS believes the public safety and national security benefits of this change far outweigh any potential reliance interests. DHS welcomes public comment on this and all aspects of the rule.

By permitting AOs to refer certain affirmative asylum applications to EOIR without interview, including where the alien presents national security and public safety concerns, such as found in cases where the alien is barred by a mandatory bar or does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, USCIS is better able to protect national security and public safety interests by quickly identifying individuals who pose a danger to the United States and placing them in INA Section 240 removal proceedings. Such an alien will be able to present his or her asylum application or claim for other forms of relief to an IJ, and where an attorney from ICE OPLA could properly represent the interests of DHS.

[59] *See* USCIS RAIO Directorate, *Lesson Plan, Discretion* 20 (Jan. 27, 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/foia/Discretion_LP_RAIO.pdf.*

[60] *See* DHS UCIIP Memo May 2024, at 4–5, providing that the Department has the legal authority to use classified information, where approved, ''as deemed necessary to protect our national security and public safety interests, and consistent with the legal obligation to protect intelligence sources and methods.'' This guidance is meant to include cases involving an individual who may pose a threat to national security or public safety or where the classified information could bear on the outcome of the proceeding.

F. Aliens Not Eligible for Asylum on the Merits of the Claim

USCIS intends to implement subregulatory guidance, as needed in the future, on how to refer applications without interview where the alien is ineligible for asylum on the merits of the claim. For example, USCIS may choose to begin referring applications where the alleged or feared persecution is not on account of a protected ground under INA 101(a)(42), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42).

G. Severability

As discussed above, in issuing this interim final rule, it is DHS's intent that each change be considered as a separate provision that can stand on its own and be considered independently to the greatest extent possible. This rule is structured in such a way that a stay, injunction, or vacatur of this rule could be narrowly tailored to remedy the specific harm that a court may determine exists with a specific provision. In other words, if a court were to hold that any provision of this rule is invalid or unenforceable by its terms, or as applied to any person or circumstance, DHS intends that the provision be construed so as to continue to give the maximum effect to the provision permitted by law, unless such holding is that the provision is wholly invalid and unenforceable, in which event the provision should be severed and the holding should not affect the remainder of this rule or the application of the affected provision to persons not similarly situated or to dissimilar circumstances.

For example, if a court were to hold that only the amendments to the regulations under 8 CFR 208.19, which change the requirements for when an asylum officer's decision letter must include an assessment of an alien's credibility, should be enjoined or vacated for some reason, it is the intent of DHS that such court would narrowly construe its decision and leave the remainder of the rule regarding referrals without an interview in place with respect to all other circumstances. Similarly, even if one of the changes to remove language regarding interviews and affirmatively set out an overview of the process for referrals without an interview in 8 CFR 208.4, 208.9, 208.10, or 208.14 is enjoined, DHS would still prefer the remaining sections to remain in place as a more accurate reading of the statute.

V. Statutory and Regulatory Requirements

A. Administrative Procedure Act (APA)

DHS is issuing this rule without prior notice-and-comment and without a 30-day delayed effective date, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A) and (d). DHS has also considered potential reliance interests as discussed below.

1. Procedural Rule With Immediate Effective Date

This interim final rule is a rule of ''agency organization, procedure, or practice.'' *See* 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A). The D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals explained:

> the critical feature of the procedural exception is that it covers agency actions that do not themselves alter the rights or interests of parties, although it may alter the manner in which the parties present themselves or their viewpoints to the agency. Of course, procedure impacts on outcomes and thus can virtually always be described as affecting substance, but to pursue that line of analysis results in the obliteration of the distinction that Congress demanded. The issue, therefore, is one of degree, and our task is to identify which substantive effects are sufficiently grave so that notice and comment are needed to safeguard the policies underlying the APA.

JEM Broad. Co. v. *FCC,* 22 F.3d 320, 326–27 (D.C. Cir. 1994) (cleaned up). Rules are also procedural ''if they are primarily directed toward improving the efficient and effective operations of an agency.'' *AFL–CIO* v. *NLRB,* 57 F.4th 1023, 1034 (D.C. Cir. 2023) (cleaned up).

''In determining whether a rule is substantive, [a court] must look at [the rule's] effect on those interests ultimately at stake in the agency proceeding.'' *Neighborhood TV Co., Inc.* v. *FCC,* 742 F.2d 629, 637 (D.C. Cir. 1984). ''Hence, agency rules that impose 'derivative,' 'incidental,' or 'mechanical' burdens upon regulated individuals are considered procedural, rather than substantive.'' *Nat'l Sec. Counselors* v. *CIA,* 931 F. Supp. 2d 77, 107 (D.D.C. 2013);[61] *see Am. Hosp. Ass'n* v. *Bowen,* 834 F.2d 1037, 1051 (D.C. Cir. 1987). Moreover, ''an otherwise-procedural rule does not become a substantive one, for notice-and-comment purposes, simply because it imposes a burden on regulated parties.'' *James V. Hurson Assocs., Inc.* v. *Glickman,* 229 F.3d 277,

[61] *See also Elec. Priv. Info. Ctr.* v. *U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec.,* 653 F.3d 1, 5 (D.C. Cir. 2011) (even ''a rule with a 'substantial impact' upon the persons subject to it is not necessarily a substantive rule'' (citing *Pub. Citizen* v. *Dep't of State,* 276 F.3d 634, 640–41 (D.C. Cir. 2002)); *Ranger* v. *FCC,* 294 F.2d 240, 244 (D.C. Cir. 1961) (while holding that a rule was procedural, noting that ''no substantive rights were actually involved by the regulation itself'' even if ''failure to observe it might cause the loss of substantive rights'').

281 (D.C. Cir. 2000). Finally, although a procedural rule generally may not ''encode[ ] a substantive value judgment or put[ ] a stamp of approval or disapproval on a given type of behavior,'' *Bowen,* 834 F.2d at 1047, ''the fact that the agency's decision was based on a value judgment about procedural efficiency does not convert the resulting rule into a substantive one,'' *Glickman,* 229 F.3d at 282.

DHS has long believed there is no statutory right to an asylum interview. For example, in 1994, DHS proposed to make such interviews discretionary,[62] but ultimately decided not to finalize the change because it determined ''the goal of streamlining asylum adjudications [could] be met without changing the present rule.'' [63] However, over 30 years have passed, and DHS now believes that streamlining asylum adjudications is no longer possible while interviewing every asylum applicant.

This rule alters how asylum applicants present themselves to USCIS, but it does not alter their rights or interests. Affirmative asylum applicants must still submit a complete Form I–589, in accordance with 8 CFR 208.3 and 208.4, and satisfy all eligibility requirements to be granted asylum. USCIS does not interview every petitioner, applicant, or beneficiary, relating to all submitted benefit requests. Doing so would place a massive and unnecessary burden on agency resources and the public. For example, USCIS waives adjustment of status interviews in many cases, including when the ''applicant is clearly ineligible.'' [64] Interviews are also generally waived or not mandated include Special Immigrant Juvenile petitions [65] and Petitions to Remove Conditions on Residence.[66]

DHS does not believe removing an interview procedure created by regulation constitutes a change with ''sufficiently grave'' substantive effects that would trigger notice and comment rulemaking. The D.C. Circuit addressed a comparable scenario where the Federal Communications Commission promulgated a procedural rule by limiting an applicant's ability to amend their applications. *See JEM Broad. Co.,* 22 F.3d at 323. The Court concluded that an applicant's ''right to a free shot at amending its application is not so significant'' as to trigger notice and comment rulemaking, ''particularly in light of the Commission's weighty efficiency interests.'' *Id.* at 327. The Court went on to state that the procedural exception embraces such cases where there are considerations such as ''effectiveness, efficiency, expedition and reduction in expense.'' *Id.*

The landscape of asylum applications has drastically changed since the interview procedures were promulgated. In 1994, the asylum backlog was at around 340,000 [67] cases. By the end of FY 2025, it reached over 1.4 million. This, coupled with an increase in annual receipts, means that individuals seeking asylum may wait over 7.3 years for resolution in prolonged legal and personal uncertainty.

DHS believes that an alien's desire to be interviewed on what should be a complete application for consideration is not so significant as to trigger notice and comment rulemaking. Accordingly, DHS is issuing this procedural rule without engaging in notice and comment and with an immediate effective date.[68] DHS is nevertheless seeking post-promulgation public comments.

2. Foreign Affairs Exception

Agencies may forgo notice and comment rulemaking and a delayed effective date when the rulemaking involves ''a military or foreign affairs function of the United States.'' 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1). The Secretary of State, on February 21, 2025,[69] determined that ''all efforts conducted by any agency of the federal government to control the status, entry and exit of people, and the transfer of goods, services, data, technology, and other items across the borders of the United States, constitutes a foreign affairs function of the United States under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553, 554.''

DHS finds that this rulemaking is directly connected to controlling the status and entry and exit of people across the borders of the United States, such that it constitutes a foreign affairs function. No longer interviewing all affirmative asylum applicants allows USCIS to move aliens more quickly though the removal process where the alien is ineligible for a grant of asylum, is barred by a mandatory bar, such as the OYFD or a criminal bar, or does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, including but not limited to, where an alien has a connection to terrorism or serious crime. Thus, this rulemaking is related to the control of the entry and exit of aliens across the borders of the United States and falls within the Secretary's foreign affairs determination.[70]

3. Consideration of Reliance Interests

As this interim final rule is immediately effective and will be applied to those with pending asylum applications upon publication, as well as those filed on or after the publication date, DHS has considered potential reliance interests. DHS recognizes that asylum applicants have become accustomed to presenting their claims to an asylum officer at a scheduled interview. Aliens may have personal interests in sharing sensitive elements of an asylum claim face-to-face with an asylum officer, where for example, someone may be more comfortable and elaborative in a non-adversarial interview setting. DHS recognizes that this element may be important in certain cases but also recognizes that USCIS cannot continue to offer everyone an asylum interview given the drastic growth in the affirmative asylum applicant landscape since this agency procedure was last evaluated. The affirmative asylum backlog at the end of FY 2025 was above 1.4 million cases, approximately 31% of which were filed more than one year after last entry or had a blank last entry date. DHS has implemented similar interview discretion or interview waivers in numerous other adjudications, and

[62] *See* 59 FR 14779 (Mar. 30, 1994) (''As currently constituted, INS regulations mandate the interview of all applicants . . . Asylum Officers no longer will be required to conduct personal interviews, but will have discretion to conduct such interview in any case they deem appropriate.'').

[63] *See* 59 FR 62292 (Dec. 5, 1994) (''Accordingly, the present rule is retained and there is no provision for immediate referral of cases, without an interview, to an immigration judge.'').

[64] 8 CFR 245.6.

[65] USCIS, Policy Manual, Vol. 6 Part J, *Chapter 4—Adjudication, https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-6-part-j-chapter-4#footnote-5* (last updated May 8, 2026).

[66] USCIS, Policy Manual, Vol. 6 Part I, *Chapter 3—Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence, https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-6-part-i-chapter-3* (last updated May 8, 2026).

[67] 59 FR 14779, 14780 (Mar. 30, 1994) (''On October 1, 1990, the INS had a backlog of approximately 90,000 asylum claims. Since that date, approximately 250,000 cases have been added to that backlog.'').

[68] 5 U.S.C. 553(d) requires a 30-day delayed effective date for substantive rules but exempts a substantive rule which ''recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction.'' Although DHS believes this interim final rule is procedural and that it is not bound by the 30-day delayed effective date, the rule also removes the regulatory restriction to permit USCIS to refer certain affirmative asylum applications to EOIR without interview.

[69] *See* 90 FR 12200 (Mar. 14, 2025).

[70] The Secretary of State's determination references and implements numerous Presidential actions reflecting the President's top foreign policy priorities, including E.O. 14161. *See* 90 FR 12200 (Mar. 14, 2025); *see also, e.g., Yassini* v. *Crosland,* 618 F.2d 1356, 1361 (9th Cir. 1980) (because an immigration directive ''was implementing the President's foreign policy,'' the action ''fell within the foreign affairs function and good cause exceptions to the notice and comment requirements of the APA'').

USCIS officers are demonstrably capable of adjudicating applications without an interview.

In recognition of potential reliance interests, DHS has limited this change to referral cases where one is barred from applying for or being granted asylum, does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, or is not eligible on the merits of the claim. DHS has further limited this change to cases where the alien does not maintain a lawful basis to remain in the United States, and where the application would be referred to DOJ, not where DHS would deny the application. Additionally, an alien can still supplement his or her application and USCIS still retains discretion to RFE for additional information. DHS believes that these measures help mitigate reliance interests while also providing USCIS with the tools needed to reduce administrative burdens, create greater efficiencies, and enhance national security and public safety. DHS welcomes public comment on all aspects of this rule, including effective date and implementation.

B. Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review), Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review), and Executive Order 14192 (Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation)

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. E.O. 14192 directs agencies to significantly reduce the private expenditures required to comply with Federal regulations and provides that ''any new incremental costs associated with new regulations shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least 10 prior regulations.''

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has designated this rule a ''significant regulatory action'' under section 3(f) of E.O. 12866, although not economically significant under section 3(f)(1). Accordingly, the rule has been reviewed by OMB.

This rule is not an E.O. 14192 regulatory action because it is being issued with respect to an immigration-related function of the United States. The rule's primary direct purpose is to implement or interpret the immigration laws of the United States (as described in INA 101(a)(17), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)) or any other function performed by the U.S. Federal Government with respect to aliens.[71]

1. Summary of the Costs and Benefits

By the end of FY 2025, the volume of pending affirmative asylum cases exceeded 1.4 million, reaching an all-time high. DHS believes that without policy intervention, the volume of affirmative asylum pending cases will continue to grow and strain the agency's asylum system's adjudicatory capacity. To mitigate this issue, DHS is amending its regulations to permit an AO to refer an affirmative asylum application to EOIR, without conducting an interview, based on the record and other evidence.

The interim final rule impacts affirmative asylum application processing. USCIS will continue to refer an asylum application to EOIR in various situations, including but not limited to when the alien is barred from applying for asylum due to the one-year filing deadline, is barred from a grant of asylum, does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, or is not eligible on the merits of the claim. The rule also gives USCIS flexibility to issue future policy guidance about which categories of cases should be prioritized by the agency for referral without interview based on evolving trends and agency priorities. For future filings, DHS estimates that approximately 132,167 aliens seeking affirmative asylum annually may be referred without interview due to a bar to applying for asylum, a bar to a grant of asylum, or where the alien does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, and uses this estimate as the population of future filings that could be impacted by this rule.[72] The rule also impacts aliens with pending affirmative asylum applications. Potentially, at least 444,724 (31 percent) of the 1,434,145 cases in the affirmative asylum backlog may be impacted by this rule due to the OYFD.[73] DHS does not have an estimate for how many pending or future asylum applications may be impacted as cases where the alien is not eligible on the merits of the claim.

In the regulatory impact analysis (RIA), USCIS evaluates the potential impacts of the rule against a no action baseline describing what the world will be like if the rule had not been adopted. A primary benefit of no longer interviewing all aliens prior to the referral of an affirmative asylum application to EOIR is the increased operational efficiency of the affirmative asylum process within USCIS.

In changing its long-standing practice of offering an interview on all asylum applications, even where USCIS may not approve the application due to obvious statutory ineligibility for asylum or where the alien does not merit a favorable exercise of discretion, the agency is eliminating duplicative work that will likely be repeated before an IJ. Further, USCIS can prioritize the allocation of scarce resources including AO, interpreter, and administrative staff towards timely adjudication of meritorious cases. The reallocation of these limited adjudicatory resources could facilitate faster scheduling, improve the timeliness of adjudication for aliens with meritorious cases, and accelerate the resolution of non-meritorious claims. As a result, this rule may reduce the growth of the affirmative asylum backlog that, as of the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2025, exceeded 1.4 million cases, enhance the agency's ability to respond to emergent humanitarian needs presented by aliens with meritorious applications, and strengthen system integrity by limiting opportunities for strategic delay of removal proceedings through prolonged affirmative application pendency.

DHS acknowledges that while the rule may reduce USCIS' affirmative asylum backlog, it will initially increase the volume of USCIS referrals to EOIR annually which could then increase EOIR's pending cases backlog. DOJ may incur costs to develop certain elements of a case during removal proceedings where USCIS no longer performs an interview. DHS asserts that while these impacts may increase operational demands for EOIR, many of the associated costs reflect a redistribution of responsibilities from USCIS to EOIR.

USCIS also acknowledges the possibility that some applications may be referred under this rule that USCIS could have granted. This could cause some aliens to experience increased wait times and slower case resolution, and DOJ could incur new costs processing these claims. However, DHS believes this will be a rare occurrence

[71] *See* OMB Memorandum M–25–20, *Guidance Implementing Section 3 of Executive Order 14192, titled* ''*Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*'' (Mar. 26, 2025), *https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/M-25-20-Guidance-Implementing-Section-3-of-Executive-Order-14192-Titled-Unleashing-Prosperity-Through-Deregulation.pdf.*

[72] This estimate is based on the average number of receipts of untimely filed affirmative asylum applications each year over the past five fiscal years (*see* Table 2) plus an approximate number of cases where a mandatory bar other than the filing deadline could potentially apply to affirmative cases; *see also* section of V.B.3 of this preamble for further analysis of affected population estimates.

[73] *See* Table 1 for details on the number of pending affirmative asylum applications that are untimely filed; *see also* Table 5 for details on the total number of pending affirmative asylum applications.

because an AO still reviews the record and evidence before a final adjudication and USCIS still retains the ability to offer an interview on any application, including where there is evidence of overcoming a bar. Therefore, the overall number of aliens who will ultimately be referred to EOIR will not necessarily increase because the rule is intended to refer applications without interview where the application will likely have been referred even if an interview had been conducted. Therefore, DHS does not believe that the impact to EOIR's backlog will be significant in the long term.

Another meaningful benefit of no longer interviewing all affirmative asylum applicants is the enhancement of national security and public safety. Moving dangerous aliens who are statutorily ineligible for a grant of asylum due to a mandatory bar, such as a criminal bar, or do not merit a grant of asylum as a matter of discretion, more quickly through the removal process decreases the overall exposure risk to the public because it reduces the amount of time during which dangerous aliens can remain at large within the United States while awaiting adjudication of their asylum application. The national security and safety benefits also extend to DHS personnel as well as other aliens who appear at USCIS facilities. Prompt referral to EOIR, without interview, for ineligible aliens who also present a danger to others reduces the number of in-person encounters in USCIS facilities, thereby lowering the exposure risk for other aliens, AOs, interpreters, attorneys, and other government staff working in public-facing interview spaces.

Removing the requirement that a letter communicating the basis for referral of asylum include an assessment of the alien's credibility produces operational efficiencies for USCIS by giving AOs the ability to focus a decision letter on the reason(s) for referral, where credibility does not form the basis for referral. Eliminating this requirement reduces drafting time and streamlines the preparation of referral decision letters, allowing AOs to focus more directly on threshold eligibility issues or statutory bars to asylum.

Asylum applicants will also experience sustained benefits as a result of this rule. With improvements in the affirmative asylum system at USCIS, aliens with strong or meritorious claims could see reduced waiting times and faster adjudication of their cases. Aliens who are ultimately destined for EOIR will no longer spend several years waiting for an interview in the affirmative asylum queue before receiving a referral but will instead enter the more appropriate adjudicatory forum sooner, thereby escaping prolonged legal limbo. Earlier placement into removal proceedings allows aliens to apply for other forms of relief before an IJ—forms of relief that USCIS does not have authority to grant—and to receive a final decision with less delay and prolonged uncertainty.[74] This quicker resolution to the same outcome reduces emotional and psychological strain and preserves the quality of evidence that may deteriorate during multi-year waits. Moreover, aliens will be spared the burden of preparing for a duplicative proceeding with USCIS that will have no substantive effect on the final adjudication of their claim in immigration court. Lastly, all asylum applicants benefit from the changes to affirmative asylum interview procedures as it results in aliens' improved understanding of the asylum process and improved application quality and completeness.

A summary of the potential impacts of the rule is presented in Table 3. These impacts are discussed in further detail in the ensuing analysis.

[74] USCIS acknowledges that earlier placement into removal proceedings might lead some aliens to consult or retain legal counsel sooner than they otherwise will have. Hence, the rule may affect the timing of when some aliens choose to engage legal counsel but does not create new costs to these aliens.

TABLE 3—SUMMARY OF THE COST AND BENEFITS OF THE RULE

Changes	Description of the changes to the regulatory text	Estimated benefits	Estimated costs
Referral of an affirmative asylum application to EOIR without interview.	Amend regulations to remove language stating that an AO ''in an interview'' shall review the application and give the alien the opportunity to present any relevant and useful information bearing on any prohibitions on filing. *Update to 8 CFR 208.4(a).* Amend regulations to permit an AO to refer an affirmative Form I–589 to EOIR without interview, based on the record and other relevant evidence. *Addition of 8 CFR § 208.9(a)(2).* Amend regulations to remove language referring to ''right to an'' interview. *Update to 8 CFR § 208.10.* Amend regulations to include that an AO can refer an asylum application to EOIR without offering an opportunity for an interview, and to remove language referring to ''applicant's right to an'' interview. *Update to 8 CFR § 208.14(c).* Amend regulations to remove the requirement that a letter communicating the basis for referral of asylum include an assessment of the alien's credibility. *Update to 8 CFR § 208.19.* Amend previous agency practice so that an AO may refer an application as a matter of discretion without first making an eligibility determination. (No change to a regulatory provision).	Applicants— • Reduced applicant wait times and faster case resolution at USCIS for both meritorious claims and referrals. ○ Earlier clarity and less time in legal uncertainty. ○ Faster access to long-term protection and family re-unification. ○ Better preservation of evidence. ○ Earlier work authorization for aliens who are approvable. ○ Earlier access to INA 240 removal proceedings. ○ Earlier access to procedural protections. ○ Reduced procedural redundancy. • Better understanding of the asylum process. ○ Explaining that an interview may not be offered for all cases. ○ Greater awareness to submit any and all evidence in support of the asylum application at the time of filing. ○ Improved application quality and completeness. ○ Aliens who are better prepared for the asylum process. Government— • Increased operational efficiency and reduction in USCIS' affirmative asylum backlog. ○ Time and resource savings (AO time, interpreter resources, and administrative support) for USCIS that could be reallocated to other priority caseloads. ○ More efficient adjudications within USCIS, especially in cases where aliens clearly fail to meet their burden to establish eligibility. ○ Reduced duplicative work for USCIS and EOIR. ○ Give USCIS flexibility to issue future policy guidance about which categories of cases should be prioritized for referral without interview. ○ Give AOs the ability to focus a decision letter on the basis for referral, where credibility is not the basis for referral. ○ More efficient drafting of referral decision letters. • Improvements to national security and public safety. ○ Accelerate adjudication and reduce the amount of time that potentially dangerous aliens remain in the community. ○ Reduce the number of in-person encounters in USCIS facilities for ineligible aliens who also pose a danger to the public, thereby lowering the exposure risk for AOs, interpreters, attorneys, and other government staff working in public-facing interview spaces.	Applicants— • Possibility of increased wait times and slower case resolution for some aliens who under the previous process would have asylum granted by USCIS. Government— • Possible costs to DOJ to develop certain elements of the case during removal proceedings where USCIS no longer performs an interview. • Possible new costs to DOJ for processing referred asylum cases that USCIS could have granted.

Source: USCIS Analysis

In addition to the impacts summarized above, and as required by OMB Circular A–4, Table 4 presents the prepared accounting statement showing the costs and benefits associated with this rule.[75]

TABLE 4—OMB A–4 ACCOUNTING STATEMENT ($ MILLIONS, 2024)TIME PERIOD: FY 2026 THROUGH FY 2035

Category	Primary estimate	Minimum estimate	Maximum estimate	Source citation (RIA, RFA, preamble, etc.)
Benefits:				
Monetized Benefits	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Annualized quantified, but un-monetized benefits	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Qualitative (unquantified) Benefits	A primary benefit of eliminating affirmative asylum interviews for cases that can be referred to EOIR is increased operational efficiency of the affirmative asylum process within USCIS. The reallocation of limited adjudicatory resources (AO time, interpreter resources, and administrative support) could facilitate faster scheduling, improve the timeliness of adjudications for aliens with meritorious cases, and accelerate the resolution of non-meritorious claims. As a result, this rule could reduce the growth of the affirmative asylum backlog, enhance the agency's ability to respond to emergent humanitarian needs presented by aliens with meritorious asylum applications, and strengthen system integrity by limiting opportunities for strategic delay of removal proceedings through prolonged affirmative pendency. Another meaningful benefit of eliminating affirmative interviews for certain categories of aliens is the enhancement of national security and public safety. Moving dangerous individuals and aliens who are statutorily ineligible for asylum due to a mandatory bar, such as a criminal bar, more quickly through the removal process decreases the overall exposure risk to the public because it reduces the amount of time during which these individuals can remain at large within the United States while awaiting adjudication of their claim. The national security and safety benefits also extend to DHS personnel as well as other aliens who appear at USCIS facilities. Prompt referral to EOIR, without interview, for ineligible aliens who also present a danger to others will reduce the number of in-person encounters in USCIS facilities, thereby lowering the exposure risk for other aliens, AOs, interpreters, attorneys, and other government staff working in public-facing interview spaces. Removing the requirement that a letter communicating the basis for referral of asylum includes an assessment of the alien's credibility will produce operational efficiencies for USCIS by giving AOs the ability to focus a decision letter on the reason(s) for referral, where credibility does not form the basis for referral. This creates a more efficient drafting of referral decision letters process. Allowing AOs to refer applications to EOIR without first making a full eligibility determination generates operational efficiencies for USCIS by allowing the agency to focus its limited adjudicative capacity on the ultimate reason for referral in cases where negative factors overwhelmingly outweigh any positive factors. Affirmative asylum applicants with meritorious claims could see reduced waiting times and faster adjudication of their cases. Aliens who are ultimately destined for EOIR will no longer spend several years waiting in the affirmative asylum queue before receiving a referral but will instead enter the correct adjudicatory forum sooner, thereby escaping prolonged legal limbo. This quicker resolution to the same outcome reduces emotional and psychological strain and preserves the quality of evidence that may deteriorate during multi-year waits.			RIA.
Costs:				
Annualized monetized costs	N/A			
Annualized quantified, but un-monetized costs	(3% and 7%)			
Qualitative (unquantified) costs	N/A Possible increased wait times and slower case resolution for some aliens who under the previous process would have asylum granted by USCIS. Possible costs to DOJ to develop certain elements of the case during removal proceedings where USCIS no longer performs an interview. Possible new costs to DOJ for processing referred asylum cases that USCIS could have granted.			RIA
Transfers:				
Annualized monetized transfers: ''on budget''	N/A	N/A	N/A	
From whom to whom?	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Annualized monetized transfers: ''off-budget''	N/A	N/A	N/A	
From whom to whom?	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Miscellaneous Analyses/Category	Effects			
Effects on State, local, and/or Tribal governments	None			
Effects on small businesses	This rule does not directly regulate small entities, but rather individuals. DHS certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.			RFA.
Effects on wages	None			
Effects on growth	None			

2. Background and Purpose

Any alien physically in the United States or arriving in the United States can apply for asylum. *See* INA 208(a), 8 U.S.C. 1158(a). In order to be granted asylum, that alien must be found to meet the definition of a refugee and merit a favorable exercise of discretion. *See* INA 208(b)(1)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(1)(B). The affirmative asylum application process commences when an individual proactively applies for asylum with USCIS, by filing an Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal, Form I–589. As of July 22, 2025, there is a $100 initial fee for filing Form I–589, and a $100 annual asylum fee for each year an application is pending.[76] To be eligible to apply for asylum via the affirmative asylum process, the alien must be physically present in the United States and not otherwise barred, including barred by the OYFD if applicable. Under the existing affirmative asylum application process, USCIS has jurisdiction over asylum applications filed by aliens who are not in removal proceedings as well as UACs who are in removal proceedings.[77]

The Form I–589 application includes information about the alien's identity, background, reasons for seeking asylum, and possible bars to asylum. The application also instructs applicants to provide details in support of their claim for asylum and provide any necessary supporting documents. Upon receipt of an asylum application, USCIS personnel review the application to confirm that the application is complete and properly filed and create an alien registration number (A number) and case file, if needed. If the application is improperly filed or incomplete, USCIS rejects and returns the application to the alien with instructions for corrections and resubmission. Once the application is properly filed and complete, USCIS issues the alien a notice to acknowledge receipt of the application and, later, a separate notice for a biometrics appointment at an Application Support Center (ASC). At the ASC appointment, USCIS may collect fingerprints, photographs, and other biometrics data for identity verification and background and security checks for the alien and any dependents included in the application. Once biometrics have been captured, the asylum office with jurisdiction over the application generally schedules the case for interview with an AO according to Asylum Division scheduling priorities and where USCIS determines an interview is needed.[78] During any interview, the AO reviews the application, asks questions about the alien's claim, and assesses the credibility of the alien's testimony. The interview generally lasts about one to three hours, although the time may vary depending on the case. Aliens may bring an attorney or accredited representative to the interview. The alien must bring an interpreter if the alien cannot proceed with the interview in English.

USCIS may issue an RFE at any point during the affirmative asylum process where an AO determines that more information is needed to make a decision on the alien's eligibility for asylum. An RFE, if issued, requires the alien to submit additional information or evidence to address the deficiencies or concerns identified by the agency. Once there is sufficient information to make a decision, the AO determines whether the alien is eligible for asylum and merits a favorable exercise of discretion to grant asylum or whether the AO will not grant asylum. If the alien is not granted asylum and the alien does not maintain a lawful basis to remain in the United States, the AO will refer the alien to EOIR. If the AO refers the application to an IJ, the alien may pursue asylum defensively in EOIR as well as seek other forms of relief or protection from removal in front of an IJ. If the alien is not granted asylum but maintains a lawful basis to remain in the United States, the AO will issue a denial.

Under the rule, DHS is changing affirmative asylum interview procedures to permit an AO to refer an affirmative asylum application to EOIR without interview based on the record and other relevant evidence, to remove existing regulatory language referencing a ''right'' to an interview, to remove language that an AO shall review and determine any prohibitions on filing ''in an interview,'' and to remove the requirement that referral decision letters include an assessment of the alien's credibility.

3. Affected Population

The rule impacts affirmative asylum applicants.[79] These are aliens who have filed or will file Form I–589 with USCIS. The aliens are also physically present in the United States or aliens seeking admission at a port of entry, and are stating that he or she is applying for asylum as a means of protection from persecution or fear of persecution in their country of nationality (or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last habitually resided) based on their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

For the following population estimates and throughout the analysis, when possible, DHS uses five years of historical data (FY 2021 through FY 2025). Table 5 shows that the population of affirmative asylum applicants significantly increased over the past five years, reaching 465,810 in FY 2023, an 87 percent[80] increase from the previous year. DHS estimates that an annual average of 322,312 aliens apply for affirmative asylum each year. Contributing to this increase in the affirmative asylum population is the growing number of pending cases at the end of each FY. Most notably, Table 5 depicts that the number of Form I–589 pending cases reached a new high of 1,434,145 in FY 2025. An annual average of 954,155 cases remain pending at the end of each FY. On average, the affirmative asylum backlog of pending cases has a 39 percent growth rate over the past five years with the highest growth rate of 78 percent in FY 2023. Table 5 also shows that the average processing time for Form I–589 has fluctuated throughout the years,

[75] OMB, *Circular A–4* (Sept. 17, 2003), *https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4.*

[76] The One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Public Law 119–21, 139 Stat. 72, 8 U.S.C. 1814 (HR–1) was signed into law on July 4, 2025. On July 22, 2025, DHS published a **Federal Register** notice announcing the implementation of several H.R. 1 immigration-related fees, including the new annual asylum fee (AAF). *See* 90 FR 34511 (July 22, 2025). H.R. 1 requires annual adjustments to some of the fees beginning in FY 2026 based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U).The new inflationary-adjusted fees are effective on Jan. 1, 2026.

[77] USCIS, ''*The Affirmative Asylum Process,*'' *https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/refugees-and-asylum/asylum/the-affirmative-asylum-process* (last updated Oct. 17, 2025).

[78] *See* USCIS, *Affirmative Asylum Procedures Manual* sec. II.G.2.c (Feb. 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/guides/AAPM.pdf;* USCIS, ''Affirmative Asylum Interview Scheduling,'' *https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/refugees-and-asylum/asylum/affirmative-asylum-interview-scheduling* (last updated Mar. 29, 2024).

[79] As indicated in this preamble, UACs are not subject to the filing deadline and will therefore not be referred without interview based on the OYFD but may still be referred under the rule if an AO determines the UAC is ineligible for asylum. Under the existing affirmative asylum application process, USCIS continues to have jurisdiction over asylum applications filed by aliens who are not in removal proceedings as well as UACs who are in removal proceedings. *See* USCIS, *The Affirmative Asylum Process, https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/refugees-and-asylum/asylum/the-affirmative-asylum-process* (last updated Oct. 17, 2025).

[80] Calculation: (465,810–248,725)/248,725 = 87 percent. DHS acknowledges that the total affirmative asylum receipts for FY 2021 is significantly low due to the impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic including the subsequent border closures.

increasing to 7.3 years in FY 2025. DHS estimates the annual average processing time over the past five years is 5.8 years.

TABLE 5: INITIAL FORM I–589 AFFIRMATIVE ASYLUM RECEIPTS, PENDING CASES AT THE END OF FY, AND PROCESSING TIMES FOR FY 2021 THROUGH FY 2025

FY	Total receipts	Pending cases at the end of FY	% Change in pending cases	Average processing time (years)
2021	65,732	412,796		5.0
2022	248,725	569,243	38	5.3
2023	465,810	1,012,528	78	5.4
2024	423,110	1,342,061	33	5.9
2025	408,181	1,434,145	7	7.3
5-Year Total	1,611,558	4,770,773		
5-Year Annual Average	322,312	954,155	39	5.8

Notes:
(1) Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Chief Data and Analytics Office. NPR Report, HQRAIO, GLOBAL, queried 10/2025 for PAER0019312.

The rule impacts affirmative asylum applicants who apply for asylum after the final rule is published as well as aliens with pending affirmative asylum applications. More specifically, the rule applies to aliens who file or filed Form I–589 with USCIS, do not maintain a lawful basis to remain in the United States, and including where the alien is barred from applying for asylum, is barred from a grant of asylum, does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, or is not eligible for asylum on the merits of the claim based on the record and evidence.

In the proceeding section, DHS presents a breakout of some of these various sub-populations of the affirmative asylum baseline population that could be impacted by the rule. DHS notes that the estimates provided focus on affirmative asylum applicants subject to a bar to applying for asylum, a bar to a grant of asylum, or where the alien does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, and do not consider populations that may be impacted in light of future policy guidance about which categories of cases should be prioritized for referral without interview.

a. Aliens Ineligible To Apply for Asylum Due to the One-Year Filing Deadline (OYFD)

The rule impacts aliens with future asylum filings and existing affirmative asylum applications who are ineligible to apply for asylum, most notably aliens who can be referred to EOIR due to the OYFD. Table 1 shows the number of cases where aliens filed more than one year after their last entry or had a blank entry date. This rule permits USCIS to refer these cases to EOIR without interview. Table 2 shows the affirmative asylum receipts of applications filed more than one year after date of entry, referrals of such cases after interview, and the basis for referral from FY 2021 through FY 2025. The data shows that where aliens do not file a timely application and are ultimately referred to EOIR, a majority fail to qualify for an exception to the filing deadline even after an interview is conducted. Therefore, potentially up to 444,724 (31 percent) of the 1,434,145 cases in the affirmative asylum backlog are subject to the OYFD and may be impacted by this rule.[81] For future filings, DHS estimates that an annual average of 104,932 cases with a potential bar to applying for asylum may be impacted by the rule.

b. Aliens Barred From a Grant of Asylum or Do Not Merit a Grant as a Matter of Discretion

DHS estimates this impacted population described by applying data from a 2024 final rule showing how frequently AOs flag a potential bar to asylum or withholding of removal in a screening interview.[82] DHS uses 8.45 percent, which is the percentage of negative credible fear determinations[83] where AOs flagged a potential mandatory bar to asylum, to estimate the population impacted by this rule. DHS acknowledges that this estimate might be an underestimate for the affirmative asylum population because the available data describing the credible fear asylum population contains aliens who are recently arriving at a land border (rather than being physically present in the United States for some time) and who receive a screening interview that may not incorporate full background checks to the extent required for applications filed by the affirmative asylum population impacted by this rule. Therefore, noting the caveat regarding data from different asylum populations, DHS estimates that approximately 8.45 percent (27,235) of the 322,312 aliens seeking affirmative asylum annually could potentially be impacted by this rule, as cases where the alien is barred by a mandatory bar or does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion.[84]

For future filings, DHS estimates that a total of 132,167 aliens seeking affirmative asylum annually may be referred without interview due to a bar

[81] As of December 11, 2025, there are 444,724 pending affirmative asylum applications that are untimely filed, and an unknown number of these untimely filed applications may be affected by the rule as aliens that are barred from applying for asylum. *See* Table 1; *see also* Table 5 for details on the total number of pending affirmative asylum applications.

[82] *See* 89 FR 103370, 103408 (Dec. 18, 2024).

[83] Credible fear interviews and subsequent determinations are made by AOs as part of the expedited removal process under INA 235(b)(1), 8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1), and is a pathway for aliens to apply for asylum distinct from the affirmative asylum process.

[84] *Id.* This estimate is based on the approximate number of cases where a mandatory bar other than the filing deadline could potentially apply to affirmative cases. Calculation: 322,312 annual average number of affirmative asylum receipts × 8.45 percent of negative credible fear determinations flagged for a potential mandatory bar = 27,235 potential bars to asylum. This estimate is also used to include cases where the alien does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion because, as described in section IV.E of this preamble, information that raises the possibility that a bar to asylum might apply would likely also constitute a negative discretionary factor even if it is determined that the bar does not apply. *See* USCIS RAIO Directorate, *Lesson Plan, Discretion* 18 (Jan. 27, 2025), *https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/foia/Discretion_LP_RAIO.pdf*.

to applying for asylum, a bar to a grant of asylum, or where the alien does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, and uses this estimate as the population of future filings that could be impacted by this rule.[85]

4. Cost-Benefit Analysis

Under the rule, USCIS will not schedule an interview in connection with all affirmative asylum applications. Instead, an AO determines if the application could be referred to an IJ without interview, based on the record and other evidence. The rule impacts affirmative asylum applicants who apply after the rule is effective, as well as some aliens with pending affirmative asylum applications at USCIS. The new and pending cases that can be referred to EOIR encompass cases where the alien is subject to removal proceedings and the alien is barred from applying for asylum, is barred from a grant of asylum, does not merit a grant of asylum as a matter of discretion, or is not eligible for asylum on the merits of the claim based on the record and evidence.

In this analysis, we evaluate the impacts of the rule against a no action baseline over a 10-year period of analysis (FY 2026 through FY 2035). The no action baseline is what the world would be like if the rule had not been adopted. As such, the benefits discussed below are analyzed against this baseline.

Benefits

Applicants

As previously mentioned, the average processing time for case resolution at USCIS recently increased to 7.3 years in FY 2025. During the years spent waiting in the affirmative queue, aliens experience prolonged uncertainty about their legal future, family stability, and ability to plan their lives. The lengthy wait times in legal limbo may exacerbate psychological hardship for asylum applicants. For those with meritorious claims, earlier adjudication and grant of asylum provides faster access to protection, stability, and family reunification. Reduced wait times and freed up interview slots could also result in earlier work authorization for aliens who are approvable, which provides financial stability, reduces reliance on assistance programs, and allows aliens to support themselves and their families throughout their asylum process. For aliens who will ultimately be referred to EOIR, these aliens are able to be placed in INA 240 removal proceedings earlier, shortening the total time before they obtain a final decision. The quicker resolution to the same outcome reduces unnecessary stress and provides a more predictable timeline for aliens. Earlier placement into EOIR proceedings means aliens can begin preparing to present their claim to an IJ sooner and avoid the deterioration of evidence that occurs with multi-year delays. Thus, moving to the correct adjudicatory setting sooner helps preserve the integrity of the alien's claim.

Additionally, bypassing an unnecessary asylum interview reduces the procedural redundancy for referrals. This spares aliens from having to prepare for two different adjudicatory events: the USCIS interview followed by presenting their claim before an IJ. Preparing for a USCIS interview requires gathering evidence and potentially paying for legal representation. For aliens with applications that can be referred to EOIR, this interview preparation becomes a duplicative burden. Therefore, eliminating the interview step for ineligible aliens will allow such aliens to focus time and money preparing for the immigration court process. USCIS is unable to quantify the cost savings to these aliens from the opportunity cost of time in no longer preparing, paying legal fees, transporting to and undergoing an asylum interview.

Lastly, all affirmative asylum applicants benefit from the change to affirmative asylum interview procedures as it results in aliens' improved understanding of the asylum process. Specifically, amending regulations to permit USCIS to refer without interview encourages aliens to submit any and all evidence in support of their application at the time of filing, resulting in improved application quality and completeness. USCIS is unable to quantify the cost savings to these aliens from submitting a more thorough application at the time of filing. However, better informed asylum applicants will be better prepared for both USCIS and EOIR processes.

Government

A primary benefit of eliminating affirmative asylum interviews for cases that can be referred to EOIR is increased operational efficiency of the affirmative asylum process within USCIS. Increased efficiency is seen from the time and resource savings that could be reallocated to meritorious cases, reduced duplicative work with EOIR, reduced case processing times, and faster throughput of cases.[86] The compounding effects of these improvements could reduce the growing volume of pending cases, which now exceeds 1.4 million. Aliens with both meritorious and non-meritorious cases may also experience reduced wait times, shortening the time spent in legal and personal uncertainty.

Under the previous affirmative asylum process, every asylum applicant, regardless of eligibility, generally underwent a non-adversarial interview with an AO. Many of these aliens, particularly those who are subject to statutory bars, were ultimately referred to EOIR after an interview with an AO. Conducting full interviews for these cases requires significant AO time, interpreter resources, and administrative support while duplicating work that will later be repeated before an IJ. Each AO interview requires hours of officer time to prepare, interview, and draft decisions. Additionally, because many aliens are ultimately referred to EOIR, the same case often receives two full adjudications: one by USCIS and one by EOIR, resulting in duplicative resource use across agencies. Therefore, removing the interview for cases that are amendable to removal and are not likely to be meritorious allows USCIS to reallocate AO time towards adjudicating affirmative asylum applications with higher chances of approval, such as those presented by aliens with stronger humanitarian claims.

An added benefit of removing the interview step for referrals is the faster resolution of cases at USCIS. USCIS estimates that the average processing time for affirmative asylum cases from FY 2021 through FY 2025 was almost six years. *See* Table 5. This time has increased to over 7.3 years as of FY 2025. Previously, these cases occupied interview slots and consumed AO resources despite having little likelihood of approval, contributing to the unnecessary queue congestion. By routing such cases to EOIR faster, USCIS is accelerating the removal of non-meritorious applications from the affirmative pipelines. This enhances the deterrent value of the asylum process by reducing opportunities for individuals to exploit lengthy pending cases as a means of delaying removal, while simultaneously promoting fairness by shortening wait times for aliens with genuine and approvable asylum claims. This also means that AOs are able to

[85] Calculations: 27,235 potential bars to a grant of asylum + 104,932 applications filed more than one year after date of entry = 132,167.

[86] Faster throughout means increasing the speed at which cases or applications are reviewed, adjudicated, and processed, while maintaining accuracy and compliance with legal and procedural requirements.

shift focus to applications not subject to a bar. As such, the rule results in faster adjudication for strong or time-sensitive claims. Every unproductive interview occupies limited interview slots that could otherwise be used to resolve meritorious cases faster. By referring aliens ineligible or likely to be ineligible to EOIR without an interview, USCIS is prioritizing resources for aliens with approvable asylum claims, resulting in faster case resolution and protection for those who truly qualify. Furthermore, the reallocation of USCIS' resources could contribute to the slowing of the affirmative asylum pending cases backlog. This not only reduces waiting times for meritorious claims but also strengthens the public's confidence in the United States' asylum system's integrity and responsiveness. As there is now an annual asylum fee, faster processing times could result in saving applicants money.[87]

Another meaningful benefit of eliminating affirmative interviews for certain categories of aliens, including mandatory bar referrals and discretionary referrals, is the enhancement of national security and public safety. As previously mentioned in Section IV.E of this preamble, pre-existing policy guidance allows USCIS to refer cases with criminal issues, national security concerns, or public safety concerns to ICE, however, this process is time-consuming as ICE must first accept the referral from USCIS and then issue an NTA. Furthermore, if ICE does not accept or respond to the referral, USCIS must then wait for an interview to be scheduled and conducted prior to USCIS adjudicating and referring the case. Therefore, under the referral to ICE process, individuals with disqualifying criminal histories, mandatory bars or other national security concerns often remained in the affirmative asylum backlog for years before USCIS could interview, adjudicate, and refer to EOIR. During this waiting period, such aliens remained physically present in the United States, sometimes with work authorization and freedom of movement.

Even if, after interview, an AO found that an alien is possibly a danger to public safety or national security and was ineligible or did not merit a grant of asylum as a matter of discretion, the AO had to write a referral assessment stating the reasons why the alien was ineligible or could not be granted, including a detailed analysis of any mandatory bar or discretionary factors related to the potential threat to national security or public safety. This process could take weeks to months or longer before asylum personnel could process the referral, issuing an NTA to the alien and placing the case on the EOIR docket. During this time, the alien still had freedom of movement in public until the complex public safety and national security issues in the case were reviewed, adjudicated, processed, and ultimately referred to an IJ.

Under the rule, faster movement of dangerous or barred aliens through the affirmative asylum process accelerates adjudication and reduces the amount of time that potentially dangerous individuals remain in the public community without resolution. It also shortens the period during which new criminal activity could occur, thereby reducing potential victimization risks and minimizing harm to the community. More efficient referral to EOIR allows IJs to review the alien's criminal or security profile sooner, enabling earlier consideration of custody determinations, bond conditions, and monitoring or detention where warranted. This strengthens DHS's ability to manage aliens who pose elevated national security and public safety risks and ensures that security-relevant cases do not remain dormant in the affirmative asylum system for an extended number of years. Prompt referral to EOIR, without interview, for ineligible aliens who also present a danger to others reduces the number of in-person encounters in USCIS facilities, thereby lowering the exposure risk for AOs, interpreters, attorneys, and other government staff working in public-facing interview spaces.

DHS is removing the regulatory requirement that a letter communicating the basis for referral of asylum include an assessment of the alien's credibility. This change produces operational efficiencies for USCIS by giving AOs the ability to focus a decision letter on the reason(s) for referral, where credibility does not form the basis for referral. Preparing formal credibility findings required AOs to draft unnecessary narrative explanations addressing a credibility finding that did not ultimately form the basis for the referral. Eliminating this requirement reduces drafting time and streamlines the preparation of referral decision letters, allowing AOs to focus more directly on threshold eligibility issues or statutory bars to asylum. From an administrative perspective, shorter and more standardized decision letters improves processing efficiency, reduces documentation burdens and supports higher case throughput within the affirmative asylum system, while still preserving the agency's ability to include a credibility assessment where credibility does form the basis for a referral. DHS believes that this is a more efficient way to draft referral decision letters.

Although it does not require a change in regulatory provisions, DHS is also modifying its processes so that an AO may make a determination that an alien does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion without first making an eligibility determination. This change in agency practice generates operational efficiencies for USCIS by allowing the agency to focus its limited adjudicative capacity on the ultimate reason for referral in cases where negative factors overwhelmingly outweigh any positive factors. Conducting a complete eligibility analysis required substantial AO time to assess nexus, past persecution, well-founded fear, credibility and potential statutory bars and then complete detailed written documentation. With this change, in cases where the AOs can already determine that the alien will not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, the adjudicator no longer has to complete this time-consuming assessment and written documentation.

Amending regulations in this rule also gives USCIS the flexibility to issue future policy guidance regarding when an AO may refer without interview, such as where the alien is barred from a grant of asylum or does not merit a grant of asylum as a matter of discretion, including but not limited to cases involving terrorism or serious crime. The guidance will ensure that aliens posing a threat to national security or public safety are promptly identified and placed into removal proceedings if they do not have a valid immigration basis to remain in the United States. Such cases present complex legal and factual issues that are more conducive to INA 240 removal proceedings, where the alien will be afforded due process in presenting his or her claim to an IJ and similarly the interests of the United States government will be properly represented by an attorney from ICE OPLA.

The rule also strengthens the integrity of the asylum system by reducing opportunities for strategic filings intended solely to prolong presence in the United States. By ensuring that aliens who do not engage with the

[87] On July 22, 2025, USCIS published a **Federal Register** notice announcing the implementation of several fees administered by USCIS mandated by H.R. 1 (H.R. 1 Fee notice). 90 FR 34511 (July 22, 2025). That notice implemented a minimum $100 asylum application filing fee commencing in FY 2025 under 8 U.S.C. 1802 and a minimum $100 AAF starting in FY 2025 for each calendar year an asylum application remains pending under 8 U.S.C. 1808. 90 FR 34512 (July 22, 2025).

process do not remain in multi-year affirmative asylum queues, DHS reinforces the credibility and deterrent value of the asylum system. DHS believes that the rule ultimately encourages timely compliance and higher quality submissions. The AOs are likely to receive better prepared applications, which reduce unnecessary delays and contribute to more efficient adjudications.

Costs

Applicants

It is possible that USCIS may refer some cases to EOIR that it could have granted under the previous process. These aliens could experience increased wait times and slower case resolution due to this rule. These aliens could lose the opportunity to present their claim in a non-adversarial setting before USCIS which could result in added stress, a less predictable timeline, and delay their ability to work. However, DHS believes this will be a rare occurrence because an AO still reviews the record and evidence before a final adjudication and USCIS still retains the ability to offer an interview on any application, including where there is evidence of overcoming a bar. Additionally, although the rule does not introduce new requirements for the completeness or quality of applications, DHS acknowledges that some aliens, particularly those who need to overcome any mandatory bars, may voluntarily opt to retain counsel or seek other outside assistance in preparing their application because of this rule.

Government

Under this rule, some affirmative asylum applications will be referred to EOIR earlier than under the previous process. This initial increase in referrals from USCIS to EOIR may contribute to higher immigration court caseloads and add to their backlog. However, most of these cases would be referred to EOIR regardless of this rule.

By removing USCIS's automatic offering of an affirmative asylum interview for certain aliens, this rule shifts the initial in-person layer of asylum processing for certain referral cases from USCIS to EOIR, which may place greater responsibility on EOIR staff to develop certain elements of the case during removal proceedings. This will occur when EOIR may have benefited from a fully fleshed out record resulting from an AO interview but do not have that record because USCIS referred the case without performing an interview. Thus, EOIR may need to conduct additional work to develop the record. Such costs are difficult to quantify because, for example, some number may be decided by EOIR without a full merits hearing (*Matter of H-A-A-V-,* different IJ practices, etc.), while others may require more time or resources.[88] Overall, USCIS expects to refer only those cases that would not benefit from an interview, making any shift in costs to EOIR to further develop a record minimal. DHS acknowledges that while this rule may reduce USCIS' workload, this rule may shift system-wide efficiency rather than improve it for every agency involved. DHS maintains that while this rule may increase operational demands for EOIR, many of the associated costs reflect a redistribution of responsibilities from USCIS to EOIR.

Lastly, in the rare circumstance where USCIS could have granted the asylum case that is instead referred to EOIR under this rule, DOJ could possibly incur new costs processing these claims. DHS believes this will be a rare occurrence because an AO still reviews the record and evidence before a final adjudication and USCIS still retains the ability to offer an interview on any application, including where there is evidence of overcoming a bar. Therefore, the overall number of aliens who will ultimately be referred to EOIR will not noticeably increase because the rule is intended to refer applications without interview where the application would have been referred even if an interview had been conducted.

5. Alternative Regulatory Approaches

a. Status Quo

DHS considered an alternative that would keep the pre-existing policies in place. The volume of annual affirmative asylum applications USCIS receives has grown significantly over the years, reaching a high of 465,810 in FY 2023. S*ee* Table 5. By the end of FY 2025, over 1.4 million affirmative asylum applications remain pending at USCIS, reflecting years of continuous growth fueled by sustained high filing volumes and frequent surges in global displacement. The increase in annual receipts and end of FY pending applications means that individuals seeking asylum may wait over seven years for resolution. DHS rejected this alternative approach as this would not result in any long-term measurable improvements to the backlog reduction, efficiency of operations, or the affirmative asylum system as a whole. With this approach, DHS anticipated that the affirmative asylum backlog would continue to grow and strain its adjudicatory capacity and undermine the timely protection of individuals seeking refuge.

b. Short-Form Screening Interviews

Under this alternative, USCIS would have retained a modified version of the current affirmative asylum interview rather than eliminating it for aliens that can be referred to EOIR. AOs would have conducted a short-form, targeted interview lasting about 30 minutes to verify identity, clarify the basic claim and any prohibitions on filing, and ask mandatory bars questions. The AO would have documented the essential facts needed for adjudication. DHS rejected this alternative because although shorter than a full interview, this process would have still required scheduling, interpreter support, and officer time. Additionally, because an AO can often determine eligibility to apply for asylum by the evidence provided in the application, testimony presented in interviews rarely leads to the alien overcoming the OYFD. Hence, if an AO determined before the short-form, targeted interview that an alien should be referred to EOIR, there is likely nothing that could have been said in testimony during an interview that would have changed the expected outcome of ineligibility.

This alternative would have continued to use valuable DHS resources that could be reallocated to improve its operational efficiencies and more meaningfully reduce its backlog of pending cases.

c. Enhanced Form Completeness and Rejection Authority for Incomplete Applications

With this alternative, USCIS would have strengthened its completeness check during intake of Form I–589 and adopted or expanded authority to reject incomplete applications at filing, similar to rejection procedures used for other immigration forms. Although USCIS already rejects and returns applications that fail to meet explicit completeness requirements, this completeness check would have been carried out more carefully and thoroughly to ensure that incomplete applications were not accepted as filed. Aliens could have refiled with the missing information, but incomplete filings would not have entered the affirmative processing queue until all requirements of a properly filed and completed application were met, such as responding to all applicable questions on Form I–589. Enhanced completeness screenings would have reduced the volume of low-quality

[88] *Matter of H-A-A-V-,* 29 I&N Dec. 233 (BIA 2025).

applications entering the affirmative asylum system and ensured that AO resources are directed towards cases with minimal administrative flaws. This approach would have also improved application quality at intake and reduced RFE-related delays by ensuring that only complete filings enter the asylum pipeline. DHS rejected this alternative because expanding rejection authority for asylum could have inadvertently led to the rejection of filings from vulnerable aliens who face literacy or language challenges, and/or lack access to legal aid. As such, this approach could have been perceived as reducing access to the asylum process.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, Public Law 104–121 (Mar. 29, 1996), requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during the development of their rules to determine whether there will be a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. An ''individual'' is not considered a small entity and costs to an individual are not considered a small entity impact for RFA purposes.[89] In addition, the courts have held that the RFA requires an agency to perform a regulatory flexibility analysis of small entity impacts only when a rule directly regulates small entities.[90] Consequently, a rule's indirect impacts on a small entity not subject to the rule are not considered for RFA purposes.

The rule does not directly regulate small entities and is not expected to have a direct effect on them. The rule regulates individuals, and individuals are not defined as ''small entities'' by the RFA. DHS acknowledges that there might be indirect impacts to entities that represent the aliens impacted by the rule. Based on the information presented above in the RIA and throughout the preamble, DHS certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Nonetheless, DHS welcomes comments regarding potential impacts on small entities.

D. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Congressional Review Act)

The Congressional Review Act (CRA) was included as part of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA) by subtitle E of SBREFA, Public Law 104–121, tit. II, 110 Stat. 847, 868, *et seq.* This interim final rule is not a major rule as defined by section 804 of SBREFA because it does not result in an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more. *See* 5 U.S.C. 804(2)(A). DHS has complied with the CRA's reporting requirements and has sent this rule to Congress and to the Comptroller General as required by 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1). As stated in this preamble, DHS has found that there is good cause to make this rule effective immediately upon publication.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA)

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) is intended, among other things, to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on State, local, and Tribal governments.[91] Title II of UMRA requires each Federal agency to prepare a written statement assessing the effects of any Federal mandate in a rule, or final rule for which the agency published a rule, which includes any Federal mandate that may result in a $100 million or more expenditure (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector. *See* 2 U.S.C. 1532(a). The inflation adjusted value of $100 million in 1995 is approximately $213 million in 2025 based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumer (CPI–U).[92]

This rule does not contain such a mandate, because it does not impose any enforceable duty upon any other level of government or private sector entity. Amending regulations to permit an AO to refer an affirmative Form I–589 to EOIR, without interview, based on the record and other evidence does not result in any expenditures by the State, local, or Tribal governments, or by the private sector. The requirements of title II of UMRA therefore, do not apply, and DHS has not prepared a statement under UMRA. DHS has, however, analyzed many of the potential effects of this action in the RIA at section V.A of this rule. DHS welcomes comments on this analysis.

F. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

This rule does not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with section 6 of E.O. 13132, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

G. Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform)

This rule was drafted and reviewed in accordance with E.O. 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule was written to provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct and was carefully reviewed to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguities to minimize litigation and undue burden on the Federal court system. DHS has determined that this rule meets the applicable standards provided in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988.

H. Family Assessment

DHS has reviewed this rule in line with the requirements of section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105–277 (1998), which requires Federal agencies to issue a Family Policymaking Assessment for any rule that may affect family well-being. DHS has systematically reviewed the criteria specified in section 654(c)(1) by evaluating whether this regulatory action: (1) impacts the stability or safety of the family, particularly in terms of marital commitment; (2) impacts the authority of parents in the education, nurture, and supervision of their children; (3) helps the family perform

[89] *See* Public Law 104–121, tit. II, 110 Stat. 847 (5 U.S.C. 601 note). A small business is defined as any independently owned and operated business not dominant in its field that qualifies as a small business per the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 632.

[90] *See* Office of Advocacy, Small Business Administration, ''A Guide for Government Agencies: How to Comply with the Regulatory Flexibility Act'' 22 (Aug. 2017) *https://advocacy.sba.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/How-to-Comply-with-the-RFA.pdf.*

[91] The term ''Federal mandate'' means a Federal intergovernmental mandate or a Federal private sector mandate. *See* 2 U.S.C. 1502(1), 658(5), and (6).

[92] *See* BLS, ''Historical Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U): U.S. city average, all items, by month,'' *https://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet.* Calculation of inflation: (1) Calculate the average monthly CPI–U for the reference year (1995) and the current year (2025); (2) Subtract reference year CPI–U from current year CPI–U; (3) Divide the difference of the reference year CPI–U and current year CPI–U by the reference year CPI–U; (4) Multiply by 100 = [(Average monthly CPI–U for 2025–Average monthly CPI–U for 1995) ÷ (Average monthly CPI–U for 1995)] × 100 = [(324.054–152.383) ÷ 152.383] = (171.671/152.383) = 1.126 ×100 = 112.6 percent = 113 percent (rounded). Calculation of inflation-adjusted value: $100 million in 1995 dollars × 2.13 = $213 million in 2025 dollars.

its functions; (4) affects disposable income or poverty of families and children; (5) only financially impacts families, if at all, to the extent such impacts are justified; (6) may be carried out by State or local government or by the family; or (7) establishes a policy concerning the relationship between the behavior and personal responsibility of youth and the norms of society. If DHS determines a regulation may negatively affect family well-being, then DHS must provide an adequate rationale for its implementation.

DHS has no data that indicates that this rule has any impact on family well-being. DHS has determined that the implementation of this regulation does not negatively affect family well-being and does not have any impact on the autonomy and integrity of the family as an institution.

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

This rule does not have Tribal implications under E.O. 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.

J. National Environmental Policy Act

DHS and its components analyze regulatory actions to determine whether the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.,* applies and, if so, what degree of analysis is required. DHS Directive 023–01, Revision 01 ''Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act'' and Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Revision 01 (''Instruction Manual'')[93] establish the policies and procedures that DHS and its components use to comply with NEPA.

NEPA allows Federal agencies to establish, in their NEPA implementing procedures, categories of actions (''categorical exclusions'') that experience has shown do not, individually or cumulatively, have a significant effect on the human environment and, therefore, do not require an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.[94] The Instruction Manual, Appendix A lists the DHS Categorical Exclusions.[95]

Under DHS NEPA implementing procedures, for an action to be categorically excluded, it must satisfy each of the following three conditions: (1) The entire action clearly fits within one or more of the categorical exclusions; (2) the action is not a piece of a larger action; and (3) no extraordinary circumstances exist that create the potential for a significant environmental effect.[96]

This rule is limited to amending the DHS regulations to change affirmative asylum interview procedures and decision letter requirements. This rule is strictly administrative and procedural. DHS has reviewed this rule and finds that no significant impact on the environment, or any change in environmental effect result from the amendments in this rule.

Accordingly, DHS finds that the promulgation of this rule's amendments to previous regulations clearly fits within categorical exclusion A3 established in DHS's NEPA implementing procedures as an administrative change with no change in environmental effect, is not part of a larger Federal action, and does not present extraordinary circumstances that create the potential for a significant environmental effect.

K. Executive Order 12630 (Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights)

This rule does not cause the taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under E.O. 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

L. Paperwork Reduction Act

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501–3512, DHS must submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval, any reporting requirements inherent in a rule, unless they are exempt. This rule does not impose any new reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act. This rule does require non-substantive modifications to the USCIS Form listed in Table 6 below.

Accordingly, USCIS has submitted a Paperwork Reduction Act Change Worksheet, Form OMB 83C, and amended information collection instruments, to OMB for review and approval in accordance with the PRA.

TABLE 6—INFORMATION COLLECTION(S)

OMB control No.	Form No.	Form name	Type of PRA action
1615–0067	I–589	Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal.	No material or non-substantive change to a currently approved collection.

The non-substantive changes to the form and filing instructions are limited to removing language that implies an interview will be scheduled in all cases, and adding language to inform aliens that USCIS may refer certain asylum applications without conducting an interview and without issuing a request for evidence, and reminding aliens that the application and any supporting evidence the alien provides may be the alien's only opportunity to meet his or her burden of proof to establish eligibility for asylum before USCIS.

List of Subjects in 8 CFR Part 208

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

For the reasons stated in the preamble, DHS is amending part 208 of chapter I of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 208—PROCEDURES FOR ASYLUM AND WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 208 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1158, 1226, 1252, 1282, 1802, 1808; 48 U.S.C. 1806; 8 CFR part 2.

[93] The Instruction Manual contains DHS's procedures for implementing NEPA and was issued on November 6, 2014, available at *https://www.dhs.gov/ocrso/eed/epb/nepa.*

[94] *See* 42 U.S.C. 4336(a)(2), 4336e(1).

[95] *See* Instruction Manual, Appendix A, Table 1.

[96] *See* Instruction Manual at V.B(2)(a) through (c).

■ 2. Amend § 208.4 by revising the introductory text to paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 208.4 Filing the application.

* * * * *

(a) *Prohibitions on filing.* Section 208(a)(2) of the Act prohibits certain aliens from filing for asylum on or after April 1, 1997, unless the alien can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary or the Attorney General that one of the exceptions in section 208(a)(2)(D) of the Act applies. Such prohibition applies only to asylum applications under section 208 of the Act and not to applications for withholding of removal under § 208.16. If an applicant files an asylum application and it appears that one or more of the prohibitions contained in section 208(a)(2) of the Act apply, an asylum officer, or an immigration judge in a hearing, shall review the application and give the applicant the opportunity to present any relevant and useful information bearing on any prohibitions on filing to determine if the application should be rejected. For the purpose of making determinations under section 208(a)(2) of the Act, the following rules shall apply:

* * * * *

■ 3. Amend § 208.9 by adding paragraph (a)(2) to read as follows:

§ 208.9 Procedure for interview before an asylum officer.

(a) * * *

(2) *Referrals without interview.* Notwithstanding the interview procedures described in this section and in accordance with § 208.14(c), an asylum officer may refer an affirmative asylum application to an immigration judge, without conducting an interview, based on a review of the record, as defined in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, and other relevant evidence, as applicable. An asylum officer may issue a referral without interview in cases where the alien is barred from applying for asylum, is barred from a grant of asylum, does not merit a grant as a matter of discretion, or is not eligible on the merits of the claim.

* * * * *

■ 4. Revise § 208.10 to read as follows:

§ 208.10 Failure to appear at an interview before an asylum officer or failure to follow requirements for fingerprint processing.

Failure to appear for a scheduled interview without prior authorization may result in dismissal of the application or waiver of the interview. Failure to comply with fingerprint processing requirements without good cause may result in dismissal of the application or waiver of the right to an adjudication by an asylum officer. Failure to appear shall be excused if the notice of the interview or fingerprint appointment was not mailed to the applicant's current address and such address had been provided to the USCIS by the applicant prior to the date of mailing in accordance with section 265 of the Act and regulations in this part, unless the asylum officer determines that the applicant received reasonable notice of the interview or fingerprinting appointment. Failure to appear at the interview or fingerprint appointment will be excused if the applicant demonstrates that such failure was the result of exceptional circumstances.

■ 5. Amend § 208.14 by revising the introductory text of paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 208.14 Approval, denial, referral, or dismissal of application.

* * * * *

(c) *Denial, referral, or dismissal by an asylum officer.* If the asylum officer, subject to review within USCIS, refers an asylum application without interview or does not grant asylum to an applicant after an interview in accordance with § 208.9(a), or if, as provided in § 208.10, the applicant is deemed to have waived the interview or an adjudication by an asylum officer, the asylum officer shall deny, refer, or dismiss the application as follows:

* * * * *

■ 6. Revise § 208.19 to read as follows:

§ 208.19 Decisions.

The decision of an asylum officer to grant or to deny asylum or to refer an asylum application, in accordance with *§ 208.14(b)* or (c), shall be communicated in writing to the applicant. Pursuant to *§ 208.9(d),* an applicant must appear in person to receive and to acknowledge receipt of the decision to grant or deny asylum, or to refer an asylum application unless, in the discretion of the asylum office director, service by mail is appropriate. A letter communicating denial of asylum or referral of the application shall state the basis for denial or referral and include an assessment of the applicant's credibility for denials.

Markwayne Mullin,

Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–15190 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 75

[NRC–2019–0062]

RIN 3150–AK31

Risk-Informed, Technology-Inclusive Regulatory Framework for Advanced Reactors; Correction

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) published a final rule in the **Federal Register** on March 30, 2026, to add a risk-informed, performance-based, and technology-inclusive regulatory framework for commercial nuclear plants. The final rule contained an error in the amendatory instruction for the definition, ''Facilities'' in part 75, ''Safeguards On Nuclear Material—Implementation Of Safeguards Agreements Between The United States And The International Atomic Energy Agency.'' This document corrects the final rule by revising the section that contains the error.

DATES: This rule is effective on July 28, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2019–0062 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

• *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Search for Docket ID NRC–2019–0062. Address questions about NRC dockets to Helen Chang; telephone: 301–415–3228; email: *Helen.Chang@nrc.gov.*

• *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.* To begin the search, select ''Begin ADAMS Public Search.'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov.*

• *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov* or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–

4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marisol de Jesus, Office of Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–1576, email: *Marisol.deJesus@nrc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NRC published a final rule in the **Federal Register** on March 30, 2026 (91 FR 15696) to amend its regulations by adding an alternative risk-informed, performance-based, and technology-inclusive regulatory framework as an option for the licensing and regulation of future commercial nuclear plants in chapter I of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR). These changes included conforming changes to existing rule language. The final rule inadvertently included an error in the amendatory instruction for the term ''Facility'' in § 75.4, ''Definitions'' that deleted paragraphs (1) through (5). This document corrects the final rule by revising the section that contains the error.

The NRC may post materials related to this document, including public comments, on the Federal rulemaking website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under Docket ID NRC–2019–0062. In addition, the Federal rulemaking website allows members of the public to receive alerts when changes or additions occur in a docket folder. To subscribe: (1) navigate to the docket folder (NRC–2019–0062); (2) click the ''Subscribe'' button; and (3) enter an email address and click on the ''Subscribe'' button.

Rulemaking Procedure

Under the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(b)), an agency may waive the normal notice and comment requirements if it finds, for good cause, that they are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. As authorized by 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), the NRC finds good cause to waive notice and opportunity for comment on the amendments because they will have no substantive impact and are of a minor and administrative nature dealing with corrections to certain CFR sections related only to management, organization, procedure, and practice. Specifically, these amendments are to correct grammatical errors and to revise cross-references to comply with the Office of the Federal Register's Document Drafting Handbook. These amendments do not require action by any person or entity regulated by the NRC. Also, the final rule does not change the substantive responsibilities of any person or entity regulated by the NRC. Furthermore, for the reasons stated above, the NRC finds, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), that good cause exists to make this rule effective upon publication of this notice.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 75

Criminal penalties, Intergovernmental relations, Nuclear energy, Nuclear materials, Nuclear power plants and reactors, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Treaties.

For the reasons set out in the preamble and under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended; and 5 U.S.C. 552 and 553, the NRC is adopting the following amendments to 10 CFR part 75.

PART 75—SAFEGUARDS ON NUCLEAR MATERIAL—IMPLEMENTATION OF SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

■ 1. The authority citation for part 75 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Atomic Energy Act of 1954, secs. 53, 63, 103, 104, 122, 161, 223, 234, 1701 (42 U.S.C. 2073, 2093, 2133, 2134, 2152, 2201, 2273, 2282, 2297f); Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, sec. 201 (42 U.S.C. 5841); Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, secs. 135, 141 (42 U.S.C. 10155, 10161); 44 U.S.C. 3504 note.

Section 75.4 also issued under Nuclear Waste Policy Act secs. 135 (42 U.S.C. 10155, 10161).

■ 2. In § 75.4, revise the definition for ''Facility'' as follows:

§ 75.4 Definitions.

* * * * *

Facility means:

(1) A production facility or utilization facility as defined in § 50.2 of this chapter;

(2) A plant that converts nuclear material from one chemical form to another (*e.g.,* Uranium hexafluoride plant);

(3) A fuel fabrication plant;

(4) An enrichment plant or isotope separation plant for the separation of isotopes of uranium or to increase the abundance of ^{235}U.

(5) An installation designed to store nuclear material, such as an independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI) or a monitored retrievable storage installation (MRS) as defined in § 72.3 of this chapter; or

(6) Any plant or location where the possession of more than 1 effective kilogram of nuclear material is licensed pursuant to 10 CFR part 40, 50, 53, 60, 61, 63, 70, 72, 76, or 150 of this chapter or an Agreement State license.

* * * * *

Dated: July 24, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Tyler Hammock,

Acting Chief, Rulemaking Projects Branch 2, Office of Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 2026–15213 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–2546; Project Identifier AD–2025–01060–T; Amendment 39–23414; AD 2026–15–02]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2024–19–14, which applied to certain The Boeing Company Model 777–200, 777–200LR, 777–300ER, and 777F series airplanes. AD 2024–19–14 required repetitive inspections and bond resistance measurement of the bonding jumpers on the first fuel feed tube installed immediately forward of the wing front spar at the left and right main fuel tank penetrations and applicable corrective actions. This AD was prompted by a determination that additional inspections are required to address the unsafe condition. This AD requires repetitive detailed inspections (DETs), repetitive bond resistance measurement, and applicable on-condition actions. This AD also expands the applicability and requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate a certain airworthiness limitation. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective September 1, 2026.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of September 1, 2026.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket

No. FAA–2025–2546; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Boeing material identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; website *myboeingfleet.com*.
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–2546.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Samuel Dorsey, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3415; email: *samuel.j.dorsey@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2024–19–14, Amendment 39–22856 (89 FR 80077, October 2, 2024) (AD 2024–19–14). AD 2024–19–14 applied to certain The Boeing Company Model 777–200, 777–200LR, 777–300ER, and 777F series airplanes, with General Electric Company (GE) GE90–76B, GE90–85B, GE90–90B, GE90–94B, GE90–110B1, and GE90–115B model turbofan engines installed. The NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on September 15, 2025 (90 FR 44340). The NPRM was prompted by a determination that additional inspections are required to address the unsafe condition. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require repetitive DETs, repetitive bond resistance measurement, and applicable on-condition actions. The NPRM also proposed to expand the applicability and require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate a certain airworthiness limitation. The FAA is issuing this AD to address such latent failures. A lightning strike to an engine nacelle combined with latent failures of the lightning protection features for the engine fuel feed system, if not addressed, could result in the potential for ignition sources inside fuel tanks, which, in combination with flammable fuel vapors, could result in a fuel tank explosion and consequent loss of the airplane.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received comments from the Air Line Pilots Association, International (ALPA), United Airlines, three individuals, and two anonymous commenters who supported the NPRM without change.

The FAA received additional comments from All Nippon Airways, American Airlines (American), Boeing, the Citizens Rulemaking Alliance, and two individual commenters. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request To Revise the Applicability

Boeing requested that the FAA revise the applicability of the proposed AD by adding a reference to Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098 RB, dated August 15, 2025 (Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098 RB). Boeing stated Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB, dated August 14, 2025 (Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB), and Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098 RB apply to all Boeing Model 777 series airplanes and therefore should both be referenced.

The FAA notes that the serial numbers listed in the effectivity of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB and Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098 RB each identify all Model 777–200, –200LR, –300, –300ER, and 777F series airplanes. Therefore, it is not necessary to reference any service information in the applicability of this AD. Accordingly, the FAA has revised paragraph (c) of this AD to specify the AD is applicable to all Boeing Company Model 777–200, –200LR, –300, –300ER, and 777F series airplanes.

Request To Revise Compliance Time for Certain Airplanes

Boeing requested that the FAA add an exception to paragraph (h) of the proposed AD, for airplanes equipped with GE engines, to allow the compliance time to be calculated from the most recent inspection accomplished using Boeing MOM–MOM–24–0463–01B, dated September 4, 2024 (Boeing MOM–MOM–24–0463–01B), or Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB. Boeing stated that Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB was approved as equivalent to Boeing MOM–MOM–24–0463–01B under an AMOC to AD 2024–19–14. Boeing noted the applicable compliance times in tables 1 and 2 of the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB only allow credit for inspections accomplished per Boeing MOM–MOM–24–0463–01B.

The FAA disagrees that an exception to this AD is necessary. Paragraph (f) of this AD requires accomplishment of the required actions within the specified compliance times, unless previously done. Therefore, if an airplane was inspected using Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB as an AMOC to AD 2024–19–14 before the effective date of this AD, that airplane is in compliance with the initial inspection required by this AD. Thereafter, the next inspection must be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of this AD. The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

Request To Provide a Grace Period for Certain Airplanes

An individual commenter requested that the FAA consider revising paragraph (h)(1) of the proposed AD to require using the effective date of the proposed AD rather than October 17, 2024, the effective date of AD 2024–19–14. The commenter stated that using the effective date of AD 2024–19–14 would not allow a sufficient grace period for operators to comply with the proposed AD if the inspections specified in Boeing MOM–MOM–24–0463–01B have not been previously accomplished on the affected airplanes.

The FAA disagrees with the request. This AD supersedes AD 2024–19–14, which the FAA issued as an immediately adopted rule due to the urgency and risk associated with the unsafe condition. Accordingly, the FAA has determined that this AD must retain the compliance times for airplanes that were subject to AD 2024–19–14 to ensure an acceptable level of safety. The compliance times in tables 1 and 2 of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB are based on the required intervals for airplanes subject to AD 2024–19–14, specifically those equipped with GE90-series engines. Using the effective date of this AD instead of the effective date of AD 2024–19–14 would grant airplanes that have not yet completed the required inspections an additional 90 days after the effective date of this AD, which does not ensure an acceptable level of safety.

The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

Request for Exception to Service Information

All Nippon Airways requested that the FAA add an exception that specifies if the initial and repetitive inspections have already been accomplished on airplanes equipped with GE engines in accordance with Boeing MOM–MOM–24–0463–01B, then the inspections specified in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB are not required. The commenter stated that Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB is the subject of an AMOC to AD 2024–19–14, and Boeing advised them that if the inspections were accomplished according to Boeing MOM–MOM–24–0463–01B, then Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB is not required.

The FAA disagrees with excluding airplanes equipped with GE engines from the requirement in paragraph (g) of this AD to accomplish the inspections in accordance with Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB. Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB contains several improvements to inspection processes, part number identification, and the handling of discrepant conditions, which collectively improve the quality of maintenance performed. For these reasons, the FAA has intentionally not allowed Boeing MOM–MOM–24–0463–01B to be used as a method of compliance after the effective date of this AD.

The FAA provides the following clarification regarding the AMOC to AD 2024–19–14. As described previously, operators already receive credit for previous inspections done in accordance with Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB via paragraph (f) of this AD. Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB also provides credit if inspections were originally accomplished in accordance with Boeing MOM–MOM–24–0463–01B. Therefore, while operators cannot continue to use Boeing MOM–MOM–24–0463–01B for compliance with this AD, there is no adverse impact on operators seeking to comply with this AD who previously used either document. The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

Request To Clarify Different Bonding Resistance Limits

American requested that the FAA include a Note 2 to paragraph (g)(1) of the proposed AD or in the preamble to explain the difference in bonding resistance limits for the left and right fuel feed tube to wing structure bonding jumpers. American noted Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB lists different resistance limits for Action 1 under several conditions without providing an explanation for the difference; however, the difference is explained in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 777–28A0097. American asserted since the difference in resistance limits is significant and critical for AD compliance, an explanation should clearly be noted in the AD because it is not explained in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB.

The FAA disagrees that an exception to this AD is necessary. American is correct that the different acceptable bonding resistance limits for the fuel feed tube to wing structure bonding jumpers on the left and right wings are intentional and result from differences in materials and installations, as noted in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 777–28A0097. The FAA agrees that this information is useful to operators but providing an explanation is not essential for complying with the requirements of the AD. Operators are required to accomplish the actions in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB, as described, including verifying the correct bonding measurements for each wing. Further, as stated in paragraph (g)(1) of this AD, operators may refer to Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 777–28A0097 for additional guidance for accomplishing the actions in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB. Therefore, the FAA has not revised this AD in this regard.

Request To Revise Reference in Airworthiness Limitation (AWL)

Boeing requested that the FAA revise figure 1 to paragraph (i) of the proposed AD to replace the reference to ''Service Bulletin 777–28A0098'' with Aircraft Maintenance Manual (AMM) 28–22–15/201 Temporary Revision, published between September 16, 2025, and September 17, 2025, or AMM 28–22–15/201 published on or after January 5, 2026, for the encapsulation procedure within the AWL. Boeing noted that standard practice is to reference AMM tasks in the description section of an AWL rather than a service bulletin.

The FAA agrees and has revised figure 1 to paragraph (i) of this AD accordingly.

Request To Address Root Cause of Unsafe Condition

An individual commenter stated that the proposed AD would help increase safety through frequent inspections, but only to a certain extent. The commenter further stated that the repetitive inspections do not address the root cause of the unsafe condition, and instead the affected components should be re-engineered. The commenter noted that the FAA has issued other ADs to address similar issues on other Boeing airplane models.

The FAA acknowledges the commenter's concern. As stated in the proposed AD, the FAA considers this AD to be interim action. The actions required by this AD are intended to mitigate the unsafe condition until a terminating action is identified. Once the manufacturer has developed a modification to address the unsafe condition, the FAA will consider further rulemaking.

Request To Justify Forgoing Notice and Comment or Reopen Comment Period

The Citizens Rulemaking Alliance requested that if the FAA invoked good cause to bypass notice and comment procedures, the FAA either provide its justification for doing so, convert this action to an NPRM, or stay the effective date until 30 days after its publication in the **Federal Register**.

The FAA notes the comment was submitted in response to an NPRM for which the FAA provided a 45-day comment period. This final rule is effective 35 days after its publication in the **Federal Register**. Therefore, no change to this AD is necessary.

Request To Make Incorporation by Reference (IBR) Materials Reasonably Available

The Citizens Rulemaking Alliance requested that the FAA add to the AD docket all materials incorporated by reference and extend the comment period by at least 45 days after adding the material to the docket. The commenter stated that the FAA's current practices for IBR frequently fail to meet the legal and regulatory standards for reasonable availability.

The FAA disagrees with extending the comment period. In the preamble of the NPRM, the FAA notified the public that the IBR material would be available for review at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–3422. This material was posted to the AD docket on October 1, 2025. Therefore, no change to this AD is necessary.

Request To Comply With the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

The Citizens Rulemaking Alliance requested that the FAA revise the AD to comply with the PRA if reporting is required. If reporting is not required, the

commenter requested the FAA clarify that in the AD.

The FAA notes this AD does not require reporting. If an AD were to require reporting, the preamble of the AD would include a paragraph titled ''Paperwork Reduction Act'' that would provide the applicable OMB control number, required PRA statements, and the estimated time to collect the required information (burden). Any costs associated with the reporting requirement would be included in the Costs of Compliance section in the preamble of the AD. Therefore, the FAA did not change this AD as a result of this comment.

Request To Consider Impact on Small Entities

The Citizens Rulemaking Alliance requested that the FAA either provide the factual basis for its Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) certification that the AD will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, or prepare an initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

The FAA provides the following clarification. The RFA of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601–612), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121) and the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–240), requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of the regulatory action on small business and other small entities and to minimize any significant economic impact. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses and not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The FAA identified 17 operators and one individual with 290 active airplanes affected by this AD. Based on the Small Business Administration (SBA) size standards shown in the following table, 10 of the operators are small.

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS: AIR TRANSPORTATION [1]

NAICS [2] code	Description	Size standard
423860	Transportation Equipment and Supplies (Except Motor Vehicle) Merchant Wholesalers	175 employees.
481111	Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation	1,500 employees.
481112	Scheduled Freight Air Transportation	1,500 employees.
481211	Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation	1,500 employees.
481212	Nonscheduled Chartered Freight Air Transportation	1,500 employees.
481219	Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation	$25.0 million.
488190	Other Support Activities for Air Transportation	$40.0 million.
492110	Couriers and Express Delivery Services	1,500 employees.
532411	Commercial Air, Rail, and Water Transportation Equipment Rental and Leasing	$45.5 million.

[1] Source: SBA (2023).
[2] North American Industrial Classification System.

The FAA estimates affected operators will incur a one-time maintenance program revision cost of $7,650, an annual inspection cost for Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB of $255, and an inspection cost for Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098 RB of $376 approximately every 3 years. Depending on the results of these inspections, operators could also incur costs of $2,211 for all six potential on-condition repairs. Consequently, over a three-year period of analysis, an operator could incur a minimum cost of $8,791 (excluding on-condition repairs) or a maximum cost of $11,002 (including all on-condition repairs). Evaluated at a 7 percent discount rate, the low-case scenario results in a present value of $8,170 and an annualized cost of $3,113, while the high-case scenario results in a present value of $10,236 and an annualized cost of $3,901. The ''Cost Impact on Affected Small Entities'' table displays the NAICS code for each small operator, their average annual revenue, and the AD's estimated low- and high-case annualized cost burden relative to average annual revenue.

COST IMPACT ON AFFECTED SMALL ENTITIES [1]

NAICS Code	Annual revenue ($)	Low-case annualized cost ($)	Percent of revenue	High-case annualized cost ($)	Percent of revenue
481111	$7,470,000	$3,113	0.0	$3,901	0.1
481112	149,400,000	3,113	0.0	3,901	0.0
481211	3,810,000	3,113	0.1	3,901	0.1
481211	4,800,000	3,113	0.1	3,901	0.1
481212	1,750,000	3,113	0.2	3,901	0.2
488190	320,930	3,113	1.0	3,901	1.2
488190	23,250,000	3,113	0.0	3,901	0.0
532411	6,300,000	3,113	0.0	3,901	0.1
532411	2,110,000	3,113	0.1	3,901	0.2

[1] Source: Dun & Bradstreet. D&B Hoovers. Retrieved April 28, 2024. *app.hoovers.dnb.com.*

Request To Provide Additional Cost Information

The Citizens Rulemaking Alliance requested that the FAA provide an explicit Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) determination and a more complete cost analysis. The commenter stated that, in addition to estimated costs provided in the proposed AD, the FAA should also consider airplane downtime, scheduling disruptions, ferry flight and maintenance positioning, cost of special tools, pricing of scarce parts, engineering and planning time for unique configurations, and the ongoing cost of repetitive inspections.

The FAA recognizes that, in doing the actions required by an AD, operators might incur indirect costs in addition to the direct costs. However, because these costs vary significantly and the FAA lacks specific data on them, they are not included in the analysis. In the Costs of Compliance section of the proposed AD, the FAA disclosed the number of affected airplanes on the U.S. registry, number of estimated work hours, and estimated parts cost. The number of estimated work hours and the cost of parts or special tools, if necessary, are also provided by the manufacturer. Additionally, the FAA considered the impact that this AD will have on affected operators and determined this AD will not trigger any downtime costs because the requirements of this AD can be performed during regularly scheduled maintenance. Since the FAA has assessed and disclosed the total known costs of the AD requirements in the Costs of Compliance section of the proposed AD, and the commenter did not provide additional cost data for the FAA to consider in its cost analysis, it is not necessary to provide additional information in the AD docket. The FAA did not change this AD as a result of this comment.

Conclusion

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

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB, dated August 14, 2025. This material specifies procedures for repetitive DETs of the bonding jumpers installed between the engine fuel feel tube and the wing structure immediately forward of the front spar at the left and right main fuel tank penetrations, saddle clamps, and tube clamps for any damage; repetitive DETs for any loose bonding jumper lugs or tube clamps (rotation when rotating with light finger pressure); repetitive DETs for any missing bonding jumpers or tube clamps; and repetitive measurements of the electrical bonding resistance between the wing structure and engine fuel feed tube; and applicable on-condition actions. Damage includes bonding jumpers that have one or more broken strands in wire braid, saddle clamps with split, cracked, broken rubber parts or any contact between saddle clamps' metal with the fuel tube, and tube clamps being cracked, broken or having a screw hole elongated. On-condition actions include removing, cleaning, and re-installing bonding jumpers and related hardware, and replacing damaged and missing saddle clamps, bonding jumpers and tube clamps.

The FAA also reviewed Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098 RB, dated August 15, 2025. This material specifies procedures for, depending on configuration, repetitive measurement of electrical bonding resistance between the front spar and the threaded portion of the front spar bulkhead fitting outside the fuel tank at the left and right main fuel tank penetrations; repetitive DETs of the bonding jumper and tube clamps installed between the engine fuel feed tube and the engine nacelle strut for each of the left and right engines for correct installation; repetitive measurement of electrical bonding resistance between the nacelle strut structure and out-tank engine fuel feed tube; and applicable on-condition actions. On-condition actions include:

- A DET of the front spar bulkhead fitting and coupling inside the fuel tank for any area without sealant, any damaged (crack or void in sealant, disbonded sealant, or any exposed underlying metallic surface) sealant, and any insufficient sealant.
- Removing existing sealant and re-applying sealant inside the fuel tank.
- For Group 1 airplanes, a DET of the bonding jumper and tube clamps installed between the first engine fuel feed tube and the structure inside the fuel tank for correct installation, and an electrical bonding resistance measurement between the first engine fuel feed tube and the structure inside the fuel tank.
- For Group 2 airplanes, a DET of the bonding jumper and tube clamps that are installed between the first engine fuel feed tube connected to the front spar bulkhead fitting inside the fuel tank and the second AFT in-tank engine fuel feed tube for correct installation, and an electrical bonding resistance measurement between the first engine fuel feed tube connected to the front spar bulkhead fitting inside the fuel tank and the second AFT in-tank engine fuel feed tube.
- For Group 2 airplanes, a DET of the bonding jumper and tube clamps installed between the second AFT in-tank engine fuel feed tube and the structure inside the fuel tank for correct installation, and an electrical bonding resistance measurement between the second AFT in-tank engine fuel feed tube and the structure inside the fuel tank.
- Removing out-tank (engine nacelle strut) and/or in-tank bonding jumpers and tube clamps, cleaning electrical bond surfaces, and installing new or serviceable bonding jumpers and tube clamps.

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

Interim Action

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

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 316 airplanes of U.S. registry, of which 290 active airplanes are registered to 18 U.S. operators. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Inspections and measurements (777–28A0097 RB).	3 work-hours × $85 per hour = $255 per inspection cycle.	$0	$255 per inspection cycle.	$80,580 per inspection cycle.
Inspections and measurements (777–28A0098 RB).	4 work-hours × 85 per hour = $340 per inspection cycle.	36	$376 per inspection cycle.	$118,816 per inspection cycle.

The FAA has determined that revising the existing maintenance or inspection program takes an average of 90 work-hours per operator, although the agency recognizes that this number may vary from operator to operator. Since operators incorporate maintenance or inspection program changes for their affected fleet(s), the FAA has determined that a per-operator estimate is more accurate than a per-airplane estimate. Therefore, the FAA estimates the average total cost per operator to be $7,650 (90 work-hours × $85 per work-hour).

Depending on the results of the required inspections, operators could incur costs for on-condition actions. The table below displays the estimated costs to do any necessary on-condition action. Since these actions are based on the state of the aircraft, the FAA cannot determine the number of aircraft that might require these actions.

ON-CONDITION COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Bonding jumper cleaning and installation; saddle clamp, bonding jumper, tube clamp replacement (777–28A0097 RB).	2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170	$26	$196
DET for encapsulation sealant application (777–28A0098 RB)	18 work-hours × 85 per hour = 1,530	0	1,530
Encapsulation sealant reapplication (777–28A0098 RB)	1 work hour × 85 per hour = 85	75	160
In-tank engine fuel feed tube bonding jumper DET and bonding resistance measurement (777–28A0098 RB).	1 work-hour × 85 per hour = 85	0	85
In-tank engine fuel feed tube bonding jumper rework and bonding resistance measurement (777–28A0098 RB).	1 work-hour × 85 per hour = 85	23	108
Nacelle strut engine fuel feed tube bonding jumper rework and bonding resistance measurement (777–28A0098 RB).	1 work-hour × 85 per hour = 85	47	132

To account for the uncertainty regarding on-condition repairs, the FAA has established a low-case and high-case cost scenario. The analysis covers a three-year period to account for at least one inspection per Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098 RB, which takes place approximately every 3 years.

In both scenarios, all 18 affected operators incur a one-time maintenance program revision cost of $7,650, an annual inspection cost of $255 for Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB, and $376 every 3 years for inspection per Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098 RB. The high-case scenario builds upon these costs by assuming that every operator will also require on-condition repairs associated with inspection per Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098 RB in year 1, adding action cost of $2,211 per operator.

The tables below display the low- and high-case total compliance costs for all 18 operators affected by this AD.

ESTIMATED LOW-CASE COMPLIANCE COSTS

Year	Number of inspections	Total costs [1]
1	18 (777–28A0097 RB) + 18 (777–28A0098 RB)	$149,058
2	18 (777–28A0097 RB)	4,590
3	18 (777–28A0097 RB)	4,590
Total		158,238

[1] Yr 1 = 18 operators × ($7,650 maintenance program revision + $255 inspection (777–28A0097 RB) + $376 inspection (777–28A0098 RB)).
Yr 2 = 18 operators × $255 inspection cost.
Yr 3 = 18 operators × $255 inspection costs.

ESTIMATED HIGH-CASE COMPLIANCE COSTS

Year	Number of inspections	On-condition repairs [1]	Total costs [2]
1	18 (777–28A0097 RB) + 18 (777–28A0098 RB)	18	$188,856
2	18 (777–28A0097 RB)	0	4,590
3	18 (777–28A0097 RB)	0	4,590
Total			198,036

[1] All 6 on-condition repairs are counted as one repair in this column.
[2] Yr 1 = 18 operators × ($7,650 maintenance program revision + $255 inspection (777–28A0097 RB) + $376 inspection (777–28A0098 RB) + $2,211 on-condition repairs).
Yr 2 = 18 operators × $255 inspection costs.
Yr 3 = 18 operators × $255 inspection costs.

Per OMB Circular A–4, the table below displays the cumulative compliance costs discounted at both 3 percent and 7 percent rates alongside annualized costs.

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE COSTS

	Undiscounted	7%	3%	7%	3%
		Present value (PV)		Annualized	
Low-Case	$158,238	$147,062	$142,457	$56,038	$50,363
High-Case	198,036	184,257	178,568	70,211	63,129

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) 2024–19–14, Amendment 39–22856 (89 FR 80077, October 2, 2024); and

■ b. Adding the following new AD:

2026–15–02 The Boeing Company: Amendment 39–23414; Docket No. FAA–2025–2546; Project Identifier AD–2025–01060–T.

■ (a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective September 1, 2026.

■ (b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2024–19–14, Amendment 39–22856 (89 FR 80077, October 2, 2024) (AD 2024–19–14).

■ (c) Applicability

This AD applies to all The Boeing Company Model 777–200, –200LR, –300, –300ER, and 777F series airplanes, certificated in any category.

■ (d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 28, Fuel.

■ (e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report of potential latent failures of the lightning protection features for the engine fuel feed system. The FAA is issuing this AD to address such latent failures. A lightning strike to an engine nacelle combined with latent failures of the lightning protection features for the engine fuel feed system, if not addressed, could result in the potential for ignition sources inside fuel tanks, which, in combination with flammable fuel vapors, could result in a fuel tank explosion and consequent loss of the airplane.

■ (f) Compliance

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

■ (g) Required Actions

(1) Except as specified by paragraph (h) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB, dated August 14, 2025, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB, dated August 14, 2025.

Note 1 to paragraph (g)(1): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 777–28A0097, dated August 14, 2025, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097 RB, dated August 14, 2025.

(2) Except as specified by paragraph (h) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098 RB, dated August 15, 2025, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098 RB, dated August 15, 2025.

Note 2 to paragraph (g)(2): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 777–28A0098, dated August 15, 2025, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098 RB, dated August 15, 2025.

(h) Exceptions to Requirements Bulletin Specifications

(1) Where the Compliance Time columns of Tables 1 and 2 in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097, dated August 14, 2025, refer to the original issue date of Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097, this AD requires using October 17, 2024 (the effective date of AD 2024–19–14).

(2) Where the Compliance Time columns of Tables 3 and 4 in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097, dated August 14, 2025, refer to the original issue date of Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(3) Where the Compliance Time columns of the tables in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098, dated August 15, 2025, refer to the original issue date of Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098, dated August 15, 2025, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(i) Critical Design Configuration Control Limitations (CDCCLs)

Within 60 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate the information specified in Figure 1 and Figure 2 to paragraph (i) of this AD.

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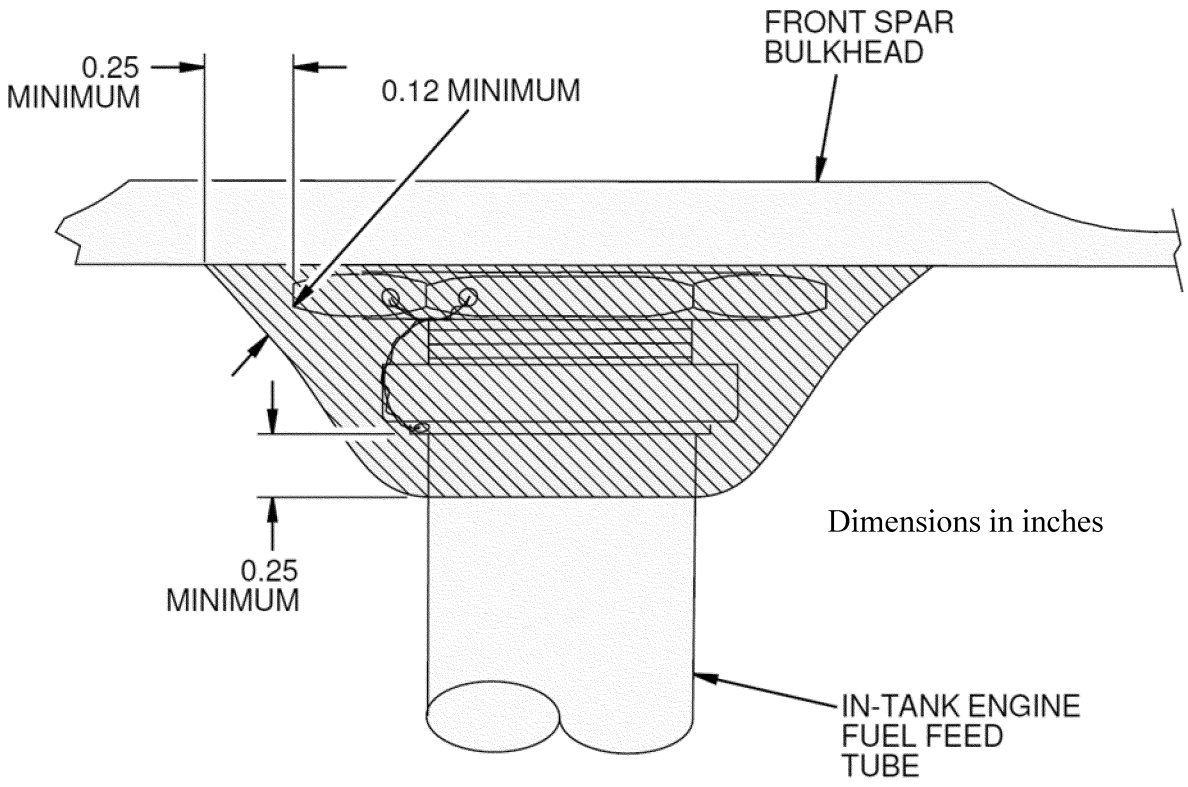
Figure 1 to paragraph (i) – 28-AWL-05

AWL NUMBER	TASK	INTERVAL	APPLICABILITY	DESCRIPTION
28-AWL-05	CDCCL	N/A	ALL	Lightning Protection – Engine Fuel Feed Line Fuel Tank Penetration Bonding to Spar Concern: Potential for arcing or sparking inside the tank at the interface between the bulkhead fitting and the spar during a lightning strike event. The following design features must be verified (refer to Boeing AMM 28-22-15) if the bulkhead fitting or attached tubing is removed and reinstalled or replaced: 1. A fay sealed fay surface bond is installed between the bulkhead fitting and the front spar inside the tank. 2. The electrical bonding resistance across the fay surface between the bulkhead fitting and the front spar inside the tank is 0.0010 ohm (1.0 milliohm) or less. 3. Bonding jumpers are installed as follows. a. For airplane line number 1-829: i. A bonding jumper is installed between the first fuel tube mating with the bulkhead fitting and structure inside the tank. 1. If the tube-to-structure bonding jumper was removed and reinstalled or replaced, the electrical bonding resistance between the structure and the first fuel tube mating with the bulkhead fitting inside the tank is 0.0100 ohm (10.0 milliohms) or less. b. For airplane line numbers 830 and on: i. A bonding jumper is installed between the first fuel tube mating with the bulkhead fitting and the second AFT fuel tube inside the tank. 1. If the tube-to-tube bonding jumper was removed and reinstalled or replaced, the electrical bonding resistance between the first fuel tube mating with the bulkhead fitting and second AFT fuel tube inside the tank is 0.0100 ohm (10.0 milliohms) or less.

				ii. A bonding jumper is installed between the second AFT fuel tube and structure inside the tank. 1. If the tube-to-structure bonding jumper was removed and reinstalled or replaced, the electrical bonding resistance between the structure and the second AFT fuel tube inside the tank is 0.0100 ohm (10.0 milliohms) or less. 4. A full-bodied fillet seal is installed that encapsulates the bulkhead fitting to the front spar and the coupling nut inside the tank. (Refer to Boeing AMM 28-22-15/201 Temporary Revision published between September 16, 2025, and September 17, 2025; Boeing AMM 28-22-15/201 published on or after January 5, 2026.) a. The sealant is smooth and the sealant meets the required dimensions as specified in the accompanying figure. i. Sealant is considered sufficiently thick when the outline of the coupling or fitting hardware is not visible under the sealant. b. Each sealant interface passes an adhesion test using a Frixion eraser. i. Peeling of the brushcoat is not considered a failure if the peeling stops before the Class B seal.

Figure 2 to paragraph (i) – Fuel Feed Encapsulation



(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or 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 (k)(1) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: *AMOC@faa.gov.* Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(2) 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.

(3) AMOCs approved for AD 2024–19–14 are not approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097, dated August 14, 2025, that are required by paragraph (g) of this AD.

(k) Additional Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Samuel Dorsey, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3415; email: *samuel.j.dorsey@faa.gov.*

(2) Material identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference is available at the address specified in paragraph (l)(3) of this AD.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0097, dated August 14, 2025.

(ii) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 777–28A0098, dated August 15, 2025.

(3) For Boeing material identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; website *myboeingfleet.com.*

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

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

Issued on July 15, 2026.

Lona C. Saccomando,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–15239 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Parts 100 and 165

[Docket Number USCG–2026–0050]

2026 Quarterly Listings; Second Quarter; Safety Zones, Security Zones, and Special Local Regulations

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of expired temporary rules issued.

SUMMARY: This document provides notification of substantive rules issued by the Coast Guard that were made temporarily effective but expired before they could be published in the **Federal Register**. This document lists temporary safety zones, security zones, and special local regulations, all of limited duration and for which timely publication in the **Federal Register** was not possible. This document also announces notifications of enforcement for existing reoccurring regulations that we issued but were unable to be published before the enforcement period ended.

DATES: This document lists temporary Coast Guard rules that became effective, primarily between April 2026 and June 2026, unless otherwise indicated, and were terminated before they could be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Temporary rules listed in this document may be viewed online, under their respective docket numbers, using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions on this document contact Ambar Ali, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, email *HQS-SMB-CG-LRA-Admin@uscg.mil,* telephone (202) 372–3862.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Coast Guard District Commanders and Captains of the Port (COTP) must be immediately responsive to the safety and security needs within their jurisdiction; therefore, District Commanders and COTPs have been delegated the authority to issue certain local regulations. *Safety zones* may be established for safety or environmental purposes. A safety zone may be stationary and described by fixed limits or it may be described as a zone around a vessel in motion. *Security zones* limit access to prevent injury or damage to vessels, ports, or waterfront facilities. *Special local regulations* are issued to enhance the safety of participants and spectators at regattas and other marine events.

Timely publication of these rules in the **Federal Register** may be precluded when a rule responds to an emergency, or when an event occurs without sufficient advance notice. The affected public is, however, often informed of these rules through Local Notices to Mariners, press releases, and other means. Moreover, actual notification is provided by Coast Guard patrol vessels enforcing the restrictions imposed by the rule. Timely publication of notifications of enforcement of reoccurring regulations may be precluded when the event occurs with short notice or other agency procedural restraints.

Because **Federal Register** publication was not possible before the end of the effective period, mariners would have been notified of the contents of these safety zones, security zones, special local regulations, regulated navigation areas or drawbridge operation regulations by Coast Guard officials on-scene prior to any enforcement action. However, the Coast Guard, by law, must publish in the **Federal Register** notice of substantive rules adopted. To meet this obligation without imposing undue expense on the public, the Coast Guard periodically publishes a list of these temporary safety zones, security zones, special local regulations, regulated navigation areas and drawbridge operation regulations. Permanent rules are not included in this list because they are published in their entirety in the **Federal Register**. Temporary rules are also published in their entirety if sufficient time is available to do so before they are placed in effect or terminated. In some of our reoccurring regulations, we say we will publish a notice of enforcement as one of the means of notifying the public. We use this notification to announce those notifications of enforcement that we issued and will post them to their dockets.

The following unpublished rules were placed in effect temporarily during the period between April 2026 and June 2026. To view copies of these rules, visit *www.regulations.gov* and search by the docket number indicated in the following table.

Docket No.	Type	Location	Effective date
USCG–2026–0294	Safety	Houston Ship Channel and Seabrook, TX	3/22/2026
USCG–2026–0406	Safety	East Chicago, IN	4/2/2026
USCG–2026–0400	Safety	Ingleside, TX	4/3/2026
USCG–2026–0354	Safety	South Padre Island, TX	4/4/2026
USCG–2026–0353	Safety	Seabrook, TX	4/6/2026
USCG–2026–0145	Safety	Pensacola, FL	4/8/2026
USCG–2026–0410	Safety	South Padre Island, TX	4/10/2026
USCG–2026–0164	Safety	Panama City, FL	4/10/2026
USCG–2026–0358	Special Local Regulation	Annapolis, MD	4/11/2026
USCG–2026–0296	Safety	San Francisco, CA	4/11/2026
USCG–2026–0166	Special Local Regulation	Key West, FL	4/11/2026
USCG–2026–0282	Special Local Regulation	Parker, Arizona	4/11/2026
USCG–2026–0106	Security	Miami Beach, FL	4/11/2026
USCG–2026–0269	Special Local Regulation	Charleston, SC	4/15/2026
USCG–2026–0103	Safety	Clarksville, TN	4/15/2026
USCG–2026–0472	Safety	Vicksburg, MS	4/15/2026
USCG–2026–0029	Security	New Orleans, LA	4/16/2026
USCG–2026–0397	Safety	San Francisco, CA	4/18/2026
USCG–2026–0030	Safety	New Orleans, LA	4/18/2026
USCG–2026–0398	Safety	San Diego, CA	4/21/2026
USCG–2026–0473	Safety	New Orleans, LA	4/21/2026
USCG–2026–0432	Safety	Erie, PA	4/22/2026
USCG–2026–0335	Safety	Chicago, IL	4/22/2026
USCG–2026–0275	Special Local Regulation	Key West, FL	4/24/2026
USCG–2026–0281	Special Local Regulation	Lake Havasu, AZ	4/24/2026

Docket No.	Type	Location	Effective date
USCG–2026–0417	Special Local Regulation	Wyandotte, MI	4/25/2026
USCG–2026–0289	Special Local Regulation	Brusly, LA	4/25/2026
USCG–2026–0426	Safety	Ashtabula, OH	4/25/2026
USCG–2026–0346	Special Local Regulation	San Francisco, CA	4/26/2026
USCG–2026–0345	Special Local Regulation	San Francisco, CA	4/26/2026
USCG–2026–0600	Special Local Regulation	San Francisco, CA	4/26/2026
USCG–2026–0490	Safety	Covington, KY	4/30/2026
USCG–2026–0538	Safety	George, Pierson, FL	5/2/2026
USCG–2026–0481	Safety	Parker, AZ	5/2/2026
USCG–2026–0429	Special Local Regulation	Charlotte Amalie Harbor, St. Thomas	5/2/2026
USCG–2026–0169	Special Local Regulation	San Diego, CA	5/2/2026
USCG–2026–0500	Special Local Regulation	Seattle, WA	5/2/2026
USCG–2026–0501	Special Local Regulation	Seattle, Washington	5/2/2026
USCG–2026–0549	Security	Cincinnati, OH	5/5/2026
USCG–2026–0284	Safety	Jacksonville, FL	5/16/2026
USCG–2026–0332	Safety	Paris, TN	5/20/2026
USCG–2026–0422	Safety	San Francisco, CA	5/21/2026
USCG–2026–0592	Security	New Orleans, LA	5/24/2026
USCG–2026–0434	Safety	Beaufort, SC	5/24/2026
USCG–2026–0622	Special	Louisville, KY	5/25/2026
USCG–2026–0688	Safety	Port Lake, Michigan	5/31/2026
USCG–2026–0631	Safety	Baldwin, LA	6/2/2026
USCG–2026–0597	Safety	St. Petersburg, FL	6/4/2026
USCG–2026–0285	Special	Lower Township, NJ	6/7/2026
USCG–2026–0333	Safety	Ledbetter, KY	6/14/2026
USCG–2026–0765	Safety	Lower Mississippi River, LA	6/14/2026
USCG–2026–0425	Special	Newport, RI	6/19/2026
USCG–2026–0799	Safety	Sandusky, OH	6/19/2026
USCG–2026–0533	Safety	Lake City, MN	6/26/2026
USCG–2026–0871	Safety	Chicago, IL	6/30/2026
USCG–2026–0697	Safety	Key West, FL	7/4/2026

Michael T. Cunningham,

Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2026–15212 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 17

RIN 2900–AS32

Rescission of Outdated Veterans Choice Program Regulations

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is rescinding obsolete regulations that were previously implemented for the Veterans Choice Program, which has been replaced by the Veterans Community Care Program as of June 6, 2019.

DATES: This rule is effective on August 27, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Duran, Veterans Health Administration, (303) 370–1637.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Historically, section 1703 of title 38, United States Code (U.S.C.) was the primary statutory authority that authorized VA to provide care in the community. In 2014, the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–146; 38 U.S.C. 1701 note) (the Choice Act) established an additional authority that became VA's primary mechanism to provide such care. The care provided under the Choice Act was referred to as the Veterans Choice Program. VA implemented this authority in regulation at 38 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 17.1500 through 17.1540.

On June 6, 2018, the John S. McCain III, Daniel K. Akaka, and Samuel R. Johnson VA Maintaining Internal Systems and Strengthening Integrated Outside Networks (MISSION) Act was signed into law. Section 101 of the MISSION Act amended 38 U.S.C. 1703 and created a new Veterans Community Care Program (VCCP) which, among other things, replaced the Veterans Choice Program. On June 6, 2019, the VCCP became the primary authority under which VA would authorize covered veterans to receive community care through eligible entities or providers. The Veterans Choice Program's statutory authority expired pursuant to section 143 of the MISSION Act on June 6, 2019 (Public Law 113–146; 38 U.S.C. 1701 note).

When VA implemented the MISSION Act, VA created new regulations to implement VCCP. See 84 FR 26278, 26307 (June 6, 2019), 38 CFR 17.4000 through 17.4040. In that rulemaking, VA did not remove the Veterans Choice Program regulations, §§ 17.1500 through 17.1540. See 84 FR 26278, 26307. Although the authority to furnish new episodes of care through the Veterans Choice Program expired as of June 6, 2019, there were some provisions in the Veterans Choice Program regulations (such as those provisions related to payment rates and limits on authorized care) that needed to stay in effect for the resolution of claims arising from the Veterans Choice Program that were still in process after June 6, 2019, for episodes of care performed under the Veterans Choice Program prior to June 6, 2019. See 84 FR 5630 (February 22, 2019). Therefore, VA made conforming amendments only, and provisions related to payment rates and limits on authorized care remained in effect for the resolution of those claims. VA noted in that rulemaking that further amendments to the existing regulations would be needed in the future to repeal and remove references to the regulations

governing these outdated programs. See 84 FR 5629, 5630.

At this time, VA believes that there is no possibility that any episode of care approved under the Veterans Choice Program regulations could still be active. An episode of care under the Veterans Choice Program could not exceed one year in length, and the Veterans Choice Program terminated on June 6, 2019. As there are no remaining episodes of care still pending resolution under the Veterans Choice Program, VA will rescind the Veterans Choice Program regulations and remove references to the program throughout 38 CFR part 17.

II. Changes to VA Regulations

A. Recission of Veterans Choice Program Regulations

Sections 17.1500 through 17.1540 implemented the Veterans Choice Program, as authorized by the Choice Act. As the authority for this program is now expired with no active episodes of care or pending payments, VA will remove §§ 17.1500 through 17.1540. VA will also remove the undesignated center heading which appears above § 17.1500 and states ''Expanded Access to Non-VA Care Through the Veterans Choice Program.''

B. Removal of References to Veterans Choice Program

38 CFR 17.108 Copayments for inpatient hospital care and outpatient medical care.

In § 17.108, VA will remove references to the Veterans Choice Program by removing the phrase ''the Veterans Choice Program under §§ 17.1500 through 17.1540, or'' from the first sentences of paragraphs (b)(4) and (c)(4).

38 CFR 17.110 Copayments for medication.

In § 17.110, VA will remove references to the Veterans Choice Program in paragraph (b)(4). VA will replace the word ''Choice'' with the words ''Community Care'' in the paragraph heading and remove the phrase ''the Veterans Choice Program under §§ 17.1500 through 17.1540, or'' from the first sentence of paragraph (b)(4).

38 CFR 17.111 Copayments for extended care services.

In § 17.111, VA will remove the phrase ''the Veterans Choice Program under §§ 17.1500 through 17.1540,'' from the first sentence of paragraph (b)(3).

Administrative Procedure Act

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

The notice and public procedure are unnecessary in this instance. This final rule removes outdated sections from 38 CFR part 17, that established the Veterans Choice Program or referenced the Veterans Choice Program. However, as the authority governing the Veterans Choice Program expired on June 6, 2019, and was replaced by the VCCP, VA cannot provide care pursuant to these regulations and they are therefore obsolete. Thus, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs finds that it is unnecessary to delay issuance of this rule for the purpose of soliciting prior public comment.

Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14192

VA examined the impact of this rulemaking as required by Executive Orders 12866 (Sept. 30, 1993) and 13563 (Jan. 18, 2011), which direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has determined that this rulemaking is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866, as supplemented by Executive Order 13563. Additionally, VA examined this final rule and has determined that it is consistent with the policies and directives outlined in Executive Order 14192, Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation (90 FR 2065, Feb. 6, 2025), and is considered an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action.

Economic Impact: VA has classified this as a deregulatory action because it repeals obsolete regulations related to the former Veterans Choice Program and removes outdated references in VA regulations. These provisions are no longer operative following the successful transition to the VCCP, and no remaining Choice Program claims require regulatory support. The removal of these sections imposes no new costs, transfers, operational changes, system modifications, or reporting burdens on VA or external stakeholders. Instead, it reduces regulatory complexity by eliminating outdated requirements and clarifies applicability of current community care regulations. This results in qualitative deregulatory benefits through improved regulatory clarity and administrative efficiency.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

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

Unfunded Mandates

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 requires that agencies prepare an assessment of anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year. 2 U.S.C. 1532. This final rule will have no such effect on State, local, and tribal governments, or on the private sector.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule contains no provisions constituting a collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521).

Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (known as the Congressional Review Act) (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs designated this rule as not satisfying the criteria under 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 38 CFR Part 17

Administrative practice and procedure, Alcohol abuse, Alcoholism, Claims, Day care, Dental health, Drug abuse, Foreign relations, Government contracts, Grant programs-health, Grant programs-veterans, Health care, Health facilities, Health professions, Health records, Homeless, Medical and dental schools, Medical devices, Medical research, Mental health programs, Nursing homes, Philippines, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Scholarships and fellowships, Travel and transportation expenses, Veterans.

Signing Authority

Douglas A. Collins, Secretary of Veterans Affairs, approved this document on July 21, 2026, and authorized the undersigned to sign and submit the document to the Office of the Federal Register for publication electronically as an official document of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Gabriela DeCuir,

Alternative Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Veterans Affairs.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Department of Veterans Affairs amends 38 CFR part 17 as set forth below:

PART 17—MEDICAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 17 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 501, and as noted in specific sections.

* * * * *

■ 2. Remove the undesignated center heading ''Expanded Access to Non-VA Care Through the Veterans Choice Program'' immediately above § 17.1500.

§§ 17.1500 through 17.1540 [Removed]

■ 3. Remove §§ 17.1500 through 17.1540.

§ 17.108 [Amended]

■ 4. Amend § 17.108 by removing the phrase ''the Veterans Choice Program under §§ 17.1500 through 17.1540, or'', wherever it appears.

§ 17.110 [Amended]

■ 5. Amend § 17.110(b)(4) by:
■ a. In the paragraph heading, removing the word ''Choice'' and adding, in its place, the words ''Community Care''.
■ b. In the first sentence, removing the phrase ''the Veterans Choice Program under §§ 17.1500 through 17.1540, or''.

■ 6. Amend § 17.111 by revising the first sentence of paragraph (b)(3) to read as follows:

§ 17.111 Copayments for extended care services.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) For hospital care and medical services considered non-institutional care, as well as extended care services, furnished through the Veterans Community Care Program under §§ 17.4000 through 17.4040, the copayment amount at the time of furnishing such care or services by a non-VA entity or provider is $0. * * * * * * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–15210 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0354; FRL–13239–02–OCSPP]

Epyrifenacil; Pesticide Tolerances; Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: EPA issued a final rule in the **Federal Register** of June 30, 2026, establishing tolerances for residues of epyrifenacil (CASRN 353292–31–6) in or on multiple commodities requested by Valent U.S.A. LLC under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). That document inadvertently issued incorrect tolerances for corn, field (forage, stover); wheat (forage, hay, straw); and soybean (forage, hay). This document corrects that final regulation.

DATES: This rule is effective on July 28, 2026. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before September 28, 2026 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of this document).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0354, is available at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Additional information on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

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

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

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

II. What does this correction do?

EPA issued a final rule in the **Federal Register** of June 30, 2026 (91 FR 39512) (FRL–13239–02–OCSPP), that established tolerances for residues of epyrifenacil in or on multiple commodities in response to a petition filed by Valent (*see* June 26, 2023 (88 FR 41395) (FRL–10841–05–OCSPP) (June 26, 2023), announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP PP2F8983) by Valent). EPA inadvertently published incorrect tolerances directing the **Federal Register** to add incorrect values to the table in 40 CFR 180.731 for tolerances on corn, field (forage, stover); wheat (forage, hay, straw); and soybean (forage, hay). This final rule corrects those tolerance values in the table in 40 CFR 180.731.

III. Correction of the Tolerances for Feed Commodities

A. Summary of Corrections

On June 30, 2026, EPA promulgated a final tolerance action (91 FR 39512) (FRL–13239–02–OCSPP), in response to the petition from Valent Based upon review of the data supporting the petition, EPA modified several tolerances for the listed commodities for harmonization with the upcoming registrations by Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA). The reason for these changes are explained in Unit IV.B and IV.C of the June 30, 2026, rule.

The petitioner requested that 40 CFR part 180 be amended by establishing tolerances for residues of the herbicide epyrifenacil, ethyl [(3-{2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl]phenoxy}-2-pyridyl)oxy]acetate, in or on canola seed, field corn grain, soybean seed, wheat grain at 0.005 ppm; field corn forage, field corn stover, soybean forage, soybean hay, wheat forage, wheat hay and wheat straw at 0.01 ppm. In the June 30, 2026, final rule EPA inadvertently set the tolerance to 0.005 ppm for all of the subject commodities. This final rule corrects that error, raising the tolerances to 0.01ppm for corn, field (forage, stover); wheat (forage, hay, straw); and soybean (forage, hay). in accordance with the petition and EPA's

findings in Epyrifenacil: Human Health Risk Assessment for the Section 3 Registration of the New Herbicide Active Ingredient Epyrifenacil on Field Corn, Canola, Soybean, Wheat, Fallow Land, Bare Ground, and Non-crop Areas.

B. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is ''safe.'' Section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines ''safe'' to mean that ''there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings, but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue . . . . ''

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), and the factors specified in FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure for epyrifenacil including exposure resulting from the tolerances established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with epyrifenacil is discussed in Unit III.D. of the June 30, 2026, rule (91 FR 39512) (FRL–13239–02–OCSPP).

With respect to this correction, EPA's risk assessment found that there are no toxicological, residue chemistry, or occupational and residential exposure (ORE) considerations that would preclude granting the requested registration and establishing the recommended tolerances for epyrifenacil residues on the proposed crops.

Based on these risk assessments, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children from aggregate exposure to epyrifenacil residues.

IV. Why is this correction issued as a final rule?

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B)) provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a final rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. EPA has determined that there is good cause for making this correction final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment, because EPA inadvertently instructed the **Federal Register** to set tolerances for certain commodities at 0.005 ppm when they should have been set at 0.01 ppm as requested by the Petitioner and supported by EPA's analysis. EPA finds that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B).

V. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodology for plant commodities (Method RM–52C–2b, which uses a high-performance liquid chromatography method with tandem mass spectrometry detection (LC/MS/MS), and soybean and corn oil commodities (LC/MS/MS method, Method RM–52C–1a), are available to enforce the tolerance expression.

The method may be requested from: Chief, Analytical Chemistry Branch, Environmental Science Center, 701 Mapes Rd., Ft. Meade, MD 20755–5350; telephone number: (410) 305–2905; email address: *residuemethods@epa.gov.*

B. International Residue Limits

In making its tolerance decisions, EPA seeks to harmonize U.S. tolerances with international standards whenever possible, consistent with U.S. food safety standards and agricultural practices. EPA considers the international maximum residue limits (MRL) established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), as required by FFDCA section 408(b)(4). Codex is a joint United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization food standards program, and it is recognized as an international food safety standards-setting organization in trade agreements to which the United States is a party. EPA may establish a tolerance that is different from a Codex MRL; however, FFDCA section 408(b)(4) requires that EPA explain the reasons for departing from the Codex level.

The Codex has not established an MRL for epyrifenacil.

VI. Conclusion

Therefore, tolerances for residues of epyrifenacil, ethyl [(3-{2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl]phenoxy}-2-pyridyl)oxy]acetate, in or on corn, field (forage, stover); soybean (forage, hay); and wheat (forage, hay, straw) are corrected to 0.01 ppm.

VII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

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

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

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

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

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

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

Since tolerance actions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the tolerance in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the RFA, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.,* do not apply to this action.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

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

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

G. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

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

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

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because tolerance actions like this one are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866. However, EPA's 2026 *Policy on Children's Health* applies to this action. This rule finalizes tolerance actions under the FFDCA, which requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue . . .'' (FFDCA 408(b)(2)(C)). The Agency's consideration is summarized in Unit III.D. of the June 30, 2026, rule (91 FR 39512) (FRL–13239–02–OCSPP).

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

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

J. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act (NTTAA)

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

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

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

Dated: July 22, 2026.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is corrected by making the following correcting amendment:

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

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

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

■ 2. Revise § 180.731 to read as follows:

§ 180.731 Epyrifenacil; tolerances for residues.

Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide epyrifenacil, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in the following table is to be determined by measuring only epyrifenacil, ethyl 2-[[3-[2-chloro-5-[3,6-dihydro-3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1(2*H*)-pyrimidinyl]-4-fluorophenoxy]-2-pyridinyl]oxy]acetate in or on the commodity.

TABLE 1 TO § 180.731

Commodity	Parts per million
Corn, field, forage	0.01
Corn, field, grain	0.005
Corn, field, stover	0.01
Rapeseed, seed	0.005
Soybean, forage	0.01
Soybean, hay	0.01
Soybean, seed	0.005
Wheat, forage	0.01
Wheat, grain	0.005
Wheat, hay	0.01
Wheat, straw	0.01

[FR Doc. 2026–15191 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 751

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–0992; FRL–13023–02–OCSPP]

RIN 2070–AL37

Perchloroethylene (PCE) and Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC); Regulation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Compliance Date Extensions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) is finalizing an extension of certain compliance dates applicable to certain entities subject to the risk-management rules for perchloroethylene (PCE) and carbon tetrachloride (CTC) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). EPA is extending certain Workplace Chemical Protection Program (WCPP) compliance dates for non-federal owners and operators to match the existing compliance dates for federal agencies and their contractors. For both PCE and CTC, this action extends the compliance date for initial monitoring for inhalation exposure to June 21, 2027, and extends the compliance date to meet the existing chemical exposure limit (ECEL), establish a regulated area, institute a workplace information and training program, provide any required respiratory personal protective equipment (PPE), and establish a respiratory PPE program to September 20, 2027. For PCE, EPA is also extending the compliance date for federal entities to institute a workplace information and training program to September 20, 2027, and for non-federal entities to establish and implement an exposure control plan to December 20, 2027.

DATES: This final rule is effective on July 28, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–0992, is available online at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Additional instructions for visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, are available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For technical information contact:* Bennett Thompson, Existing Chemicals Risk Management Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC

20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–1071; email address: *PCE.TSCA@epa.gov* and *CarbonTetrachlorideTSCA@epa.gov.*

For general information contact: The TSCA Assistance Information Service Hotline, Goodwill Vision Enterprises, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (800) 471–7127 or (202) 554–1404; email address: *TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this rule if you manufacture, process, distribute in commerce, use, or dispose of PCE, CTC, or products containing these chemicals. TSCA section 3(9) (15 U.S.C. 2602(9)) defines the term ''manufacture'' to mean ''to import into customs territory of the United States (as defined in general note 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), produce, or manufacture.'' Therefore, unless expressly stated otherwise, importers of PCE and CTC are subject to provisions regulating manufacture of PCE and CTC once the chemical enters the customs territory of the United States. Under the following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes, potentially affected entities may include:

- Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS code 325).
- Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS code 327).
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS code 331).
- Waste Management and Remediation Services (NAICS code 562).
- Crude Petroleum Extraction (NAICS code 211120).
- Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations (NAICS code 213112).
- Nonwoven Fabric Mills (NAICS code 313230).
- Wood Window and Door Manufacturing (NAICS code 321911).
- Paper Bag and Coated and Treated Paper Manufacturing (NAICS code 322220).
- Commercial Screen Printing (NAICS code 323113).
- Petroleum Refineries (NAICS code 324110).
- Petroleum Lubricating Oil and Grease Manufacturing (NAICS code 324191).
- Petrochemical Manufacturing (NAICS code 325110).
- Industrial Gas Manufacturing (NAICS code 325120).
- Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS code 325180).
- Cyclic Crude, Intermediate, and Gum and Wood Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS code 325194).
- All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS code 325199).
- Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing (NAICS code 325211).
- Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing (NAICS code 325212).
- Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS code 325320);
- Paint and Coating Manufacturing (NAICS code 325510).
- Adhesive Manufacturing (NAICS code 325520).
- Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing (NAICS code 325611).
- Polish and Other Sanitation Good Manufacturing (NAICS code 325612).
- All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing (NAICS code 325998).
- Unlaminated Plastics Film and Sheet (except Packaging) Manufacturing (NAICS code 326113).
- All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing (NAICS code 326199).
- Rubber and Plastics Hoses and Belting Manufacturing (NAICS code 326220).
- Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use (NAICS code 326291).
- All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing (NAICS code 326299).
- Pottery, Ceramics, and Plumbing Fixture Manufacturing (NAICS code 327110).
- Glass Container Manufacturing (NAICS code 327213).
- Cement Manufacturing (NAICS code 327310).
- Ground or Treated Mineral and Earth Manufacturing (NAICS code 327992).
- Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Smelting and Refining (NAICS code 331410).
- Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum) (NAICS code 331492).
- Metal Crown, Closure, and Other Metal Stamping (except Automotive) (NAICS code 332119).
- Metal Kitchen Cookware, Utensil, Cutlery, and Flatware (except Precious) Manufacturing (NAICS code 332215).
- Saw Blade and Handtool Manufacturing (NAICS code 332216).
- Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing (NAICS code 332618).
- Metal Heat Treating (NAICS code 332811).
- Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers (NAICS code 332812).
- Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring (NAICS code 332813).
- Industrial Valve Manufacturing (NAICS code 332911).
- Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing (NAICS code 332912).
- Plumbing Fixture Fitting and Trim Manufacturing (NAICS code 332913).
- Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing (NAICS code 332919).
- Ball and Roller Bearing Manufacturing (NAICS code 332991).
- Small Arms Ammunition Manufacturing (NAICS code 332992).
- Ammunition (except Small Arms) Manufacturing (NAICS code 332993).
- Small Arms, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing (NAICS code 332994).
- Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing (NAICS code 332996).
- All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS code 332999).
- Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS code 333249).
- Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS code 333415).
- Machine Tool Manufacturing (NAICS code 333517).
- Measuring, Dispensing, and Other Pumping Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS code 333914).
- Welding and Soldering Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS code 333992).
- Packaging Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS code 333993).
- Industrial Process Furnace and Oven Manufacturing (NAICS code 333994).
- Fluid Power Cylinder and Actuator Manufacturing (NAICS code 333995).
- Fluid Power Pump and Motor Manufacturing (NAICS code 333996).
- All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS code 333999).
- Instruments and Related Products Manufacturing for Measuring, Displaying, and Controlling Industrial Process Variables (NAICS code 334513).
- Analytical Laboratory Instrument Manufacturing (NAICS code 334516).
- Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing (NAICS code 336211).
- Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing (NAICS code 336214).
- Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing (NAICS code 336390).
- Aircraft Manufacturing (NAICS code 336411).
- Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing (NAICS code 336412).
- Other Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS code 336413).

- Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Manufacturing (NAICS code 336414).
- Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Propulsion Unit and Propulsion Unit Parts Manufacturing (NAICS code 336415).
- Other Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS code 336419).
- Ship Building and Repairing (NAICS code 336611).
- Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing (NAICS code 339112).
- Jewelry and Silverware Manufacturing (NAICS code 339910).
- Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing (NAICS code 339920).
- Doll, Toy, and Game Manufacturing (NAICS code 339930).
- Office Supplies (except Paper) Manufacturing (NAICS code 339940).
- Gasket, Packing, and Sealing Device Manufacturing (NAICS code 339991).
- Musical Instrument Manufacturing (NAICS code 339992).
- Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing (NAICS code 339993).
- Broom, Brush, and Mop Manufacturing (NAICS code 339994).
- Burial Casket Manufacturing (NAICS code 339995).
- All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS code 339999).
- Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 423120).
- Home Furnishing Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 423220).
- Industrial Supplies Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 423840).
- Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 423850).
- Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 423990).
- Grain and Field Bean Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 424510).
- Other Chemical and Allied Products Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS code 424690).
- Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (NAICS code 424710).
- Petroleum and Petroleum Products Merchant Wholesalers (except Bulk Stations and Terminals) (NAICS code 424720).
- New Car Dealers (NAICS code 441110).
- Used Car Dealers (NAICS code 441120).
- Other Gasoline Stations (NAICS code 447190).
- Sporting Goods Stores (NAICS code 451110).
- All Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers (except Tobacco Stores) (NAICS code 453998).
- Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation (NAICS code 481111).
- Scheduled Freight Air Transportation (NAICS code 481112).
- Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas (NAICS code 486210).
- Teleproduction and Other Postproduction Services (NAICS code 512191).
- Other Motion Picture and Video Industries (NAICS code 512199).
- Miscellaneous Intermediation (NAICS code 523910).
- Other Financial Vehicles (NAICS code 525990).
- Lessors of Other Real Estate Property (NAICS code 531190).
- Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers (NAICS code 531210).
- Testing Laboratories (NAICS code 541380).
- Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences (except Nanotechnology and Biotechnology) (NAICS code 541715).
- Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling (NAICS code 541910).
- All Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (NAICS code 541990).
- Offices of Other Holding Companies (NAICS code 551112).
- Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators (NAICS code 562213).
- General Automotive Repair (NAICS code 811111).
- Automotive Exhaust System Repair (NAICS code 811112).
- Automotive Transmission Repair (NAICS code 811113).
- Other Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811118).
- Automotive Body, Paint, and Interior Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811121).
- Automotive Glass Replacement Shops (NAICS code 811122).
- Automotive Oil Change and Lubrication Shops (NAICS code 811191).
- All Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811198).
- Consumer Electronics Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811211).
- Computer and Office Machine Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811212).
- Communication Equipment Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811213).
- Other Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811219).
- Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811310).
- Home and Garden Equipment Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811411).
- Other Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance (NAICS code 811490).
- Drycleaning and Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated) (NAICS code 812320).
- Industrial Launderers (NAICS code 812332).

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

EPA has the authority under TSCA section 6(a) (15 U.S.C. 2605(a)) to conduct rulemaking to address unreasonable risks of injury to health or the environment presented by a chemical substance under its condition(s) of use. EPA must specify compliance dates under TSCA section 6(d) (15 U.S.C. 2605(d)) for any TSCA section 6(a) rule. In 2024, EPA promulgated final risk management rules under TSCA section 6(a) for PCE (''PCE Final Rule'') (Ref. 1) and CTC (''CTC Final Rule'') (Ref. 2), including compliance dates pursuant to TSCA section 6(d). In March 2026, EPA proposed to alter some of the compliance dates finalized in 2024 and solicited comment on any reliance interests that may be impacted if EPA were to finalize the changes as proposed (Ref. 3). Unless provided otherwise by law, agencies may change existing positions (*e.g.,* reconsider, revise, or rescind prior rules) provided that they acknowledge the change in position, offer a reasoned explanation for the change, and take any serious reliance interests into account. *See, e.g., FDA* v. *Wages & White Lion Invs., L.L.C.,* 145 S. Ct. 898, 917 (2025); *Encino Motorcars* v. *Navarro,* 579 U.S. 211, 221 (2016); *FCC* v. *Fox Television Stations, Inc.,* 556 U.S. 502, 515 (2009); *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n* v. *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.,* 463 U.S. 29 (1983). After consideration of public comments and for the reasons set forth in Units I.D and IV of this preamble, EPA is finalizing its proposed rule to extend certain compliance dates consistent with TSCA section 6(d). Public comments on the proposed rule did not assert significant reliance interests in the compliance dates originally promulgated in 2024.

This final rule is effective immediately upon publication. Under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1), an agency may make a rule effective immediately if it ''grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction.'' This action relieves restrictions by extending certain compliance deadlines in the 2024 PCE and CTC Final Rules. TSCA section 6(d)(1)(A) also provides that EPA shall specify an effective date for any rule under TSCA section 6(a) that is ''as soon

as practicable.'' EPA finds that the date of publication of this rule is as soon as practicable for the rule to take effect, because this action relieves restrictions by extending certain compliance deadlines in the TSCA section 6(a) rules for PCE and CTC.

C. What action is the agency taking?

1. PCE

EPA is amending 40 CFR 751.607 to extend certain WCPP compliance dates for non-federal owners and operators to match the compliance dates for federal agencies and their contractors. Specifically, for non-federal owners and operators EPA is extending the compliance date for initial monitoring from December 15, 2025, to June 21, 2027; extending the compliance date to meet the ECEL, establish a regulated area, provide any required respiratory PPE, and establish a respiratory PPE program from March 13, 2026, to September 20, 2027; and extending the compliance date to establish and implement an exposure control plan from June 7, 2027, to December 20, 2027. EPA is also extending the compliance date for both federal and non-federal entities to institute a workplace information and training program from March 13, 2026, to September 20, 2027, to align with the associated respiratory protection provisions of the WCPP. EPA is not extending the WCPP compliance dates to implement dermal protection required by the PCE Final Rule.

2. CTC

EPA is also amending 40 CFR 751.707 to extend certain WCPP compliance dates for non-federal owners and operators for an additional twelve months to match the compliance dates for federal agencies and their contractors. Specifically, for non-federal owners and operators EPA is extending the compliance date for initial monitoring from June 11, 2026, to June 21, 2027, and extending the compliance date to meet the ECEL, establish a regulated area, institute a workplace information and training program, provide any required respiratory PPE, and establish a respiratory PPE program from September 9, 2026, to September 20, 2027. EPA is not extending the WCPP compliance dates to implement dermal protection required by the CTC Final Rule.

D. Why is the agency taking this action?

1. PCE

EPA is addressing unanticipated WCPP/ECEL implementation difficulties associated with the PCE Final Rule for non-federal owners and operators due to challenges for facilities implementing WCPP/ECEL requirements for multiple chemicals simultaneously as described in public comments received after the rule was published. As detailed further in Unit III.A. of the proposed rule preamble (Ref. 3) and Unit IV.A. of this final rule preamble, EPA received comment from industry and trade organizations stating that facilities subject to multiple WCPPs under TSCA section 6 actions may face significant resource constraints and logistical challenges in implementing overlapping requirements on separate timelines. EPA has considered this new information and is taking action to ensure a reasonable transition period for WCPP/ECEL implementation and compliance dates that are as soon as practicable, consistent with TSCA section 6(d).

2. CTC

EPA is also addressing unanticipated WCPP/ECEL implementation difficulties associated with the CTC Final Rule for non-federal owners and operators due to limitations with available monitoring methods to adequately measure CTC exposure during tasks of short duration. As detailed further in Unit III.B. of the proposed rule preamble (Ref. 3) and Unit IV.B. of this final rule preamble, EPA received comments from industry and trade organizations stating that there are no adequate monitoring methods for short-term tasks that can reliably measure down to the ECEL. EPA has considered this new information and is taking action to ensure a reasonable transition period for non-federal owners and operators and an initial monitoring compliance date and subsequent WCPP/ECEL compliance dates that are as soon as practicable, consistent with TSCA section 6(d).

E. What are the incremental economic impacts?

EPA evaluated the potential incremental economic impacts and determined that these changes would have minimal impacts on the estimated costs and benefits of the existing actions and would primarily result in a delay of when those costs and benefits begin accruing. Quantified costs are expected to be the same as estimated in the PCE and CTC Final Rules but will not be incurred until the compliance date extensions expire. Relying on the cost estimates in Section 7 of the economic analysis of the PCE Final Rule (Ref. 4), and Section 3 of the economic analysis of the CTC Final Rule (Ref. 5), EPA estimates the annualized cost savings of extending compliance dates in this action to be $4.78–6.43 million (Ref. 6).

II. Background

A. PCE

1. PCE Final Rule

On December 18, 2024, EPA published a final rule for PCE that established, among other things, WCPP requirements for certain conditions of use to protect workers from cancer and non-cancer effects from inhalation exposures (Ref. 1). For more details, see Units III and IV.B of the PCE Final Rule preamble (Ref. 1) and Unit II.A of the proposed rule preamble for this action (Ref. 3). After issuing the PCE Final Rule, EPA received petitions for review that were consolidated in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. EPA has since announced its intention to reconsider the PCE Final Rule and solicited public comment to inform its reconsideration (Ref. 7). As indicated in the proposed rule preamble for this action (Ref. 3), EPA intends to publish a separate Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to potentially amend aspects of the PCE Final Rule in the future.

2. 2026 Compliance Date Extensions Proposed Rule

On March 27, 2026, EPA proposed to extend certain PCE WCPP compliance dates for non-federal owners or operators to align with the federal compliance dates (Ref. 3). EPA proposed to require non-federal entities to:

- Conduct initial monitoring by June 21, 2027;
- Meet the ECEL, establish a regulated area, provide any required respiratory PPE, and establish a respiratory PPE program by September 20, 2027; and
- Establish and implement an exposure control plan by December 20, 2027.

As explained in Unit III.A. of the proposed rule preamble (Ref. 3), EPA proposed these compliance extensions in response to new information the Agency received regarding implementation difficulties regulated entities experienced due to the complexity of implementing multiple WCPP requirements on different timelines, and to ensure a reasonable transition period for WCPP/ECEL implementation and compliance dates that are as soon as practicable. EPA also requested comment on whether any other interrelated WCPP compliance dates should be extended to ensure that the WCPP is fully implementable as soon as practicable with a reasonable transition period. The 30-day public

comment period closed on April 27, 2026.

B. CTC

1. CTC Final Rule

On December 18, 2024, EPA published a final rule for CTC that established, among other things, WCPP requirements for certain conditions of use to protect workers from cancer and non-cancer effects from inhalation exposures (Ref. 2). For more details, see Units III and IV.B. of the CTC Final Rule preamble (Ref. 2) and Unit II.B. of the proposed rule preamble for this action (Ref. 3). After issuing the CTC Final Rule, EPA received petitions for review that were consolidated in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. EPA has since announced its intention to reconsider the CTC Final Rule and solicited public comment to inform its reconsideration (Ref. 8). As indicated in the proposed rule preamble for this action (Ref. 3), EPA intends to publish a separate Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to potentially amend aspects of the CTC Final Rule in the future.

2. 2026 Compliance Date Extensions Proposed Rule

On March 27, 2026, EPA proposed to extend certain CTC WCPP compliance dates for non-federal owners and operators to align with the federal compliance dates (Ref. 3). EPA proposed to require non-federal entities to conduct initial monitoring by June 21, 2027, and to meet the ECEL, establish a regulated area, provide any required respiratory PPE, and establish a respiratory PPE program by September 20, 2027. As explained in Unit III.B. of the proposed rule preamble (Ref. 3), EPA proposed these compliance extensions in response to new information the Agency received regarding monitoring challenges associated with short-term tasks that make it difficult to conduct initial monitoring and implement the WCPP/ECEL. The proposed extensions were intended to ensure a reasonable transition period for WCPP implementation and compliance dates that are as soon as practicable. EPA also requested comment on whether any other interrelated WCPP compliance dates should be extended to ensure that the WCPP is fully implementable as soon as practicable with a reasonable transition period. The 30-day public comment period closed on April 27, 2026.

EPA notes that Unit II.B. of the 2026 proposed rule preamble erroneously states that the compliance date for both federal and non-federal entities to establish and implement an exposure control plan is December 20 instead of December 3, 2027, and clarifies here that the compliance date promulgated in the CTC Final Rule at 40 CFR 751.707(d)(2) is December 3, 2027. EPA did not propose to extend this compliance date.

III. Summary of Public Comments

EPA received 10 unique, substantive comments on the proposed rule from industry stakeholders, trade associations, and advocacy groups. For a more fulsome discussion of comments received and EPA's comprehensive response to these comments, see the 2026 Response to Public Comments document that accompanies this final rule (Ref. 9). To summarize, the overwhelming majority of commenters supported the proposed extensions to certain non-federal WCPP compliance dates. One commenter disagreed with the proposed extensions, particularly for initial monitoring, citing the importance of initial monitoring data as critical information for both the Agency and affected industries, and asserted a lack of justification for the extension of compliance dates being as soon as practicable. Several commenters supported aligning non-federal and federal compliance dates, noting that the split compliance date approach is complex and can create confusion for facilities with both federal and non-federal contracts. Other commenters indicated that there continue to be air monitoring feasibility challenges, particularly for CTC, and emphasized this as an issue for short-term tasks. Additionally, per the Agency's request for comment on whether to extend interrelated compliance dates, EPA received comments requesting that EPA extend WCPP workplace information and training compliance dates for PCE and CTC in alignment with the proposed extensions to related WCPP requirements. Some commenters additionally requested alignment of federal and non-federal compliance dates for dermal protection requirements, delayed prohibition compliance dates for PCE, and other substantive changes to the PCE and CTC Final Rules. As explained in this preamble and the accompanying 2026 Response to Public Comments document, EPA agrees that the compliance dates should be extended and disagrees with the opposed commenter's contentions that the extensions are inadequately justified and that initial monitoring in particular should be maintained.

IV. Provisions of This Final Rule

For any TSCA section 6(a) rule, EPA must specify mandatory compliance dates that are ''as soon as practicable,'' while allowing for ''a reasonable transition period.'' TSCA section 6(d)(1)(B) and (E), 15 U.S.C. 2605(d)(1)(B) and (E). EPA acknowledges that this rule is a change in position from the PCE Final Rule and the CTC Final Rule. EPA intended that the compliance timeframes in the PCE Final Rule and the CTC Final Rule would be practicable and allow for a reasonable transition period (see Unit III.B.1. of the PCE Final Rule preamble and Unit III.B. of the CTC Final Rule preamble). However, the Agency did not fully anticipate the challenges that certain entities are now experiencing in implementing WCPP/ECEL requirements related to exposure monitoring and implementing new WCPP requirements for multiple chemicals on overlapping timeframes. EPA also did not anticipate the additional complications and confusion that would arise by establishing different compliance dates for federal and non-federal entities. Based on the public comments and information available to the Agency, as further detailed in Units IV.A. and B. of this preamble, EPA has determined that the extended WCPP compliance dates finalized in this rulemaking are as soon as practicable and provide for a reasonable transition period. Accordingly, EPA has determined that these extended compliance dates would be more consistent with EPA's obligations under TSCA section 6(d) for the PCE and CTC rules than those finalized in 2024.

EPA intends that this rule's amendments to the PCE compliance dates in 40 CFR 751.607 be severable from this rule's amendments to the CTC compliance dates in 40 CFR 751.707. In the event of litigation staying, remanding, or invalidating the WCPP compliance date extensions for one chemical substance, EPA intends that the WCPP compliance date extensions for the other chemical substance would remain in effect. The WCPPs for the two chemical substances operate independently from one another and were originally promulgated in two separate rulemakings. The PCE and CTC rules function independently of one another, and EPA's bases for each extension are chemical- and context-specific and therefore independent of its bases for the extensions to the other chemical's WCPP compliance dates.

A. PCE

After consideration of the public comments on the proposed rule, EPA is finalizing the proposed PCE WCPP compliance date extensions for non-federal entities as well as an extension to the interrelated workplace information and training requirement for both federal and non-federal entities. Consistent with information the Agency considered in the proposed rule, commenters were largely supportive of these extensions due to the difficulties facilities are experiencing implementing WCPPs for multiple chemicals on overlapping timelines. For example, an industry trade association provided comment supporting the proposed compliance extensions for PCE stating that additional time is necessary to comply due to the resource constraints and technical challenges for facilities subject to multiple WCPPs. Further, the commenter supported giving non-federal owners and operators as much time to comply as federal agencies and their contractors, explaining that there are similar constraints on non-federal contracts such as internal procurement procedures and industry supply chain agreements (Ref. 10). Another commenter described the confusion introduced by split federal/non-federal compliance deadlines for facilities that perform work under both federal and non-federal contracts (Ref. 11). In consideration of these and similar comments, EPA is extending the compliance date for non-federal entities to perform initial monitoring from December 15, 2025 to June 21, 2027; extending the compliance date for non-federal entities to meet the ECEL, establish a regulated area, provide any required respiratory PPE, and establish a respiratory PPE program from March 13, 2026 to September 20, 2027; and extending the compliance date for non-federal entities to establish and implement an exposure control plan from June 7, 2027 to December 20, 2027. EPA requested and received comment concerning whether other interrelated WCPP compliance dates should be extended. An advocacy organization recommended that EPA extend related compliance dates, such as requiring training and reporting, where necessary to ensure that all components of the WCPP can be implemented in a coordinated, consistent manner (Ref. 12). In consideration of this and similar comments, EPA is extending the compliance date for instituting a workplace information and training program applicable to both federal and non-federal entities from March 13, 2026, to September 20, 2027. EPA agrees with the advocacy organization that extending this compliance date will prevent the confusion or decreased effectiveness that could result if owners and operators were required to institute a workplace information and training program before other interrelated elements of the WCPP are required.

Another commenter further encouraged EPA to align remaining federal and non-federal PCE WCPP compliance dates, specifically those related to dermal protection requirements and workplace information and training (Ref. 11). EPA notes that the original compliance date to institute a workplace information and training program, March 13, 2026, was already aligned between federal and non-federal entities under the PCE Final Rule. However, the newly finalized extension to September 20, 2027, will not only be aligned between federal and non-federal entities, but will be better aligned with the rest of the WCPP compliance timeline. EPA is not, however, finalizing extensions for compliance dates associated with dermal protection, as the Agency has not received comment that the requirements are impracticable or that the Agency did not provide a reasonable transition period. Furthermore, the dermal protection elements of the WCPP can be implemented independently of other WCPP requirements associated with the ECEL that are extended in this final rule.

B. CTC

After consideration of the public comments on the proposed rule, EPA is finalizing the proposed CTC WCPP compliance date extensions as well as the interrelated workplace information and training requirement for non-federal entities. Consistent with information the Agency considered in the proposed rule, commenters were largely supportive of these extensions due to technical challenges associated with exposure monitoring, particularly during short-term tasks. For example, an industry trade association urged EPA to swiftly finalize the proposed compliance date extensions for CTC, noting it is unclear how non-federal owners and operators could comply given the limitations in available methods to adequately measure CTC exposure during short-term tasks (Ref. 13). In consideration of this and similar comments, EPA is finalizing the proposed WCPP compliance date extensions for CTC. EPA is extending the compliance date for non-federal entities to perform initial monitoring from June 11, 2026, to June 21, 2027, and extending the compliance date for non-federal entities to meet the ECEL, establish a regulated area, provide any required respiratory PPE, and establish a respiratory PPE program from September 9, 2026, to September 20, 2027.

EPA requested and received comment concerning whether other interrelated WCPP compliance dates should be extended. For CTC, an industry trade association requested that EPA extend the workplace information and training compliance date for non-federal owners and operators, explaining that based on initial monitoring and related WCPP compliance activities, industry requires adequate time to institute a training program and train personnel potentially exposed to CTC (Ref. 13). In consideration of this and similar comments, including the aforementioned advocacy organization comment (Ref. 12, see Unit IV.A.), EPA is extending the compliance date for non-federal owners and operators to institute a workplace information and training program from September 9, 2026, to September 20, 2027, to align with the compliance date for federal agencies and their contractors as well as with the rest of the WCPP compliance timeline. Similarly to the Agency's reasoning for PCE, EPA agrees that extending the workplace information and training requirement to align with interrelated WCPP requirements will reduce confusion and allow regulated entities sufficient time to develop a program and train personnel.

V. References

The following is a listing of the documents that are specifically referenced in this document. The docket includes these documents and other information considered by EPA, including documents that are referenced within the documents that are included in the docket, even if the referenced document is not physically located in the docket. For assistance in locating these other documents, please consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

1. EPA. Perchloroethylene (PCE); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Final Rule. **Federal Register** (89 FR 103560, December 18, 2024) (FRL–8329–01–OCSPP). *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-12-18/pdf/2024-30117.pdf.*

2. EPA. Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Final Rule. **Federal Register** (89 FR 103512, December 18, 2024) (FRL–8206–02–OCSPP). *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-12-18/pdf/2024-29517.pdf.*

3. EPA. Perchloroethylene (PCE) and Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act

(TSCA); Compliance Date Extensions; Proposed Rule. RIN 2070–AL37. **Federal Register** (91 FR 14790, March 27, 2026) (FRL–13023–01–OCSPP). *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-03-27/pdf/2026-05977.pdf.*

4. EPA. Economic Analysis of the Final Regulation of Perchloroethylene Under TSCA Section 6(a). December 2024. *https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-0720-0347.*

5. EPA. Economic Analysis of the Final Regulation of Carbon Tetrachloride Under TSCA Section 6(a). December 2024. *https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-0592-0176.*

6. EPA. Economic Analysis for the Multiple Compliance Date Extensions for Regulation Under TSCA Final Rule. RIN 2070–AL37. July 2026.

7. EPA. Perchloroethylene (PCE); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Request for Comment; Notice. **Federal Register** (90 FR 35858, July 30, 2025) (FRL–8329–03–OCSPP). *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-07-30/pdf/2025-14429.pdf.*

8. EPA. Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Request for Comment; Notice. **Federal Register** (90 FR 48203, October 9, 2025) (FRL–12982–01–OCSPP*). https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-10-09/pdf/2025-19500.pdf.*

9. EPA. Perchloroethylene (PCE) and Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC); Regulation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Compliance Date Extensions; Response to Public Comments. RIN 2070–AL37. July 2026.

10. Danielle Jones. American Petroleum Institute. Comment EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–0992–0025. April 27, 2026. *https://www.regulations.gov/comment/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2026-0992-0025.*

11. Kathryn Moxley. The Boeing Company. Comment EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–0992–0020. April 24, 2026. *https://www.regulations.gov/comment/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2026-0992-0020.*

12. Andrew Langer. CPAC Foundation Center for Regulatory Freedom. Comment EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–0992–0021. April 26, 2026. *https://www.regulations.gov/comment/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2026-0992-0021.*

13. Kat Gale. American Chemistry Council Chlorine Panel. Comment EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–0992–0018. April 10, 2026. *https://www.regulations.gov/comment/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2026-0992-0018.*

14. EPA. Risk Evaluation for Perchloroethylene. Document ID No. EPA–HQ–OPPT–2020–0720–0035. EPA Publication No. 740–R1–8011. December 2020. *https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0502-0058.*

15. EPA. Risk Evaluation for Carbon Tetrachloride (Methane, Tetrachloro-). EPA Publication No. EPA–740–R1–8014. October 2020. *https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0499-0061.*

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review under Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011).

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This action is considered an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action. For regulatory accounting purposes, the estimated present value and annualized value of the cost savings of this rule are $57.86 million and $4.05 million, respectively (7% discount rate, 2024$, 2024 present value year, perpetuity time horizon). Details on the estimated cost savings of this final rule can be found in EPA's analysis of the potential costs and benefits associated with this action (Ref. 6).

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not contain any new information collection burden under the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* OMB has previously approved the information collection activities contained in the existing regulations and associated burden under OMB control numbers 2070–0228 (EPA ICR No. 2744.02) and 2070–0233 (EPA ICR No. 2740.02). This action defers the costs associated with paperwork and recordkeeping burden for two existing information collections because the delayed compliance dates alter the time horizon of the collection's analysis. Burden is defined in 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). In making this determination, EPA concludes that the impact of concern for this action is any significant adverse economic impact on small entities, and the Agency is certifying that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because the rule relieves regulatory burden on the small entities subject to the rule. This action extends the PCE Final Rule non-federal compliance dates for: initial monitoring requirements from December 15, 2025, to June 21, 2027; ECEL, regulated area, respiratory PPE, and respiratory PPE program requirements from March 13, 2026, to September 20, 2027; and exposure control plan requirements from June 7, 2027, to December 20, 2027, and also extends the non-federal and federal compliance date to institute a workplace information and training program from March 13, 2026, to September 20, 2027. In addition, this action extends the CTC Final Rule non-federal compliance dates for initial monitoring requirements from June 11, 2026, to June 21, 2027, and ECEL, regulated area, respiratory PPE, workplace information and training program, and respiratory PPE program requirements from September 9, 2026, to September 20, 2027 (aligning with the current compliance date for federal agencies and federal contractors acting for or on behalf of the federal government). We have therefore concluded that this action will relieve regulatory burden for all directly regulated small entities.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate as described in UMRA (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The costs involved in this action are estimated not to exceed $187 million in 2024$ ($100 million in 1995$, adjusted for inflation using the GDP implicit price deflator) or more in any one year. EPA estimates the annualized cost savings of extending compliance dates in this action to be $4.78–6.43 million.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) because it will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

G. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) because it does not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the federal government and Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the federal government and Indian Tribes.

Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

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

Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) directs federal agencies to include an evaluation of the health and safety effects of the planned regulation on children in federal health and safety standards and explain why the regulation is preferable to potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866 and because EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children. This action does not alter the WCPP requirements from the PCE and CTC Final Rules, but delays when non-federal entities must comply with certain provisions. Consequently, EPA's findings that the PCE and CTC Final Rules would not address environmental health or safety risks that present a disproportionate risk to children are applicable here. In the 2020 Risk Evaluation for PCE (Ref. 14), EPA did not find that the adverse health impacts for children and for men and women of reproductive age was disproportionate in comparison to other populations. In the 2020 Risk Evaluation for CTC (Ref. 15), while the Agency found risks to children and adults from occupational use, the Agency determined that risks to children were not disproportionate. The CTC Final Rule's health and risk assessments and impacts on both children and adults from occupational use from inhalation and dermal exposures are described in Units II.C.3 and V.A. of the CTC Final Rule preamble (Ref. 2), and the 2020 Risk Evaluation for Carbon Tetrachloride (Ref. 15).

However, as in the PCE and CTC Final Rules, EPA's Policy on Children's Health applies to this action. Information on how the policy was applied in the PCE Final Rule and on the action's health and risk assessments are contained in Unit II.D.2.c. of the PCE Final Rule preamble (Ref. 1), the 2020 Risk Evaluation for PCE (Ref. 14), and the Economic Analysis for the PCE Final Rule (Ref. 4). Information on how the Policy was applied in the CTC Final Rule and on the action's health and risk assessments are contained in Unit II.D.2.c. of the CTC Final Rule preamble (Ref. 2), and the 2020 Risk Evaluation for CTC (Ref. 15), and the Economic Analysis for the CTC Final Rule (Ref 5).

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

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

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action does not involve technical standards under the NTTAA section 12(d), 15 U.S.C. 272. EPA determined that the WCPP requirements of the PCE and CTC final rules involve environmental monitoring or measurement for occupational inhalation exposures and, consistent with the Agency's Performance Based Measurement System, decided not to require the use of specific, prescribed analytic methods. However, this action simply extends compliance dates for federal and non-federal entities as described in Unit IV.

K. Congressional Review Act

This action is subject to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 751

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Export notification, Hazardous substances, Import certification, Reporting and recordkeeping.

Lee Zeldin,

Administrator.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 40 CFR part 751 is amended as follows:

PART 751—REGULATION OF CERTAIN CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 751 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2605, 15 U.S.C. 2625(l)(4).

■ 2. Amend § 751.607 by revising paragraphs (b)(2), (b)(3)(ii), (b)(4)(i), (d)(1)(i)(A), (d)(2) introductory text, (e)(1), (f)(2)(i), and (f)(2)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 751.607 Workplace Chemical Protection Program (WCPP).

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) *Eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA) ECEL.* Beginning September 20, 2027, or beginning four months after introduction of PCE into the workplace if PCE use commences after June 21, 2027, the owner or operator must ensure that no person is exposed to an airborne concentration of PCE in excess of the ECEL, consistent with the requirements of paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section and, if necessary, paragraph (f) of this section.

(3) * * *

(ii) *Initial monitoring.* By June 21, 2027, or within 30 days of introduction of PCE into the workplace, whichever is later, each owner or operator covered by this section must perform initial monitoring of potentially exposed persons. Where the owner or operator has monitoring results from monitoring conducted within five years prior to February 18, 2025, and the monitoring satisfies all other requirements of this section, the owner or operator may rely on such earlier monitoring results to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph (b)(3)(ii).

* * * * *

(4) * * *

(i) *Establishment.* By September 20, 2027, or within three months after receipt of any exposure monitoring that indicates exposures exceeding the ECEL, the owner or operator must establish and maintain a regulated area wherever airborne concentrations of PCE exceed, or can reasonably be expected to exceed, the ECEL.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) * * *

(A) By December 20, 2027, the owner or operator must institute one or a combination of elimination, substitution, engineering controls, or administrative controls to reduce exposure to or below the ECEL, except to the extent that the owner or operator can demonstrate that such controls are not feasible, in accordance with the hierarchy of controls.

* * * * *

(2) *Exposure control plan.* By December 20, 2027, each owner and operator must establish and implement an exposure control plan.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) By September 20, 2027, the owner or operator must institute a training program and ensure that persons potentially exposed to PCE participate in the program according to the requirements of this paragraph (e).

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(2) * * *

(i) By September 20, 2027, or within three months after receipt of any exposure monitoring that indicates exposures exceeding the ECEL, if an owner or operator is required to provide respiratory protection pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this section, the owner or operator must ensure that each potentially exposed person is provided with a respirator according to the requirements of this section.

* * * * *

(iii) By September 20, 2027, or within three months after receipt of any exposure monitoring that indicates exposures exceeding the ECEL, if an owner or operator is required to provide respiratory protection pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this section, the owner or operator must develop and administer a written respiratory protection program consistent with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.134(c)(1), (c)(3) and (c)(4).

* * * * *

■ 3. Amend § 751.707 by revising paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2)(ii), (b)(3)(i), (e)(1), (f)(2)(i), and (f)(2)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 751.707 Workplace Chemical Protection Program (WCPP).

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) *Eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA) ECEL.* Beginning September 20, 2027, or beginning four months after introduction of carbon tetrachloride into the workplace if carbon tetrachloride use commences after June 21, 2027, the owner or operator must ensure that no person is exposed to an airborne concentration of carbon tetrachloride in excess of the ECEL, consistent with the requirements of paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section and, if necessary, paragraph (f) of this section.

(2) * * *

(ii) *Initial monitoring.* By June 21, 2027, or within 30 days of introduction of carbon tetrachloride into the workplace, whichever is later, each owner or operator covered by this section must perform initial monitoring of potentially exposed persons. Where the owner or operator has monitoring results from monitoring conducted within five years prior to February 18, 2025, and the monitoring satisfies all other requirements of this section, the owner or operator may rely on such earlier monitoring results to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph (b)(2)(ii).

* * * * *

(3) * * *

(i) *Establishment.* By September 20, 2027, or within three months after receipt of any exposure monitoring that indicates exposures exceeding the ECEL, the owner or operator must establish and maintain a regulated area wherever airborne concentrations of carbon tetrachloride exceed, or can reasonably be expected to exceed, the ECEL.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) By September 20, 2027, the owner or operator must institute a training program and ensure that persons potentially exposed to carbon tetrachloride participate in the program according to the requirements of this paragraph (e).

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(2) * * *

(i) By September 20, 2027, or within three months after receipt of any exposure monitoring that indicates exposures exceeding the ECEL, if an owner or operator is required to provide respiratory protection pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this section, the owner or operator must ensure that each potentially exposed person is provided with a respirator according to the requirements of this section.

* * * * *

(iii) By September 20, 2027, or within three months after receipt of any exposure monitoring that indicates exposures exceeding the ECEL, if an owner or operator is required to provide respiratory protection pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this section, the owner or operator must develop and administer a written respiratory protection program consistent with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.134(c)(1), (c)(3) and (c)(4).

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–15192 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts

45 CFR Parts 1149 and 1158

RIN 3135–AA33

Civil Penalties Adjustment for 2026

AGENCY: National Endowment for the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

ACTION: Final action.

SUMMARY: The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) is notifying the public that its civil monetary penalty amounts will not increase for the 2026 calendar year. The NEA is generally required by statute to amend its regulations annually to adjust for inflation the maximum civil monetary penalties (CMPs) that may be imposed for violations of the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act (PFCRA) and the NEA's Restrictions on Lobbying. In accordance with guidance from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the NEA will continue to use the 2025 civil monetary penalty levels because there will be no cost-of-living adjustment for 2026.

DATES: This action is effective July 28, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Langer, Assistant General Counsel, National Endowment for the Arts, 400 7th St. SW, Washington, DC 20506, Telephone: 202–682–5595.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Executive Summary

This notice informs the public that there will not be an increase to the maximum civil monetary penalties associated with (1) the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act (45 CFR 1149.9) and (2) the NEA's Restrictions on Lobbying (45 CFR 1158.400; 45 CFR part 1158, app. A).

Because there will be no cost-of-living multiplier for 2026, the maximum penalty under the PFCRA for false claims and statements will be $14,307, and the range of penalties under the law on the Restrictions on Lobbying shall be between $25,119 and $251,322.

2. Background

On December 12, 2017 the NEA issued a final rule entitled ''Federal Civil Penalties Adjustments'' [1] which finalized the NEA's June 15, 2017 interim final rule entitled ''Implementing the Federal Civil Penalties Adjustment Act Improvements Act'',[2] implementing the 2015 Act (section 701 of Pub. L. 114–74), which amended the Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. 2461 note) requiring catch-up and annual adjustments to the NEA's CMPs. The 2015 Act requires agencies make annual adjustments to its CMPs for inflation.

A CMP is defined in the Inflation Adjustment Act as any penalty, fine, or other sanction that is (1) for a specific monetary amount as provided by Federal law, or has a maximum amount provided for by Federal law; (2) assessed or enforced by an agency pursuant to Federal law; and (3) assessed or enforced pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action in the Federal courts.

[1] 82 FR 58348.

[2] 82 FR 27431.

These annual inflation adjustments are based on the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI–U) for the month of October preceding the date of the adjustment, relative to the October CPI–U in the year of the previous adjustment. The formula for the amount of a CMP inflation adjustment is prescribed by law, as explained in OMB Memorandum M–16–06 (February 24, 2016), and therefore the amount of the adjustment is not subject to the exercise of discretion by the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

In its prior rules, the NEA identified two CMPs which require annual adjustment: the penalty for false statements under the PFCRA and the penalty for violations of the NEA's Restrictions on Lobbying.

3. No Adjustment of Civil Penalties for 2026

On April 17, 2026, OMB issued memorandum M–26–11 informing agencies of the cancelation of the inflation adjustment for 2026.[3] Accordingly, the NEA will continue to apply the 2025 civil monetary penalty levels.

[3] OMB Memorandum M–26–11, Cancellation of Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2026, Regarding the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, *https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/M-26-11-Cancellation-of-Penalty-Inflation-Adjustments-for-2026-Regarding-the-Federal-Civil-Penalties-Inflation-Adjustment-Act-Improvements-Act-of-2015.pdf.*

Authority

The authority citation for the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act (45 CFR 1149.9) continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. App. 8G(a)(2); 20 U.S.C. 959; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note; 31 U.S.C. 3801–3812.

The authority citation for the NEA's Restrictions on Lobbying (45 CFR 1158.400; 45 CFR part 1158, app. A) continues to read as follows:

Authority: 20 U.S.C. 959; 28 U.S.C. 2461; 31 U.S.C. 1352.

Dated: July 24, 2026

RaShaunda Thomas,

Director (Acting), Office of Administrative Services and Contracts, National Endowment for the Arts.

[FR Doc. 2026–15230 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7537–01–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 91, No. 143
Tuesday, July 28, 2026

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 430

[EERE–2025–BT–STD–0001]

RIN 1904–AF72

Energy Conservation Program: Procedures, Interpretations, and Policies for Consideration of New or Revised Energy Conservation Standards and Test Procedures for Consumer Products and Certain Commercial/Industrial Equipment; Extension of Public Comment Period

AGENCY: Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking; extension of public comment period.

SUMMARY: On July 7, 2026, the U.S. Department of Energy (''DOE'') published in the **Federal Register** a notice of proposed rulemaking (''NOPR'') and announcement of webinar proposing to update the Department's current rulemaking methodology titled, ''Procedures, Interpretations, and Policies for Consideration of New or Revised Energy Conservation Standards and Test Procedures for Consumer Products and Certain Commercial/Industrial Equipment.'' The notice provided an opportunity for submitting written comments by August 6, 2026. On July 13, 2026, DOE received a joint request from multiple trade organizations to extend the public comment period to September 8, 2026. DOE has reviewed this request and is granting a 15-day extension of the public comment period so as to allow public comments to be submitted until August 21, 2026.

DATES: The comment period for the NOPR published on July 7, 2026 (91 FR 42034) is extended. DOE will accept comments, data, and information regarding this NOPR received no later than August 21, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *www.regulations.gov* under docket number EERE–2025–BT–STD–0001. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Alternatively, interested persons may submit comments, identified by docket number EERE–2025–BT–STD–0001 and/or regulatory identification number (''RIN'') 1904–AF72, by any of the following methods:

(1) *Email: ProcessRule2025STD0001@ee.doe.gov.* Include the docket number EERE–2025–BT–STD–0001 and/or RIN 1904–AF72 in the subject line of the message. Submit electronic comments in WordPerfect, Microsoft Word, PDF, or ASCII file format, and avoid the use of special characters or any form of encryption.

(2) *Postal Mail:* Appliance and Equipment Standards Program, U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Office, Mailstop CM–5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: (202) 287–1445. If possible, please submit all items on a compact disc (''CD''), in which case it is not necessary to include printed copies.

(3) *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Appliance and Equipment Standards Program, U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Office, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: (202) 287–1445. If possible, please submit all items on a CD, in which case it is not necessary to include printed copies.

No telefacsimiles (''faxes'') will be accepted.

Docket: The docket for this activity, which includes **Federal Register** notices, public meeting attendee lists and transcripts, comments, and other supporting documents/materials, is available for review at *www.regulations.gov.* All documents in the docket are listed in the *www.regulations.gov* index. However, not all documents listed in the index may be publicly available, such as information that is exempt from public disclosure.

The docket web page can be found at *www.regulations.gov/docket/EERE-2025-BT-STD-0001.* The docket web page contains instructions on how to access all documents, including public comments, in the docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Appliance Standards Program, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation, Building Technologies Office, CM–5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Email: *ApplianceStandardsQuestions@ee.doe.gov.*

Mr. Pete Cochran, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel, GC–33, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: (202) 586–4798. Email: *Peter.Cochran@hq.doe.gov.*

For further information on how to submit a comment or review other public comments and the docket, contact the Appliance and Equipment Standards Program staff at (202) 287–1445 or by email: *ApplianceStandardsQuestions@ee.doe.gov.* A plain language summary of the rule is also available on the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal at *www.regulations.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 7, 2026, DOE published a NOPR and announcement of webinar proposing to update the Department's current rulemaking methodology titled, ''Procedures, Interpretations, and Policies for Consideration of New or Revised Energy Conservation Standards and Test Procedures for Consumer Products and Certain Commercial/Industrial Equipment'' (aka the ''Process Rule''). The notice provided an opportunity for submitting written comments by August 6, 2026. 91 FR 42034. On July 13, 2026, DOE received a joint request from the Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute; Air Movement and Control Association International; Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers; North American Association of Food Equipment Manufacturers; National Electrical Manufacturers Association; and Plumbing Manufacturers International (collectively, the ''Joint Commenters'') to extend the written comment period to September 8, 2026. (Joint Commenters, No. 42 at p. 1) The Joint Commenters stated that the scope and complexity of the proposed revisions required additional time for a thorough analysis. (Joint Commenters, No. 42 at p. 2) Additionally, the Joint Commenters stated that the NOPR is closely related to DOE's concurrently issued Analytical Methodology Request

for Information,[1] which provided an opportunity for submitting written comments by September 8, 2026. The Joint Commenters requested that the two comment periods be aligned so that stakeholders can develop and submit consistent comments across both dockets. *Id.* Several of these comments also reiterated their request for comment extension during the course of the Process Rule NOPR webinar held on July 15, 2026.

DOE has reviewed the request and considered the benefit of allowing interested parties additional time to submit comments regarding the July 7, 2026 NOPR for DOE's consideration. Accordingly, DOE has determined that an extension of the public comment period is appropriate and is hereby extending the comment period by 15 days, until August 21, 2026.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on July 23, 2026, by Audrey Robertson, Assistant Secretary (EERE) for Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation, 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 23, 2026.

Jennifer Hartzell,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–15211 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

[1] Energy Conservation Program: Review of DOE's Analytic Methods for Setting Energy Conservation Standards; Docket No. EERE–2022–BT–OT–0004. 91 FR 41578 (July 7, 2026).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2026–5064; Airspace Docket No. 25–ANM–134]

RIN 2120–AA66

Modification of Class E Airspace, Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital Heliport, Lincoln, OR

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes to modify Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital Heliport, Lincoln, OR. This action would support the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at the airport.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before September 11, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by FAA Docket No. FAA–2026–5064 and Airspace Docket No. 25–ANM–134 using any of the following methods:

* *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.

* *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M–30; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W58–213, West Building, 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

* *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W58–213 of the West Building, 5th Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

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

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at *www.regulations.gov* at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to the Docket Operations in Room W58–213 of the West Building, 5th Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FAA Order JO 7400.11K, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at *www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/*. You may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

Comments Invited

The FAA invites interested persons to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments, data, or views. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. To ensure the docket does not contain duplicate comments, commenters should submit only one time if comments are filed electronically, or commenters should send only one copy of written comments if comments are filed in writing.

The FAA will file in the docket all comments it receives, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning this proposed rulemaking. Before acting on this proposal, the FAA will consider all comments it receives on or before the closing date for comments. The FAA will consider comments filed after the comment period has closed if it is possible to do so without incurring expense or delay. The FAA may change this proposal in light of the comments it receives.

Privacy: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the

public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL–14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at *www.dot.gov/privacy.*

Availability of Rulemaking Documents

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the internet at *www.regulations.gov.* Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at *www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/airspace_amendments/.*

You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Operations office (see **ADDRESSES** section for address, phone number, and hours of operations). An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the Northwest Mountain Regional Office of the Federal Aviation Administration, Air Traffic Organization, Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 2200 S 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E5 airspace area designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document proposes to amend the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11K, dated August 4, 2025, and effective September 15, 2025. These updates would be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11K, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

The Proposal

The FAA is proposing an amendment to 14 CFR part 71 that would modify Class E airspace area extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at the Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital Heliport, Lincoln, OR, to contain private-use special instrument flight procedures in support of passenger shuttle, medevac, and cargo operations.

The Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital Heliport's current Class E airspace area does not fully contain IFR arrival operations for the COPTER Area Navigation (RNAV) (Global Positioning System [GPS]) 09 approach procedure when operating between the surface and 1,500 feet above the surface. A three-mile extension would be established to the west to better contain these operations. Additionally, the airspace area would be extended two miles southwest to appropriately contain the missed approach procedure.

Furthermore, the current Class E airspace area boundary does not fully contain the missed approach procedure for the COPTER RNAV (GPS) 036 and the LMPRY ONE DEPARTURE (RNAV) procedures and the radius would be extended approximately 1.7 miles to more appropriately contain the instrument flight procedures.

Finally, the Class E airspace area boundary does not fully contain IFR departures as they transition to an enroute environment while on the missed approach procedure as aircraft climb above 1,200 feet above the surface on the COPTER RNAV (GPS) 09 and LMPRY ONE DEPARTURE (RNAV) procedures. The boundary would be extended to approximately 6.3 miles northwest to more appropriately contain the instrument flight procedures.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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

Environmental Review

This proposal will be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1G, *FAA National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures,* prior to any FAA final regulatory action.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

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

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

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

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]

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

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

* * * * *

ANM OR E5 Lincoln City, OR [Amended]

Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital Heliport, OR
(Lat. 44°59′11″ N, long. 123°59′39″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 4.7-mile radius of the heliport excluding the airspace east of long. 123°55′51″ W, and within 1.2 miles either side of the heliport's 291° bearing extending to the 6.3-mile radius.

* * * * *

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on July 24, 2026.

B.G. Chew,

Group Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2026–15229 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 1

[File No. R607004]

Petition for Rulemaking of the National Consumers League, Campaign for Fairer Gambling, the National Council for Problem Gambling, the Public Health Advocacy Institute, and Truth in Advertising, Inc.

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Receipt of petition; request for comment.

SUMMARY: Please take notice that the Federal Trade Commission (''Commission'') received a petition for rulemaking from the National Consumers League, Campaign for Fairer Gambling, the National Council for Problem Gambling, the Public Health

Advocacy Institute, and Truth in Advertising, Inc., and has published that petition online at *https://www.regulations.gov.* The Commission invites written comments concerning the petition. Publication of this petition is pursuant to the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure and does not affect the legal status of the petition or its final disposition.

DATES: Comments must identify the petition docket number and be filed by August 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may view the petition, identified by docket number FTC–2026–0958, and submit written comments concerning its merits by using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit sensitive or confidential information. You may read background documents or comments received at *https://www.regulations.gov* at any time.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of the Secretary (phone: 202–326–2514, email: *ElectronicFilings@ftc.gov*), Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. 57a(1)(B), and FTC Rule 1.31(f), 16 CFR 1.31(f), notice is hereby given that the above-captioned petition has been filed with the Secretary of the Commission and has been placed on the public record for a period of 30 days. Any person may submit comments in support of or in opposition to the petition. All timely and responsive comments submitted in connection with this petition will become part of the public record.

This petition requests to address an unfair practice in the marketing of wagering applications: the delivery of push notifications for marketing purposes without meaningful consumer consent and without an effective mechanism for consumers to stop receiving such advertising unless consumers also block essential account communications. The Commission will not consider the petition's merits until after the comment period closes. It may grant or deny the petition in whole or in part, and it may deem the petition insufficient to warrant commencement of a rulemaking proceeding. The purpose of this document is to facilitate public comment on the petition to aid the Commission in determining what, if any, action to take regarding the request contained in the petition. This document is not intended to start, stop, cancel, or otherwise affect rulemaking proceedings in any way.

Because your comment will be placed on the publicly accessible website at *https://www.regulations.gov,* you are solely responsible for making sure your comment does not include any sensitive or confidential information. In particular, your comment should not include any sensitive personal information, such as your or anyone else'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 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).

(Authority: 15 U.S.C. 46; 15 U.S.C. 57a; 5 U.S.C. 601 note.)

April J. Tabor,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15182 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 1

RIN 3038–AF75

Request for Comment on the Extension of Standard Futures Contracts to 24/7 Trading and on Perpetual Contracts Referencing Physically Delivered or Storable Energy Commodities

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Request for comment; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: On June 25, 2026, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (''Commission'' or ''CFTC'') published in the **Federal Register** a request for comment (''RFC'') titled ''Request for Comment on the Extension of Standard Futures Contracts to 24/7 Trading and on Perpetual Contracts Referencing Physically Delivered or Storable Energy Commodities.'' The comment period for the RFC was set to close on July 27, 2026. The Commission is extending the comment period for this RFC by an additional thirty days. In addition to the questions set forth in the RFC, the Commission is further requesting comment on the self-certified 24/7 oil contract listed by Chicago Mercantile Exchange's (''CME's'') New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. (''NYMEX'') on July 8, 2026 and that the Commission stayed on July 9, 2026.

DATES: The comment period for the request for comment published June 25, 2026, at 91 FR 38334, is extended through August 26, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, specifically referencing ''Request for Comment on the Extension of Standard Futures Contracts to 24/7 Trading and on Perpetual Contracts Referencing Physically Delivered or Storable Energy Commodities'' and RIN 3038–AF75, by any of the following methods:

- *Regulations.gov:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and press the ''Search'' button, then proceed as follows:

1. Under Refine Documents Results—check the box to ''Only show documents open for comment'';

2. Under Agency—select ''See More'' and check the box for ''Commodity Futures Trading Commission,'' then press the Apply button;

3. Identify this proposal in the list of CFTC documents open for comment, press the ''Comment'' button to open the submission form, and follow the instructions on the form.

Alternatively, if you are viewing this proposal on *www.federalregister.gov,* click the ''Submit A Public Comment'' button at the top of the page to open the comment form. Follow the instructions on the form to submit your comment to *Regulations.gov*.

- *Mail:* Send to—Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Address to—CFTC Comment Submission, Attn: Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

Please submit your comments using only one of these methods. To avoid possible delays with mail or in-person deliveries, submissions through *Regulations.gov* are encouraged.

All comments must be submitted in English or, if not, accompanied by an English translation. Do not include in your comment text or attachments any personal identifying information or

business information that you do not want published online. Comments (regardless of submission method) will be published without review for, and without removal of, any personal identifying information or information your business may consider confidential.

If you wish to submit confidential information for the Commission's consideration, please contact the CFTC personnel listed in this document under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** before making any submission. Please also carefully review the Commission's procedures in 17 CFR 145.9 for requesting confidential treatment under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) of information submitted to the Commission.

The CFTC reserves the right, but shall have no obligation, to review, pre-screen, filter, or redact all or any part of your comment submission. The CFTC also reserves the right, without further notification, to refuse to publish or to remove from public view all or any part of your submission to the extent it contains content inappropriate for publication in a comment file, such as—without limitation—obscene language, threats of violence, solicitations for commercial sales or illegal activity, or obvious spam. If a submission that is refused for or withdrawn from publication because of inappropriate content also contains comments on the merits of this proposal, such submission will be retained in the record for the matter and will be considered as required under the Administrative Procedure Act and other applicable laws and may be accessible under the FOIA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephen Andrews, Deputy General Counsel for Regulation, 202–308–7563, *rulemaking@cftc.gov,* Office of the General Counsel, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1151 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction and Background

On June 25, 2026, the CFTC requested public comment on two distinct but related matters arising from recent developments in energy derivatives markets.[1] The first is the extension of standard futures contracts to 24/7 trading, without any change to the contracts' fixed expiration, delivery, or settlement terms. The second is the listing of perpetual contracts that reference physically delivered or storable energy commodities, such as crude oil. The Commission seeks comment on the implications of each matter for the reliability and manipulation-resistance of reference prices, market surveillance and operational readiness, the federal speculative position-limits regime, margin, clearing, and settlement, customer protection, and effects on the underlying physical markets and the commercial participants that rely on them. The comment period for the RFC closes on July 27, 2026. The Commission is extending the comment period by an additional thirty days, until August 26, 2026, in order to allow interested persons additional time to analyze the questions posed in the RFC and prepare their comments.

In addition to the questions set forth in the RFC, the Commission is further requesting comment on three further topics.

First, could the introduction of 24x7 trading in a smaller-scaled contract, that references the same underlying crude oil market (or is heavily correlated to it), create new incentives for participants holding benchmark futures or related TAS positions to establish a significant position before the benchmark market closes at the end of the week, engage in trading over the weekend in a manner that moves prices, and influence the price formation when the benchmark markets reopen, including potentially resulting in crude oil prices reaching negative prices?

Second, the Commission invites comment on the self-certified 24/7 oil contract listed by Chicago Mercantile Exchange's (''CME's'') New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. (''NYMEX'') on July 8, 2026 and that the Commission stayed on July 9, 2026.[2]

On July 8, 2026, NYMEX, a designated contract market, filed with the Commission a self-certification under section 5c(c)(1) of the Commodity Exchange Act for the 10-Barrel West Texas Intermediate (''WTI'') Crude Oil Futures contract. Specifically, the NYMEX submission sought to list for trading a contract on WTI crude oil designed to trade twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week, except for limited maintenance windows, including weekend and holiday periods during which the underlying physical crude oil market is not assessed (NYMEX Oil 24/7 Contract).

Under Commission Regulation 40.2, the certifying registered entity bears the burden of demonstrating compliance with the Act and the Commission's regulations, with the required explanation and analysis being complete with respect to the product's compliance with applicable provisions of the Act, including core principles. On July 9, 2026, the Commission stayed the listing of this contract pursuant to Commission Regulation 40.2(c) to examine whether the extension of standard energy futures to continuous around-the-clock trading is consistent with the Designated Contract Market (DCM) Core Principles, including with the reliability and manipulation-resistance of reference prices and with a contract market's capacity to surveil trading, particularly for physically delivered commodities such as crude oil whose cash markets are assessed only during defined windows.

The Commission invites comments on all aspects of the continuous trading of the NYMEX Oil 24/7 Contract, specifically the extension of this standard futures contract to 24/7 trading without any change to the contract's fixed expiration, delivery, or settlement terms. The Commission seeks comment on the implications for the reliability and manipulation-resistance of reference prices, market surveillance and operational readiness, the federal speculative position-limits regime, margin, clearing, and settlement, customer protection, and effects on the underlying physical crude oil markets and the commercial participants that rely on them.

Third, to the extent that industry participants are not presently prepared to support 24/7 trading of crude oil futures, the Commission requests comment on the anticipated timeline and sequencing for achieving operational readiness. Specifically, the Commission requests that commenters identify the concrete steps, investments, and system, staffing, or process changes that would be necessary to support continuous around-the-clock trading in compliance with Commission regulations and provide an estimate of the time required to implement each such step.

Commenters are encouraged to support their responses with data, empirical analysis, transaction-or market-level statistics, and supporting documents rather than with conclusory assertions. Where a commenter believes a consideration can be addressed, the Commission requests a specific description of how, including any contract terms or safeguards necessary to do so; where a commenter believes a consideration cannot be addressed, the Commission requests the explanation and basis for that view.

[1] 91 FR 38334 (June 25, 2026).

[2] *See https://www.cftc.gov/PressRoom/PressReleases/9265-26.*

Issued in Washington, DC, on July 23, 2026, by the Commission.

Christopher Kirkpatrick,

Secretary of the Commission.

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

Appendix To Request for Comment on the Extension of Standard Futures Contracts to 24/7 Trading and on Perpetual Contracts Referencing Physically Delivered or Storable Energy Commodities; Extension of Comment Period—Commission Voting Summary

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

[FR Doc. 2026–15216 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1926

[Docket No. OSHA–2025–0023]

RIN 1218–AD59

Benzene

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; reopening of the rulemaking record.

SUMMARY: OSHA is providing an additional comment period to allow interested persons to comment on OSHA's proposal to revise the Benzene standard. Following consideration of the rulemaking by OSHA's Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health (ACCSH), OSHA is re-opening the record for this rulemaking to provide an additional 30 days for public comment.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before August 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES:

Written comments: You may submit comments and attachments, identified by Docket No. OSHA–2025–0023, electronically at *www.regulations.gov,* which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Follow the instructions online for making electronic submissions.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency's name and the docket number for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0023). When uploading multiple attachments to *www.regulations.gov,* please number all of your attachments because *www.regulations.gov* will not automatically number the attachments. This will be very useful in identifying all attachments. For example, Attachment 1—title of your document, Attachment 2—title of your document, Attachment 3—title of your document. For assistance with commenting and uploading documents, please see the Frequently Asked Questions on *www.regulations.gov.*

All comments, including any personal information you provide, are placed in the public docket without change and may be made available online at *www.regulations.gov.* Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want made available to the public, or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others), such as Social Security Numbers and birthdates.

Docket: The docket for this rulemaking (Docket No. OSHA–2025–0023) is available at *www.regulations.gov,* the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Additional materials and information related to OSHA's consultation with the Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health (ACCSH) will be available at *https://www.osha.gov/advisorycommittee/accsh/minutes.* All comments and submissions are listed in the *www.regulations.gov* index; however, some information (*e.g.,* copyrighted material) may not be publicly available to read or download through that website. All documents submitted to *www.regulations.gov,* including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–2350 (TTY number: (877) 889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

Copies of this Federal Register Notice: Electronic copies of this **Federal Register** document are available at *http://www.regulations.gov.* This Federal Register notice, as well as news releases and other relevant information, is available at OSHA's web page at *http://www.osha.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, OSHA Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: *OSHAComms@dol.gov.*

For general information and technical inquiries: Contact Andrew Levinson, Director, Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–1950; email: *osha.dsg@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 1, 2025, OSHA published a proposal to revise OSHA's Benzene standard (29 CFR 1910.1028) in order to reduce compliance burdens, allow for the use of more up-to-date technology, and improve the comprehensibility of the requirements for respiratory protection programs under the standard (90 FR 28321). Part of the intent of this proposal was also to better align this standard with OSHA's Respiratory Protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134). The comment period was scheduled to end on September 2, 2025, but was subsequently extended an additional 60 days to November 1, 2025, in response to requests from the public (90 FR 40548).

At the time of publication of the proposal, OSHA was in the process of appointing members to the Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health (ACCSH). OSHA stated in the proposal that it would present this proposed rule to ACCSH once that process was complete and would place the Committee's recommendations on the OSHA website and in the docket for this proposed rule to allow the public to provide comments on those recommendations. OSHA consulted with ACCSH on April 1 and May 19, 2026, and is now reopening the rulemaking record to allow for public comment for an additional 30 days. To read or download the ACCSH recommendations, comments, and other materials submitted in the docket, go to Docket No. OSHA–2025–0023 at *www.regulations.gov.* Additional materials and information related to OSHA's consultation with ACCSH will be available at *https://www.osha.gov/advisorycommittee/accsh/minutes.*

Authority and Signature

This document was prepared under the direction of David Keeling, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor. It is issued under the authority of sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, and 657), 33 U.S.C. 941, 40 U.S.C. 3704, 5 U.S.C. 553, 29 CFR part 1911, and Secretary of Labor's Order No. 07–2025 (90 FR 27878).

Dated: July 23, 2026.

David Keeling,

Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2026–15227 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[Docket No. USCG–2025–1063]

RIN 1625–AA09

Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Cuyahoga River, Cleveland, OH

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of inquiry, request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is seeking information and comments on a proposed change to the operating regulation for all movable bridges over the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland, OH. The Cuyahoga River Harbor Safety Committee raised concerns to the Coast Guard regarding the radio frequency of the movable bridges and its interference with distress calls on VHF–FM Marine Channel 16 on 156.800 Megahertz. Currently, the Coast Guard's proposed solution to these issues would move the hailing channel for the bridges from VHF–FM Marine Channel 16 on 156.800 Megahertz to VHF–FM Marine Channel 9 on 156.450 Megahertz for all movable bridges over the Cuyahoga River. We invite your comments on this Notice of Inquiry.

DATES: Comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard on or before August 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2025–1063 at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below for instructions on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this notice, call or email Mr. Lee D. Soule, Bridge Management Specialist, Great Lakes Coast Guard District; telephone 216–902–6085, email *Lee.D.Soule@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
CRHSC Cuyahoga River Harbor Safety Committee
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FCC Federal Communications Commission
FR Federal Register
GBCA Greater Cleveland Boating Association
IGLD85 International Great Lakes Datum of 1985
LWD Low Water Datum based on IGLD85
MHz Megahertz or one million cycles per second
NM Nautical Mile
OMB Office of Management and Budget
PAWSA Ports and Waterway Safety Assessment
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code
VHF–FM Very High Frequency with Frequency Modulation

II. Background and Purpose

The Cuyahoga River is considered one of the major industrial centers in the Great Lakes and handles several commodities for domestic and international commerce, including steel, heavy machinery, dry and liquid bulk products, and salt. Thirteen movable and nine fixed bridges cross the Cuyahoga River. Heavy recreational traffic is concentrated in the Old River and on the Cuyahoga River up to mile 2.42 during the summer. Mariners in the CRHSC have raised concerns to the Great Lakes Coast Guard District regarding the availability of VHF–FM Marine Channel 16 (156.800 MHz) to vessels in distress and those trying to assist those vessels considering the frequent use of Channel 16 for bridge opening requests.

Thus, we are seeking comments on changing the watch frequency of the movable bridges over the Cuyahoga River from VHF–FM Marine Channel 16 to VHF–FM Marine Channel 9 (156.450 MHz), the commercial and non-commercial calling channel. Currently, we believe Channel 9 (156.450 MHz) is preferable to several other proposed VHF–FM Marine Channels. We also invite comments on the feasibility of the use of Channel 9 or other alternative channels for movable bridge calling.

All of the movable bridges over the Cuyahoga River have been confirmed to be properly licensed FCC Commercial Radio Stations authorized to operate on a limited number of VHF–FM Marine Channels. Channel 9 (156.450 MHz) is already a designated in 47 CFR part 80 as an alternative hailing frequency to channel 16 (156.800 MHz) and all the movable bridges over the Cuyahoga River can and are licensed to operate on Channel 9 without any modifications or costs to the respective owners of the bridges.

Furthermore, there would be no expense to most vessels. Most recreational vessels do not require an FCC License and most modern VHF–FM Marine radios designed for recreational vessels already have the capability of transmitting on VHF–FM Marine Channel 9 (156.450 MHz). Commercial vessels are required to maintain a guard on VHF–FM Marine Channel 16 (156.800 MHz) while underway and typically have a second radio already installed or have a handheld radio available for use on VHF–FM Marine Channel 9 (156.450 MHz).

We intend that other than the frequency used to contact the movable bridges over the Cuyahoga River, all other regulations will remain in effect.

III. Information Requested

We request any and all stations within 80 miles of the Cuyahoga River that may be affected by the use of alternative radio channels to request bridge openings on the Cuyahoga River to report their concerns including their contact information and radio license identification.

IV. 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–2025–1063 in the search box and click ''Search.'' Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If your material cannot be submitted using *https://www.regulations.gov,* contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

Viewing material in docket. To view documents mentioned in this notice as being available in the docket, find the docket as described in the previous paragraph, and then select ''Supporting & Related Material'' in the Document Type column. Public comments will also be placed in our online docket and can be viewed by following instructions on the *https://www.regulations.gov* Frequently Asked Questions web page. Also, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts through the ''Subscribe'' option, you will be notified when comments/updates are posted, or a final rule is published.

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

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

This document is issued under authority of 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 33 U.S.C. 499.

R.E. Dash,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Great Lakes District.

[FR Doc. 2026–15197 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA–R05–OAR–2022–0004; FRL–13415–01–R5]

Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Redesignation of the Detroit, MI Area to Attainment of the 2015 Ozone Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a request from the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) to redesignate the Detroit, Michigan area to attainment for the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) because the request meets the statutory requirements for redesignation under the Clean Air Act (CAA). EGLE submitted this request on January 3, 2022, and submitted a supplement to this request on May 18, 2026. The EPA is also proposing to approve, as a revision to the Michigan State Implementation Plan (SIP), the State's updated maintenance plan for the 2015 ozone NAAQS through 2040 in the Detroit area, including motor vehicle emissions budgets for 2035 and 2040, for both volatile organic compound (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_X). The EPA is also initiating the adequacy process for these maintenance plan budgets. Additionally, the EPA is proposing to adjust the SIP submission and control measure implementation deadlines for certain Moderate requirements. Finally, the EPA is proposing to take final agency action on an exceptional events request submitted by EGLE on April 15, 2026, and concurred on by the EPA on June 4, 2026.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2022–0004 at *https://www.regulations.gov,* or via email to *arra.sarah@epa.gov.* For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov*, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from the docket. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit to the EPA's docket at *https://www.regulations.gov* any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), Proprietary Business Information (PBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI, PBI, or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric Svingen, Air and Radiation Division (AR–18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, telephone number: (312) 353–4489, email address: *svingen.eric@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is used, we mean the EPA. We use multiple acronyms and terms in this preamble. While this list may not be exhaustive, to ease the reading of this preamble and for reference purposes, the EPA defines the following terms and acronyms here:

AQS Air Quality System
CAA Clean Air Act
CBI Confidential Business Information
CERR Consolidated Emissions Reporting Rule
CTG Control Technology Guideline
DVs Design Values
EGLE Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
GHG Greenhouse Gas
I/M Inspection and Maintenance
NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO_X Oxides of Nitrogen
NSR New Source Review
PBI Proprietary Business Information
$PM_{2.5}$ Fine Particulate Matter
ppm Parts per Million
PSD Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RACM Reasonably Available Control Measures
RACT Reasonably Available Control Technology
RFP Reasonable Further Progress
SEMCOG Southeast Michigan Council of Governments
SIP State Implementation Plan
VMT Vehicle Miles of Travel
VOC Volatile Organic Compound

Organization of this document. The information presented in this preamble is organized as follows:

I. What is the EPA proposing?
II. What is the background for these actions?
III. What are the criteria for redesignation?
IV. What is the EPA's analysis of Michigan's redesignation request?
A. Has the Detroit area attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS?
1. Exceptional Events Demonstration
2. Monitoring Data
B. Has Michigan met all applicable requirements of section 110 and part D of the CAA for the Detroit area, and does Michigan have a fully approved SIP for the area under section 110(k) of the CAA?
1. Michigan Has Met All Applicable Requirements of Section 110 and Part D of the CAA Applicable to the Detroit Area for Purposes of Redesignation
a. Section 110 General Requirements for Implementation Plans
b. Part D Requirements
i. Section 172 Requirements
ii. Section 176 Conformity Requirements
iii. CAA Section 182(a), Section 182(b), and Section 182(f) Requirements
2. The Detroit Area Has a Fully Approved SIP for Purposes of Redesignation Under Section 110(k) of the CAA
C. Are the air quality improvements in the Detroit area due to permanent and enforceable emission reductions?
D. Does Michigan have a fully approvable ozone maintenance plan for the Detroit area?
1. Attainment Inventory
2. Has the State demonstrated maintenance of the ozone standard in the Detroit area?
3. Continued Air Quality Monitoring, Verification of Continued Attainment, and Contingency Plan
V. Has the State adopted approvable motor vehicle emission budgets?
A. Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets
B. What is a safety margin?
VI. Adjustment of Certain SIP Submittal and Implementation Deadlines
A. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals Decision in *Sierra Club* v. *EPA*
B. Proposed Adjustment of Certain SIP Submittal and Implementation Deadlines Associated With the Moderate Classification
VII. Adjustment of Basic I/M Implementation Deadline
VIII. What action is the EPA taking?
IX. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What is the EPA proposing?

The EPA is proposing to take several related actions. The EPA proposes to determine that the Detroit area has met the requirements for redesignation under CAA section 107(d)(3)(E), and the EPA is thus proposing to change the legal designation of the Detroit area from nonattainment to attainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The EPA is also proposing to approve, as a revision to the Michigan SIP, the State's updated maintenance plan for the area, which is intended to ensure attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS through 2040 in the Detroit area. As part of the maintenance plan, the EPA is proposing to approve the newly established 2035 and 2040 motor vehicle emissions budgets for the Detroit area. The EPA is also initiating the adequacy process for these budgets. Additionally, the EPA is proposing to adjust the deadline for Michigan to submit SIP revisions for the Detroit area for requirements associated with the Moderate classification, as well as the deadline to implement these measures except for Basic vehicle inspection and maintenance (I/M), to no later than December 5, 2026. The EPA is proposing to adjust the deadline for Michigan to implement Basic I/M in the Detroit area to no later than December 5, 2030. The EPA also proposes to take final agency action on an exceptional events request submitted by EGLE on April 15, 2026, and concurred on by the EPA on June 4, 2026.

II. What is the background for these actions?

Under CAA section 109, the EPA has established NAAQS for certain air pollutants and conducts periodic reviews of the NAAQS to determine whether they should be revised or whether new NAAQS should be established. One such criteria pollutant is ground-level ozone.[1] On October 1, 2015, the EPA promulgated a revised 8-hour ozone NAAQS of 0.070 parts per million (ppm).[2] In accordance with appendix U of 40 CFR part 50, the 2015 ozone NAAQS is attained in an area when the 3-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average concentration is equal to or less than 0.070 ppm, when truncated after the thousandth decimal place, at all of the ozone monitoring sites in the area.[3]

Upon promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, section 107(d)(1)(B) of the CAA requires the EPA to designate as nonattainment any areas that are violating the NAAQS, based on the most recent three years of quality assured ozone monitoring data. The Detroit area was initially designated as a Marginal nonattainment area for the 2015 ozone NAAQS on June 4, 2018, with an effective date of August 3, 2018.[4] The Detroit area includes Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, St. Clair, Washtenaw, and Wayne Counties.

Since the 2018 initial designation, the designation and classification of Detroit have been addressed by several submittals by EGLE and actions by the EPA:

- 2022 submittal: ''Request for Redesignation to Attainment and Submittal to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 175A Maintenance Plan for the Southeast Michigan 2015 Ozone Nonattainment Area'' (January 3, 2022)
- 2022 proposed redesignation: ''Redesignation of the Detroit, MI Area to Attainment of the 2015 Ozone Standards'' (87 FR 14210, March 14, 2022)
- 2022 proposed reclassification: ''Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of Areas Classified as Marginal for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (87 FR 21842, April 13, 2022)
- 2023 final reclassification: ''Finding of Failure To Attain and Reclassification of the Detroit Area as Moderate for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (88 FR 6633, February 1, 2023)
- 2023 proposed clean data determination: ''Clean Data Determination for the Detroit Area for the 2015 Ozone Standard'' (88 FR 7382, February 3, 2023)
- 2023 final clean data determination: ''Clean Data Determination for the Detroit Area for the 2015 Ozone Standard'' (88 FR 32584, May 19, 2023)
- 2023 final redesignation: ''Redesignation of the Detroit, MI Area to Attainment of the 2015 Ozone Standards'' (88 FR 32594, May 19, 2023)
- 2026 supplemental submittal: ''Addendum to the Request for Redesignation to Attainment for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard and Revision to Michigan's State Implementation Plan and Ozone Maintenance Plan for Southeast Michigan Ozone Nonattainment Area'' (May 18, 2026)
- 2026 technical amendment: ''Technical Amendment'' (91 FR 31953, May 29, 2026)
- 2026 proposed determination of attainment by the attainment date: ''Determination of Attainment by the Attainment Date for the 2015 Ozone Standards'' (91 FR 31993, May 29, 2026)

In its 2022 submittal, EGLE requested that the EPA redesignate the Detroit area to attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on attaining air quality monitoring data for the 2019–2021 period. In the 2023 final reclassification, the EPA determined that the Detroit area did not attain the standard by the Marginal attainment date based on monitoring data from the 2018–2020 period, and the area was reclassified to Moderate by operation of law. In the 2023 clean data determination, the EPA found that the Detroit area was attaining the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on monitoring data from the 2020–2022 period. In the 2023 redesignation, the EPA approved the request from EGLE to redesignate the area to attainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

On July 17, 2023, Sierra Club petitioned the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (Court) for review of the 2023 final clean data determination and 2023 final redesignation. On December 5, 2025, the Court upheld the EPA's clean data determination and, regarding the redesignation, concluded that the EPA erred only with respect to its legal interpretation of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(v), which requires that a State ''has met'' all requirements applicable to the area as a prerequisite to redesignation. The Court vacated the EPA's redesignation of the Detroit area and issued its mandate in the case on February 24, 2026.[5] The other EPA actions taken in the 2023 final clean data determination and 2023 final redesignation were not affected by the 2025 Sixth Circuit decision.

III. What are the criteria for redesignation?

Section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA allows redesignation of an area to attainment of the NAAQS provided that: (1) the Administrator (EPA) determines that the area has attained the NAAQS; (2) the Administrator has fully approved the applicable implementation plan for the area under section 110(k) of the CAA; (3) the Administrator determines

[1] The EPA has primary and secondary standards for NAAQS, but they have always been the same for ozone. The primary NAAQS represent ambient air quality standards which the EPA has determined are necessary to protect the public health with an adequate margin of safety. The secondary NAAQS represent ambient air quality standards which the EPA has determined are requisite to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects associated with the presence of such air pollutant in the ambient air.

[2] *See* 80 FR 65292 (October 26, 2015).

[3] *See* 40 CFR 50.19 and appendix U to 40 CFR part 50.

[4] *See* 83 FR 25776 (June 4, 2018).

[5] *See Sierra Club* v. *EPA,* 161 F.4th 934 (6th Cir. 2025).

that the improvement in air quality is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in emissions resulting from implementation of the applicable SIP, applicable Federal air pollutant control regulations, and other permanent and enforceable emission reductions; (4) the Administrator has fully approved a maintenance plan for the area as meeting the requirements of section 175A of the CAA; and (5) the State containing the area has met all requirements applicable to the area for the purposes of redesignation under section 110 and part D of the CAA.

On April 16, 1992 (57 FR 13498), the EPA provided guidance on redesignations in the General Preamble for the Implementation of title I of the CAA Amendments of 1990 and supplemented this guidance on April 28, 1992 (57 FR 18070). The EPA has provided further guidance on processing redesignation requests in policy memoranda, including the Calcagni Memorandum.[6]

IV. What is the EPA's analysis of Michigan's redesignation request?

A. Has the Detroit area attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS?

For redesignation of a nonattainment area to attainment, CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) requires the EPA to determine that the area has attained the applicable NAAQS. An area is attaining the 2015 ozone NAAQS if the most recent design values (DVs) at all ambient air quality monitoring sites in the area are less than or equal to 0.070 ppm. The DV at an ambient air quality monitoring site is the 3-year average of the annual 4th highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations, as specified in appendix U to 40 CFR part 50. Ozone DVs are based on the three most recent, complete,[7] consecutive years of quality-assured and certified air quality monitoring data meeting all applicable requirements in 40 CFR part 58 and reported to the EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) database.

1. Exceptional Events Demonstration

Congress has recognized that it may not be appropriate for the EPA to use certain monitoring data collected by the ambient air quality monitoring network and maintained in the EPA's AQS database in certain regulatory determinations. Thus, in 2005, Congress provided the statutory authority for the exclusion of data influenced by ''exceptional events'' meeting specific criteria by adding section 319(b) to the CAA.[8]

To implement this 2005 CAA amendment, on March 22, 2007 (72 FR 13560), the EPA promulgated the 2007 Exceptional Events Rule. The 2007 Exceptional Events Rule created a regulatory process codified at 40 CFR parts 50 and 51 (sections 50.1, 50.14 and 51.930). These regulatory sections, which superseded the EPA's previous guidance on handling data influenced by events, contain definitions, procedural requirements, requirements for air agency demonstrations, criteria for the EPA's approval of the exclusion of event-affected air quality data from the data set used for regulatory decisions, and requirements for air agencies to take appropriate and reasonable actions to protect public health from exceedances or violations of the NAAQS. On October 3, 2016 (81 FR 68216), the EPA promulgated a comprehensive revision to the 2007 Exceptional Events Rule. The 2016 Exceptional Events Rule revision included the requirement that, if a State demonstrates that emissions from a wildfire smoke event caused a specific air pollution concentration in excess of the NAAQS at a particular air quality monitoring location and otherwise satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 50.14, the EPA must exclude that data from use in determinations of exceedances and violations.[9]

For the purposes of this proposed action, on April 15, 2026, EGLE submitted an exceptional events demonstration to show that ozone concentrations recorded at the Oakland County monitor at Oak Park with Site ID 26–125–0001 and the St. Clair County monitor at Port Huron with Site ID 26–147–0005 on June 29 and June 30, 2023, and July 15, 2025, were influenced by wildfires. The EPA concurred on this request on June 4, 2026.

The EPA found that Michigan's demonstration met the Exceptional Events Rule criteria and determined that these wildfire events had regulatory significance for purposes of calculating the area's most recent DV to demonstrate the area is attaining the standard in order to redesignate the area to attainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. As such, the EPA now proposes to take final regulatory action on the concurred dates, as detailed in the docket, as exceptional events to be removed from the data set used for regulatory purposes. For this proposed action, the EPA will rely on the calculated DVs that exclude the event-influenced data for the purpose of demonstrating attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS. Further details on Michigan's analyses and the EPA's concurrence can be found in the docket for this regulatory action.

While the EPA has concurred with Michigan's request to exclude event-influenced air quality monitoring data from regulatory decisions, these regulatory actions require the EPA to provide an opportunity for public comment on the claimed exceptional events and all supporting data prior to the EPA taking final agency action. This proposed action provides the public with an opportunity to comment on the claimed exceptional events, all supporting documents and the EPA's concurrence with Michigan's request.

2. Monitoring Data

In its 2022 submittal, EGLE requested that the EPA redesignate the Detroit area to attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on attaining air quality monitoring data for the 2019 through 2021 period. The EPA is proposing to determine that the Detroit area has attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on monitoring data for the 2019 through 2021 period.

The EPA interprets CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i) to require continued attainment until the EPA's final action redesignating a nonattainment area. The EPA will not take final action to determine that the Detroit area is attaining the NAAQS nor to approve the redesignation of this area if the DV of any ozone monitoring site in the area violates the NAAQS prior to final approval of the redesignation. As discussed in section IV.D.3. of this preamble, EGLE has committed to continue monitoring ozone in this area

[6] *See* the September 4, 1992, memorandum from John Calcagni, Director, Air Quality Management Division, entitled ''Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment.''

[7] An ozone DV is valid if daily maximum 8-hour average concentrations are available for at least 90% of the days within the ozone monitoring seasons on average, for the 3-year period, with a minimum data completeness of 75% during the ozone monitoring season of any year during the 3-year period. *See* section 4 of appendix U to 40 CFR part 50. The ozone season is defined by State in 40 CFR 58, appendix D. The ozone season for Michigan is March 1st to October 31st. *See* 80 FR 65292, 65466 through 65467 (October 26, 2015).

[8] Under CAA section 319(b), an exceptional event means an event that (i) affects air quality; (ii) is not reasonably controllable or preventable; (iii) is an event caused by human activity that is unlikely to recur at a particular location or a natural event; and (iv) is determined by the EPA under the process established in regulations promulgated by the EPA in accordance with section 319(b)(2) to be an exceptional event. For the purposes of section 319(b), an exceptional event does not include (i) stagnation of air masses or meteorological inversions; (ii) a meteorological event involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation; or (iii) air pollution relating to source noncompliance.

[9] 40 CFR 50.14(b)(4).

to verify maintenance of the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

In the EPA's 2023 final clean data determination and 2023 final redesignation, the EPA found that the Detroit area attained for the 2019 through 2021 and 2020 through 2022 periods. In the 2025 Sixth Circuit decision, the Court upheld the EPA's finding that the area attained for the 2019 through 2021 and 2020 through 2022 periods. In the 2026 proposed determination of attainment by the attainment date, the EPA proposed to determine that the area attained for the 2021 through 2023 period, and the EPA will not finalize this redesignation until it has finalized the separate determination for the 2021 through 2023 period.

The EPA has additionally reviewed the available ozone monitoring data from EGLE's monitoring sites in the Detroit area for the 2022 through 2024 and 2023 through 2025 periods. These data have been quality assured, are recorded in the AQS, and were certified in advance of the EPA's publication of this proposal. These data demonstrate that the Detroit area is attaining the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations and the 3-year averages of these values (ozone DVs) for all monitoring sites are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1—ANNUAL FOURTH-HIGHEST DAILY MAXIMUM 8-HOUR OZONE CONCENTRATIONS AND 3-YEAR AVERAGES (DVS) FOR THE DETROIT AREA

County	Monitor	2022 4th high (ppm)	2023 4th high (ppm)	2024 4th high (ppm)	2025 4th high (ppm)	2022 through 2024 average (ppm)	2023 through 2025 average (ppm)
Macomb	26–099–0009	0.066	0.072	0.070	0.066	0.069	0.069
	26–099–1003	0.068	0.073	0.067	0.070	0.069	0.070
Oakland	26–125–0001	0.065	0.073	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.070
St. Clair	26–147–0005	0.066	0.071	0.068	0.069	0.068	0.069
Washtenaw	26–161–0008	0.067	0.073	0.064	0.070	0.068	0.069
	26–161–9991	0.066	0.072	0.060	0.063	0.066	0.065
Wayne	26–163–0001	0.071	0.069	0.070	0.067	0.070	0.068
	26–163–0019	0.067	0.071	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.069

The Detroit area's 3-year ozone DVs for 2022 through 2024 and 2023 through 2025 are 0.070 ppm,[10] which meet the 2015 ozone NAAQS. Therefore, in this action, the EPA proposes to determine that the Detroit area is attaining the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

B. Has Michigan met all applicable requirements of section 110 and part D of the CAA for the Detroit area, and does Michigan have a fully approved SIP for the area under section 110(k) of the CAA?

For redesignation of an area from nonattainment to attainment of a NAAQS, CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(v) requires the EPA to determine that the State has met all applicable requirements under section 110 and part D of title I of the CAA, and CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(ii) requires the EPA to determine that the State has a fully approved SIP under section 110(k) of the CAA. The EPA proposes to find that Michigan has met all applicable SIP requirements for purposes of redesignation under section 110 and part D of title I of the CAA (requirements specific to nonattainment areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS). Additionally, the EPA proposes to find that Michigan has a fully approved SIP under section 110(k) of the CAA. In making these proposed determinations, the EPA ascertained which requirements are applicable for purposes of redesignation, and whether the required Michigan SIP elements are fully approved under section 110(k) and part D of the CAA. As discussed more fully below, SIPs must be fully approved only with respect to these applicable requirements of the CAA.

In the 2023 final clean data determination, the EPA determined that the requirement for Michigan to submit certain planning SIPs related to attainment of the area, including the reasonably available control measures (RACM) requirement of section 172(c)(1) of the CAA, the reasonable further progress (RFP) and attainment demonstration requirements of sections 172(c)(2) and (6) and 182(b)(1) of the CAA, and the requirement for contingency measures of section 172(c)(9) of the CAA, would not be applicable to the area as long as it continues to attain the NAAQS and would cease to apply upon redesignation. In addition, in the context of redesignations, the EPA has interpreted requirements related to attainment as not applicable for purposes of redesignation. For example, in the General Preamble, the EPA stated that the section 172(c)(9) requirements are directed at ensuring RFP and attainment by the applicable date. These requirements no longer apply when an area has attained the standard and is eligible for redesignation. Furthermore, section 175A for maintenance plans provides specific requirements for contingency measures that effectively supersede the requirements of section 172(c)(9) for these areas. (General Preamble, 57 FR 13498, 13564, April 16, 1992).[11]

1. Michigan Has Met All Applicable Requirements of Section 110 and Part D of the CAA Applicable to the Detroit Area for Purposes of Redesignation

a. Section 110 General Requirements for Implementation Plans

Section 110(a)(2) of the CAA delineates the general requirements for a SIP. Section 110(a)(2) provides that the SIP must have been adopted by the State after reasonable public notice and hearing, and that, among other things, it must: (1) include enforceable emission limitations and other control measures, means, or techniques necessary to meet the requirements of the CAA; (2) provide for establishment and operation of appropriate devices, methods, systems, and procedures necessary to monitor ambient air quality; (3) provide for implementation of a source permit program to regulate the modification and construction of stationary sources within the areas covered by the plan; (4) include provisions for the implementation of part C prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) and part

[10] The ozone DV for the monitoring site with the highest 3-year averaged concentration.

[11] *See also* Calcagni Memorandum at 6 (''The requirements for reasonable further progress and other measures needed for attainment will not apply for redesignations because they only have meaning for areas not attaining the standard'').

D new source review (NSR) permit programs; (5) include provisions for stationary source emission control measures, monitoring, and reporting; (6) include provisions for air quality modeling; and, (7) provide for public and local agency participation in planning and emission control rule development.

Section 110(a)(2)(D) of the CAA requires SIPs to contain measures to prevent sources in a State from significantly contributing to air quality problems in another State. To implement this provision, the EPA has required certain States to establish programs to address transport of certain air pollutants, for example, the NO_X SIP Call and the Cross State Air Pollution Rule. However, like many of the section 110(a)(2) requirements, the section 110(a)(2)(D) SIP requirements are not linked with a particular area's ozone designation and classification. The EPA concludes that the SIP requirements linked with the area's ozone designation and classification are the relevant measures to evaluate when reviewing a redesignation request for the area. The section 110(a)(2)(D) requirements, where applicable, continue to apply to a State regardless of the designation of any one particular area within the State. Thus, we believe these requirements are not applicable requirements for purposes of redesignation.[12]

In addition, the EPA believes that other section 110 elements that are neither connected with nonattainment plan submissions nor linked with an area's ozone attainment status are not applicable requirements for purposes of redesignation. The area will still be subject to these requirements after the area is redesignated to attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The section 110 and part D requirements which are linked with a particular area's designation and classification are the relevant measures to evaluate in reviewing a redesignation request. This approach is consistent with the EPA's existing policy on applicability (*i.e.,* for redesignations) of conformity requirements, as well as with section 184 ozone transport requirements.[13]

We have reviewed Michigan's SIP and propose to find that it meets the general SIP requirements under section 110 of the CAA, to the extent those requirements are applicable for purposes of redesignation. In any case, on September 28, 2021 (86 FR 53550), the EPA approved elements of the SIP submitted by Michigan to meet the requirements of section 110 for the 2015 ozone standard.

b. Part D Requirements

Section 172(c) of the CAA sets forth the basic requirements of air quality plans for States with nonattainment areas that are required to submit them pursuant to section 172(b). Subpart 2 of part D, which includes section 182 of the CAA, establishes specific requirements for ozone nonattainment areas depending on the areas' nonattainment classifications.

The Detroit area is classified as Moderate under subpart 2 for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. As such, the area is subject to the subpart 1 requirements contained in section 172(c) and section 176. Similarly, the area is subject to the subpart 2 requirements contained in section 182(a) (Marginal nonattainment area requirements) and section 182(b) (Moderate nonattainment area requirements). A thorough discussion of the requirements contained in section 172(c) and 182 can be found in the General Preamble for Implementation of title I, 57 FR 13498 (April 16, 1992). However, as discussed in section VI of this preamble, the EPA is proposing to adjust the deadline for Michigan to submit Moderate SIP revisions for the Detroit area to no later than December 5, 2026. Providing the EPA finalizes this SIP submittal deadline adjustment and the redesignation of the Detroit area prior to December 5, 2026, Moderate SIP requirements would not be applicable requirements for purposes of redesignation, because they will not have become due.

i. Section 172 Requirements

As provided in subpart 2, for ozone nonattainment areas such as the Detroit area, the attainment planning requirements that would otherwise apply under section 172(c), including the requirements under section 172(c)(1) and section 172(c)(2) for an attainment demonstration, RACM, and RFP, are addressed by the specific requirements of section 182.[14]

Section 172(c)(3) requires submission and approval of a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual emissions. This requirement is superseded by the inventory requirement in section 182(a)(1) discussed below.

Section 172(c)(4) requires the identification and quantification of allowable emissions for major new and modified stationary sources in an area, and section 172(c)(5) requires source permits for the construction and operation of new and modified major stationary sources anywhere in the nonattainment area. The EPA approved Michigan's NSR program on December 16, 2013 (78 FR 76064), and approved revisions on May 12, 2021 (86 FR 25954). Most recently, the EPA approved Michigan's certification that its SIP satisfies the nonattainment NSR requirements of the CAA for the 2015 ozone NAAQS on June 9, 2023 (88 FR 37766). Nonetheless, the EPA has determined that, since PSD requirements will apply after redesignation, areas being redesignated need not comply with the requirement that a NSR program be approved prior to redesignation, provided that the area demonstrates maintenance of the NAAQS without part D NSR.[15] A more detailed rationale for this view is described in the Nichols Memorandum.[16] Michigan's PSD program will become effective in the Detroit area upon redesignation to attainment. The EPA conditionally approved Michigan's PSD program on September 16, 2008 (73 FR 53366), fully approved Michigan's PSD program on March 25, 2010 (75 FR 14352), and most recently approved revisions to Michigan's PSD program on May 12, 2021 (86 FR 25954).

Section 172(c)(6) requires the SIP to contain control measures necessary to provide for attainment of the NAAQS. Because attainment has been reached, no additional measures are needed to provide for attainment.

Section 172(c)(7) requires the SIP to meet the applicable provisions of section 110(a)(2). As noted above, we believe the Michigan SIP meets the requirements of section 110(a)(2) for purposes of redesignation.

Section 172(c)(8) allows for equivalent modeling, emission inventory, and planning procedures in certain circumstances upon application

[12] *See* 65 FR 37879, 37890 (June 19, 2000), 66 FR 53094 (October 19, 2001), 68 FR 25418, 25426–25427 (May 12, 2003).

[13] *See* Reading, Pennsylvania proposed and final rulemakings, 61 FR 53174 (October 10, 1996) and 62 FR 24826 (May 7, 1997); Cleveland-Akron-Loraine, Ohio final rulemaking, 61 FR 20458 (May 7, 1996); and Tampa, Florida final rulemaking, 60 FR 62748 (December 7, 1995). *See also* the discussion of this issue in the Cincinnati, Ohio ozone redesignation, 65 FR 37879, 37890 (June 19, 2000), and the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania ozone redesignation 66 FR 53094 (October 19, 2001).

[14] *See* 42 U.S.C. 7511a.

[15] *See* rulemakings for Detroit, Michigan, 60 FR 12459, 12467 through 12468 (March 7, 1995); Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, Ohio, 61 FR 20458, 20469 through 20470 (May 7, 1996); Louisville, Kentucky, 66 FR 53665, 53669 (October 23, 2001); and Grand Rapids, Michigan, 61 FR 31831, 31834 through 31837 (June 21, 1996).

[16] *See* the October 14, 1994, memorandum from Mary Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, entitled, ''Part D New Source Review Requirements for Areas Requesting Redesignation to Attainment.''

by the State, which is not applicable to this action.

CAA section 172(c)(9) requires the submission of contingency measures. Because the area has attained, CAA section 172(c)(9) requirements are no longer applicable as long as the area continues to attain the standard.

ii. Section 176 Conformity Requirements

Section 176(c) of the CAA requires that federally supported or funded projects conform to the applicable SIP. The requirement to determine conformity applies to transportation plans, programs, and projects that are developed, funded, or approved under title 23 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) and the Federal Transit Act (transportation conformity) as well as to all other federally supported or funded projects (general conformity). State transportation conformity SIP revisions must be consistent with Federal conformity regulations relating to consultation, enforcement, and enforceability that the EPA promulgated pursuant to its authority under the CAA.

The EPA interprets the conformity SIP requirements [17] as not applying for purposes of evaluating a redesignation request under section 107(d) because State conformity rules are still required after redesignation and Federal conformity rules apply where State conformity rules have not been approved.[18] Nonetheless, Michigan has an approved conformity SIP for the Detroit area.[19]

iii. CAA Section 182(a), Section 182(b), and Section 182(f) Requirements

CAA section 182(a)(1) requires States to submit a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual emissions from sources of NO_X and VOC emitted within the boundaries of the ozone nonattainment area within two years of designation. The EPA approved Michigan's base year emissions inventory for the Detroit area on July 6, 2022 (87 FR 40097).

Under CAA section 182(a)(2)(A), States with ozone nonattainment areas that were designated prior to the enactment of the 1990 CAA amendments were required to submit, within six months of classification, all rules and corrections to existing VOC reasonably available control technology (RACT) rules that were required under CAA section 172(b)(3) prior to the 1990 CAA amendments. The Detroit area is not subject to the CAA section 182(a)(2) RACT ''fix up'' requirement for the 2015 ozone NAAQS because it was designated as nonattainment for this standard after the enactment of the 1990 CAA amendments and, in any case, Michigan complied with this requirement for the Detroit area under the prior 1-hour ozone NAAQS.[20]

CAA section 182(a)(2)(B) requires each State with a Marginal ozone nonattainment area that implemented or was required to implement a vehicle I/M program prior to the 1990 CAA amendments to submit a SIP revision for an I/M program no less stringent than that required prior to the 1990 CAA amendments or already in the SIP at the time of the CAA amendments, whichever is more stringent. For the purposes of the 2015 ozone NAAQS and the consideration of Michigan's redesignation request for this standard, the Detroit area is not subject to the CAA section 182(a)(2)(B) requirement because the Detroit area was designated as nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS after the enactment of the 1990 CAA amendments and because Michigan complied with this requirement for the Detroit area under the prior 1-hour ozone NAAQS.

Regarding the source permitting and offset requirements of CAA sections 182(a)(2)(C), 182(a)(4), and 182(b)(5), Michigan currently has a fully approved part D NSR program in place. The EPA approved Michigan's NSR program on December 16, 2013 (78 FR 76064), and most recently approved revisions to Michigan's NSR program on May 12, 2021 (86 FR 25954). In addition, the EPA conditionally approved Michigan's PSD program on September 16, 2008 (73 FR 53366), fully approved Michigan's PSD program on March 25, 2010 (75 FR 14352), and most recently approved revisions to Michigan's PSD program on May 12, 2021 (86 FR 25954). The State's PSD program will become effective in the Detroit area upon redesignation to attainment.

CAA section 182(a)(3) requires States to submit periodic emission inventories and a revision to the SIP to require the owners or operators of stationary sources to annually submit emission statements documenting actual VOC and NO_X emissions. Michigan will continue to update its emissions inventory at least once every three years, consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR part 51, subpart A, and in 40 CFR 51.122. The Consolidated Emissions Reporting Rule (CERR) was promulgated by the EPA on June 10, 2002 (67 FR 39602). The CERR was replaced by the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements on December 17, 2008 (73 FR 76539). The most recent triennial inventory for Michigan was compiled for 2020, and 2023 is in progress. The EPA approved Michigan's emission statement SIP for the Detroit area for the 2015 ozone NAAQS on July 6, 2022 (87 FR 40097).

CAA section 182(b) contains the requirements for areas classified as Moderate. As discussed in section VI of this preamble, in this action the EPA is proposing to adjust the deadline for Michigan to submit Moderate SIP revisions for the Detroit area to no later than December 5, 2026. Provided the EPA finalizes this SIP submittal deadline adjustment and the redesignation of the Detroit area prior to December 5, 2026, Moderate SIP requirements would not be considered applicable requirements for purposes of redesignation because they will not have become due and thus are not a prerequisite to redesignation.

CAA section 182(b)(1) requires the submission of an attainment demonstration and RFP plan. Because the area has attained, CAA section 182(b)(1) requirements are no longer applicable as long as the area continues to attain the standard.

CAA section 182(b)(2) requires States with Moderate nonattainment areas to implement VOC RACT with respect to each of the following: (1) all sources covered by a Control Technology Guideline (CTG) document issued between November 15, 1990, and the date of attainment; (2) all sources covered by a CTG issued prior to November 15, 1990; and (3) all other major non-CTG stationary sources. However, as described in section VI.B. of this preamble, the EPA is proposing to extend the deadlines for SIP submissions associated with the Moderate classification. Therefore, if finalized, CAA section 182(b)(2) requirements would not be applicable for purposes of redesignation.

CAA section 182(b)(3) requires States to adopt Stage II gasoline vapor recovery regulations. On May 16, 2012 (77 FR 28772), the EPA determined that the use of onboard vapor recovery technology for capturing gasoline vapor when gasoline-powered vehicles are refueled is in widespread use throughout the highway motor vehicle fleet and waived

[17] CAA section 176(c)(4)(E) requires States to submit revisions to their SIPs to reflect certain Federal criteria and procedures for determining transportation conformity. Transportation conformity SIPs are different from SIPs requiring the development of motor vehicle emissions budgets, such as control strategy SIPs and maintenance plans.

[18] *See Wall* v. *EPA,* 265 F.3d 426 (6th Cir. 2001) (upholding this interpretation); *see also* 60 FR 62748 (December 7, 1995) (redesignation of Tampa, Florida).

[19] *See* 61 FR 66609 (December 18, 1996) and 82 FR 17134 (April 10, 2017).

[20] *See* 60 FR 46182 (September 7, 1994).

the requirement that current and former ozone nonattainment areas implement Stage II vapor recovery systems on gasoline pumps.

CAA section 182(b)(4) requires a Basic vehicle I/M program in each State with a Moderate ozone nonattainment area. However, as described in section VI.B. of this preamble, the EPA is proposing to extend the deadlines for SIP submissions associated with the Moderate classification. Therefore, if finalized, section 182(b)(4) requirements would not be applicable for purposes of redesignation.

CAA section 182(f) of the CAA establishes NO_X requirements for ozone nonattainment areas. CAA section 182(f)(1) generally requires major sources of NO_X to be covered by the same levels of emission controls as required for major sources of VOC. Since section 182(b)(2)(C) of the CAA requires areas classified as Moderate (or above) to implement RACT for major VOC sources, these ozone nonattainment areas are also required to implement NO_X RACT for major sources of NO_X. However, as described in section VI of this preamble, the EPA is proposing to extend the deadlines for those submittals. Therefore, if finalized, CAA section 182(f) requirements would not be applicable for purposes of redesignation.

Thus, as discussed above, the EPA finds that the Detroit area satisfies all applicable requirements for purposes of redesignation under section 110 and part D of the CAA.

2. The Detroit Area Has a Fully Approved SIP for Purposes of Redesignation Under Section 110(k) of the CAA

At various times, Michigan has adopted and submitted, and the EPA has approved, provisions addressing the various SIP elements applicable for the ozone NAAQS. Providing the EPA finalizes the SIP submittal deadline adjustment and the redesignation of the Detroit area prior to December 5, 2026, the EPA will have fully approved the Michigan SIP for the Detroit area under CAA section 110(k) for all requirements applicable for purposes of redesignation under the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The EPA may rely on prior SIP approvals in approving a redesignation request.[21] Additional measures may also be approved in conjunction with a redesignation action.[22]

C. Are the air quality improvements in the Detroit area due to permanent and enforceable emission reductions?

To redesignate an area from nonattainment to attainment, CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(iii) requires the EPA to determine that the air quality improvement in the area is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in emissions resulting from the implementation of the SIP and applicable Federal air pollution control regulations and other permanent and enforceable emission reductions.

The EPA determined in the 2023 final redesignation that the observed ozone air quality improvement in the Detroit area was due to permanent and enforceable reductions in VOC and NO_X emissions resulting from State measures adopted into the SIP and Federal measures. In making this determination, the EPA reviewed analyses from EGLE's 2022 submittal. The State calculated the change in emissions between 2014 and 2019. The reduction in emissions and the corresponding improvement in air quality over this time period was attributed to several regulatory control measures that the Detroit area and upwind areas had implemented. In addition, Michigan provided an analysis to demonstrate the improvement in air quality was not due to unusually favorable meteorology. Michigan's analysis and the EPA's discussion of the analysis are available in the docket for this regulatory action (for example, in the 2022 submittal, the 2023 proposed redesignation, and the 2023 final redesignation).

The determination in the 2023 final redesignation is supported by more recent air quality data, which show that the area has continued to attain the standard, after accounting for wildfire impacts, for the 2021 through 2023, 2022 through 2024, and 2023 through 2025 periods. This air quality data is additional evidence that the permanent and enforceable emissions reductions documented in the 2022 submittal have been sufficient to keep the Detroit area in attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

The EPA's determination under CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(iii) was challenged by petitioners but upheld by the Court in the 2025 Sixth Circuit decision. The Court wrote that ''the EPA's determination that the air-quality improvements in the Detroit area were due to permanent and enforceable emission reductions was not arbitrary or capricious.'' For purposes of finalizing a future redesignation of the Detroit area, the EPA proposes to continue to rely on the EPA's earlier determination.

D. Does Michigan have a fully approvable ozone maintenance plan for the Detroit area?

To redesignate an area from nonattainment to attainment, CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(iv) requires the EPA to determine that the area has a fully approved maintenance plan pursuant to section 175A of the CAA. Section 175A of the CAA sets forth the elements of a maintenance plan for areas seeking redesignation from nonattainment to attainment. Under CAA section 175A, the maintenance plan must demonstrate continued attainment of the NAAQS for at least 10 years after the Administrator approves a redesignation to attainment. Eight years after the redesignation, the State must submit a revised maintenance plan which demonstrates that attainment of the NAAQS will continue for an additional 10 years beyond the initial 10-year maintenance period. To address the possibility of future NAAQS violations, the maintenance plan must contain contingency provisions, as the EPA deems necessary, to assure prompt correction of the future NAAQS violation.

The Calcagni Memorandum provides further guidance on the content of a maintenance plan, explaining that a maintenance plan should address five elements: (1) an attainment emission inventory; (2) a maintenance demonstration; (3) a commitment for continued air quality monitoring; (4) a process for verification of continued attainment; and (5) a contingency plan.

In conjunction with its request to redesignate the Detroit area to attainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS, EGLE's 2022 submittal included a SIP revision to provide for maintenance of the 2015 ozone NAAQS through 2035. In the 2023 final redesignation, the EPA approved this maintenance plan into the Michigan SIP, and determined that this maintenance plan satisfied the requirement for redesignation to attainment under CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(iv) because it met the requirements of CAA section 175A. Neither the EPA's approval of the maintenance plan into the SIP nor the EPA's reliance on that maintenance plan for purposes of redesignation were challenged by petitioners, and EPA's actions related to the maintenance plan were not vacated by the 2025 Sixth Circuit decision.

In its 2022 submittal, EGLE used 2019 to represent the attainment year, and 2035 to represent the maintenance year. In its 2026 supplemental submittal, EGLE submitted revised versions of these inventories, and EGLE is now

[21] *See* the Calcagni Memorandum at page 3; *Southwestern Pennsylvania Growth Alliance* v. *Browner,* 144 F.3d 984, 989–990 (6th Cir. 1998); *Wall* v. *EPA,* 265 F.3d 426.

[22] *See* 68 FR 25418, 25426 (May 12, 2003) and citations therein.

using the 2035 inventory to represent an interim year. In the 2026 supplemental submittal, EGLE submitted a new maintenance year inventory for 2040, which is more than 10 years after the expected effective date of a future redesignation to attainment.

As discussed below, the EPA proposes to find that Michigan's SIP-approved maintenance plan, as updated by the 2026 supplemental submittal, includes the necessary components under CAA section 175A and CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(iv). The EPA proposes to approve the updates to the maintenance plan as a revision of the Michigan SIP.

1. Attainment Inventory

The EPA is proposing to determine that the Detroit area has attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on monitoring data for the 2019–2021 period. Michigan selected 2019 as the attainment emissions inventory year, which is appropriate because it is one of the years in the 2019–2021 period. The attainment emissions inventory identifies the levels of VOC and NO_X emissions in the Detroit area that are sufficient to attain the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The emissions for the 2019 attainment year, by source category, are summarized in Table 2 and Table 3 below.

Michigan provided inventories for point, nonpoint, onroad, and nonroad sources. The point source category includes facilities that report their emissions directly to EGLE, as well as sources such as airports and rail yards. Nonpoint sources, sometimes called area sources, include emissions from sources that are more ubiquitous, such as consumer products or architectural coatings. Onroad sources are vehicles that are primarily used on public roadways, such as cars, trucks, and motorcycles. Nonroad sources include engine-based emissions that do not occur on roads, such as trains or boats.

For the point, nonpoint, and nonroad source categories, in its 2026 supplemental submittal, EGLE made no changes to the emission levels submitted in its 2022 submittal. EGLE's primary data source was the EPA's 2016v2 modeling platform, which includes emissions data for the years 2016, 2023, 2026 and 2032. To derive point, nonpoint, and nonroad inventories for 2019, EGLE interpolated between 2016 and 2023 data from the 2016v2 modeling platform. The 2016v2 modeling platform and 2014 NEI have been quality-assured, and documentation regarding these datasets and their methods is available on the EPA's website.[23] Additional information regarding point, nonpoint, and nonroad inventories is available in the docket for this regulatory action (for example, in the 2022 submittal, the 2023 proposed redesignation, and the 2023 final redesignation).

For its onroad emissions inventory, Michigan submitted an analysis by the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG). In the 2022 submittal, this analysis used the EPA's MOVES3 model to generate July weekday onroad emissions. In its 2026 supplemental submittal, EGLE submitted updated inventories generated using the EPA's MOVES5 model, the latest version of the EPA's MOVES model. SEMCOG's analysis relied on local travel inputs including demographic data, travel demand forecasting, road types, Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT), Vehicle Hours of Travel, vehicle population, and vehicle age, as well as meteorological data. In attachment A of its 2026 supplemental submittal, Michigan has included a detailed narrative of SEMCOG's methods.

2. Has the State demonstrated maintenance of the ozone standard in the Detroit area?

Michigan has demonstrated maintenance of the 2015 ozone NAAQS through 2040 by projecting that current and future emissions of VOC and NO_X for the Detroit area remain at or below attainment year emission levels. A maintenance demonstration need not be based on modeling.[24]

Michigan is using emissions inventories for the years 2035 and 2040 to demonstrate maintenance. 2040 was selected because it is more than 10 years after the expected effective date of the redesignation to attainment, and 2035 was selected to demonstrate that emissions are not expected to spike in the interim between the 2019 attainment year and the 2040 final maintenance year.

To develop emissions inventories for the years 2035 and 2040, Michigan used the same data sources discussed above in section IV.D.1. of this proposed rule.

For its onroad emissions inventory, in the 2026 supplemental submittal, Michigan again relied upon the SEMCOG analysis, which used the EPA's MOVES5 model, the latest version of the EPA's MOVES model, to generate July weekday onroad emissions for the 2019 attainment year, as well as 2035 and 2040.

For the point, nonpoint, and nonroad source categories, for the 2035 year, in the 2026 supplemental submittal EGLE made no changes to the emission levels from its 2022 submittal. For the 2040 year, EGLE again used the EPA's 2016v2 modeling platform, and extrapolated forward from the modeling platform data using the 2016 and 2032 years. To convert annual emissions totals into a value of tons per ozone season day, EGLE calculated a conversion factor for each county and each source category. This conversion factor was generated from the 2016v2 modeling platform by taking the July category emissions and dividing them by the annual category emissions. EGLE selected July as the standard ozone season month after evaluating the summer months for ozone season production.

By calculating its inventories through interpolation and extrapolation, EGLE projects that changes within a source category and county are linearly constant. For point sources, actual reductions may not align with inventories derived from linear interpolation, because shutdowns and the operation of new control equipment may be staggered across several years. However, given the magnitude of the reductions in other categories of sources, any uncertainty caused by linear interpolation would be outweighed by the emissions reductions in other sectors. Similarly, inventories derived from extrapolation may not align with actual reductions for some types of sources. However, even if Michigan as a cautious measure had projected that emissions from the 2016v2 modeling platform for the year 2032 would remain constant through 2040, this level of emissions would still have been sufficient to show that the area would maintain the standard through 2040.

Emissions data for the 2019 attainment year, 2035 interim year, and 2040 maintenance year are shown in Table 3 and Table 4 below. Data are expressed in terms of tons per ozone season day.

[23] *https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/2014-national-emissions-inventory-nei-technical-support-document-tsd* and *https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-modeling/2016-version-2-technical-support-document.*

[24] *See Wall* v. *EPA,* 265 F.3d 426 (6th Cir. 2001), *Sierra Club* v. *EPA,* 375 F. 3d 537 (7th Cir. 2004). *See also* 66 FR 53094, 53099 through 53100 (October 19, 2001), 68 FR 25418, 25430 through 25432 (May 12, 2003).

TABLE 2—NO_X EMISSIONS IN THE DETROIT AREA FOR THE 2019 ATTAINMENT YEAR, 2035 INTERIM YEAR, AND 2040 MAINTENANCE YEAR

[Tons per ozone season day]

	2019	2035	2040	Net change (2019 through 2040)
Point	97.01	76.44	67.33	−29.68
Nonpoint	27.98	25.84	25.32	−2.66
Onroad	112.60	25.60	17.80	−94.80
Nonroad	22.51	15.17	11.81	−10.70
Total	260.10	143.05	122.26	−137.84

TABLE 3—VOC EMISSIONS IN THE DETROIT AREA FOR THE 2019 ATTAINMENT YEAR, 2035 INTERIM YEAR, AND 2040 MAINTENANCE YEAR

[Tons per ozone season day]

	2019	2035	2040	Net change (2019 through 2040)
Point	13.74	14.12	14.36	+0.62
Nonpoint	134.77	133.11	132.60	−2.17
Onroad	55.40	27.90	22.50	−32.90
Nonroad	30.46	26.56	24.91	−5.55
Total	234.37	201.69	194.37	−40.00

As shown in Table 2 and Table 3, NO_X and VOC emissions in the Detroit area are projected to decrease by 137.84 tons per ozone season day and 40.00 tons per ozone season day, respectively, between the 2019 attainment year and 2040 maintenance year. Michigan's maintenance demonstration for the Detroit area shows maintenance of the 2015 ozone NAAQS by providing emissions information to support the demonstration that future emissions of NO_X and VOC will remain at or below 2019 emission levels when considering future source growth.

On February 12, 2026, the EPA finalized the rescission of the GHG Endangerment Finding and repealed all greenhouse gas (GHG) emission standards for light-duty, medium-duty, and heavy-duty vehicles and engines (''Endangerment Finding Rescission Rule'').[25] Due to this action, aspects of the State's planning assumptions from the EPA's Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator model versions 5 (MOVES5) are no longer entirely consistent with the latest information. The EPA recognizes that States have relied on MOVES4 and MOVES5, including the national default electric vehicle (EV) projections tied in part to the implementation of these now-repealed standards, in developing some SIP actions that have been submitted to the EPA.

The Detroit maintenance plan was developed using MOVES5 and the latest EPA guidance on the use of MOVES in SIP development that was available at the time. Per the EPA's MOVES Policy Guidance, States ''should use the latest version of MOVES that is available at the time that a SIP is developed.'' [26] In this guidance, the EPA also stated that an earlier version of MOVES can be used in SIP development if significant work has already been completed on a SIP using that earlier version.[27] Therefore, the State developed this SIP based on an emissions model that the EPA expected States to use. In addition, the EPA indicated that for fuel type distributions for onroad vehicles that include estimates of EVs, States should use local data if available and could rely on the default information within the model as planning assumptions.[28] Therefore, based on EPA's statements in the EPA's MOVES Policy and Technical Guidance, the State reasonably relied on the assumptions in MOVES5.

As a general principle, the SIP is an iterative document, subject to various revisions over time. This is because the SIP revision process is cyclical by nature per the different obligations under the CAA. The EPA acknowledges the significant amount of time and resources required by States to develop a SIP revision. In the evaluation of this SIP submittal, the EPA is considering the modeling and information provided by Michigan and affirming that Michigan relied on the latest EPA model and guidance information available at the time it developed the SIP. To acknowledge and accommodate reliance interests States may have had in MOVES5 based on the EPA's statements in the EPA's MOVES Policy and Technical Guidance, and to treat all States consistently that submitted SIPs prior to or shortly after the Endangerment Finding Rescission Rule where significant work had been completed, the EPA is proposing to find that Michigan appropriately estimated onroad mobile source emissions for this SIP based on MOVES5.

3. Continued Air Quality Monitoring, Verification of Continued Attainment, and Contingency Plan

With respect to the requirements for a commitment for continued air quality monitoring, a process for verification of continued attainment, and contingency plan, information regarding Michigan's maintenance plan is available in the

[25] *See* Rescission of the Greenhouse Gas Endangerment Finding and Motor Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards Under the Clean Air Act, 91 FR 7686, February 18, 2026.

[26] *See* Section 2.1 (page 10) of ''MOVES5 Policy Guidance: Use of MOVES for State Implementation Plan Development, Transportation Conformity, General Conformity, and Other Purposes'' (EPA–420–B–24–038, November 2024).

[27] *Id.*

[28] *See* Section 4.8.3 (page 56) of ''MOVES5 Technical Guidance: Using MOVES to Prepare Emission Inventories for State Implementation Plans and Transportation Conformity'' (EPA–420–B–24–043, November 2024).

docket for this regulatory action (for example, in the 2022 submittal, the 2023 proposed redesignation, and the 2023 final redesignation). In its 2026 supplemental submittal, EGLE made no changes to these aspects of Michigan's SIP-approved maintenance plan. On May 19, 2023 (88 FR 32594), the EPA determined these components of the maintenance plan meet the requirements at CAA section 175A and we propose to confirm that finding.

The EPA has determined that Michigan's maintenance plan adequately addresses the five basic components of a maintenance plan: attainment inventory, maintenance demonstration, monitoring network, verification of continued attainment, and a contingency plan. In addition, as required by section 175A(b) of the CAA, Michigan has committed to submit to the EPA an updated ozone maintenance plan eight years after redesignation of the Detroit area to cover an additional ten years beyond the initial 10-year maintenance period. Thus, the EPA finds that the maintenance plan for the Detroit area, as updated by the 2026 supplemental submittal, meets the requirements of section 175A of the CAA. The EPA proposes to approve the updates to the maintenance plan as a revision to the Michigan SIP.

V. Has the State adopted approvable motor vehicle emission budgets?

A. Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets

Under section 176(c) of the CAA, new transportation plans, programs, or projects that receive Federal funding or support, such as the construction of new highways, must ''conform'' to (*i.e.,* be consistent with) the SIP. Conformity to the SIP means that transportation activities will not cause or contribute to any new air quality violations, increase the frequency or severity of any existing air quality problems, or delay timely attainment or any required interim emissions reductions or any other milestones. Regulations at 40 CFR part 93 set forth EPA policy, criteria, and procedures for demonstrating and ensuring conformity of transportation activities to a SIP. Transportation conformity is a requirement for nonattainment and maintenance areas. Maintenance areas are areas that were previously nonattainment for a particular NAAQS, but that have been redesignated to attainment with an approved CAA section 175A maintenance plan for the NAAQS.

Under the CAA, States are required to submit, at various times, control strategy SIPs for nonattainment areas and maintenance plans for areas seeking redesignations to attainment of the ozone standard and maintenance areas.[29] These control strategy SIPs (including RFP plans and attainment plans) and maintenance plans must include motor vehicle emissions budgets for criteria pollutants and/or their precursor pollutants to address pollution from onroad transportation sources. In ozone areas, budgets are established for the precursor pollutants VOC and NO_X, per 40 CFR 93.102(b)(2)(i). The budgets are the portion of the total allowable emissions that are allocated to highway and transit vehicle use that, together with emissions from other sources in the area, will provide for attainment or maintenance.[30] The budget serves as a ceiling on emissions from an area's planned transportation system.

Under 40 CFR part 93, a budget for an area seeking redesignation to attainment must be established, at minimum, for the last year of the maintenance plan.[31] A State may adopt budgets for other years as well. The preamble also describes how to establish the budget(s) in the SIP and how to revise the budget(s), if needed, after initially establishing a budget in the SIP.

As discussed earlier, Michigan's maintenance plan includes NO_X and VOC budgets for the Detroit area for 2035, which is an interim year, as well as 2040, which is the last year of the maintenance period. Establishing budgets for 2035 allows the area to use them for transportation conformity determinations instead of making the qualitative finding described in 40 CFR 93.118(b)(2)(i). The EPA has reviewed Michigan's NO_X and VOC budgets for the area and, in this action, is proposing to approve them.

We are also starting the adequacy review process for these budgets to determine if they meet the adequacy criteria in the transportation conformity regulations (40 CFR 93.118(e)(4)).[32] Michigan's updated maintenance plan from its 2026 supplemental submittal, including the budgets for this area, is available for public comment via this proposed rulemaking. After the public comment period, the EPA can make a finding of adequacy for the budgets.

The EPA notes that Michigan's submission meets the adequacy criteria at 40 CFR 93.118(e)(4): The submission was endorsed by the Governor's designee and Michigan provided opportunity for a public hearing. The budgets were developed as part of an interagency consultation process which includes Federal, State, and local agencies. The budgets were clearly identified and precisely quantified. These budgets, when considered together with all other emissions sources, are consistent with maintenance of the 2015 ozone NAAQS. These criteria also support the EPA's proposed approval of the budgets as part of the approval of the maintenance plan.

TABLE 4—MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS FOR THE DETROIT AREA FOR THE 2035 INTERIM YEAR AND 2040 MAINTENANCE YEAR

[Tons per ozone season day]

	2035 Interim year			2040 Maintenance year		
	Projected onroad emissions	Safety margin allocation	Total budget	Projected onroad emissions	Safety margin allocation	Total budget
NO_X	25.60	76.08	101.68	17.80	82.71	100.51
VOCs	27.90	21.24	49.14	22.50	24.00	46.50

As shown in Table 4, the 2035 and 2040 budgets are larger than the estimated 2035 and 2040 onroad sector emissions. To accommodate future variations in VMT in the area, EGLE allocated to the mobile sector a portion

[29] *See* the SIP requirements for the 2015 ozone standard in the EPA's December 6, 2018 (83 FR 62998), implementation rule.

[30] *See* 40 CFR 93.101 for the definition of ''motor vehicle emissions budget.''

[31] *See* 40 CFR 93.118(b)(2).

[32] *See* 40 CFR 93.118(f)(2) for requirements associated with making adequacy findings through rulemaking on a submitted SIP.

of the safety margin, as described further below.[33] Michigan has demonstrated that the Detroit area can maintain the 2015 ozone NAAQS in the 2040 maintenance year with mobile source emissions of 100.51 tons per ozone season day of NO_X and 46.50 tons per ozone season day of VOCs. Similarly, the Detroit area can maintain the 2015 ozone NAAQS in the 2035 interim year with mobile source emissions of 101.68 tons per ozone season day of NO_X and 49.14 tons per ozone season day of VOCs. Despite partial allocation of the safety margin, emissions will remain under emission levels in the 2019 attainment year.

The EPA is proposing to approve the budgets for use to determine transportation conformity in the Detroit area, because the EPA has determined that the area can maintain attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS for the relevant maintenance period with mobile source emissions at the levels of the budgets.

B. What is a safety margin?

A ''safety margin'' is the amount by which the total projected emissions from all sources of a given pollutant are less than the total emissions that would satisfy the applicable requirement for maintenance. 40 CFR 93.101. As noted in Table 2 and Table 3, the emissions in the Detroit area are projected to have safety margins of 137.84 tons per ozone season day for NO_X and 40.00 tons per ozone season day for VOC in 2040 (the difference between emissions in the 2019 attainment year, and projected emissions in the 2040 maintenance year, for all sources in the Detroit area). Similarly, there is a safety margin of 117.05 tons per ozone season day for NO_X and 32.68 tons per ozone season day for VOC in 2035. Even if the full amount of the safety margin were added to the projected onroad mobile source levels, these counties would still demonstrate maintenance since emissions levels would equal those in the attainment year.

As shown in Table 4 above, Michigan is allocating a portion of that safety margin to the mobile source sector. Specifically, in 2035, Michigan is allocating 76.08 of the 117.5 tons per ozone season day NO_X safety margin available to the NO_X budget, and 21.24 tons of the 32.68 tons per ozone season day VOC safety margin available to the VOC budget. In 2040, Michigan is allocating 82.71 of the 137.84 tons per ozone season day NO_X safety margin available to the NO_X budget, and 24.00 tons of the 40.00 ton per ozone season day VOC safety margin available to the VOC budget. Michigan is requesting that only a portion of the available safety margins be allocated to the budgets. Therefore, even though the State has submitted budgets that are larger than the projected onroad mobile source emissions for 2035 and 2040 contained in the demonstration of maintenance, the increase in onroad mobile source emissions that can be considered for transportation conformity purposes is within the safety margins of the ozone maintenance demonstration. Further, once the budgets are found adequate, these portions of the safety margins that are allocated to onroad mobile sources will not be available for use by other sources.

VI. Adjustment of Certain SIP Submittal and Implementation Deadlines

A. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals Decision in Sierra Club v. EPA

As discussed in section III of this preamble, section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA contains the criteria for redesignation. CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(v) specifically requires that ''the State containing such area has met all requirements applicable to the area under section [110] of this title and part D of this subchapter.'' The EPA's interpretation of that provision since passage of the 1990 CAA Amendments has been that requirements with submission deadlines occurring after the State's submission of its redesignation request are not ''applicable'' under CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(v) for purposes of evaluating the approvability of the redesignation.

In the 2023 final redesignation of the Detroit area, the EPA relied on its longstanding interpretation of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(v) in finding that Michigan had satisfied that requirement, because the State had met all applicable requirements that were due as of the time of the State's submission requesting redesignation. The EPA's redesignation of the Detroit ozone nonattainment area was challenged, partially based on the argument that the CAA required Michigan to have met all applicable requirements due as of the time the EPA issued the final redesignation, rather than the requirements due as of the time Michigan submitted its redesignation application.

On December 5, 2025, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals vacated the EPA's redesignation of the Detroit area. In the 2025 Sixth Circuit decision, the Court held that Michigan was required to have met all requirements due at the time of the EPA's redesignation action, not just the requirements that had been due as of the time of submittal of the redesignation request.

B. Proposed Adjustment of Certain SIP Submittal and Implementation Deadlines Associated With the Moderate Classification

As noted, the EPA's interpretation of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(v) has informed State and Federal implementation of redesignations for more than three decades. Michigan devoted considerable resources towards preparing its request to redesignate the Detroit nonattainment area to attainment. And, understandably, it had done so under the longstanding pre-*Sierra Club* framework that had governed redesignations and the expectations of what States were required to submit in order for areas to have their redesignation requests granted. Therefore, the 2022 submittal did not address Moderate area SIP requirements, because the EPA had not yet proposed or finalized a reclassification of the Detroit area to Moderate nonattainment, nor had the EPA set any deadline for Moderate requirements.

The final determination that the area failed to attain, issued February 1, 2023 (88 FR 6633), reclassified the Detroit area to Moderate nonattainment and established a SIP due date of March 1, 2023. The area was then redesignated to attainment on May 19, 2023 (88 FR 32594), terminating any obligation for the Detroit area to submit Moderate area requirements. The Court's vacatur of the redesignation in its December 5, 2025, decision had the effect of restoring the area's designation and classification to Moderate nonattainment. However, during the intervening years while the redesignation has been effective, Michigan has understandably believed itself not to be subject to the requirement to submit the Moderate elements.

The EPA is therefore taking these circumstances into account in proposing to adjust the deadline for certain Moderate area SIP requirements for the Detroit area. The Agency has previously made similar adjustments to implementation deadlines in response to an adverse court decision.[34] In that instance, the EPA had for many years implemented particulate matter standards under subpart 1 of the CAA. The D.C. Circuit held that the Agency had erred in doing so, and that the CAA required the implementation of those

[33] Allocation of a safety margin to an area's motor vehicle emissions budgets is provided for by the transportation conformity rule. *See* 40 CFR 93.124(a).

[34] *See* 79 FR 31566 (June 2, 2014).

standards to be governed by subpart 4 instead. In response to that adverse decision, rather than find that States were immediately in default of subpart 4 obligations, the EPA established prospective, relatively expedited deadlines for States to comply with any outstanding subpart 4 requirements.[35] The D.C. Circuit found that the Agency acted within its authority in establishing new deadlines ''in the novel circumstances of this case, [where] all affected parties have been long acting on the mistaken assumption that a different framework . . . controls.'' [36]

In establishing new deadlines in the fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) rule at issue in *Wildearth Guardians,* the EPA relied upon its general rulemaking authority under CAA section 301(a), which authorizes the Administrator to promulgate such regulations as are necessary to carry out his functions under the CAA. The Court held that the rule represented ''a reasonable exercise of the EPA's gap-filling authority'' in that it retained the CAA's attainment deadline for the areas, ''even though that date was fast approaching by the time of the Rule's promulgation,'' and ''[m]oreover, the agency's plan submission deadline . . . was less than two years after the *NRDC* decision [requiring implementation of the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS under subpart 4] and some six months after the [final publication of] the Rule.'' *Id.* at 541. The Court noted that the ''short timeframe suggests a reasonable effort to expedite compliance with the Subpart 4 framework without imposing unfair obligations on states.'' *Id.*

Here, the EPA is proposing to alter deadlines for reasons similar to the EPA's action establishing new deadlines for $PM_{2.5}$ SIPs. Additionally, the EPA has specific authority over reclassified ozone nonattainment areas under CAA section 182(i) to ''adjust any applicable deadlines (other than attainment dates) to the extent such adjustment is necessary or appropriate to assure consistency among the required submissions.'' For reclassified areas, SIP submission and control measure implementation deadlines are established by rule at 40 CFR 51.1402(b)(1)(i).[37] As noted in that regulatory provision, the default deadline for reclassified areas applies ''unless the Administrator establishes a different deadline in a separate action.''

The EPA is therefore proposing under its statutory and regulatory authority to establish a different Moderate SIP submission and control measure implementation deadline for the Detroit area. This one-time adjustment of the Moderate area SIP submission and implementation deadline for the reclassified Detroit ozone nonattainment area) is necessary and appropriate because without such adjustment, Michigan would immediately be in default of its obligation to submit and implement certain Moderate elements for the Detroit area, despite its reasonable assumption since May 2023 that it had no obligation to do so as a result of the area's redesignation to attainment. This proposed adjustment will allow the State to make any submissions it determines necessary. The EPA proposes to adjust the deadline for Michigan to submit SIP revisions for the Detroit area for requirements associated with the Moderate classification, such as RACM/RACT and Basic I/M, to no later than December 5, 2026, one year after the 2025 Sixth Circuit decision. Except for Basic I/M, the EPA proposes that the implementation deadline for these requirements should also be adjusted to no later than December 5, 2026.

VII. Adjustment of Basic I/M Implementation Deadline

In the 2022 proposed reclassification, the EPA noted that ''given the unique nature of I/M programs, there are many challenges, tasks, and milestones that must be met in establishing and implementing an I/M program.'' For States that did not intend to rely upon emission reductions from their Basic I/M program in attainment or RFP SIPs, the EPA proposed to allow Basic I/M programs to be fully implemented no later than 4 years after the effective date of reclassification. In the 2023 final reclassification, the EPA finalized this implementation deadline of no later than 4 years after the effective date of reclassification, should EGLE not intend to rely upon emission reductions from their I/M program in attainment or RFP SIPs.

Similarly, on January 17, 2025 (90 FR 5651), in a final rule titled *State Implementation Plan Submittal Deadlines and Implementation Requirements for Reclassified Nonattainment Areas Under the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards,* the EPA established default SIP submittal and control measure implementation deadline requirements for reclassified ozone nonattainment areas. For I/M, that rule required implementation as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than 4 years after the effective date of the relevant reclassification, unless the I/M program is needed for attainment by the attainment date or RFP, in which case the State shall provide for full implementation of such I/M program no later than the beginning of the attainment year ozone season.[38]

In the 2023 final clean data determination, the EPA suspended the requirement for attainment or RFP SIPs, meaning the EPA does not expect EGLE to rely upon emission reductions from their I/M program for purposes of any other requirement.

Considering the numerous challenges and milestones necessary in implementing a Basic I/M program, the EPA believes it is reasonable to set an implementation deadline that is 4 years from December 5, 2026. Therefore, the EPA is proposing under CAA section 182(i) to adjust the deadline for Michigan to implement I/M for the Detroit area to no later than December 5, 2030.

VIII. What action is the EPA taking?

The EPA is proposing to determine that the Detroit area has met the requirements for redesignation under section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA, and the EPA is thus proposing to change the legal designation of the Detroit area from nonattainment to attainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS in accordance with EGLE's 2022 submittal and 2026 supplemental submittal. The EPA is also proposing to approve, as a revision to the Michigan SIP, the State's updated maintenance plan for the area, which is designed to keep the Detroit area in attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS through 2040. As part of the maintenance plan, the EPA is initiating the adequacy process and proposing to approve the newly established 2035 and 2040 motor vehicle emissions budgets for the Detroit area. Additionally, the EPA is proposing to adjust the deadline for Michigan to submit SIP revisions for the Detroit area for requirements associated with the Moderate classification, as well as the deadline to implement these measures except for Basic I/M, to no later than December 5, 2026. The EPA is proposing to adjust the deadline for Michigan to implement

[35] *See* 78 FR 69806, 69809 through 69810 (November 21, 2013) (proposing a SIP submission deadline of December 31, 2014 on the basis that it ''provides a relatively brief but reasonable amount of time for States to ascertain whether and to what extent any additional submissions are needed for a [particulate matter] nonattainment area, and to develop, adopt and submit any such SIPs'').

[36] *See Wildearth Guardians* v. *EPA,* 830 F.3d 529, 539 (D.C. Cir. 2016).

[37] 40 CFR 51.1402(b)(1)(i) establishes the SIP revision deadline for reclassified areas as 18 months after the effective date of the relevant reclassification or January 1 of the attainment year, whichever is earlier.

[38] *See* 40 CFR 51.1402(b)(2)(ii).

Basic I/M in the Detroit area to no later than December 5, 2030. The EPA also proposes to take final agency action on an exceptional events request submitted by EGLE on April 15, 2026, and concurred on by the EPA on June 4, 2026.

IX. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, redesignation of an area to attainment and the accompanying approval of a maintenance plan under section 107(d)(3)(E) are actions that affect the status of a geographical area and do not impose any additional regulatory requirements on sources beyond those imposed by State law. A redesignation to attainment does not in and of itself create any new requirements, but rather results in the applicability of requirements contained in the CAA for areas that have been redesignated to attainment. Moreover, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve State choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, the proposed actions to approve Michigan's SIP submissions merely approve State law as meeting Federal requirements and do not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. For these reasons, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Is not an Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866;
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it approves a State program;
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001); and
- Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian Tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rulemaking does not have Tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

40 CFR Part 81

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, National parks, Wilderness areas.

Dated: July 13, 2026.

Anne Vogel,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 2026–15168 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA–R05–OAR–2025–4116; EPA–R05–OAR–2025–4117; FRL–13661–01–R5]

Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Redesignation of the Berrien, MI and Muskegon, MI Areas to Attainment of the 2015 Ozone Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy's (EGLE's) December 26, 2025, requests to redesignate the Berrien and Muskegon areas to attainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS because the requests meet the statutory requirements for redesignation under the Clean Air Act (CAA). The Berrien area includes Berrien County, and the Muskegon area includes the western portion of Muskegon County. The EPA is proposing to approve, as revisions to the Michigan State Implementation Plan (SIP), the State's plans for maintaining the 2015 ozone NAAQS through 2036 in the Berrien and Muskegon areas. The EPA is initiating the adequacy process and proposing to approve Michigan's 2032 and 2036 volatile organic compound (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) motor vehicle emissions budgets (budgets) for the Berrien and Muskegon areas. Pursuant to section 110 and part D of the CAA, the EPA is proposing to approve the enhanced monitoring plan (EMP) of ozone and ozone precursors SIP revision submitted by Michigan on January 12, 2026, because it satisfies Serious SIP requirements of the CAA for the Berrien and Muskegon areas. The EPA is also proposing to approve the Serious VOC reasonably available control technology (RACT) SIP revision and CAA section 182(f) waiver from Serious NO_X RACT requirements for the Berrien and Muskegon areas under the 2015 ozone NAAQS submitted by EGLE to the EPA on May 5, 2026.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2025–4116 (Berrien); EPA–R05–OAR–2025–4117 (Muskegon) at *https://www.regulations.gov,* or via email to *langman.michael@epa.gov.* For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov*, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from the docket. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit to the EPA's docket at *https://www.regulations.gov* any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), Proprietary Business Information (PBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy,

information about CBI, PBI, or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Neena Nallaballi, Air and Radiation Division (AR–18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, telephone number: (312) 353–1770, email address: *nallaballi.neena@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is used, we mean the EPA. We use multiple acronyms and terms in this preamble. While this list may not be exhaustive, to ease the reading of this preamble and for reference purposes, the EPA defines the following terms and acronyms here:

CAA Clean Air Act
CAIR Clean Air Interstate Rule
CBI Confidential Business Information
CDD Clean Data Determination
CSAPR Cross-State Air Pollution Rule
CTG Control Technology Guideline
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
EMP Enhanced Monitoring Plan
GHG Greenhouse Gas
I/M Inspection and Maintenance
EGLE Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy
MOVES Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator
NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NO_X Oxides of Nitrogen
NSR New Source Review
PBI Proprietary Business Information
ppm parts per million
PSD Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RACM Reasonable Available Control Measures
RACT Reasonable Available Control Technology
RFP Reasonable Further Progress
SIP State Implementation Plan
VOC Volatile Organic Compound

Organization of this document. The information presented in this preamble is organized as follows:

I. What is the EPA proposing?
II. What is the background for these actions?
III. What are the criteria for redesignation?
IV. What is the EPA's analysis of Michigan's redesignation requests?
V. Has the State adopted approvable motor vehicle emission budgets?
VI. Enhanced Monitoring Plan.
VII. Serious VOC RACT.
VIII. NO_X RACT Waiver.
IX. What action is the EPA Taking?
X. Incorporation by Reference.
XI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews.

I. What is the EPA proposing?

The EPA is proposing to determine that the Berrien and Muskegon areas have met the requirements for redesignation under section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA, and the EPA is thus proposing to change the legal designation of the Berrien and Muskegon areas from nonattainment to attainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The EPA is also proposing to approve, as revisions to the Michigan SIP, the State's maintenance plans for the areas (such approval being one of the CAA criteria for redesignation to attainment status). The maintenance plans are designed to keep the Berrien and Muskegon areas in attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS through 2036. As part of the maintenance plans, the EPA is initiating the adequacy process and proposing to approve the newly established 2032 and 2036 motor vehicle emissions budgets for the Berrien and Muskegon areas. The EPA is also proposing to approve several elements which meet section 110 and part D of the CAA and the EPA's regulations for areas which are classified as Serious nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. These elements include Serious VOC RACT, the EMP SIP revision, and a CAA section 182(f) waiver from Serious NO_X RACT requirements for each area.

II. What is the background for these actions?

The EPA has determined that ground-level ozone is detrimental to human health. On October 1, 2015, the EPA promulgated a revised 8-hour ozone NAAQS of 0.070 parts per million (ppm).[1] Under the EPA's regulations at 40 CFR part 50, the 2015 ozone NAAQS is attained in an area when the 3-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average concentration is equal to or less than 0.070 ppm, when truncated after the thousandth decimal place, at all of the ozone monitoring sites in the area.[2]

Upon promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, section 107(d)(1)(B) of the CAA requires the EPA to designate as nonattainment any areas that are violating the NAAQS, based on the most recent three years of quality-assured ozone monitoring data. The Berrien and Muskegon areas were designated as Marginal nonattainment areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS on June 4, 2018 (83 FR 25776) (effective August 3, 2018). On October 7, 2022 (87 FR 60897), the EPA determined that the Berrien and Muskegon areas did not attain the standards by the Marginal attainment date, and the areas were reclassified as Moderate by operation of law. More recently, on December 17, 2024 (89 FR 101901), the EPA determined the areas did not attain the standards by the Moderate attainment date, and the areas were reclassified as Serious by operation of law.

III. What are the criteria for redesignation?

Section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA allows redesignation of an area to attainment of the NAAQS provided that: (1) the Administrator of the EPA determines that the area has attained the NAAQS; (2) the Administrator has fully approved the applicable implementation plan for the area under section 110(k) of the CAA; (3) the Administrator determines that the improvement in air quality is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in emissions resulting from implementation of the applicable SIP, applicable Federal air pollutant control regulations, and other permanent and enforceable emission reductions; (4) the Administrator has fully approved a maintenance plan for the area as meeting the requirements of section 175A of the CAA; and (5) the State containing the area has met all requirements applicable to the area for the purposes of redesignation under section 110 and part D of the CAA.

On April 16, 1992 (57 FR 13498), the EPA provided guidance on redesignations in the General Preamble for the Implementation of title I of the CAA Amendments of 1990 and supplemented this guidance on April 28, 1992 (57 FR 18070). The EPA has provided further guidance on processing redesignation requests in policy memoranda, including the Calcagni Memorandum.[3]

IV. What is the EPA's analysis of Michigan's redesignation requests?

A. Have the Berrien and Muskegon areas attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS?

For redesignation of a nonattainment area to attainment, the CAA requires the EPA to determine that the area has attained the applicable NAAQS (CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i)). An area is attaining the 2015 ozone NAAQS if it meets the 2015 ozone NAAQS, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50.19 and appendix U of part 50, based on three complete, consecutive calendar years of quality-assured air quality data for all monitoring sites in the area. To attain the 2015 ozone NAAQS, the 3-year average of the annual fourth-

[1] *See* 80 FR 65292 (October 26, 2015).

[2] *See* 40 CFR 50.19 and appendix U to 40 CFR part 50.

[3] *See* the September 4, 1992, memorandum from John Calcagni, Director, Air Quality Management Division, entitled ''Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment.''

highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations (ozone design value) at each monitor must not exceed 0.070 ppm. The air quality data must be collected and quality-assured in accordance with 40 CFR part 58 and recorded in the EPA's Air Quality System (AQS). Ambient air quality monitoring data for the 3-year period must also meet data completeness requirements. An ozone design value is valid if daily maximum 8-hour average concentrations are available for at least 90% of the days within the ozone monitoring seasons [4] on average, for the 3-year period, with a minimum data completeness of 75% during the ozone monitoring season of any year during the 3-year period.[5]

On March 12, 2026 (91 FR 12123), the EPA proposed to determine that the Berrien and Muskegon areas attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on ozone monitoring data for the 2023–2025 period and to suspend certain planning requirements related to attainment of the NAAQS (clean data determination or CDD). A summary of the monitoring data relied upon in this proposal is included in Table 1 for the Berrien area and in Table 2 for the Muskegon area.

TABLE 1—ANNUAL FOURTH-HIGHEST DAILY MAXIMUM 8-HOUR OZONE CONCENTRATIONS AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE OF THE FOURTH-HIGHEST DAILY MAXIMUM 8-HOUR OZONE CONCENTRATIONS FOR THE BERRIEN AREA

County	Monitor	2023 4th high (ppm)	2024 4th high (ppm)	2025 4th high (ppm)	2023–2025 average (ppm)
Berrien	26–021–0014	0.077	0.065	0.070	0.070

TABLE 2—ANNUAL FOURTH-HIGHEST DAILY MAXIMUM 8-HOUR OZONE CONCENTRATIONS AND 3-YEAR AVERAGE OF THE FOURTH-HIGHEST DAILY MAXIMUM 8-HOUR OZONE CONCENTRATIONS FOR THE MUSKEGON AREA

County	Monitor	2023 4th high (ppm)	2024 4th high (ppm)	2025 4th high (ppm)	2023–2025 average (ppm)
Muskegon	26–121–0039	0.073	0.071	0.068	0.070

The Berrien area's 3-year ozone design value for 2023–2025 is 0.070 ppm, which meets the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The Muskegon area's 3-year ozone design value for 2023 through 2025 is 0.070 ppm, which meets the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The EPA will not take final action to redesignate the Berrien or Muskegon areas to attainment if the EPA fails to finalize the CDDs or if the design value of a monitoring site in the areas violates the NAAQS prior to final approval of the redesignations. As discussed in section IV.D.3. below, EGLE has committed to continue monitoring ozone in these areas to verify maintenance of the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

B. Has Michigan met all applicable requirements of section 110 and part D of the CAA for the Berrien and Muskegon areas, and does Michigan have a fully approved SIP for the areas under section 110(k) of the CAA?

For redesignation of an area from nonattainment to attainment of a NAAQS, CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(v) requires the EPA to determine that the State has met all applicable requirements under section 110 and part D of title I of the CAA, and CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(ii) requires the EPA to determine that the State has a fully approved SIP under section 110(k) of the CAA. The EPA proposes to find that Michigan has met all applicable SIP requirements for purposes of redesignation of the Berrien and Muskegon areas under section 110 and part D of title I of the CAA (requirements specific to nonattainment areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS). Michigan's January 12, 2026, submittal included several nonattainment plan elements to address the Serious nonattainment area requirements for the Berrien and Muskegon areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. These include an EMP SIP revision and certifications that the enhanced motor vehicle inspection and clean fuel vehicle programs do not apply to these areas. On May 5, 2026, EGLE submitted an addendum to Michigan's January 12, 2026, SIP submittal addressing VOC and NO_X RACT requirements applicable to Serious nonattainment areas. As discussed in sections VI through VII, the EPA is proposing to approve the EMP and Serious VOC RACT submissions as meeting the requirements of section 182(c) of the CAA for the Berrien and Muskegon areas under the 2015 ozone NAAQS. As discussed in section VIII, the EPA is proposing to approve a CAA section 182(f) waiver from NO_X RACT requirements for the Berrien and Muskegon areas under the 2015 ozone NAAQS. In addition, the EPA is proposing approval of Michigan's Moderate VOC and NO_X RACT SIP in a separate action. With the exception of those SIP elements, the EPA finds that all applicable requirements of the Michigan SIP for the Berrien and Muskegon areas, for purposes of redesignation, have been fully approved under section 110(k) of the CAA. Recognizing that these SIP elements must be approved on or before the date EPA completes final rulemaking redesignating the area, the EPA proposes to determine that, providing this occurs, the EPA will have fully approved Michigan's SIP for the Berrien and Muskegon areas under section 110(k). In making these proposed determinations, the EPA ascertained which requirements are applicable for purposes of redesignation, and whether the required Michigan SIP elements are fully approved under section 110(k) and part D of the CAA. As discussed more fully below, SIPs must be fully approved only with respect to these applicable requirements of the CAA. The EPA is proposing in its CDD action to determine that the Berrien and Muskegon areas have attained the 2015 standards, under 40 CFR 51.1318. That rule provides that upon the determination being finalized, the requirements to submit certain planning SIPs related to attainment, including

[4] The ozone season is defined by State in 40 CFR 58, appendix D. The ozone season for Michigan is March–October. *See* 80 FR 65292, 65466 through 65467 (October 26, 2015).

[5] *See* section 4 of appendix U to 40 CFR part 50.

attainment demonstration requirements (the reasonably available control measures (RACM) requirement of section 172(c)(1) of the CAA, the reasonable further progress (RFP) and attainment demonstration requirements of sections 172(c)(2) and (6) and 182(b)(1) of the CAA, and the requirement for contingency measures of section 172(c)(9) of the CAA) would not be applicable to the areas as long as they continue to attain the NAAQS and would cease to apply upon redesignation. In addition, in the context of redesignations, the EPA has interpreted requirements related to attainment as not applicable for purposes of redesignation. For example, in the General Preamble, the EPA stated that the section 172(c)(9) requirements are directed at ensuring RFP and attainment by the applicable date. These requirements no longer apply when an area has attained the standard and is eligible for redesignation. Furthermore, section 175A for maintenance plans provides specific requirements for contingency measures that effectively supersede the requirements of section 172(c)(9) for these areas. (General Preamble, 57 FR 13498 at 13564, April 16, 1992).[6]

1. Michigan Has Met All Applicable Requirements of Section 110 and Part D of the CAA Applicable to the Berrien and Muskegon Areas for Purposes of Redesignation

a. Section 110 General Requirements for Implementation Plans

Section 110(a)(2) of the CAA delineates the general requirements for a SIP. Section 110(a)(2) provides that the SIP must have been adopted by the State after reasonable public notice and hearing, and that, among other things, it must: (1) include enforceable emission limitations and other control measures, means or techniques necessary to meet the requirements of the CAA; (2) provide for establishment and operation of appropriate devices, methods, systems and procedures necessary to monitor ambient air quality; (3) provide for implementation of a source permit program to regulate the modification and construction of stationary sources within the areas covered by the plan; (4) include provisions for the implementation of part C prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) and part D new source review (NSR) permit programs; (5) include provisions for stationary source emission control measures, monitoring, and reporting; (6) include provisions for air quality modeling; and, (7) provide for public and local agency participation in planning and emission control rule development.

Section 110(a)(2)(D) of the CAA requires SIPs to contain measures to prevent sources in a State from significantly contributing to air quality problems in another State. To implement this provision, the EPA has required certain States to establish programs to address transport of certain air pollutants, *e.g.,* NO_X SIP call, the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), and the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). However, like many of the 110(a)(2) requirements, the section 110(a)(2)(D) SIP requirements are not linked with a particular area's ozone designation and classification. The EPA concludes that the SIP requirements linked with the area's ozone designation and classification are the relevant measures to evaluate when reviewing a redesignation request for the area. The section 110(a)(2)(D) requirements, where applicable, continue to apply to a State regardless of the designation of any one particular area within the State. Thus, we believe these requirements are not applicable requirements for purposes of redesignation.[7]

In addition, the EPA believes that other section 110 elements that are neither connected with nonattainment plan submissions nor linked with an area's ozone attainment status are not applicable requirements for purposes of redesignation. The area will still be subject to these requirements after the area is redesignated to attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The section 110 and part D requirements which are linked with a particular area's designation and classification are the relevant measures to evaluate in reviewing a redesignation request. This approach is consistent with the EPA's existing policy on applicability (*i.e.,* for redesignations) of conformity requirements, as well as with section 184 ozone transport requirements.[8]

We have reviewed Michigan's SIP and propose to find that it meets the general SIP requirements under section 110 of the CAA, to the extent those requirements are applicable for purposes of redesignation of the Berrien and Muskegon areas. In any case, on September 28, 2021 (86 FR 53550) the EPA approved elements of the SIP submitted by Michigan to meet the requirements of section 110 for the 2015 ozone standard.

b. Part D Requirements

Section 172(c) of the CAA sets forth the basic requirements of air quality plans for States with nonattainment areas that are required to submit them pursuant to section 172(b). Subpart 2 of part D, which includes section 182 of the CAA, establishes specific requirements for ozone nonattainment areas depending on the areas' nonattainment classifications.

The Berrien and Muskegon areas are classified as Serious under subpart 2 for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. As such, these areas are subject to the subpart 1 requirements contained in section 172(c) and section 176. Similarly, the areas are subject to the subpart 2 requirements contained in section 182(a) (Marginal nonattainment area requirements), section 182(b) (Moderate nonattainment area requirements), and section 182(c) (Serious nonattainment area requirements). A thorough discussion of the requirements contained in section 172(c) and 182 can be found in the General Preamble, 57 FR 13498 (April 16, 1992).

i. Section 172 Requirements

As provided in subpart 2, for ozone nonattainment areas such as the Berrien and Muskegon areas, the specific requirements of section 182 apply in lieu of the attainment planning requirements that would otherwise apply under section 172(c), including the attainment demonstration and RACM under section 172(c)(1), RFP under section 172(c)(2), and contingency measures under section 172(c)(9).[9]

Section 172(c)(3) requires submission and approval of a comprehensive, accurate and current inventory of actual emissions. This requirement is superseded by the inventory requirement in section 182(a)(1) discussed below.

Section 172(c)(4) requires the identification and quantification of allowable emissions for major new and modified stationary sources in an area, and section 172(c)(5) requires source

[6] *See also* the Calcagni Memorandum at 6 (''The requirements for reasonable further progress and other measures needed for attainment will not apply for redesignations because they only have meaning for areas not attaining the standard'').

[7] *See* 65 FR 37879, 37890 (June 15, 2000), 66 FR 53094, 53099 (October 19, 2001), 68 FR 25418, 25426 through 25427 (May 12, 2003).

[8] *See* Reading, Pennsylvania proposed and final rulemakings, 61 FR 53174 through 53176 (October 10, 1996) and 62 FR 24826 (May 7, 1997); Cleveland-Akron-Loraine, Ohio final rulemaking, 61 FR 20458 (May 7, 1996); and Tampa, Florida final rulemaking, 60 FR 62748 (December 7, 1995). *See also* the discussion of this issue in the Cincinnati, Ohio ozone redesignation, 65 FR 37879, 37890 (June 19, 2000), and the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania ozone redesignation, 66 FR 53094, 53099 (October 19, 2001).

[9] *See* 42 U.S.C. 7511a.

permits for the construction and operation of new and modified major stationary sources anywhere in the nonattainment area. The EPA approved Michigan's NSR program on December 16, 2013 (78 FR 76064), and most recently approved revisions to Michigan's NSR program on May 12, 2021 (86 FR 25954). The EPA approved Michigan's certification that its SIP satisfies the nonattainment NSR requirements of the CAA for the 2015 ozone NAAQS on June 9, 2023 (88 FR 37766). Nonetheless, the EPA has determined that, since PSD requirements will apply after redesignation, areas being redesignated need not comply with the requirement that a NSR program be approved prior to redesignation, provided that the area demonstrates maintenance of the NAAQS without part D NSR.[10] A more detailed rationale for this view is described in the Nichols Memorandum.[11] Michigan's PSD program will become effective in the Berrien and Muskegon areas upon redesignation to attainment. The EPA conditionally approved Michigan's PSD program on September 16, 2008 (73 FR 53366), fully approved Michigan's PSD program on March 25, 2010 (75 FR 14352), and most recently approved revisions to Michigan's PSD program on May 12, 2021 (86 FR 25954).

Section 172(c)(6) requires the SIP to contain control measures necessary to provide for attainment of the NAAQS. Because attainment has been reached, no additional measures are needed to provide for attainment.

Section 172(c)(7) requires the SIP to meet the applicable provisions of section 110(a)(2). As noted above, we believe the Michigan SIP meets the requirements of section 110(a)(2) for purposes of redesignation.

ii. Section 176 Conformity Requirements

Section 176(c) of the CAA requires that federally supported or funded projects conform to the applicable SIP. The requirement to determine conformity applies to transportation plans, programs, and projects that are developed, funded or approved under title 23 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) and the Federal Transit Act (transportation conformity) as well as to all other federally supported or funded projects (general conformity). State transportation conformity SIP revisions must be consistent with Federal conformity regulations relating to consultation, enforcement and enforceability that the EPA promulgated pursuant to its authority under the CAA.

The EPA interprets the conformity SIP requirements[12] as not applying for purposes of evaluating a redesignation request under section 107(d) because State conformity rules are still required after redesignation and Federal conformity rules apply where State conformity rules have not been approved.[13]

iii. Section 182(a), Section 182(B), Section 182(c), and Section 182(F) Requirements

Section 182(a)(1) requires States to submit a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual emissions from sources of NO_X and VOC emitted within the boundaries of the ozone nonattainment area within two years of designation. The EPA approved Michigan's base year emissions inventories for the Berrien and Muskegon areas on January 18, 2023 (88 FR 2834).

Under section 182(a)(2)(A), States with ozone nonattainment areas that were designated prior to the enactment of the 1990 CAA amendments were required to submit, within six months of classification, all rules and corrections to existing VOC RACT rules that were required under section 172(b)(3) prior to the 1990 CAA amendments. The Berrien and Muskegon areas are not subject to the section 182(a)(2) RACT ''fix up'' requirement for the 2015 ozone NAAQS because they were designated as nonattainment for this standard after the enactment of the 1990 CAA amendments.

Section 182(a)(2)(B) requires each State with a Marginal ozone nonattainment area that implemented or was required to implement a vehicle inspection and maintenance (I/M) program prior to the 1990 CAA amendments to submit a SIP revision for an I/M program no less stringent than that required prior to the 1990 CAA amendments or already in the SIP at the time of the CAA amendments, whichever is more stringent. There is no requirement for the Berrien or Muskegon areas to have an I/M program. The Federal I/M Flexibility Amendments of 1995 determined that urbanized areas with populations less than 200,000 for 1990 (such as the Berrien and Muskegon areas) are not mandated to participate in the I/M program, 60 FR 48029, 48033 (September 18, 1995).

Regarding the source permitting and offset requirements of sections 182(a)(2)(C), 182(a)(4), and 182(b)(5), Michigan currently has a fully approved part D NSR program in place. The EPA approved Michigan's NSR program on December 16, 2013 (78 FR 76064), and most recently approved revisions to Michigan's NSR program on May 12, 2021 (86 FR 25954). The EPA approved Michigan's certification that its SIP satisfies the nonattainment NSR requirements of the CAA for the 2015 ozone NAAQS on June 9, 2023 (88 FR 37766). In addition, the EPA conditionally approved Michigan's PSD program on September 16, 2008 (73 FR 53366), fully approved Michigan's PSD program on March 25, 2010 (75 FR 14352), and most recently approved revisions to Michigan's PSD program on May 12, 2021 (86 FR 25954). The State's PSD program will become effective in the Berrien and Muskegon areas upon redesignation to attainment.

Section 182(a)(3) requires States to submit periodic emission inventories and a revision to the SIP to require the owners or operators of stationary sources to annually submit emission statements documenting actual VOC and NO_X emissions. As discussed below in section IV.D.4 of this proposed rule, Michigan will continue to update its emissions inventory at least once every three years. The EPA approved Michigan's emission statement SIP for the Berrien and Muskegon areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS on July 6, 2022 (87 FR 40097) and approved an update on January 18, 2023 (88 FR 2834).

Section 182(b)(1) requires the submission of an attainment demonstration and RFP plan. Michigan submitted an attainment demonstration and RFP plan for the Berrien and Muskegon areas on October 16, 2023. Because attainment has been reached, section 182(b)(1) requirements are no longer considered to be applicable if the area continues to attain the standard. Nonetheless, the EPA approved Michigan's attainment demonstration

[10] *See* rulemakings for Detroit, Michigan, 60 FR 12459, 12467 through 12468 (March 7, 1995); Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, Ohio, 61 FR 20458, 20469 through 20470 (May 7, 1996); Louisville, Kentucky, 66 FR 53665, 53669 (October 23, 2001); and Grand Rapids, Michigan, 61 FR 31831, 31834 through 31837, (June 21, 1996).

[11] *See* the October 14, 1994, memorandum from Mary Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, entitled, ''Part D New Source Review Requirements for Areas Requesting Redesignation to Attainment.''

[12] CAA section 176(c)(4)(E) requires States to submit revisions to their SIPs to reflect certain Federal criteria and procedures for determining transportation conformity. Transportation conformity SIPs are different from SIPs requiring the development of motor vehicle emissions budgets, such as control strategy SIPs and maintenance plans.

[13] *See Wall* v. *EPA,* 265 F.3d 426 (6th Cir. 2001) (upholding this interpretation); see also 60 FR 62748 (December 7, 1995) (redesignation of Tampa, Florida). Nonetheless, Michigan has an approved conformity SIP for the Berrien and Muskegon areas. See 61 FR 66609 (December 18, 1996) and 82 FR 17134 (April 10, 2017).

and RFP plan for the Berrien and Muskegon areas on February 26, 2026 (91 FR 9453).

Section 182(b)(2) requires States with Moderate nonattainment areas to implement VOC RACT with respect to each of the following: (1) all sources covered by a Control Technology Guideline (CTG) document issued between November 15, 1990, and the date of attainment; (2) all sources covered by a CTG issued prior to November 15, 1990; and (3) all other major non-CTG stationary sources. The EPA proposed to approve Michigan's Moderate VOC RACT SIP for the Berrien and Muskegon areas in a separate action on February 27, 2026 (91 FR 9793). The EPA will not finalize this redesignation until we have fully approved Michigan's VOC RACT SIP.

Section 182(b)(3) requires States to adopt Stage II gasoline vapor recovery regulations. On May 16, 2012 (77 FR 28772), the EPA determined that the use of onboard vapor recovery technology for capturing gasoline vapor when gasoline-powered vehicles are refueled is in widespread use throughout the highway motor vehicle fleet and waived the requirement that current and former ozone nonattainment areas implement Stage II vapor recovery systems on gasoline pumps.

Section 182(b)(4) requires a basic vehicle I/M program in each State with a Moderate ozone nonattainment area. There is no requirement for the Berrien or Muskegon areas to have an I/M program. The Federal I/M Flexibility Amendments of 1995 determined that urbanized areas with populations less than 200,000 for 1990 (such as the Berrien and Muskegon areas) are not mandated to participate in the I/M program, 60 FR 48029, 48033 (September 18, 1995).

Section 182(c)(1) of the CAA requires States with nonattainment areas classified Serious or higher to adopt and implement a program to improve air monitoring for ambient concentrations of ozone, NO_X, and VOC. The EPA initiated the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) program in February 1993. The PAMS program required the establishment of an enhanced monitoring network in all ozone nonattainment areas classified as Serious, Severe, or Extreme. EGLE submitted its initial EMP as part of its Annual Ambient Air Monitoring Network Review Plan for 2025, which was approved by the EPA on September 9, 2024. For the reasons described in section VI, the EPA is proposing to approve Michigan's EMP certification for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The EPA will not finalize this redesignation until it has approved the EMP program certification.

CAA section 182(c)(3) requires States with ozone nonattainment areas classified as Serious or higher to adopt and implement an Enhanced I/M program if the nonattainment area includes a 1980 Census Bureau-defined urbanized area with a population of 200,000 or more. The Berrien and Muskegon areas do not include a 1980 Census-defined urbanized area with a population of 200,000 or more. Therefore, pursuant to CAA section 182(c)(3), Enhanced I/M is not required for the Berrien and Muskegon nonattainment areas.

CAA section 182(c)(4) requires States with ozone nonattainment areas classified as Serious or higher with 1980 populations greater than 250,000 to submit a SIP revision describing implementation of a Clean Fuel Vehicle Program, as described in CAA title II part C (40 CFR 88). Berrien and Muskegon are not mandated to participate in this program because their populations in 1980 were less than 250,000.

Section 182(c) of the CAA requires States with Serious nonattainment areas to implement the VOC RACT requirements of Section 182(b)(2) with the addition that a ''major source'' is one that emits, or has the potential to emit, at least 50 tons per year of VOC. On May 5, 2026, EGLE submitted an addendum addressing VOC RACT requirements applicable to Serious nonattainment areas. For the reasons discussed in section VII, the EPA is proposing to approve Michigan's submittal as meeting the serious VOC RACT requirements of section 182(c).

The remaining section 182(c) requirements for areas classified as Serious include: an attainment demonstration, RFP, RFP contingency measures, and a transportation control demonstration. These elements are not needed to redesignate the Berrien and Muskegon areas because the areas have attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS. This rationale is outlined in 40 CFR 51.1318, the General Preamble, and the Calcagni Memorandum at 6 (''The requirements for reasonable further progress and other measures needed for attainment will not apply for redesignations because they only have meaning for areas not attaining the standard.''). The EPA believes that it is reasonable to interpret these provisions so as not to require areas that are meeting the ozone standard to make the SIP submissions to the EPA described in the provisions as long as the areas continue to meet the standard. (If such an area were to monitor a violation of the standard prior to being redesignated to attainment, however, the area would have to address the pertinent requirements and submit the SIP revisions described in those provisions to the EPA.)

Section 182(f) of the CAA establishes NO_X requirements for ozone nonattainment areas. Section 182(f)(1) generally requires major sources of NO_X to be covered by the same levels of emission controls as required for major sources of VOC. Since section 182(b)(2)(C) of the CAA requires areas classified as Moderate (or above) to implement RACT for major VOC sources, these ozone nonattainment areas are also required to implement NO_X RACT for major sources of NO_X. Michigan submitted NO_X RACT SIP provisions at the Moderate major source threshold on May 5, 2025. The EPA proposed to approve Michigan's Moderate NO_X RACT SIP for the Berrien and Muskegon areas in a separate action on February 27, 2026 (91 FR 9793).

Section 182(f)(1) also provides that the requirement for such NO_X emission controls does not apply (can be waived) in an area if the Administrator determines that net air quality benefits are greater in the absence of the NO_X emission reductions. The NO_X emission control requirements can also be waived if the Administrator determines that additional reductions of NO_X emissions would not contribute to attainment of the ozone NAAQS.

On May 5, 2026, EGLE submitted an addendum addressing NO_X RACT requirements applicable to Serious nonattainment areas through a CAA section 182(f) waiver from NO_X RACT requirements. Specifically, Michigan requested to exempt major stationary sources of NO_X (as defined in section 302 and subsections 182(c) and (d) of the CAA from the RACT requirements of section 182(b)(2)), based on the fact that the nonattainment areas, as the result of permanent and enforceable emission control measures, have recorded three years of complete, quality-assured ambient air quality monitoring data for the years 2023 through 2025 demonstrating attainment of the 2015 ozone standards. For the reasons discussed in section VIII below, the EPA is proposing to grant Michigan a waiver from Serious NO_X RACT requirements for the Berrien and Muskegon areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

Thus, as discussed above, with approval of Michigan's Moderate VOC and NO_X RACT, EMP SIP, Serious VOC RACT, and Serious NO_X RACT waiver, the EPA finds that the Berrien and Muskegon areas satisfy all applicable requirements for purposes of

redesignation under section 110 and part D of the CAA.

2. The Berrien and Muskegon Areas Have a Fully Approved SIP for Purposes of Redesignation Under Section 110(k) of the CAA

At various times, Michigan has adopted and submitted, and the EPA has approved, provisions addressing the various SIP elements applicable for the ozone NAAQS. In separate actions, the EPA is proposing to approve Michigan's Moderate VOC and NO_X RACT submissions. As discussed above, with the exception of the Moderate VOC and NO_X RACT, EMP, Serious VOC RACT, and Serious NO_X RACT waiver, the EPA has fully approved the Michigan SIP for the Berrien and Muskegon areas under section 110(k) for all requirements applicable for purposes of redesignation under the 2015 ozone NAAQS. If the EPA finalizes approvals of Michigan's Moderate VOC and NO_X RACT, EMP, Serious VOC RACT, and NO_X RACT waiver, the EPA will have fully approved the Michigan SIP for the Berrien and Muskegon areas under section 110(k) of the CAA for all requirements applicable for purposes of redesignation. The EPA may rely on prior SIP approvals in approving a redesignation request.[14] Additional measures may also be approved in conjunction with a redesignation action.[15]

C. Are the air quality improvements in the Berrien and Muskegon areas due to permanent and enforceable emission reductions?

To redesignate an area from nonattainment to attainment, section 107(d)(3)(E)(iii) of the CAA requires the EPA to determine that the air quality improvement in the area is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in emissions resulting from the implementation of the SIP and applicable Federal air pollution control regulations and other permanent and enforceable emission reductions. The EPA proposes to determine that Michigan has demonstrated that the observed ozone air quality improvement in the Berrien and Muskegon areas is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in VOC and NO_X emissions resulting from State measures adopted into the SIP, as well as Federal measures.

In making this demonstration, the State has calculated the change in emissions between 2017 and 2023. The reduction in emissions and the corresponding improvement in air quality over this time period can be attributed to several regulatory control measures that the Berrien and Muskegon areas and upwind areas have implemented in recent years. In addition, Michigan provided analyses to demonstrate the improvement in air quality in each area was not due to unusually favorable meteorology. Based on the information summarized below, the EPA proposes to find that Michigan has adequately demonstrated that the improvement in air quality in the Berrien and Muskegon areas is due to permanent and enforceable emissions reductions.

1. Permanent and Enforceable Emission Controls Implemented.

a. Regional NO_X Controls

CAIR/CSAPR. Under the ''good neighbor provision'' of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), States are required to address interstate transport of air pollution. Specifically, the good neighbor provision provides that each State's SIP must contain provisions prohibiting emissions from within that State which will contribute significantly to nonattainment of the NAAQS, or interfere with maintenance of the NAAQS, in any other State.

On May 12, 2005 (70 FR 25162), the EPA published CAIR, which required eastern States, including Michigan, to prohibit emissions in a manner consistent with annual and ozone season NO_X budgets and annual sulfur dioxide (SO_2) budgets. CAIR addressed the good neighbor provision for the 1997 ozone NAAQS and 1997 fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) NAAQS and was designed to mitigate the impact of transported NO_X emissions, a precursor of both ozone and $PM_{2.5}$, as well as transported SO_2 emissions, another precursor of $PM_{2.5}$. The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Circuit) remanded CAIR to the EPA for replacement in 2008. *North Carolina* v. *EPA,* 531 F.3d 896, *modified,* 550 F.3d 1176 (2008). While the EPA worked on developing a replacement rule, implementation of the CAIR program continued as planned with the NO_X annual and ozone season programs beginning in 2009 and the SO_2 annual program beginning in 2010.

On August 8, 2011 (76 FR 48208), acting on the D.C. Circuit's remand, the EPA published CSAPR to replace CAIR and to address the good neighbor provision for the 1997 ozone NAAQS, the 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, and the 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[16] Through Federal Implementation Plans, CSAPR required electric generating units (EGUs) in eastern States, including Michigan, to meet annual and ozone season NO_X budgets and annual SO_2 budgets implemented through new trading programs. After delays caused by litigation, the EPA started implementing the CSAPR trading programs in 2015, simultaneously discontinuing administration of the CAIR trading programs. On October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504), the EPA published the CSAPR Update, which established, starting in 2017, a new ozone season NO_X trading program for EGUs in eastern States, including Michigan, to address the good neighbor provision for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The CSAPR Update was estimated to result in a 20% reduction in ozone season NO_X emissions from EGUs in the eastern United States, a reduction of 80,000 tons in 2017 compared to 2015 levels. On April 30, 2021 (82 FR 23054), the EPA published the Revised CSAPR Update, which fully resolved the obligations of eastern States, including Michigan, under the good neighbor provision for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The Revised CSAPR Update is estimated to reduce ozone season NO_X emissions from EGUs by 17,000 tons beginning in 2021, compared to emissions without the rule. The reduction in NO_X emissions from the implementation of CAIR and then CSAPR occurred by the attainment years.

b. Federal Emission Control Measures

Reductions in VOC and NO_X emissions have occurred statewide and in upwind areas as a result of Federal emission control measures, with additional emission reductions expected to occur in the future. Federal emission control measures include the following:

Tier 2 Emission Standards for Vehicles and Gasoline Sulfur Standards. On February 10, 2000 (65 FR 6698), the EPA promulgated Tier 2 motor vehicle emission standards and gasoline sulfur control requirements. These emission control requirements result in lower VOC and NO_X emissions from new cars and light duty trucks, including sport utility vehicles. With respect to fuels, this rule required refiners and importers of gasoline to meet lower standards for sulfur, which were phased in between 2004 and 2006. By 2006, refiners and

[14] *See* the Calcagni Memorandum at page 3; *Southwestern Pennsylvania Growth Alliance* v. *Browner,* 144 F.3d 984, 989–990 (6th Cir. 1998); *Wall* v. *EPA,* 265 F.3d 426.

[15] *See* 68 FR 25418, 25426 (May 12, 2003) and citations therein.

[16] In a December 27, 2011 (76 FR 80760) rulemaking, EPA included Michigan in the ozone season NO_X program, addressing the 1997 ozone NAAQS.

importers were required to meet a 30 ppm average sulfur level, with a maximum cap of 80 ppm. This reduction in fuel sulfur content ensures the effectiveness of low emission-control technologies. The Tier 2 tailpipe standards established in this rule were phased in for new vehicles between 2004 and 2009. At the time of promulgation of Tier 2 standards, the EPA estimated that this rule would cut NO_X and VOC emissions from light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks by approximately 76% and 28%, respectively. NO_X and VOC reductions from medium-duty passenger vehicles included as part of the Tier 2 vehicle program were estimated to be approximately 37,000 and 9,500 tons per year, respectively, when fully implemented. As projected by these estimates and demonstrated in the on-road emission modeling for the Berrien and Muskegon areas, a portion of these emission reductions occurred during the period 2017 through 2025, *i.e.,* after the areas were designated nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. As discussed below, the Tier 2 vehicle and gasoline sulfur standards were replaced by the Tier 3 emission standards for vehicles and gasoline sulfur standards beginning on January 1, 2017.

Tier 3 Emission Standards for Vehicles and Gasoline Sulfur Standards. On April 28, 2014 (79 FR 23414), the EPA promulgated Tier 3 motor vehicle emission and fuel standards to reduce both tailpipe and evaporative emissions and to further reduce the sulfur content in fuels. The rule was phased in between 2017 and 2025. Tier 3 sets new tailpipe standards for non-methane organic gases (NMOG) and NO_X, presented as NMOG+NO_X, and for particulate matter. The VOC and NO_X tailpipe standards for light-duty vehicles represent approximately an 80% reduction in fleet average NMOG+NO_X and a 70% reduction in per-vehicle particulate matter (PM) standards, relative to the fleet average at the time of phase-in. Heavy-duty tailpipe standards represent about a 60% reduction in both fleet average NMOG+NO_X and per-vehicle PM standards. The evaporative emissions requirements in the rule will result in approximately a 50% reduction from previous standards and apply to all light-duty and on-road gasoline-powered heavy-duty vehicles. Finally, the rule lowered the sulfur content of gasoline to an annual average of 10 ppm starting in January 2017. As projected by these estimates and demonstrated in the on-road emission modeling for the Berrien and Muskegon areas, some of these emission reductions occurred by the attainment years and additional emission reductions will occur throughout the maintenance period, as older vehicles are replaced with newer, compliant model years.

Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine Rules. On January 18, 2001 (66 FR 5002), the EPA issued a rule for on-road heavy-duty diesel engines that includes standards limiting the sulfur content of diesel fuel. Emissions standards for NO_X, VOC and PM were phased in between model years 2007 and 2010. In addition, the rule reduced the highway diesel fuel sulfur content to 15 parts per million by 2007, leading to additional reductions in combustion NO_X and VOC emissions. The EPA has estimated future year emission reductions due to implementation of this rule. The EPA estimated that by 2015 NO_X and VOC emissions would decrease nationally by 1,260,000 tons and 54,000 tons, respectively, and that by 2030 NO_X and VOC emissions will decrease nationally by 2,570,000 tons and 115,000 tons, respectively. As projected by these estimates and demonstrated in the on-road emission modeling for the Berrien and Muskegon areas, some of these emission reductions occurred by the attainment years and additional emission reductions will occur throughout the maintenance period, as older vehicles are replaced with newer, compliant model years.

Nonroad Diesel Rule. On June 29, 2004 (69 FR 38958), the EPA issued a rule adopting emissions standards for nonroad diesel engines and sulfur reductions in nonroad diesel fuel. This rule applies to diesel engines used primarily in construction, agricultural, and industrial applications. Emission standards were phased in for the 2008 through 2015 model years based on engine size. The sulfur limits for nonroad diesel fuels were phased in from 2007 through 2012. The EPA estimates that when fully implemented, compliance with this rule will cut NO_X emissions from these nonroad diesel engines by approximately 90%. As projected by these estimates and demonstrated in the nonroad emission modeling for the Berrien and Muskegon areas, some of these emission reductions occurred by the attainment years and additional emission reductions will occur throughout the maintenance period.

Nonroad Spark-Ignition Engines and Recreational Engine Standards. On November 8, 2002 (67 FR 68242), the EPA adopted emission standards for large spark-ignition engines such as those used in forklifts and airport ground-service equipment; recreational vehicles such as off-highway motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles; and recreational marine diesel engines. These emission standards were phased in from model years 2004 through 2012. When fully implemented, the EPA estimates an overall 72% reduction in national VOC emissions from these engines and an 80% reduction in national NO_X emissions. As projected by these estimates and demonstrated in the nonroad emission modeling for the Berrien and Muskegon areas, some of these emission reductions occurred by the attainment years and additional emission reductions will occur throughout the maintenance period.

Category 3 Marine Diesel Engine Standards. On April 30, 2010 (75 FR 22896), the EPA issued emission standards for marine compression-ignition engines at or above 30 liters per cylinder. Tier 2 emission standards have applied since 2011 and are expected to result in a 15 to 25% reduction in NO_X emissions from these engines. Final Tier 3 emission standards have applied since 2016 and are expected to result in approximately an 80% reduction in NO_X from these engines. As projected by these estimates and demonstrated in the nonroad emission modeling for the Berrien and Muskegon areas, some of these emission reductions occurred by the attainment years and additional emission reductions will occur throughout the maintenance period.

In its submittals, Michigan included additional permanent and enforceable Federal emission control measures that contributed to NO_X and VOC emission reductions by the attainment years and which will contribute to additional emission reductions throughout the maintenance period. Further information can be found in Section 3.3 of Michigan's Berrien and Muskegon submittals.

c. Michigan Rules

VOC RACT. Michigan adopted new rules for some source categories and strengthened the requirements in some existing rules. In addition, Michigan revised several rules to ensure that they apply to areas that were classified as Moderate and above under the 2015 ozone NAAQS. Michigan submitted these rules for incorporation into the SIP. EGLE estimated these rules resulted in a 0.60 and 0.15 tons per ozone season day reduction in the Berrien and Muskegon areas, respectively, between

2017 and 2023.[17] (Approximately 219 and 54.75 tons per year, respectively.)

Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Coatings Rule and Consumer Products Rule. Michigan adopted the Ozone Transport Commission's Phase 2 and Phase 4 versions of the model Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Coatings Rules and Consumer Product Rules, respectively. Michigan submitted these rules for incorporation into the SIP. EGLE estimated the Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Coatings Rule resulted in a 0.30 and 0.19 tons per ozone season day reduction in VOC emissions in the Berrien and Muskegon areas, respectively, between 2017 and 2023. (Approximately 109.50 and 69.35 tons per year, respectively.) EGLE estimated the Consumer Products Rule resulted in a 0.10 and 0.06 tons per ozone season day reduction in VOC emissions in the Berrien and Muskegon areas, respectively, between 2017 and 2023.[18] (Approximately 36.50 and 21.90 tons per year, respectively.)

NO_X RACT. Michigan adopted rules to set NO_X RACT emission limits for engines, boilers, turbines, process heaters, hot mix asphalt plants, engine test cells, lime kilns, and glass manufacturing. Michigan submitted these rules for incorporation into the SIP. These rules became effective April 28, 2025. Emission reductions from these rules were not included in the 2023 attainment inventory. However, the areas' attainment design values were calculated using monitoring data from 2023 through 2025 and these rules had the potential to affect 2025 ozone levels.

d. Berrien Point Source NO_X Reductions

The ANR Pipeline Company removed high-NO_X emitting equipment and replaced it with lower-NO_X emitting equipment. In its submittal, EGLE estimated this change reduced annual point source NO_X emissions by 639 tons from 2017 to 2023.

e. Muskegon Point Source NO_X Reductions

In its submittal, EGLE estimated the total annual reductions in NO_X emissions from point sources was 2,277 tons from 2015 to 2023.

2. Emission Reductions

Michigan is using a 2017 emissions inventory to represent nonattainment level emissions (nonattainment year inventory or nonattainment inventory), which is appropriate because it was one of the years used to designate the areas as nonattainment due to an exceedance of the NAAQS. Michigan is using a 2023 emissions inventory to represent attainment level emissions (attainment year inventory or attainment inventory), which is appropriate because it is one of the years in the 2023 to 2025 period used to demonstrate monitored attainment with the NAAQS.

For both 2017 and 2023, Michigan provided inventories for point, nonpoint, on-road, and nonroad sources. The point source category includes facilities that report their emissions directly to EGLE, as well as sources such as airports and rail yards. Nonpoint sources, sometimes called area sources, include emissions from sources that are more ubiquitous, such as consumer products or architectural coatings. On-road sources are vehicles that are primarily used on public roadways, such as cars, trucks, and motorcycles. Nonroad sources include engine-based emissions that do not occur on roads, such as trains or boats.

For its on-road emissions inventories, Michigan submitted analyses by the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) for Berrien County and partial Muskegon County. These analyses used the EPA's MOVES5 model, the latest version of EPA's MOVES model to generate July weekday on-road emissions for both 2017 and 2023.[19] MDOT's analyses relied on local travel inputs including demographic data, travel demand forecasting, road types, Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT), Vehicle Hours of Travel, vehicle population, and vehicle age, as well as meteorological data.[20]

For its point, nonpoint, and nonroad emissions inventories, Michigan's primary data sources were the EPA's 2017 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) and the EPA's 2022v1 emissions modeling platform. The 2017 NEI and 2022v1 emissions modeling platform have been quality-assured, and documentation regarding these datasets and their methods is available on the EPA's website.[21] The EPA's 2017 NEI was the basis for Michigan's point, nonpoint, and nonroad nonattainment year inventories for 2017. Detailed information on the development of the Berrien and Muskegon 2017 point, nonpoint, and nonroad inventories is included in the EPA's approval of Michigan's base year inventories for the 2015 ozone standard (88 FR 2834).

Michigan used data from the EPA's 2022v1 emissions modeling platform to develop the point, nonpoint, and nonroad attainment year inventories for 2023. The 2022v1 emissions modeling platform includes emissions data for the years 2022, 2026, 2032, and 2038. To derive point, nonpoint, and nonroad inventories for 2023, EGLE interpolated between 2022 and 2026 data from the 2022v1 emissions modeling platform. To account for the Muskegon area containing partial Muskegon County, the Muskegon point source inventory only included sources within the nonattainment portion of the county, and the Muskegon nonpoint and nonroad inventories were multiplied by a fraction reflecting the nonattainment portion of the county. For each source category, EGLE applied a conversion factor to convert the annual NO_X and VOC emissions for Berrien and partial Muskegon Counties to ozone season day NO_X and VOC emissions. This conversion factor was generated for each county by dividing the July category emissions by the annual category emissions and dividing the resultant value by 31 to represent the number of days in July. EGLE selected July as the standard ozone season month, due to an analysis showing that July had the most days with high ozone values in recent years. It was not necessary to determine a conversion factor for on-road emissions because MDOT provided results for a July weekday.

Michigan's submittals document changes in NO_X and VOC emissions from 2017 to 2023 for the Berrien and Muskegon areas using the inventories described above. Emissions data are shown in Table 3 for the Berrien area and in Table 4 for the Muskegon area. Data is expressed in terms of tons per ozone season day.

[17] Emissions reductions estimated from VOC RACT are included in Table 5.1 of Michigan's Moderate Elements SIP submittal. This document is available in the docket.

[18] Emissions reductions estimated from the Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Coatings Rule and Consumer Products Rule are included in table 5.1 of Michigan's Moderate Elements SIP submittal. This document is available in the docket.

[19] More information on EPA's MOVES5 model is available at: *https://www.epa.gov/moves/latest-version-motor-vehicle-emission-simulator-moves.*

[20] Michigan included a detailed narrative of MDOT's methods in attachment A of the Berrien submittal and attachment B of the Muskegon submittal.

[21] Documentation for the 2017 NEI is available at: *https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/2017-national-emissions-inventory-nei-data.* Documentation for the 2022v1 emissions modeling platform is available at: *https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-modeling/2022v1-emissions-modeling-platform.*

TABLE 3—NO_X AND VOC EMISSIONS IN THE BERRIEN AREA FOR THE 2017 NONATTAINMENT YEAR AND 2023 ATTAINMENT YEAR

[Tons per ozone season day]

	NO_X			VOC		
	2017	2023	Net change (2017 through 2023)	2017	2023	Net change (2017 through 2023)
Point	2.09	0.80	−1.29	0.95	1.22	0.27
Nonpoint	1.11	0.94	−0.17	6.47	6.77	0.30
On-road	5.16	2.31	−2.85	2.75	1.67	−1.08
Nonroad	1.35	1.08	−0.27	2.03	1.59	−0.44
Total	9.71	5.13	−4.58	12.20	11.25	−0.95

TABLE 4—NO_X AND VOC EMISSIONS IN THE MUSKEGON AREA FOR THE 2017 NONATTAINMENT YEAR AND 2023 ATTAINMENT YEAR

[Tons per ozone season day]

	NO_X			VOC		
	2017	2023	Net change (2017 through 2023)	2017	2023	Net change (2017 through 2023)
Point	0.19	0.38	0.19	0.49	0.57	0.08
Nonpoint	1.01	0.76	−0.25	3.79	3.95	0.16
On-road	3.07	1.31	−1.76	2.33	1.37	−0.96
Nonroad	0.79	0.65	−0.14	1.40	1.04	−0.36
Total	5.06	3.10	−1.96	8.01	6.94	−1.07

As shown in Table 3, Michigan's inventories demonstrate that NO_X and VOC emissions in the Berrien area declined by 4.58 tons per ozone season day and 0.95 tons per ozone season day, respectively, between 2017 and 2023. Similarly, as shown in Table 4, Michigan's inventories demonstrate that NO_X and VOC emissions in the Muskegon area declined by 1.96 tons per ozone season day and 1.07 tons per ozone season day, respectively, between 2017 and 2023.

3. Meteorology and Temporary Adverse Economic Conditions

Michigan supplied several analyses to further support its demonstration that the improvement in air quality in Berrien and Muskegon is due to permanent and enforceable emission reductions, and not unusually favorable meteorology or temporary adverse economic conditions.

Michigan included a long-term trend analysis performed by the Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium (LADCO) to demonstrate that the long-term improvement in air quality in Berrien and Muskegon is not due to unusually favorable meteorology.[22] A classification and regression tree (CART) analysis was conducted with data from 2001 through 2022 from the Berrien and Muskegon area ozone sites. The goal of the analysis was to determine the meteorological and air quality conditions associated with ozone episodes, and construct trends for the days identified as sharing similar meteorological conditions. A CART analysis was developed for both the Berrien and Muskegon areas to classify each summer day by its ozone concentration and associated meteorological conditions. By grouping days with similar meteorology, the influence of meteorological variability on the underlying trend in ozone concentrations is partially removed and the remaining trend is presumed to be due to trends in precursor emissions or other non-meteorological influences. The CART analyses showed the resulting trends in ozone concentrations in each area to be declining over the period examined, supporting the conclusion that the long-term improvement in air quality in these areas was not due to unusually favorable meteorology.

LADCO's CART analysis also determined the meteorological conditions most commonly associated with high-ozone days for each area. This analysis showed high-ozone days in Berrien are most associated with hot temperatures, and high-ozone days in Muskegon are most associated with hot temperatures and southerly winds. EGLE conducted a meteorological analysis of these variables based on data collected at the Coloma monitor, in Berrien, and at the Muskegon monitor, in Muskegon. Michigan analyzed ozone values and meteorological variables for May, June, July, August, and September. By analyzing monitoring data from 2023 through 2025 EGLE adds weight of evidence to LADCO's CART analysis, which was conducted with data through 2022.

For Berrien, EGLE compared the maximum 8-hour ozone concentration at the Coloma monitor to the number of days where the maximum temperature was greater than or equal to 80 °F. EGLE also examined the relationship between the average summer temperature and the fourth-highest 8-hour ozone concentration. Between 2023 and 2025, when Berrien monitored attainment, temperatures increased, with Berrien showing a warming trend. Concurrently, the maximum 8-hour ozone concentration was stable, and the fourth-highest 8-hour ozone concentration decreased. Because the correlation between temperature and ozone formation is well-established, these data suggest the reductions in ozone concentrations in Berrien, were

[22] Michigan included LADCO's analysis as attachment C in the Berrien submittal and as attachment D in the Muskegon submittal.

not due to unusually favorable summer temperatures.

For Muskegon, EGLE completed three analyses examining the relationship between summer temperatures and ozone values. First, EGLE compared the maximum 8-hour ozone concentration at the Muskegon monitor to the number of days where the maximum temperature was greater than or equal to 80 °F. Second, EGLE examined the relationship between the average summer temperature and the fourth-highest 8-hour ozone concentration. Third, EGLE compared the number of days where the 8-hour ozone concentration was greater than 70 parts per billion (ppb) with the number of days where the maximum temperature was greater than or equal to 80 °F. Between 2023 and 2025, temperatures increased, with Muskegon showing a warming trend. Concurrently, the maximum 8-hour ozone concentration was relatively stable, the fourth-highest 8-hour ozone concentration decreased, and the number of days with an 8-hour ozone concentration greater than 70 ppb decreased substantially. Because the correlation between temperature and ozone formation is well-established, these data suggest that unusually favorable summer temperatures are not causing the declining trend in ozone concentrations in Muskegon.

Additionally, for Muskegon, EGLE completed an analysis examining the frequency of wind directions measured at the Muskegon monitor from 2015 to 2025 and during the years monitoring attainment, from 2023 to 2025. These data do not indicate that the site experienced large-scale changes in wind patterns between the long-term trend and the years monitoring attainment. Because ozone concentrations at the Muskegon monitor are influenced by transport via southerly winds, in addition to hot temperatures, as discussed previously, these data suggest that reductions in ozone concentrations in the Muskegon area, was not due to unusually favorable wind patterns or summer temperatures.

Michigan conducted additional analyses to assess whether the improvement in air quality in Berrien and Muskegon was caused by temporary adverse economic conditions.

EGLE compared the fourth-highest 8-hour ozone concentration against VMT from 2015 to 2024 and against employment from 2019 to 2024 in Berrien. In Muskegon, EGLE compared the fourth-highest 8-hour ozone concentration against VMT and employment from 2015 to 2024. During the attaining design value years from 2023 to 2024, ozone decreased while VMT and employment were flat or increased. These analyses show that the economic indicators, VMT and employment, had no correlation to ozone values in the Berrien and Muskegon areas. These analyses show no indication of temporary adverse economic conditions during the years monitoring attainment and strengthen Michigan's demonstration that the improved air quality in Berrien and Muskegon is due to permanent and enforceable emissions reductions.

As discussed above, Michigan identified numerous Federal rules that resulted in the reduction of VOC and NO_X emissions from 2017 to 2023. In addition, Michigan's analyses of meteorological variables associated with ozone formation demonstrate that the improvement in air quality in the area between the year violations occurred and the year attainment was achieved is not due to unusually favorable meteorology. Michigan also showed that no temporary adverse economic conditions occurred in Berrien or Muskegon that contributed to the demonstration of attainment in these areas. Therefore, the EPA proposes to find that Michigan has shown that the air quality improvements in the Berrien and Muskegon areas are due to permanent and enforceable emissions reductions.

D. Does Michigan have fully approvable ozone maintenance plans for the Berrien and Muskegon areas?

To redesignate an area from nonattainment to attainment, section 107(d)(3)(E)(iv) of the CAA requires the EPA to determine that the area has a fully approved maintenance plan pursuant to section 175A of the CAA. Section 175A of the CAA sets forth the elements of a maintenance plan for areas seeking redesignation from nonattainment to attainment. Under section 175A, the maintenance plan must demonstrate continued attainment of the NAAQS for at least 10 years after the Administrator approves a redesignation to attainment. Eight years after the redesignation, the State must submit a revised maintenance plan which demonstrates that attainment of the NAAQS will continue for an additional 10 years beyond the initial 10-year maintenance period. To address the possibility of future NAAQS violations, the maintenance plan must contain contingency measures, as the EPA deems necessary, to ensure prompt correction of the future NAAQS violation.

The Calcagni Memorandum provides further guidance on the content of a maintenance plan, explaining that a maintenance plan should address five elements: (1) an attainment emission inventory; (2) a maintenance demonstration; (3) a commitment for continued air quality monitoring; (4) a process for verification of continued attainment; and (5) a contingency plan. In conjunction with its requests to redesignate the Berrien and Muskegon areas to attainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS, Michigan submitted SIP revisions to provide for maintenance of the 2015 ozone NAAQS through 2036, 10 years after the expected effective date of each area's redesignation to attainment. As discussed below, the EPA proposes to find that Michigan's ozone maintenance plans for Berrien and Muskegon include the necessary components and to approve the maintenance plans as revisions of the Michigan SIP.

1. Attainment Inventory

The EPA is proposing to determine that the Berrien and Muskegon areas have attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on monitoring data for the period of 2023–2025. Michigan selected 2023 as the attainment emissions inventory year to establish attainment emission levels for VOC and NO_X. The attainment emissions inventory identifies the levels of emissions in the Berrien and Muskegon areas that are sufficient to attain the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The derivation of the attainment year emissions is discussed above in section IV.C.2. of this proposed rule. The emissions for the 2023 attainment year, by source category, are summarized in Tables 3 and 4 above.

2. Has the state demonstrated maintenance of the ozone standard in the Berrien and Muskegon areas?

Michigan has demonstrated maintenance of the 2015 ozone NAAQS through 2036 by projecting that current and future emissions of VOC and NO_X for the Berrien and Muskegon areas remain at or below attainment year emission levels. A maintenance demonstration need not be based on modeling.[23]

For both areas, Michigan is using emissions inventories for the years 2032 and 2036 to demonstrate maintenance. For Berrien, Michigan is also using a 2026 emissions inventory to demonstrate maintenance. 2036 was selected because it is 10 years after the expected effective date of the redesignation to attainment, and 2026

[23] *See Wall* v. *EPA, 265 F.3d 426 (6th Cir. 2001), Sierra Club* v. *EPA*, 375 F. 3d 537 (7th Cir. 2004). *See also* 66 FR 53094, 53099 through 53100 (October 19, 2001), 68 FR 25418, 25430 through 25432 (May 12, 2003).

and 2032 were selected to demonstrate that the emissions are not expected to spike in the interim between the 2023 attainment year and the 2036 final maintenance year.

For its on-road emissions inventory, Michigan again relied upon MDOT's analyses for Berrien and partial Muskegon Counties, which used the EPA's MOVES5 model, the latest version of EPA's MOVES model, to generate July weekday on-road emissions for 2026, 2032, and 2036. MDOT's analyses relied on local travel inputs including demographic data, travel demand forecasting, road types, VMT, Vehicle Hours of Travel, vehicle population, and vehicle age, as well as meteorological data.

For its point, nonpoint, and nonroad emissions inventories for the years 2026, 2032, and 2036, Michigan used the EPA's 2022v1 emissions modeling platform. Inventory data for 2026 and 2032 were provided by the 2022v1 emissions modeling platform. Inventory data for 2036 was derived by interpolating between 2032 and 2038 data from the 2022v1 emissions modeling platform. Following the procedures described in section IV.C.2 of this proposed rule, EGLE adjusted point, nonpoint, and nonroad emissions inventories for Muskegon County to reflect the portion of the county in the nonattainment area. For each of the 2026, 2032, and 2036 inventories, to convert annual emissions totals into a value of tons per ozone season day, EGLE calculated conversion factors based on 2026 inventory data using the same methodology described in section IV.C.2 of this proposed rule.

By calculating its inventories through interpolation, EGLE projects that changes within a source category and county are linearly constant. For point sources, actual reductions may not align with inventories derived from linear interpolation, because shutdowns and the operation of new control equipment may be staggered across several years. However, given the magnitude of the reductions in other categories of sources, any uncertainty caused by linear interpolation would be outweighed by the emissions reductions in other sectors. Even if Michigan, as a cautious measure, had projected that emissions from the 2022v1 emissions modeling platform for the year 2032 would remain constant through 2036, this level of emissions would still have been sufficient to show that the area would maintain the standard through 2036.

Emissions data for the 2017 nonattainment year, 2023 attainment year, 2026 and 2032 interim years, and 2036 maintenance year are shown in Tables 5 and 6 for the Berrien area and in Tables 7 and 8 for the Muskegon area. Data are expressed in terms of tons per ozone season day.

TABLE 5—NO_X EMISSIONS IN THE BERRIEN AREA FOR THE 2017 NONATTAINMENT YEAR, 2023 ATTAINMENT YEAR, 2026 AND 2032 INTERIM YEARS, AND 2036 MAINTENANCE YEAR

[Tons per ozone season day]

	2017	2023	2026	2032	2036	Net change (2023 through 2036)
Point	2.09	0.80	0.81	0.85	0.89	0.09
Nonpoint	1.11	0.94	0.90	0.88	0.88	−0.07
On-road	5.16	2.31	1.72	1.01	0.75	−1.56
Nonroad	1.35	1.08	0.99	0.89	0.89	−0.19
Total	9.71	5.13	4.42	3.64	3.40	−1.73

TABLE 6—VOC EMISSIONS IN THE BERRIEN AREA FOR THE 2017 NONATTAINMENT YEAR, 2023 ATTAINMENT YEAR, 2026 AND 2032 INTERIM YEARS, AND 2036 MAINTENANCE YEAR

[Tons per ozone season day]

	2017	2023	2026	2032	2036	Net change (2023 through 2036)
Point	0.95	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.31	0.09
Nonpoint	6.47	6.77	6.78	6.72	6.69	−0.09
On-road	2.75	1.67	1.48	1.20	1.01	−0.66
Nonroad	2.03	1.59	1.48	1.43	1.43	−0.16
Total	12.20	11.25	10.98	10.61	10.43	−0.82

TABLE 7—NO_X EMISSIONS IN THE MUSKEGON AREA FOR THE 2017 NONATTAINMENT YEAR, 2023 ATTAINMENT YEAR, 2032 INTERIM YEAR, AND 2036 MAINTENANCE YEAR

[Tons per ozone season day]

	2017	2023	2032	2036	Net change (2023 through 2036)
Point	0.19	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.02
Nonpoint	1.01	0.76	0.61	0.60	−0.16
On-road	3.07	1.31	0.60	0.43	−0.87
Nonroad	0.79	0.65	0.51	0.52	−0.14
Total	5.06	3.10	2.14	1.95	−1.15

TABLE 8—VOC EMISSIONS IN THE MUSKEGON AREA FOR THE 2017 NONATTAINMENT YEAR, 2023 ATTAINMENT YEAR, 2032 INTERIM YEAR, AND 2036 MAINTENANCE YEAR

[Tons per ozone season day]

	2017	2023	2032	2036	Net change (2023 through 2036)
Point	0.49	0.57	0.57	0.56	−0.01
Nonpoint	3.79	3.95	4.19	4.20	0.25
On-road	2.33	1.37	1.04	0.88	−0.50
Nonroad	1.40	1.04	0.79	0.79	−0.26
Total	8.01	6.94	6.58	6.42	−0.52

As shown in Tables 5 and 6, NO_X and VOC emissions in the Berrien area are projected to decrease by 1.73 tons per ozone season day and 0.82 tons per ozone season day, respectively, between the 2023 attainment year and 2036 maintenance year. Similarly, as shown in Tables 7 and 8, NO_X and VOC emissions in the Muskegon area are projected to decrease by 1.15 tons per ozone season day and 0.52 tons per ozone season day, respectively, between the 2023 attainment year and 2036 maintenance year. Michigan's maintenance demonstrations for the Berrien and Muskegon areas show maintenance of the 2015 ozone NAAQS by providing emissions information to support the demonstrations that future emissions of NO_X and VOC will remain at or below 2023 emission levels when considering both future source growth and implementation of future controls.

On February 12, 2026, the EPA finalized the rescission of the GHG Endangerment Finding and repealed all greenhouse gas (GHG) emission standards for light-duty, medium-duty, and heavy-duty vehicles and engines (''Endangerment Finding Rescission Rule'').[24] Due to this action, aspects of the State's planning assumptions from the EPA's Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator model versions 5 (MOVES5) are no longer entirely consistent with the latest information. The EPA recognizes that States have relied on MOVES4 and MOVES5, including the national default electric vehicle (EV) projections tied in part to the implementation of these now-repealed standards, in developing some SIP actions that have been submitted to the EPA.

The West Michigan maintenance plan was developed using MOVES5 and the latest EPA guidance on the use of MOVES in SIP development that was available at the time. Per the EPA's MOVES Policy Guidance, States ''should use the latest version of MOVES that is available at the time that a SIP is developed.'' [25] In this guidance, the EPA also stated that an earlier version of MOVES can be used in SIP development if significant work has already been completed on a SIP using that earlier version.[26] Therefore, the State developed this SIP based on an emissions model that the EPA expected States to use. In addition, the EPA indicated that for fuel type distributions for on-road vehicles that include estimates of EVs, States should use local data if available and could rely on the default information within the model as planning assumptions.[27] Therefore, based on EPA's statements in the EPA's MOVES Policy and Technical Guidance, the State reasonably relied on the assumptions in MOVES5.

As a general principle, the SIP is an iterative document, subject to various revisions over time. This is because the SIP revision process is cyclical by nature per the different obligations under the CAA. The EPA acknowledges the significant amount of time and resources required by States to develop a SIP revision. In the evaluation of this SIP submittal, the EPA is considering the modeling and information provided by Michigan and affirming that Michigan relied on the latest EPA model and guidance information available at the time it developed the SIP. To acknowledge and accommodate reliance interests States may have had in MOVES5 based on the EPA's statements in the EPA's MOVES Policy and Technical Guidance, and to treat all States consistently that submitted SIPs prior to or shortly after the Endangerment Finding Rescission Rule where significant work had been completed, the EPA is proposing to find that Michigan appropriately estimated on-road mobile source emissions for this SIP based on MOVES5.

3. Continued Air Quality Monitoring

Michigan has committed to continue to operate its ozone monitors in the Berrien and Muskegon areas for the duration of the maintenance periods. Michigan remains obligated to meet monitoring requirements, to continue to quality-assure monitoring data in accordance with 40 CFR part 58, and to enter all data into the AQS in accordance with Federal guidelines.

4. Verification of Continued Attainment

Michigan has confirmed that it has the legal authority to enforce and implement the requirements of its SIP. Michigan has further committed that it has the authority to implement the requested SIP revisions, which would include the maintenance plans for the Berrien and Muskegon areas. This includes the authority to adopt, implement, and enforce any subsequent emission control measures determined to be necessary to correct future ozone attainment problems.

Verification of continued attainment is accomplished through operation of the ambient ozone monitoring network and the periodic update of each area's emissions inventory. Michigan will continue to operate the ozone monitors located in the Berrien and Muskegon areas. There are no plans to discontinue operation, relocate, or otherwise change the existing ozone monitoring network other than through revisions in the network approved by the EPA.

In addition, to track future levels of emissions, Michigan will continue to develop and submit to the EPA updated emission inventories for all source categories at least once every three years, consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR part 51, subpart A, and in 40

[24] Rescission of the Greenhouse Gas Endangerment Finding and Motor Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards Under the Clean Air Act, 91 FR 7686, February 18, 2026.

[25] *See* Section 2.1 (page 10) of ''MOVES5 Policy Guidance: Use of MOVES for State Implementation Plan Development, Transportation Conformity, General Conformity, and Other Purposes'' (EPA–420–B–24–038, November 2024).

[26] *Id.*

[27] *See* Section 4.8.3 (page 56) of ''MOVES5 Technical Guidance: Using MOVES to Prepare Emission Inventories for State Implementation Plans and Transportation Conformity'' (EPA–420–B–24–043, November 2024).

CFR 51.122. The Consolidated Emissions Reporting Rule (CERR) was promulgated by the EPA on June 10, 2002 (67 FR 39602). The CERR was replaced by the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements on December 17, 2008 (73 FR 76539). The most recent triennial inventory for Michigan was compiled for 2020, and 2023 is in progress. Point source facilities covered by Michigan's emission statement program will continue to submit VOC and NO_X emissions on an annual basis.

5. What are the contingency plans for the Berrien and Muskegon areas?

Section 175A of the CAA requires that the State adopt a maintenance plan as a SIP revision that includes such contingency provisions as the EPA deems necessary to assure that the State will promptly correct a violation of the NAAQS that occurs after redesignation of the area to attainment of the NAAQS. The Calcagni Memorandum provides further guidance, specifying that the contingency plan must identify: the measures to be considered and, if needed for maintenance, adopted and implemented; a schedule and procedure for adoption and implementation; and a time limit for action by the State. The State should also identify specific indicators to be used to determine when the contingency measures need to be considered, adopted, and implemented. The maintenance plan must include a commitment that the State will implement all measures with respect to the control of the pollutant that were contained in the SIP before redesignation of the area to attainment in accordance with section 175A(d) of the CAA.

As required by section 175A of the CAA, Michigan has adopted contingency plans for the Berrien and Muskegon areas to address possible future ozone air quality problems.

In Michigan's maintenance plans, contingency provisions would be triggered whenever a violation of the 2015 ozone NAAQS (three-year design value greater than 0.070 ppm) occurs within the maintenance areas. Michigan's maintenance plans have a prescriptive process for determining if a violation was due to an exceptional event. The contingency plans include a screening process that allows EGLE, subject to review by the EPA, to exclude exceedances (8-hour ozone concentrations greater than 0.070 ppm) from the trigger calculation if EGLE shows that the exceedances meet certain criteria indicating they are likely eligible for treatment as an exceptional event. The purpose of this process is to differentiate between exceedances that are not within the State's control (*i.e.,* exceedances that occur despite the implementation of reasonable measures), and exceedances that are within the State's control and should be included in the trigger calculation. It is important to note that, should the State exclude an exceedance from the contingency trigger calculation using this process, it would not constitute the EPA's concurrence that the exceedance was caused by an exceptional event. The exceedance will therefore continue to be included in design value calculations for the Berrien and Muskegon areas unless EGLE, following opportunity for public comment, submits a request for the EPA to concur on the exceedance as an exceptional event pursuant to 40 CFR 50.14, and the EPA reviews the submittal and formally concurs.

Under this process, following a contingency triggering event, EGLE will review impacted monitoring data to determine if exceptional events occurred, transmit an initial notification to the EPA, prepare a report of any exceptional events, and provide that report to the EPA. Within five months of the end of the ozone season, to correspond with the submittal of ambient monitoring data to AQS, EGLE will submit to the EPA a list of exceedance days that were potentially influenced by exceptional events, an initial event description for each potential event, and additional information and analysis to support exclusion of the data from the contingency plan trigger calculation.[28] The EPA will review the submittal and will notify EGLE if the submitted documentation is insufficient to support exclusion of the data from the contingency plan trigger calculation. In the absence of notification from the EPA, the submitted documentation will be presumed sufficient.

If the EPA determines that contingency plans have been triggered and are not found to be due to an exceptional event, malfunction, or noncompliance with a permit condition or rule requirement, EGLE and MDOT, in consultation with the metropolitan planning organizations or regional council of governments, will determine what additional effective control measures are needed to ensure future attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS. Control measures effective in reducing ambient ozone concentrations will be adopted and implemented within 18 months from the close of the ozone season that prompted the response. Michigan may also consider if significant new regulations not currently included as part of the maintenance plans will be implemented in a timely manner and would thus constitute an adequate contingency measure response.

Michigan may select from the following list of potential contingency measures in its maintenance plans for both the Berrien and Muskegon areas, if they are determined to be effective in maintaining the 2015 ozone NAAQS. However, Michigan is not limited to the measures on this list:

1. Adoption of VOC or NO_X RACT rules for existing sources
2. Application of VOC RACT on existing smaller sources
3. Alternative fuel and diesel retrofit programs for fleet vehicle operations
4. VOC or NO_X control on new sources emitting less than 100 tons per year
5. Reduced idling programs
6. Trip reduction programs
7. Traffic flow and transit improvements

To qualify as a contingency measure, emissions reductions from that measure must not be factored into the emissions projections used in the maintenance plans. Contingency measures are subject to necessary administrative and legal processes such as publication of notice, public comment period, and other measures as required by Michigan law for rulemaking. If a new measure is promulgated and scheduled to be implemented at the Federal or State level, and that measure is determined to be effective in maintaining the 2015 ozone NAAQS in the Berrien and Muskegon areas, additional local measures may not be necessary. EGLE will submit to the EPA an analysis to demonstrate the proposed measure is sufficient to maintain attainment in the areas.

The EPA proposes to find that the contingency provisions of the Berrien and Muskegon maintenance plans clearly identify specific contingency measures, contain a triggering mechanism to determine when contingency measures are needed, contain a description of the process of recommending and implementing contingency measures, and contain specific and appropriate timelines for action. The EPA also proposes to find that the contingency trigger screening process, including the associated review by the EPA, is reasonably designed to distinguish between exceedances that are the type that have been deemed exceptional events in the past and

[28] Additional information to support exclusion of the data from the contingency plan trigger calculation may include: surface and upper air meteorological maps, satellite imagery, hazard mapping system data, HYSPLIT trajectories, and other event information needed to determine the cause of the exceedance.

exceedances for which new or tightened control measures might be effective. The EPA's assessment indicates that the screening process is an appropriate element of the contingency plan for the Berrien and Muskegon areas because of the possibility of exceedances related to wildfire smoke events impacting these areas. Thus, the EPA proposes to conclude that Michigan's contingency plans are adequate to ensure prompt correction of any violation of the 2015 ozone NAAQS that occurs after redesignation, as required by section 175A(d) of the CAA.

The EPA has concluded that Michigan's maintenance plans adequately address the five basic components of a maintenance plan: attainment inventory, maintenance demonstration, monitoring network, verification of continued attainment, and a contingency plan. In addition, as required by section 175A(b) of the CAA, Michigan has committed to submit to the EPA updated ozone maintenance plans for the Berrien and Muskegon areas eight years after redesignation of the Berrien and Muskegon areas, respectively, to cover an additional ten years beyond the initial 10-year maintenance period. Thus, the EPA finds that the maintenance plan SIP revisions submitted by Michigan for the Berrien and Muskegon areas meet the requirements of section 175A of the CAA, and the EPA proposes to approve them as revisions to the Michigan SIP.

V. Has the state adopted approvable motor vehicle emission budgets?

A. Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets

Under section 176(c) of the CAA, new transportation plans, programs, or projects that receive Federal funding or support, such as the construction of new highways, must ''conform'' to (*i.e.,* be consistent with) the SIP. Conformity to the SIP means that transportation activities will not cause or contribute to any new air quality violations, increase the frequency or severity of any existing air quality problems, or delay timely attainment or any required interim emissions reductions or any other milestones. Regulations at 40 CFR part 93 set forth the EPA policy, criteria, and procedures for demonstrating and ensuring conformity of transportation activities to a SIP. Transportation conformity is a requirement for nonattainment and maintenance areas. Maintenance areas are areas that were previously nonattainment for a particular NAAQS, but that have been redesignated to attainment with an approved CAA section 175A maintenance plan for the NAAQS.

Under the CAA, States are required to submit, at various times, control strategy SIPs for nonattainment areas and maintenance plans for areas seeking redesignations to attainment of the ozone standard and maintenance areas.[29] These control strategy SIPs (including reasonable further progress plans and attainment plans) and maintenance plans must include motor vehicle emissions budgets for criteria pollutants, including ozone, and their precursor pollutants (VOC and NO_X) to address pollution from on-road transportation sources. The budgets are the portion of the total allowable emissions that are allocated to highway and transit vehicle use that, together with emissions from other sources in the area, will provide for attainment or maintenance.[30]

Under 40 CFR part 93, a budget for an area seeking a redesignation to attainment must be established, at minimum, for the last year of the maintenance plan. A State may adopt budgets for other years as well.

Michigan's maintenance plans include NO_X and VOC budgets for the Berrien and Muskegon areas for 2032, which is an interim year, as well as 2036, which is the last year of the maintenance period. The EPA has reviewed Michigan's NO_X and VOC budgets for the Berrien and Muskegon areas and, in this action, is proposing to approve them as meeting the adequacy criteria in the transportation conformity regulations (40 CFR 93.118(e)(4)).[31] Michigan's December 26, 2025, maintenance plan submissions, including the budgets for these areas, are available for public comment via this proposed rulemaking. The submission was endorsed by the Governor's designee and Michigan provided opportunity for a public hearing. The budgets were developed as part of an interagency consultation process which includes Federal, State, and local agencies. The budgets were clearly identified and precisely quantified. These budgets, when considered together with all other emissions sources, are consistent with maintenance of the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

TABLE 9—MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS FOR THE BERRIEN AREA FOR THE 2032 INTERIM YEAR AND 2036 MAINTENANCE YEAR

[Tons per ozone season day]

	2032 Interim year			2036 Maintenance year		
	Projected on-road emissions	Safety margin allocation	Total budget	Projected on-road emissions	Safety margin allocation	Total budget
NO_X	1.01	1.04	2.06	0.75	1.21	1.96
VOC	1.20	0.45	1.65	1.01	0.58	1.59

[29] *See* the SIP requirements for the 2015 ozone standard in the EPA's December 6, 2018 (83 FR 62998) implementation rule.

[30] *See* 40 CFR 93.101.

[31] *See* 40 CFR 93.118(f)(2) for requirements associated with making adequacy findings through rulemaking on a submitted SIP.

TABLE 10—MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS FOR THE MUSKEGON AREA FOR THE 2032 INTERIM YEAR AND 2036 MAINTENANCE YEAR

[Tons per ozone season day]

	2032 Interim year			2036 Maintenance year		
	Projected on-road emissions	Safety margin allocation	Total budget	Projected on-road emissions	Safety margin allocation	Total budget
NO_X	0.60	0.67	1.27	0.43	0.81	1.24
VOC	1.04	0.25	1.29	0.88	0.36	1.24

As shown in Table 9, for the Berrien area, the 2032 and 2036 budgets exceed the estimated 2032 and 2036 on-road sector emissions. Likewise, as shown in Table 10, for the Muskegon area, the 2032 and 2036 budgets exceed the estimated 2032 and 2036 on-road sector emissions. To accommodate future variations in VMT in the area, EGLE allocated to the mobile sector a portion of the safety margin, as described further below.[32] Michigan has demonstrated that the Berrien area can maintain the 2015 ozone NAAQS in the 2036 maintenance year with mobile source emissions of 1.96 tons per ozone season day of NO_X and 1.59 tons per ozone season day of VOC. Similarly, the Berrien area can maintain the 2015 ozone NAAQS in the 2032 interim year with mobile source emissions of 2.06 tons per ozone season day of NO_X and 1.65 tons per ozone season day of VOC. Michigan has demonstrated that the Muskegon area can maintain the 2015 ozone NAAQS in the 2036 maintenance year with mobile source emissions of 1.24 tons per ozone season day of NO_X and 1.24 tons per ozone season day of VOC. Similarly, the Muskegon area can maintain the 2015 ozone NAAQS in the 2032 interim year with mobile source emissions of 1.27 tons per ozone season day of NO_X and 1.29 tons per ozone season day of VOC. Despite partial allocation of each area's safety margins, each area's emissions will remain under emission levels in the 2023 attainment year.

The EPA is initiating the adequacy process and proposing to approve the budgets for use to determine transportation conformity in the Berrien and Muskegon areas, because the EPA has determined that the areas can maintain attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS for the relevant maintenance periods with mobile source emissions at the levels of the budgets.

[32] Allocation of a safety margin to an area's motor vehicle emissions budgets is provided for by the transportation conformity rule. *See* 40 CFR 93.124(a).

B. What is a safety margin?

A ''safety margin'' is the amount by which the total projected emissions from all sources of a given pollutant are less than the total emissions that would satisfy the applicable requirement for maintenance. 40 CFR 93.101. As noted in Tables 5 and 6, the emissions in the Berrien area are projected to have safety margins of 1.73 tons per ozone season day for NO_X and 0.82 tons per ozone season day for VOC in 2036 (the difference between emissions in the 2023 attainment year, and projected emissions in the 2036 maintenance year, for all sources in the Berrien area). Similarly, in Berrien, there is a safety margin of 1.49 tons per ozone season day for NO_X and 0.64 tons per ozone season day for VOC in 2032. As shown in Tables 7 and 8, the emissions in the Muskegon area are projected to have safety margins of 1.15 tons per ozone season day for NO_X and 0.52 tons per ozone season day for VOC in 2036 (the difference between emissions in the 2023 attainment year, and projected emissions in the 2036 maintenance year, for all sources in the Berrien area). Similarly, in Muskegon, there is a safety margin of 0.96 tons per ozone season day for NO_X and 0.36 tons per ozone season day for VOC in 2032. Even if emissions exceeded projected levels by the full amount of the safety margins, the areas would still demonstrate maintenance since emission levels would equal those in the attainment year.

As shown in Tables 9 and 10 above, Michigan is allocating a portion of that safety margin to the mobile sector in Berrien and Muskegon. Specifically, in 2032, Michigan is allocating 1.04 tons per ozone season day and 0.45 tons per ozone season day of the NO_X and VOC safety margins, respectively, in Berrien. In 2036, Michigan is allocating 1.21 tons per ozone season day and 0.58 tons per ozone season day of the NO_X and VOC safety margins, respectively, in Berrien. Similarly, for Muskegon, in 2032, Michigan is allocating 0.67 tons per ozone season day and 0.25 tons per ozone season day of the NO_X and VOC safety margins, respectively. In 2036, Michigan is allocating 0.81 tons per ozone season day and 0.36 tons per ozone season day of the NO_X and VOC safety margins, respectively, in Muskegon. Michigan is not requesting allocation to the budgets of the entire available safety margins reflected in the demonstrations of maintenance. In fact, the amounts allocated to the budgets represent only a portion of the 2032 and 2036 safety margins. Therefore, even though the State is requesting budgets that exceed each area's projected on-road mobile source emissions for 2032 and 2036 contained in the demonstrations of maintenance, the increases in on-road mobile source emissions that can be considered for transportation conformity purposes are within the safety margins of the ozone maintenance demonstrations. Further, once allocated to mobile sources, these safety margins will not be available for use by other sources.

VI. Enhanced Monitoring Plan

Section 182(c)(1) of the CAA requires States with nonattainment areas classified Serious or higher to adopt and implement a program to improve air monitoring for ambient concentrations of ozone, NO_X, and VOC. The EPA initiated the PAMS program in February 1993. The PAMS program required the establishment of an enhanced monitoring network in all ozone nonattainment areas classified as Serious, Severe, or Extreme.

Since that time, the EPA concluded that requiring enhanced monitoring for ozone nonattainment areas classified as Moderate or above is appropriate for the purposes of monitoring ambient air quality and better understanding ozone pollution. In the EPA's revision to the ozone standard on October 1, 2015,[33] the EPA relied on the authority provided in sections 103(c), 110(a)(2)(B), 114(a) and 301(a)(1) of the CAA to expand the PAMS applicability to areas other than those that are Serious or above ozone nonattainment and

[33] *See* 80 FR 65292 (October 26, 2015),

substantially revise the PAMS requirements in 40 CFR part 58 appendix D (80 FR 65292). Specifically, this rule required states with Moderate and above ozone nonattainment areas to develop and implement an EMP. These plans should detail enhanced ozone and ozone precursor monitoring activities to be performed to better understand area-specific ozone issues.

West Michigan has three nonattainment areas, which include the Muskegon, Coloma, and Holland air monitoring sites located in the Muskegon, Berrien, and Allegan areas, respectively. Due to the similar nature of the West Michigan nonattainment areas, only the Holland site was chosen to conduct enhanced monitoring. To meet this requirement, Michigan submitted its updated EMP as part of the Michigan Ambient Air Monitoring 2025 Network Plan, which has been approved by the EPA. Michigan will continue to meet the CAA section 182(c)(1) EMP requirements by maintaining the air monitoring network. Michigan will work with the EPA through the air monitoring network review process, as required by 40 CFR part 58, to determine the adequacy of the ozone monitoring network, additional monitoring needs, and recommended monitor decommissions. Air monitoring data from these monitors will continue to be quality-assured, reported, and certified according to 40 CFR part 58.

Michigan will continue to meet the CAA section 182(c)(1) EMP requirements by including its EMP in Michigan's Air Monitoring Network Plan, which is subject to review by the EPA and approval on an annual basis. Therefore, the EPA is proposing to find that Michigan has met the EMP requirements for the Berrien and Muskegon areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

VII. Serious VOC RACT

A. What are the Serious VOC RACT requirements?

Section 182(c) of the CAA requires States with Serious nonattainment areas to implement the VOC RACT requirements of Section 182(b)(2) with the addition that a ''major source'' is one that emits, or has the potential to emit, at least 50 tons per year of VOC.

B. Michigan's Serious VOC RACT Submittal

On May 5, 2026, EGLE submitted a finalized addendum to the West Michigan Serious Attainment Plan, dated January 13, 2026. This document demonstrates Michigan's fulfillment of the Serious RACT requirements for VOCs under Section 182(c) of the CAA for the Berrien and Muskegon ozone nonattainment areas.

The EPA proposed to approve Michigan's Moderate VOC RACT SIP for the Berrien and Muskegon areas in a separate action on February 27, 2026 (91 FR 9793). Therefore, the EPA is proposing to determine that the controls for the CTG categories continue to satisfy VOC RACT under the Serious 2015 ozone NAAQS classification for the Berrien and Muskegon nonattainment areas.

EGLE conducted a comprehensive review to determine whether any non-CTG sources of VOCs within the Berrien County and Muskegon ozone nonattainment areas meet the applicability thresholds for RACT under the Serious classification of the 2015 ozone NAAQS following the EPA's reclassification of the area from Moderate to Serious nonattainment. This evaluation consisted of four steps:

- An emissions inventory screening using 2023 and 2024 VOC emissions data;
- Review of operating units and processes at facilities identified by the initial screening to identify and exclude from consideration those units and processes that are subject to existing CTG rules;
- Permit database reviews for the non-CTG processes identified as being non-CTG sources of VOCs to identify sources that have obtained opt-out permits, are no longer permitted to operate, or have conditions within a permit that restrict the VOC PTE of the facility to a level below 50 tpy due to limits on operational capacity or material usage; and
- Field staff verifications on operational and VOC PTE status.

Within the partial county Muskegon ozone nonattainment area, in the emissions inventory review, EGLE identified eight facilities that reported actual VOC emissions exceeding 10 tpy in either 2023 or 2024. These facilities were then further investigated, and EGLE found that, at three of the identified facilities (MPLX Terminals LLC—North Muskegon Terminal, Structural Concepts Corporation, and Seal Bond, LLC), all of the operating units are subject to CTG VOC RACT rules, eliminating the need for a case-by-case VOC RACT demonstration. EGLE then conducted a review of permitting records for three more of the facilities (Lorin Industries, Tech Line Products, and M. Argueso & Company, Inc.) and found that each of them have approved permits limiting VOC potential emissions to far below the required limit of 50 tpy for Serious VOC RACT, removing these facilities from further consideration. EGLE field staff confirmed that of the two remaining identified facilities (American Chemical Solutions, LLC and CWC Textron), one was permanently shut down in 2024, and the other does not qualify as a major source under the Serious ozone classification due to an emissions report submitted in 2023 demonstrating VOC potential emissions are below the 50 tpy threshold. Therefore, both facilities are eliminated from further consideration.

Based on their evaluation, EGLE has concluded that no non-CTG sources in the Michigan portion of the Muskegon County ozone nonattainment area meet the Serious major source threshold of 50 tpy; therefore, no case-by-case VOC RACT determinations are required. The EPA reviewed EGLE's evaluation of these sources and agrees with the State's determination that none of the non-CTG facilities in the Muskegon nonattainment area meet the Serious major source threshold. As such, the EPA is proposing that the Muskegon nonattainment area meets the Serious level VOC RACT requirement under the 2015 ozone standard.

Within the Berrien County Ozone nonattainment area, in the emissions inventory review, EGLE identified thirteen facilities that reported actual VOC emissions exceeding 10 tpy in either 2023 or 2024. EGLE further investigated these facilities and found that, at seven of the identified facilities (MPLX Terminals LLC—Niles Terminal, Buckeye Terminals, LLC—Niles Terminal, NCP Coatings, Pratt Intermodal Chassis, LLC, Toefco Engineered Coating Systems, Inc., Regal Finishing Company, Inc., and Pilkington North America, Inc.), all of the operating units are subject to CTG VOC RACT rules, eliminating the need for a case-by-case VOC RACT demonstration.

In EGLE's review of permitting records for the Citgo Petroleum Corporation facility, it found that this facility approved an opt-out permit limiting its facility-wide VOC potential emissions to below the required limit of 50 tpy through maximum fuel usage conditions. The EPA is proposing to approve the following sections' conditions of PTI No. 42–05E v2.0, issued to Citgo Petroleum Corporation on January 15, 2026, for incorporation into the Michigan SIP to meet Serious VOC RACT for this source: SC I.1, I.2, II.1, II.2, II.3, V.3, VI.1, and VI.2, under EULOADRACK; SC I.1, II.1, II.2, VI.1, VI.2, and VI.3 under FGFUELTANKS; SC I.1, II.2, VI.1, and VI.2 under FGETHANOLTANKS; SC I.1 and VI.1 under FGFACILITY).

EGLE also identified three Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfills (Forest Lawn Landfill, Orchard Hill Sanitary Landfill, and Southeast Berrien County Landfill Authority) that are not subject to Michigan's CTG VOC RACT rules under part 6 of the Michigan Air Pollution Control Rules, and thus require case by case VOC RACT demonstrations to meet the serious RACT requirement in Berrien County. Both Orchard Hill and Southeast Berrien County landfills contain landfill gas-fired internal combustion engines that serve as key components of their landfill gas collection, treatment, and control systems.

All three MSW landfills subject to Serious VOC RACT in Berrien County achieve the 98% VOC emissions control level that is specified under 40 CFR part 62, subpart OOO. EGLE demonstrated that the current landfill gas collection, treatment, and control systems operated at these three landfills fulfill the requirements for non-CTG serious VOC RACT under CAA 182(b)(2) and align with the provisions under Michigan Rule 602(4). The Federal plan requirements under 40 CFR, part 62, subpart OOO and the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) under 40 CFR part 63, subpart AAAA are already reflected in the permits of all three sources and are enforceable.

EGLE staff also identified and evaluated additional control strategies that could be utilized to reduce VOC emissions at Forest Lawn Landfill, Orchard Hill Sanitary Landfill, and Southeast Berrien County Landfill Authority. These control measures included upgrading open flares to enclosed flares and passively routing the landfill gas to a biofilter or biocover. Both options were found to be economically unreasonable as the implementation of these controls will likely not produce air quality benefits that justify the cost.

In order to satisfy Serious RACT in the Berrien County 2015 ozone nonattainment area, EGLE determines that 40 CFR part 62, subpart OOO and 40 CFR part 63, subpart AAAA, along with the incorporation of applicable sections and conditions in the permits for the non-CTG major sources represent Serious level RACT for the Berrien County nonattainment area under the 2015 ozone standard.

For Forest Lawn Landfill, MI–PTI–N2407–2021b, issued on February 8, 2021, and revised on January 23, 2023, all sections under FGLANDFILL–OOO, FGLANDFILL–AAAA, FGACTIVECOLL–OOO, FGOPENFLARE–OOO, and FGOPENFLARE–AAAA are being submitted for incorporation into the Michigan SIP.

For Orchard Hill Sanitary Landfill and Energy Developments Watervliet, LLC MI–PTI–N5719–2023, issued, LLC on March 8, 2023, all sections under FGLANDFILL–OOO, FGLANDFILL–AAAA, FGACTIVECOLL–OOO, FGACTIVECOLL–AAAA, FGOPENFLARE–OOO–1, FGOPENFLARE–AAAA–1, FGTREATMENTSYS–OOO, FGTREATMENTSYS–AAAA, FGOPENFLARE–OOO–2, and FGOPENFLARE–AAAA–2 are being submitted for incorporation into the Michigan SIP. Also, within MI–PTI–N5719–2023, SC I.1, III.1, and IV.1 under EUICEENGINE3 and SC I.5, I.7, III.1, III.3, and IV.1 under FGICEENGINES are being submitted for incorporation into the Michigan SIP.

For Southeast Berrien County Landfill Authority and North American Natural Resources SBL, MI–PTI–N5432–2022a, issued LLC on October 21, 2022, and Revised on October 7, 2024, all sections under FGLANDFILL–OOO, FGLANDFILL–AAAA, FGACTIVECOLL–OOO, FGACTIVECOLL–AAAA, FGOPENFLARE–OOO, FGOPENFLARE–AAAA, FGTREATMENTSYS–OOO, and FGTREATMENTSYS–AAAA are being submitted for incorporation into the Michigan SIP. Additionally, within PTI0000132 v1.0, issued to North American Natural Resources SBL, LLC on November 3, 2025, SC I.6, I.7, III.1, and IV.1 under FGENGINES are being submitted for incorporation into the Michigan SIP.

All of these documents are available in the docket for this action. The EPA reviewed EGLE's evaluation of these sources and agrees that these provisions satisfy the Serious level non-CTG VOC RACT requirements for the Berrien County nonattainment area under the 2015 ozone standard.

VIII. NO_X RACT Waiver

In some cases, an ozone nonattainment area might attain the ozone standard, as demonstrated by three consecutive years of adequate monitoring data, without having implemented the section 182(f) NO_X provisions over that 3-year period. Where the NO_X requirements were not implemented over that 3-year period, the section 182(f) language is met since ''additional'' reductions of NO_X would not contribute to attainment. That is, since attainment has already occurred, additional NO_X reductions could not improve the area's attainment status and, therefore, the NO_X exemption request could be approved.

The EPA's approval of the exemption, if warranted, would be granted on a contingent basis (*i.e.,* the exemption would last for only so long as the area's monitoring data continue to demonstrate attainment). The State must continue to operate an appropriate air quality monitoring network, in accordance with 40 CFR part 58, to verify the attainment status of the area. The air quality data relied on for the above determinations must be consistent with 40 CFR part 58 to verify the attainment status of the area. The air quality data relied on for the above determinations must be consistent with 40 CFR part 58 requirements and other relevant EPA guidance. If it is subsequently determined by the EPA that the area has violated the standard, the EPA would conduct notice and comment rulemaking to remove the NO_X exemption. On May 5, 2026, EGLE submitted a CAA section 182(f) waiver from NO_X RACT requirements. Specifically, Michigan requested to exempt major stationary sources of NO_X (as defined in section 302 and subsections 182(c) and (d) of the CAA) from the RACT requirements of section 182(b)(2), based on the fact that the nonattainment areas, as the result of permanent and enforceable emission control measures, have recorded complete, quality-assured ambient air quality monitoring data for the years 2023–2025, demonstrating attainment of the 2015 ozone standards. On March 12, 2026 (91 FR 12123), the EPA proposed to determine that the Berrien and Muskegon areas attained the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on ozone monitoring data for the 2023–2025 period. A summary of the monitoring data relied upon in this proposal is included in Table 1 for the Berrien area and in Table 2 for the Muskegon area. Providing the EPA finalizes the CDD, the areas are eligible for a waiver of Serious NO_X RACT requirements, as specified in section 182(f)(1)(A) of the CAA. Upon final approval of the NO_X waiver, Michigan will not be required to adopt and implement serious NO_X RACT requirements pursuant to section 182(f) for the Berrien and Muskegon areas to qualify for redesignation. If the EPA fails to finalize the CDDs or if the design value of a monitoring site in the areas violates the NAAQS prior to the EPA's final action, then the EPA would not be able to finalize approval of a NO_X waiver for the respective area.

IX. What action is the EPA taking?

The EPA is proposing to act in accordance with EGLE's requests to

redesignate the Berrien and Muskegon areas to attainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS because the requests meet the statutory requirements for redesignation under the CAA. The EPA is also proposing to approve, as revisions to the Michigan SIP, the State's maintenance plans for the Berrien and Muskegon areas (such approval being one of the CAA criteria for redesignation to attainment status). The maintenance plans are designed to keep the Berrien and Muskegon areas in attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS through 2036. As part of the maintenance plans, the EPA is initiating the adequacy process and proposing to approve the newly established 2032 and 2036 VOC and NO_X budgets for the Berrien and Muskegon areas. The EPA is also proposing to approve several elements which meet the requirements of section 110 and part D of the CAA and the EPA's regulations for an area classified as Serious nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. These elements include the EMP, Serious VOC RACT, and a serious NO_X RACT waiver. The EPA is proposing to determine that upon final approval of Michigan's maintenance plans, clean data determinations, Moderate VOC and NO_X RACT submittals, EMP, Serious VOC RACT submittal, and a Serious NO_X RACT waiver, the areas will have met the requirements for redesignation under section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA. The EPA is thus proposing to change the legal designation of the Berrien and Muskegon areas from nonattainment to attainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

X. Incorporation by Reference

In this rulemaking, the EPA is proposing to include in a final EPA rule regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, the EPA is proposing to incorporate by reference the following sections of facility permits: MI–PTI–N2407–2021b, sections under FGLANDFILL–OOO, FGLANDFILL–AAAA, FGACTIVECOLL–OOO, FGOPENFLARE–OOO, and FGOPENFLARE–AAAA; within MI–PTI–N5719–2023, all sections under FGLANDFILL–OOO, FGLANDFILL–AAAA, FGACTIVECOLL–OOO, FGACTIVECOLL–AAAA, FGOPENFLARE–OOO–1, FGOPENFLARE–AAAA–1, FGTREATMENTSYS–OOO, FGTREATMENTSYS–AAAA, FGOPENFLARE–OOO–2, and FGOPENFLARE–AAAA–2, effective February 8, 2021, and revised on January 23, 2023; within MI–PTI–N5719–2023, SC I.1, III.1, and IV.1 under EUICEENGINE3 and SC I.5, I.7, III.1, III.3, and IV.1 under FGICEENGINES, effective March 8, 2023; within MI–PTI–N5432–2022a, all sections under FGLANDFILL–OOO, FGLANDFILL–AAAA, FGACTIVECOLL–OOO, FGACTIVECOLL–AAAA, FGOPENFLARE–OOO, FGOPENFLARE–AAAA, FGTREATMENTSYS–OOO, and FGTREATMENTSYS–AAAA, effective October 21, 2022, and revised on October 7, 2024; and within PTI0000132 v1.0, SC I.6, I.7, III.1, and IV.1 under FGENGINES, effective November 3, 2025; and the following portions of PTI No. 42–05E v2.0: SC I.1, I.2, II.1, II.2, II.3, V.3, VI.1, and VI.2 under EULOADRACK; SC I.1, II.1, II.2, VI.1, VI.2, and VI.3 under FGFUELTANKS; SC I.1, II.2, VI.1, and VI.2 under FGETHANOLTANKS; SC I.1 and VI.1 under FGFACILITY), effective January 15, 2026, into Michigan's SIP, as discussed in section VII of this preamble. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available through *www.regulations.gov* and at the EPA Region 5 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information).

XI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, redesignation of an area to attainment and the accompanying approval of a maintenance plan under section 107(d)(3)(E) are actions that affect the status of a geographical area and do not impose any additional regulatory requirements on sources beyond those imposed by State law. A redesignation to attainment does not in and of itself create any new requirements but rather results in the applicability of requirements contained in the CAA for areas that have been redesignated to attainment. Moreover, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve State choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, the proposed actions to approve Michigan's SIP submissions merely approve State law as meeting Federal requirements and do not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. For these reasons, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Is not an Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866;
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it approves a State program;
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001); and
- Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian Tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rulemaking does not have Tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

40 CFR Part 81

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, National parks, Wilderness areas.

Dated: July 13, 2026.

Anne Vogel,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 2026–15167 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 571

[Docket No. NHTSA–2026–0728]

RIN 2127–AN00

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Modernization of FMVSS No. 135 To Accommodate ADS-Equipped Vehicles; Extension of Comment Period

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

ACTION: Extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: In response to a request from Varnum LLP (Varnum), NHTSA is announcing a 30-day extension of the public comment period for the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) published on June 26, 2026 proposing to amend Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 135, ''Light vehicle brake systems.'' The proposed modifications would distinguish how regulations apply to vehicles with and without manually operated driving controls. The comment period for the NPRM was originally scheduled to end on July 27, 2026. It will now end on August 26, 2026.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM published at 91 FR 38593 on June 26, 2026, is extended to August 26, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by the docket number in the heading of this document through any of the following methods:

- *Electronic submissions:* Go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Suite W58–213, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 366–9826 or (202) 366–9317 before coming.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number for this notice. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Privacy Act: Anyone is able to search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–78) or you may visit *https://www.transportation.gov/privacy.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov* or the street address listed above. Follow the online instructions for accessing the dockets via internet.

Confidential Business Information: If you claim that any of the information in your comment (including any additional documents or attachments) constitutes confidential business information within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4) or is protected from disclosure pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1905, please see the detailed instructions given under the Public Participation heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For technical issues, you may contact Ms. Lina Valivullah, Office of Automation Safety; Telephone: 202–366–1810; Email: *Lina.Valivullah@dot.gov;* Facsimile: 202–493–2739. For legal issues, you may contact Mr. David Jasinski, NHTSA Office of the Chief Counsel, Email: *David.Jasinski@dot.gov.* The mailing address of these officials is: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 26, 2026, NHTSA published an NPRM to amend FMVSS No. 135.[1] The proposed modifications would distinguish how regulations apply to vehicles with and without manually operated driving controls. The proposed modifications would clarify definitions, telltale requirements, performance requirements, and test procedures in the standard and remove sections that are no longer relevant. The stopping distance performance requirements, which address the primary safety purpose of the standard, would still apply to all subject vehicles. This rulemaking would remove unnecessary regulatory burdens and costs without detriment to vehicle safety. The NPRM provided a 30-day comment period which closes on July 27, 2026.

[1] 91 FR 38593.

On July 23, 2026, NHTSA received a request from Varnum for a 30-day extension of the comment period.[2] Varnum stated that the NPRM addresses highly technical subject matter and raises novel questions, requiring significant time to thoroughly review the proposed changes and develop comments. Varnum said a 30-day extension of the comment period would allow Varnum to advise clients in submission of comprehensive comments on the NPRM.

NHTSA is granting the request to extend the comment period by 30 days. NHTSA has determined that the requestors have shown good cause for an extension and that the extension is consistent with public interest. A 30-day extension appropriately balances NHTSA's interest in providing the public with sufficient time to comment on the NPRM with its interest in obtaining specific feedback from stakeholders in a timely manner. Accordingly, NHTSA is extending the comment period until August 26, 2026.[3]

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 322, 30111, 30115, 30117, and 30166; delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.95.

Jonathan Morrison,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2026–15231 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 223

[Docket No. 260722–0176; RTID 0648–XR127]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 12-Month Finding on a Petition To List the Smalltail Shark (Carcharhinus porosus) as Threatened or Endangered Under the Endangered Species Act

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

ACTION: Notice of 12-month finding and availability of a status review.

[2] NHTSA–2026–0728.

[3] Readers should note that, even after the comment closing date has passed, interested persons are able to file comments in the docket, which NHTSA will consider to the extent practicable. 49 CFR 553.23. NHTSA may also continue to file relevant information in the docket as it becomes available. Accordingly, the Agency recommends that readers periodically check the docket for new material.

SUMMARY: We, NMFS, have completed a comprehensive status review for the smalltail shark (*Carcharhinus porosus*) in response to a petition from the Center for Biological Diversity to list the species. After reviewing the best scientific and commercial data available, including the Status Review Report, we have determined that listing the smalltail shark as a threatened or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is not warranted.

DATES: This finding was made on July 28, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The petition, status review report, **Federal Register** notices, and the list of references can be accessed electronically on our website at *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species/smalltail-shark.* The peer review plan and charge to peer reviewers are available at *https://www.noaa.gov/information-technology/smalltail-shark-status-review-report.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Nick Farmer, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, (727) 228–3855 or *nick.farmer@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 31, 2022, we received a petition from the Center for Biological Diversity to list the smalltail shark (*Carcharhinus porosus*), or any distinct population segment (DPS) of the species, as an endangered or threatened species under the ESA. On May 23, 2023, we announced in the **Federal Register** that the petition presented substantial information in support of the petitioned action and that we would conduct a status review, and we solicited information from the public to support our status review (88 FR 33075, May 23, 2023). We also provided notice to jurisdictions [1] in Central America and northern South America and requested scientific and commercial data, as well as information on any ongoing conservation efforts, regarding this species. All relevant information is incorporated in the status review report (Heublein *et al.,* 2025) and in this 12-month finding.

Listing Determinations Under the ESA

We are responsible for determining whether species are threatened or endangered under the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). To make this determination, we first consider whether a group of organisms constitutes a species under section 3 of the ESA, then whether the status of the species qualifies it for listing as either threatened or endangered. Section 3 of the ESA defines ''species'' to include any subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants and any DPS of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature (16 U.S.C. 1532(16)). Because the petition requested we list the taxonomic species or any DPS of the species, we assessed if information was available to list individual populations as DPSs.

Section 3 of the ESA defines an endangered species as ''any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range'' and a threatened species as one ''which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range'' (16 U.S.C. 1532(6) and (20)). Thus, we interpret an ''endangered species'' to be one that is presently at risk of extinction. A ''threatened species,'' on the other hand, is not currently at risk of extinction, but is likely to become so in the foreseeable future. In other words, the primary statutory difference between a threatened and endangered species is the timing of when a species is in danger of extinction, either presently (endangered) or not presently but in the foreseeable future (threatened). Additionally, as the definitions of ''endangered species'' and ''threatened species'' make clear, the determination of extinction risk can be based on either the range-wide status of the species or the status of the species in a significant portion of its range. A species may be endangered or threatened throughout all of its range or a species may be endangered or threatened within a significant portion of its range (SPR).

Section 4(a)(1) of the ESA requires us to determine whether any species is endangered or threatened as a result of any of the following five factors: (A) the present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range; (B) overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes; (C) disease or predation; (D) the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or (E) other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence (16 U.S.C. 1533(a)(1)). Section 4(b)(1)(A) of the ESA requires us to make listing determinations based solely on the best scientific and commercial data available after conducting a review of the status of the species and after taking into account conservation efforts being made by any state or foreign nation or political subdivision thereof to protect the species (16 U.S.C. 1533(b)(1)(A)).

Status Review

We convened a team of six agency scientists to conduct a status review for the smalltail shark and prepare a report. The status review team (SRT) comprised natural resource management specialists and fishery biologists from the NMFS Southeast Regional Office, Office of Protected Resources, and Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC). The SRT members have expertise in shark life history and ecology, population dynamics, fisheries management and stock assessment science, and protected species management and conservation. The status review report (Heublein *et al.,* 2025) presents the SRT's professional judgment of the extinction risk facing the smalltail shark but makes no recommendation as to the listing status of the species. The status review report was subjected to peer review as required by the Office of Management and Budget Final Information Quality Bulletin for Peer Review (M–05–03; December 16, 2004). The status review report was peer reviewed by three independent specialists selected from the scientific community with expertise in smalltail shark biology and ecology, conservation and management and specific knowledge of threats to the smalltail shark. The peer reviewers were asked to evaluate the adequacy, appropriateness, and application of data used in the status review as well as the findings based on those data. All peer reviewer comments were addressed prior to finalizing the status review report and are available online (see **ADDRESSES**).

We subsequently reviewed the status review report, its cited references, and public and peer reviewer comments. Much of the information discussed below on smalltail shark biology and ecology, distribution and connectivity, density and abundance, threats, and extinction risk is taken from the status review report. We have also considered new information published subsequent to the completion of the status review report. We have independently applied the statutory provisions of the ESA, including evaluation of the factors set forth in section 4(a)(1)(A)–(E) and protective efforts under section 4(b)(1)(A) in making our determination that listing the smalltail shark as an endangered or threatened species under the ESA is not warranted.

[1] We use the term ''jurisdiction'' rather than ''nation,'' as French Guiana is an overseas department of France.

Life History, Ecology, and Status of the Petitioned Species

Taxonomy and Species Description

The taxonomy of the smalltail shark has been relatively stable since it was described as *Carcharias porosus* (Ranzani 1839) based on a male holotype collected in the western South Atlantic Ocean off Brazil, although the species was later moved to the genus *Carcharhinus.* Junior synonyms are limited to *Carcharias* (*Prionodon*) *henlei* (Müller and Henle 1838) and *Carcharhinus cerdale* (Gilbert in Jordan and Evermann 1898). Castro (2011a) provided a thorough history of the taxonomy of *C. cerdale* and the confusion that surrounds its synonymy with *C. porosus.* Presently, *C. porosus* is taxonomically accepted as a valid species. Common names utilized for *C. porosus* vary throughout its range and include the generic names cazón and toyo and the more specific common names smalltail shark (English), Atlantischer Zwerghai (German), requin tiqueue (French), squalo codapiccola (Italian), cação-azeiteiro, cação-junteiro, sicuri-branco (Portuguese), tiburón cuero duro, tiburón gordito, and tiburón poroso (Spanish) (Applegate *et al.,* 1979; Compagno 1984; Gadig 2001; Castro 2011b; Voight and Weber 2011).

Physical Appearance

The smalltail shark is a relatively small-bodied shark that lacks an interdorsal ridge and has a nearly equilateral triangle shaped first dorsal fin with coloration that is light brown to gray dorsally and dirty white ventrally (Castro 2011b). Smalltail shark fins lack distinctive marking or coloration. Smalltail sharks are thought to grow no larger than 150 centimeters (cm) in total length (TL; *i.e.,* the length measured from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail) (Compagno 1984; Lessa and Santana 1998).

The smalltail shark is the sole species in the *Carcharhinus* genus in the western Atlantic Ocean with a second dorsal fin originating above the midpoint of the anal fin. However, species within the genus *Rhizoprionodon,* often referred to as sharpnose sharks, share this characteristic. Sharpnose sharks are morphologically similar to smalltail sharks, often leading to confusion and misidentification even among biologists. The primary characteristic that readily differentiates a smalltail shark from a sharpnose shark is the relative length of the labial furrows. A smalltail shark has a very short to rudimentary upper labial furrow at both corners of its mouth that can be difficult to detect, whereas all sharpnose sharks have conspicuous and long labial furrows. Additionally, smalltail sharks have poorly and minimally developed preanal ridges, whereas these structures are elongated and easily recognizable in sharpnose sharks when the caudal fin and peduncle are depressed dorsoventrally while keeping the trunk static.

Distribution, Movements, and Habitat Use

The distribution of the smalltail shark is limited to the western Atlantic Ocean, although at least one dubious record of a single individual in the eastern Atlantic Ocean exists (Bennet 1830). Based on authoritative sources, the range extends from at least São Paulo, Brazil (approximately 25° S latitude; Gadig 2001) in the South Atlantic to coastal Mississippi (approximately 30° N latitude; Bigelow and Schroeder 1948) in the North Atlantic. Within the western Atlantic Ocean, smalltail sharks are documented in multiple countries and jurisdictions including Brazil, French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, Panama, Mexico, and the United States (Bigelow and Schroeder 1948; Applegate *et al.,* 1979; Garrick 1982; Kohler *et al.,* 1998; Mejía Falla *et al.,* 2007; Tavares and Sánchez 2012).

Within U.S. waters, smalltail sharks have been collected off Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi (Baughman 1943; Bigelow and Schroeder 1948; Castro 2011b; Swift and Portnoy 2021). Several sources state that smalltail sharks occur in the coastal waters of Florida (Heemstra 1965); however, this is likely attributable to the often-cited Briggs (1958), who included smalltail sharks as part of the shark fauna in the northern Gulf of America (GOA) [2] and explicitly stated he assumed this and other species, by virtue of proximity, likely extend into Florida waters. According to a comment letter submitted by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission in response to the 90-day finding on the listing petition (88 FR 33075), a few recreational landings of smalltail sharks were reported in Florida waters in 1995 and 1996, but ''the uncertainty for these landings are [*sic*] extremely high'' given its rarity and possible confusion with the Atlantic sharpnose shark (*Rhizoprionodon terraenovae*). No commercial landings have been reported in Florida waters since 1986 (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission July 17, 2023). Since 2010, there have been only six records of smalltail sharks in U.S. fisheries; of these, five were biosamples from surveys off Louisiana and Texas and one was a recreational landing record in a Texas creel survey. Length was recorded for 47 smalltail sharks captured in U.S. fisheries in the northern GOA between 1984 and 2021; 42 were likely adult smalltail sharks (<65 cm TL). Of the five potential juvenile smalltail sharks, all were estimated to be over a year old based on length (<40 cm TL) with the exception of a 26 cm TL smalltail shark that was noted as a possible misidentification. These data suggest smalltail sharks are not using waters of the northern GOA as birthing or nursery habitat and are also extremely rare in U.S. waters.

Within the South Atlantic Ocean, smalltail sharks are documented in coastal waters throughout Brazil, including the states of Amapá, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Sergipe, Bahia, and São Paulo (Bigelow and Schroeder 1948; Garrick 1982; Gadig 2001). Smalltail sharks have been reported as far south as Uruguay and Argentina (Menni and Lucifora 2007; Nión *et al.,* 2016).

Throughout their range, smalltail sharks inhabit relatively shallow continental shelf waters. Reported depths of occurrence range from shallow littoral waters, often associated with mud substrate in estuaries, bays, and river mouths (Castellanos 2010; Swift and Portnoy 2021), out to depths of at least 84 meters (m) (Gadig 2001). According to Feitosa *et al.* (2020a), there is no age-based change in habitat use and all life stages co-occur, with the exception of seasonal habitat partitioning based on sex. Water temperatures associated with locations of smalltail shark capture range from 22 to 30° C (NMFS SEFSC unpublished data (number (n)=6); Feitosa *et al.,* 2020a (n=17); Swift and Portnoy 2021 (n=1)). There is limited information available to describe salinity ranges associated with individual catches of smalltail sharks; however, data from 2 fisheries-independent surveys [NMFS SEFSC unpublished data (n=6); Swift and Portnoy 2021 (n=1)] conducted in U.S. waters reported salinities at the location of capture ranging from 24 to 36. Two studies have reported incidental capture of neonate or juvenile smalltail sharks in areas with reduced salinity, such as river mouths and estuaries (n=1 in Castellanos 2010; n=1 in Swift and Portnoy 2021). The only data source we are aware of that measured dissolved oxygen at the location of capture indicated that smalltail sharks (n=6) were captured in normoxic waters 4.0 milligrams per liter

[2] Formerly Gulf of Mexico. Renamed pursuant to Executive Order 14172, and Secretary of the Interior Order No. 3423.

(mg/L) of oxygen and higher (NMFS SEFSC unpublished data).

Feitosa *et al.* (2020b) generated species distribution models for smalltail sharks using historical catch data. Distribution models were generated using a combination of four algorithms trained on environmental data (water temperature, light at the bottom, and dissolved oxygen) and species occurrence records. Suitable habitat for the species tended to fall on continental platforms, with models determining that the northern coast of South America provides the most suitable habitat for smalltail sharks compared to the eastern coast of South America and the GOA. Additionally, the species distribution models indicated a larger predicted range than empirical observations support, spanning from the mid-Atlantic East Coast of the United States to southern Brazil. The Caribbean islands were not found to have many suitable areas for smalltail shark habitat. Species occurrence records further indicate that the northern coast of South America is the most important area for the smalltail shark in terms of habitat suitability and historical catch. Feitosa *et al.* (2020a) also used vertebra microchemistry to argue that Brazil's northern coast (BNC) is an essential habitat for the species because its whole life cycle can occur in the area. Microchemistry suggests the presence of multiple BNC birthing areas that have been used across decades. The coexistence of adults born in areas with diverging biochemical signatures suggests a single population. Historical catch records indicate a relatively higher occurrence of neonates in these birthing areas and elemental concentrations from vertebrae indicate that individuals are likely not only birthed in these areas but spend their lifetimes in the BNC.

Diet and Feeding

Smalltail sharks are considered to be opportunistic predators that feed on relatively small prey, primarily fishes but also invertebrates (Cortés 1999; Gadig 2001; Castro 2011b). Their diet is similar to other small-bodied sharks within the family Carcharhinidae, such as Atlantic sharpnose (*R. terraenovae*), blacknose (*C. acronotus*), and finetooth (*C. isodon)* sharks in the western North Atlantic Ocean. Lessa and Almeida (1997) examined the stomach contents of 684 smalltail sharks off the coast of northern Brazil and determined that approximately 80 percent of the species' diet consists of small teleosts including those from the families Sciaenidae (drums and croaker), Mugilidae (mullet), Engraulidae (anchovies) and Stromatidae (butterfish). The authors noted a decrease in teleost prey through ontogeny and observed that other elasmobranchs, most notably *Rhizoprionodon* spp. (sharpnose sharks) and *Dasyatis* spp. (stingrays), were found in the stomachs of adults. Compagno (1984) also reported small elasmobranchs in the diet of smalltail sharks, including young sphyrnids (hammerhead sharks). Based on seasonal abundance of prey species, Lessa and Almeida (1997) determined that smalltail sharks are opportunistic and feed on whichever prey are most abundant.

Age and Growth

Two studies have examined the age and growth of smalltail sharks. Batista and Silva (1995) examined 257 vertebrae collected from individuals captured in gillnets off northern Brazil. The authors did not generate a growth model but did suggest that growth characteristics for smalltail sharks are typical of those observed for other species in the family Carcharhinidae. Lessa and Santana (1998) used direct aging of vertebrae for 508 specimens also collected in northern Brazil and concluded there was no difference in growth between females and males. Their estimated growth coefficients were similar to those estimated for larger species (*e.g.,* dusky sharks, *Carcharhinus obscurus*) and lower than those estimated for other small coastal shark species (Cortés 2002). Lessa and Santana (1998) noted that the lack of samples from larger individuals may result in inaccurately slow estimates of growth rate and maturation time for the species. Lessa and Santana (1998) acknowledged potential bias in their estimated growth parameters, potentially attributable to length-selective fishing mortality. In particular, their estimate of theoretical age at size zero (t_o), is relatively long at -3.40 yr and their estimate of longevity is nearly 35 years, although the oldest directly aged individual was just 12 years old. By comparison, the t_o estimate for the similar-sized and phenotypically similar Atlantic sharpnose shark (*Rhizoprionodon terraenovae*) is only -0.88 yr and theoretical longevity is 9.5 years (Carlson and Baremore 2003).

Reproductive Biology

Like other species within the genus *Carcharhinus,* female smalltail sharks are placentally viviparous (Sadowsky 1967; Lessa *et al.,* 1999; Castro 2011b). Male smalltail sharks are reported to mature between 70 and 80 cm TL, while females reach maturity at 65–85 cm TL (Compagno 1984; de Campos Santos *et al.,* 1999; Gadig 2001; Castro 2011b). Both sexes are reported to reach maturity at an age of 6 years (Lessa *et al.,* 1999), with generation time estimated between 7.9 and 9 years (Cortés 2002; Santana *et al.,* 2020).

Lessa *et al.* (1999) reported that females in waters off northern Brazil ovulate from July through September, indicating this is when mating occurs in the region. However, several authors indicate smalltail shark reproduction is asynchronous throughout its range; although peaks exist, seasonality cannot be definitively described (Castro 2011b). Gestation lasts for 10–12 months and size at birth is approximately 30–40 cm TL with neonates being present in coastal waters from June through October (Sadowsky 1967; Compagno 1984; Menni and Lessa 1998; Lessa *et al.,* 1999; Gadig 2001). The sex ratio of females to males within each brood was observed to be 1:1, and brood size ranges from 1 to 11 embryos with a reported mean of 5.94 young (de Campos Santos *et al.,* 1999; Gadig 2001). Lessa *et al.* (1999) found a significant positive relationship between maternal body length and brood size. Female smalltail sharks are thought to reproduce on a biennial cycle based on limited observations of gravid females with inactive ovarian follicles (de Campos Santos *et al.,* 1999; Castro 2011b).

Population Structure and Genetics

There is limited available information on smalltail shark population structure or genetics. Tavares *et al.* (2013) evaluated 50 samples obtained from the catches of the commercial fishing fleet based in Bragança, in the Brazilian state of Pará. This geographically limited study found smalltail shark had the highest levels of haplotype and nucleotide diversity in this region among the four studied species, but the results of the neutrality tests were inconclusive regarding recent population trends (*i.e.,* all negative, but insignificant). There were several conflicting findings within the paper. They detected a unimodal distribution of pairwise differences in the mitochondrial control region, a possible sign of population growth. However, *C. porosus* lacked the high number of singletons and the consistent statistical significance across all tests seen in Caribbean sharpnose shark (*R. porosus*), which was also tested. In population genetics, a unimodal curve without significant neutrality tests such as observed by Tavares *et al.* (2013) is often treated as a false positive or a signal too weak to confirm expansion, especially in the presence of genetic bottlenecks (Ramos-Onsins and Rozas 2002).

Tavares *et al.* (2013) also analyzed diversity in the more variable mitochondrial control region, which yielded conflicting results, further complicated by concern about bias introduced by possible mutational hotspots. For example, they reported reduced nucleotide diversity, possibly due to reduced population sizes, but also reported high haplotype diversity and indications of population growth based on neutrality tests and pairwise differences. The authors raised concerns about recombination events and mutational hotspots in the mitochondrial control region contributing to homoplasy (a shared genetic trait not inherited from a common ancestor) and consequent underestimation of genetic diversity and divergence times because the hyper-variable sites might be masking the accumulation of unique mutations. Ultimately, Tavares *et al.* (2013) concluded that Cytochrome *b* results might better reflect the species' genetic diversity. They reported an L-shaped curve and insignificant neutrality tests (Tajima's *D,* Fu's F_s), suggesting no population expansion.

Many aspects of the Tavares *et al.* (2013) experimental design would be anticipated to bias estimates towards low diversity, including the reliance on geographically limited and potentially biased fishery dependent data collection (*e.g.,* gillnets), the lack of comparative samples from other parts of the species' range (*e.g.,* Caribbean or southern Brazil), and the reliance on mitochondrial DNA (which does not capture male-mediated gene flow). Given these factors and the conflicting findings within the paper regarding demographic expansion and genetic diversity, it is difficult to draw conclusions from this study.

Demography

Natural mortality for smalltail sharks was estimated from specimens (n = 937) collected in gillnets from waters off Maranhão state in 1984–1987 using nine age-independent and two age-dependent methods (Santana *et al.,* 2020). Santana *et al.* (2020) provided an estimated mean natural mortality rate for males and females combined of 0.261 year $^{-1}$ (range: 0.116–0.329 year $^{-1}$, standard deviation (sd) = 0.770 year $^{-1}$). Total mean mortality was estimated to be 0.656 year $^{-1}$ (sd = 0.519 year $^{-1}$), yielding a mean fishing mortality of 0.395 year $^{-1}$ and an exploitation rate of 0.602 year $^{-1}$ (Santana *et al.,* 2020). Santana *et al.* (2020) applied these estimates in a demographic analysis, which suggested an annual decrease of 28 percent in the intrinsic population growth rate, resulting in a population decline of more than 90 percent in only 10 years, and much higher through the terminal model year of 2019.

In their demographic analysis of smalltail sharks collected in the gillnet fisheries off the BNC, Santana *et al.* (2020) calculated a mean finite population growth rate (λ) for smalltail sharks of 0.902 year^{-1} (0.756–1.011 year^{-1}), suggesting a declining population with a mean generation time of 7.7 years (7.2–8.0 years), and juvenile and adult survival rates of 0.661 year^{-1} (0.628–0.701 year^{-1}) and 0.206 year^{-1} (0.158–0.246 year^{-1}), respectively. By contrast, Cortés (2002) explored the effects of uncertainty in demographic traits for 41 populations of 38 species of sharks and reported higher population growth rates (1.086 year^{-1}), generation times (8.4 years), and juvenile (0.582 year^{-1}) and adult (0.312 year^{-1}) survival rates for smalltail sharks. Subsequently, Cortés (2016) presented an updated meta-analysis of 65 shark species, estimating smalltail shark population growth rate at 1.203 year^{-1} (1.097–1.437 year^{-1}). Farmer (2025) updated the Cortés (2016) analysis for smalltail shark using demographic parameters from Santana *et al.* (2020) and estimated a population growth rate of 1.049 year^{-1} (0.881–1.102 year^{-1}); slightly lower than Cortes (2002) and Cortes (2016) but still reflecting positive population growth potential in five of six scenarios evaluated.

Status of the Population

Global and Regional Abundance Estimates and Trends

There is limited information on global and regional abundance for the smalltail shark. Modeled catch probability distributions from their reported range showed declines in smalltail sharks between the 1970s and 2010s, with the greatest declines predicted along eastern South America and throughout the GOA and, to a lesser extent, along the northern coast of South America (Feitosa *et al.,* 2020b). Notably, modeled declines of smalltail sharks outside of the northern coast of South America were based on extremely limited data, and the SRT was unable to find empirical studies of global smalltail shark abundance beyond these modeling estimates. While general trends in smalltail shark abundance were reported based on anecdotal information, the SRT was not able to locate any systematically collected data from fisheries-dependent or independent sources.

Northern GOA

Smalltail sharks are relatively rare in the northern GOA as this region represents the northernmost extent of their range (Bigelow and Schroeder 1948; Compagno 1984; McEachran and Fechhelm 2005). Stewart Springer (Shark Industries, Inc.) first reported, ''a nice series of '*cerdale*''' (a junior synonym of *C. porosus*) taken off Biloxi, Mississippi in 1943. From 1969 to 2021, NMFS caught only a dozen smalltail sharks off Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas in the northern GOA using shrimp trawl and bottom longline gears (NMFS unpublished data). As mentioned above, 47 smalltail sharks have been captured and measured in U.S. fisheries in the northern GOA between 1984 and 2021. Since 1986, there have been no commercial landings and only a few recreational landings (1995 and 1996) of smalltail sharks in Florida waters (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission July 17, 2023). Furthermore, Swift and Portnoy (2021) conducted an elasmobranch essential habitat study off Texas and reported one smalltail shark from Corpus Christi Bay, representing one of only a few verified observations of this species in Texas waters (Baughman 1943; Baughman and Springer 1950). Based on its rarity in this region, no abundance trends could be identified.

Southern GOA

There is minimal available information on smalltail shark abundance in the southern GOA. Fisheries monitoring or research is either lacking or regional journals and reports are inaccessible (Bigelow and Schroeder 1948; Compagno 1984; McEachran and Fechhelm 2005). A few studies characterizing the gillnet and small-scale bottom longline fisheries in the southern GOA from 1993 to 2012 reported that smalltail shark catch represented 0.2–2.0 percent of the total catch in those fisheries (Castillo-Géniz *et al.,* 1999; Pérez-Jiménez and Mendez-Loeza 2015; Pérez-Jiménez *et al.,* 2020). Since fishery-dependent shark catch data are scarce in the southern GOA, Bravo-Zavala *et al.* (2022) used data-limited assessment methods to determine the susceptibility, rebound potential, and cumulative vulnerability of sharks and rays in the region. Bravo-Zavala *et al.* (2022) found smalltail shark had moderate rebound potential (0.04 to 0.08) relative to 13 other elasmobranch species in two of three scenarios evaluated and consistently ranked higher than six other shark species. Although the smalltail shark

had the lowest rebound potential among small coastal sharks, the analysis utilized life history characteristics reported by Lessa and Santana (1998) that the SRT did not consider robust, particularly when compared to similarly sized species. These potentially biased growth parameters, detailed in the Age and Growth section above, were used by Bravo-Zavala *et al.* (2022) to estimate population growth coefficients for smalltail sharks, and the resultant estimates were similar to those for larger species (*e.g.,* dusky sharks) as compared to similar-sized smaller coastal shark species (Cortés 2002; see Life History, Ecology, and Status of the Petitioned Species section). Despite this potential bias, smalltail sharks exhibited low to moderate cumulative vulnerability to current gillnet and longline fisheries in the southern GOA (Bravo-Zavala *et al.,* 2022). The low documented catch rates of smalltail sharks in the southern GOA fisheries support the low cumulative vulnerability designation; however, fishers have indicated the species was more abundant in waters off of Campeche, Mexico before the 1990s (Bravo-Zavala *et al.,* 2022). On the basis of limited available information and primarily anecdotal reports of fishers, it is possible that smalltail shark populations may have declined in the southern GOA, but the information is inconclusive.

Honduras

Rojas *et al.* (2000) reported that in Honduran waters, *C. porosus* represented 1 percent of commercial fisheries catch, indicating that smalltail sharks are present in Honduran waters. The General Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture also recently reported the majority of shark species taken as bycatch in fisheries are members of the family Carcharhinidae, including the smalltail shark (K. Alvarado personal communication, July 25, 2023). This information is inadequate to determine any trend for smalltail shark populations in Honduras.

Venezuela

Available information on the abundance of smalltail sharks in Venezuelan waters is minimal. Kleijn (1974) described exploratory and experimental shark fishing cruises on the South American continental shelf from Venezuela to French Guiana from 1968 to 1970 and reported that smalltail sharks were the most abundant species collected during the study, making up nearly 45 percent of the catch. Kleijn (1974) did not explicitly report smalltail shark catch by country but catch by gear type and effort by country were provided, which we can use to roughly infer relative abundance. For example, handlining accounted for 74 percent of all smalltail sharks caught in this study but was not reported as a fishing method in use in Venezuela, suggesting the catch of the species in Venezuelan waters was likely less than that of Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. A shark nursery study conducted in the Gulf of Venezuela during the mid-2000s collected only seven smalltail sharks (2 percent of total catch), suggesting smalltail sharks are not common in this region (Tavares and Sánchez 2012). This was further supported by Marquez *et al.* (2019), who documented the elasmobranch composition in the Sucre State artisanal gillnet and longline fishery from 2016 to 2017, where smalltail sharks made up 3.1 percent of the elasmobranch catch.

Although smalltail sharks are primarily found in shallow coastal waters, Arocha *et al.* (2002) reported catches of this species by tuna and swordfish vessels off Venezuela from 1994 to 2000. They reported that smalltail sharks made up 8.4 percent of the overall bycatch; however, the reported maximum size of the captured sharks (range: 80–150 cm fork length (FL)) exceeded the putative maximum size for smalltail sharks (150 cm TL; Compagno, 1984). Therefore, the SRT questioned whether some of these sharks may have been misidentified.

Trinidad and Tobago

Shing (2006) reviewed the shark species composition from a fishery-independent survey conducted off Trinidad and Tobago from 1985 to 2000, designed to mimic the artisanal gillnet fishery on the north and east coasts where shark catches were highest. Smalltail sharks were the most common shark species encountered in the survey, primarily represented by immature sharks, but gravid female smalltail sharks represented a substantial portion of the catch from the inshore artisanal fishery from March to May (Shing 2006). We were not able to find any other information regarding smalltail shark abundance in Trinidad and Tobago.

Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana

As mentioned above, Kleijn (1974) conducted an experimental shark survey off the South American continental shelf from Venezuela to French Guiana from 1968 to 1970 and reported that smalltail sharks were the most abundant species collected during the study, making up nearly 45 percent of the catch (n=2,040). Most of the smalltail sharks (n=1,577, 77 percent) were caught during handline operations off French Guiana, Suriname, and Guyana (Kleijn 1974). The number of smalltail sharks caught by country was not reported, but the total catch relative to effort suggests that smalltail sharks were relatively common in the coastal waters of these three countries from 1968 to 1970. Since this study, little shark research has been conducted in this region; as a result, the species composition and abundance of coastal sharks in the region is poorly understood. Kolmann *et al.* (2017) used deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) barcoding to determine the species most commonly caught and consumed along the coastline of Guyana by sampling sharks at fish markets. Smalltail sharks comprised 17.4 percent (n=32) of the shark specimens examined, representing the second most abundant shark species identified in the study.

Brazil

Most of the information available on smalltail shark population abundance is from Brazil. Smalltail sharks are not targeted in fisheries in this region but are caught as bycatch in gillnet, longline, and trawl fisheries, which target various commercial species, including mackerels, weakfish, and shrimp (Lessa *et al.,* 1999; Marceniuk 2020). The highest levels of bycatch occur along the BNC, which includes the states of Maranhão, Pará, and Arapá (Feitosa *et al.,* 2020b; Santana *et al.,* 2020). There are indications the smalltail shark has suffered severe population declines over the past few decades off the BNC; however, the quantitative data underlying these conclusions is limited (Feitosa *et al.,* 2020b). Lessa *et al.* (2018) cites two studies (Stride *et al.,* 1992; Morais, 2004) claiming that trawl catch per unit effort (CPUE) had declined approximately 85 percent, from 2.87 kg/hr in 1990 to 0.43 kg/hr in the early 2000s. However, the SRT was not able to verify this decline, as descriptions of the data were inconsistent with the cited literature, and the SRT was unable to access the original data after multiple attempts.

There has also been a notable change in the prevalence of smalltail sharks in catches reported by artisanal fisheries in northern Brazil over time. For example, smalltail sharks comprised 43–52 percent of the shark species caught in the artisanal gillnet fishery in the 1980s (Lessa 1997; Menni and Lessa 1998). A study investigating shark species composition at local fish markets within the BNC region documented smalltail sharks as the most common shark species in the early 2000s, representing nearly 46.7 percent (57 of 122

individual sharks) of the specimens examined (da Silva Rodrigues-Filho *et al.,* 2009). However, the shark specimens that were sampled in this study could not be attributed to specific fisheries, so comparisons drawn between this study and artisanal gillnet catch from the 1980s described above must be interpreted cautiously. More recent studies conducted in the region from 2014 to 2018 reported that smalltail sharks were the third most abundant species from markets and port sampling, representing between 5.5 and 13.1 percent of the total specimens examined (n=42 in Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; n=98 in da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; n=1 in Martins *et al.,* 2021). None of these studies used comparable methods or were designed to investigate the decline in smalltail sharks in fisheries over time. For example, specimens were sampled at different times in different studies across various fish markets across northern Brazil. Specimens were collected from many different fisheries, including trawl, gillnet, and longline, each with their own unique selectivity and catchability for the species. Additionally, Brazil enacted harvest prohibitions on smalltail shark beginning in 2014 (see *Inadequacy of Existing Regulatory Mechanisms*), which may have reduced the number of smalltail sharks brought into fish markets. Due to these inconsistencies in sampling methods and the additional confounding factor of management prohibitions, it is impossible to assign a quantitative value to the magnitude of decline based on these data.

Batista and Silva (1995), while conducting an age and growth study of juvenile smalltail sharks in Maranhão coastal waters of the BNC, did not find evidence of size-selective fishing. The authors concluded that fisheries had not seriously affected the stock because there was no specific fishery for smalltail sharks in the region and bycatch data did not show a clear tendency for back-calculated lengths to diminish with age class (*i.e.,* ''Lee's phenomenon;'' Ricker 1975). Lee's phenomenon suggests that faster-growing fish would be exposed to size-selective fishing mortality sooner and die younger, where slower growers would survive, meaning slower-growing fish would be over-represented in the contemporary population. Batista and Silva (1995) did not observe back-calculation bias in their samples, suggesting selective fishing pressure was not taking place. Over two decades later, Martins *et al.* (2018) conducted interviews with experienced artisanal gillnet and longline fishers to describe shark catch over time and the status of local stocks. The fishers reported that smalltail sharks were once easily caught during the 1980s and 1990s in the BNC but were now scarce and found only in deeper offshore waters (Martins *et al.* 2018). The authors reported that fishers indicated that smalltail shark is the species at the greatest risk of extinction in Maranhão waters (Martins *et al.,* 2018).

Relative to the BNC, records of smalltail shark catches off Brazil's central, southeast, and south coasts are less frequent; however, there is some anecdotal evidence of decline. Gadig (2001) states that data indicate smalltail sharks were abundant on the south coasts of São Paulo in the 1960s, but catches there are now uncommon.

The most direct explanation for declines in smalltail shark populations is overexploitation. Santana *et al.* (2020) reports that smalltail shark was the most abundant elasmobranch species in fisheries off the BNC in the 1980s, but its population has been declining since the 1990s. Most (90.6 percent) smalltail shark specimens (n=937) collected with gillnets in the eastern BNC in the 1980s were juveniles (<6 years old). Demographic analysis indicated mortality and exploitation rates in the 2000s were 92.3 percent above the fishing mortality rate corresponding to the population equilibrium threshold (Santana *et al.,* 2020). Santana *et al.* (2020) reported that the combination of compromised recruitment of juveniles, overfishing, and intrinsically low resilience (*e.g.,* slow growth rate, late age of maturity, and low fecundity) relative to other small coastal shark species all contributed to model-estimated population declines. Santana *et al.* (2020) predicted between a 77.1 percent to 99.9 percent decline in abundance by 2011. Santana *et al.* (2020) also reported several localized extinctions for the species in the northeastern and southeastern regions of Brazil. However, Santana *et al.* (2020) also predicted between a 49.5 percent to 94.2 percent decline in abundance by 1997, which stands in contrast to the findings of Batista and Silva (1995) discussed previously, which suggested fishing pressure was not a concern for the species during the early 1990s.

A decline in the abundance of the smalltail shark in Brazil is reported almost uniformly across disparate data sources. Given the available information, the SRT was unable to estimate the magnitude of the smalltail shark's abundance decline in Brazil in quantitative terms. However, the SRT concluded the available information suggests the population in Brazil has declined substantially based on the number and consistency of local references reporting this conclusion and the fact that at least a portion of these studies relied on quantitative data.

Assessment of Extinction Risk

As noted previously, the ESA defines an endangered species as ''any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range'' and a threatened species as ''any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range'' (16 U.S.C. 1532(6) and (20)). NMFS' implementing regulations describe the ''foreseeable future'' as extending into the future as far as we can make reasonably reliable predictions about the threats to the species and the species' responses to those threats (50 CFR 424.11(d)). On November 21, 2025, NMFS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) published a proposed rule that would slightly revise the description of the foreseeable future to state that it ''extends only so far into the future as the Services can reasonably determine that both the future threats and the species' responses to those threats are likely'' (90 FR 52607, November 21, 2025). The current and proposed regulations instruct us to describe the foreseeable future on a case-by-case basis, using the best available data and taking into account considerations such as the species' life-history characteristics, threat-projection timeframes, and environmental variability. The current and proposed regulations also state that we need not identify the foreseeable future in terms of a specific period of time. We considered the proposed revision to this regulation and concluded that our assessment of the extinction risk for the smalltail shark is the same under either description of the foreseeable future.

For the assessment of extinction risk for the smalltail shark, the SRT considered the ''foreseeable future'' to extend out approximately 25 years for the main identified threats of overutilization and inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms and most other potential threats. Given the species' life history (*i.e.,* mean generation time approximately 8 years and maximum age approximately 34 years), it would likely take multiple generations for management actions to be reflected in population status. Similarly, the impact of present threats to the species could be realized in the form of noticeable population declines within this time frame, as demonstrated in the available survey and fisheries

data. The SRT also acknowledged that population recovery is likely dependent on when a protective regulatory measure, such as a closure, is implemented and enforced, and also the status of the population at the time of the closure.

To assess the potential threat of warming seas and the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, the SRT considered these environmental shifts over a longer time horizon, extending out to 2100. The SRT determined that warming seas and increasing extreme weather events could be reasonably expected through the year 2100, albeit with increasing uncertainty in their magnitude through time; however, the SRT could not reasonably determine how smalltail sharks would respond to these environmental changes.

In analyzing the extinction risk of smalltail shark, the SRT considered not only the current and potential threats impacting the species' status but also the species' demographic status and vulnerability. Thus, the SRT conducted an extinction risk analysis in three parts: (1) demographic risk analysis, (2) threats assessment, and (3) overall extinction risk analysis.

Demographic Risk Analysis

A demographic risk analysis is an assessment of the manifestation of past threats that have contributed to the species' current status and informs the consideration of the biological response of the species to present and future threats. The SRT's demographic analysis assessed demographic risk by considering a set of questions adapted from McElhany *et al.* (2000). The SRT considered the best scientific and commercial data available regarding four demographic characteristics (*i.e.,* abundance/trends, growth rate/productivity, spatial structure/connectivity, and diversity) for the smalltail shark to evaluate how these factors influence extinction risk for the smalltail shark. After reviewing all relevant biological and commercial information for the species, each SRT member assigned a ranking to each of the four demographic factors. Risks for each demographic factor were ranked on a scale of 1 (low risk) to 3 (high risk). Details about these risk categories can be found in the status review report (Heublein *et al.,* 2025). This process helped the SRT integrate and summarize a large amount of diverse information and served as a useful tool to help the SRT organize the information and assist in the process for determining overall risk of extinction for the species.

Abundance

There is minimal information on global and regional abundance estimates for the smalltail shark. Although robust quantitative data useful in exploring trends in population abundance are lacking, available data from other sources (*e.g.,* fish markets, interviews and fisher surveys) and anecdotal accounts consistently indicate abundance, or frequency of encounters, has declined significantly off Brazil since the 1980s (Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; Martins *et al.,* 2018; da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Martins *et al.,* 2021). Modeled catch probability distributions from their reported range predicted declines in smalltail sharks between the 1970s and 2010s, with the greatest declines predicted along eastern South America (approximately –50 percent) and throughout the GOA (approximately –40 percent), and to a lesser extent, along the northern coast of South America (approximately –10 percent; Feitosa *et al.,* 2020b). Notably, modeled declines of smalltail sharks outside of the northern coast of South America were based on extremely limited data, and we were unable to find empirical studies of global smalltail shark abundance beyond these modeling estimates. Although population declines are apparent across studies, there is substantial uncertainty in the magnitude of decline.

Santana *et al.* (2020) performed demographic modeling based on 937 smalltail sharks caught between 1984 and 1986 during experimental gillnet fisheries sampling off the Brazilian state of Maranhão. Santana *et al.* (2020) estimated theoretical population declines ranging from 7 to 28 percent per year. There are important shortcomings in this analysis and questions about the life history data used in the models, given the magnitudes of decline predicted appear to be well above those suggested by other studies.

Considering the ongoing threat of overutilization by artisanal fisheries and the consistent reports of population decline, it is likely the abundance of smalltail sharks in the core BNC region has declined substantially since the 1980s. Data from regions outside of the BNC are more limited and offer minimal insight into the species' abundance. Anecdotal reports from fishers in Mexico and southern Brazil, however, state that smalltail shark numbers are significantly reduced from several decades ago (Gadig 2001; Bravo-Zavala *et al.,* 2022).

In contrast to the Santana *et al.* (2020) study results for Maranhão state in Brazil, studies conducted in other areas where the species has been historically abundant (*i.e.,* off the coasts of southern Central America and other areas in northern Brazil) indicate the smalltail shark continues to be a common species. For example, da Silva Rodrigues-Filho *et al.* (2009) found smalltail shark to be the most common shark species at the municipal fish market in Bragança and at the docks in Bacuriteua and Bragança (in the Brazilian state of Pará) between October 2005 and December 2006 (n=57/122). Feitosa *et al.* (2018) found smalltail shark to be the third most abundant shark species in samples taken from BNC fish markets (Amapá (n=48), Belém (n=26), Bragança (n=55), Vigia (n=13), Carutapera (n=14), Raposa (n=53), and Tutoia (n=219)), appearing in 9.81 percent of samples. Similarly, da Silva Ferrette *et al.* (2019) found smalltail shark to be the third most common shark species in samples taken from BNC fish markets, appearing in 98 (14 percent) of 700 samples taken from the states of Pará (n=400) and Natal (n=300).

Following the completion of the Status Review Report, Coelho *et al.* (2025) published the results of interviews with 314 fishers from across the Maranhão State coastline in the BNC conducted between December 2019 and October 2020. Smalltail shark was the second most abundant shark species, with 1,576 total fisher reports (Reentrâncias Maranhenses, n=684; Upaon Açu, n=353; Foz do Rio das Preguiças, n=539). Smalltail sharks were most commonly caught by gillnet (approximately 90 percent of catch) in Reentrâncias Maranhenses; by gillnet (approximately 65 percent) and longline (approximately 30 percent) in Upaon Açu; and by gillnet (approximately 55 percent), longline (approximately 20 percent), and beach seine (approximately 20 percent) in Foz do Rio das Preguiças. Per fisher reports, smalltail shark were the third most commonly caught shark in Reentrâncias Maranhenses (3.58 ± 4.34 sharks, N=191), the second most commonly caught shark in Upaon Açu (5.43 ± 6.04 sharks, N=65), and the most commonly caught shark in Foz do Rio das Preguiças (9.29 ± 7.65 sharks, N=58).

While the SRT agreed smalltail shark abundance has very likely decreased since the 1980s, the uncertainty associated with quantifying the decline affected their rankings. Thus, while the available abundance information indicates the smalltail shark is not presently at a high risk of extinction, the majority of the SRT thought the likelihood of declining abundance in the foreseeable future contributed to the

species' extinction risk. Conversely, one SRT member considered abundance to be a low demographic risk, based on the data uncertainty, limited data available, and certain reports indicating that the species is still commonly captured in the core of its range. Overall, the SRT ranked abundance as a moderate risk to the extinction of the smalltail shark.

We considered the SRT's findings and agree that although modeled catch probability distributions from their reported range suggest declines in smalltail sharks between the 1970s and 2010s (Feitosa *et al.,* 2020b), it is difficult to determine the magnitude of this decline. Records in the northern GOA are too sparse to be conclusive regarding any trend. Analyses for the southern GOA using the potentially biased Lessa and Santana (1998) growth parameters suggests low to moderate vulnerability to current gillnet and longline fisheries in the southern GOA, a finding supported by low documented catch rates (Bravo-Zavala *et al.,* 2022). No information on a trend was available for Honduras or Venezuela. Historically, smalltail sharks were the most common species of shark encountered in gillnet surveys off Trinidad and Tobago (Shing 2006) and in handline studies off French Guiana, Suriname, and Guyana (Kleijn 1974), but given the lack of comparative contemporary studies, no trend can be inferred for these countries. Notably, smalltail sharks were the second most abundant shark species identified in Guyana fish markets by Kolmann *et al.* (2017), suggesting the species may still be reasonably abundant off that coast. Off Brazil, where smalltail sharks are caught as bycatch in a variety of fisheries (Lessa *et al.,* 1999; Marceniuk 2020), the SRT was unable to verify the large declines modeled by Santana *et al.* (2020). It is possible the percentage of smalltail sharks encountered in fish markets and port sampling declined between the 1980s–2000s (Lessa 1997; Menni and Lessa 1998; da Silva Rodrigues-Filho *et al.,* 2009) and 2014–2018 (Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Martins *et al.,* 2021); however, differences in observed abundance could also be explained by differences in source fishery, sampling methodology, overall study purpose, and the enactment of harvest prohibitions by Brazil beginning in 2014.

We conclude that the smalltail shark is vulnerable to overexploitation due to its coastal, shallow-water habitat and the continued operation of largely unmonitored artisanal gillnet fisheries and semi-industrial and industrial shrimp and general teleost trawl fisheries in their range (Santana *et al.,* 2020). While anecdotal reports, limited studies, and models suggest a likely population decline—with some estimates indicating a significant reduction off Brazil since the 1980s—the absence of comparable and systematic long-term studies makes it impossible to definitively quantify the extent of this decline or evaluate contemporary abundance in the context of extinction risk.

Growth Rate/Productivity

The majority of the available information on growth rate and productivity in smalltail sharks is summarized by Santana *et al.* (2020), who estimated low population growth rate and extremely low survival rates in the BNC. However, the limited life history information for the species likely contributed to these results being more extreme than would be expected. Two age and growth studies are available for this species, although only one provides growth curves (Lessa and Santana 1998), and one was based mostly on juvenile individuals (Batista and Silva 1995). The lack of data from larger individuals may have greatly influenced the estimated age and subsequent growth parameters for the species, with no data to anchor the growth curves' upper limit. This results in a model that overestimates theoretical maximum size (L_∞). Maximum age is calculated based on the time required to reach L_∞, leading to an overestimate of lifespan which then translates to pessimistic estimates of population growth potential. The estimated growth coefficients for smalltail sharks are similar to those estimated for slower growing larger species (*e.g.,* dusky sharks) and lower than those estimated for other small, coastal shark species (Cortés 2002). The lack of samples from larger individuals in the Lessa and Santana (1998) study may have contributed to a surprisingly low growth coefficient estimate, which, in turn, could result in underestimates for individual and population growth rates. Although smalltail sharks reproduce biennially (de Campos Santos *et al.,* 1999; Castro 2011b), there is limited reproductive information available for the species by which we can further assess the species productivity.

Population growth and mortality estimates provided by Santana *et al.* (2020) suggested low recovery potential even in the absence of fishing, although, as noted above, there were various shortcomings in the modeling approach used. The SRT noted uncertainty in the growth coefficients used to determine recovery potential. The growth model of Lessa and Santana (1998) is the foundation for assumptions regarding the apparent slow growth, late age at maturity, and low estimated fecundity for the species that drive the conclusions of Santana *et al.* (2020) and Bravo-Zavala *et al.* (2022) regarding the relatively low productivity for this species when compared to other small, coastal sharks.

There was no available information indicating that reproductive traits have changed over time. The species does not exhibit trends in demographic or reproductive and growth characteristics that portend declines in per capita growth rate. As with other life history data, the information available about reproductive traits is based on a limited sample of adult smalltail sharks (Lessa *et al.,* 1999).

Because the estimated population growth rate is unreliable, the SRT could not be certain if the population growth rate is above or below replacement and whether depensation is a risk factor. However, the SRT felt that continued declines in abundance and evidence of overfishing suggested population growth rates for smalltail sharks are likely below replacement. Although there is currently little evidence of depensatory processes in smalltail shark populations, the SRT indicated it was likely that smalltail shark are at increased risk for negative impacts due to depensatory processes in the foreseeable future.

Given the potentially high levels of harvest occurring along the north coast of South America, and evidence of significant population declines throughout the BNC (core range), the majority (four of six) of SRT members found that current population growth and productivity rates present a moderate risk to the species, significantly contributing to its long-term extinction risk. Two SRT members, however, concluded that growth rate and productivity were a low risk, primarily because of the lack of conclusive evidence of population decline and the continued presence of smalltail sharks across a broad geographic range.

We considered the SRT's findings and agree with their characterization of the uncertainty regarding the population growth rate for smalltail shark populations. Santana *et al.* (2020) calculated a mean finite population growth rate (λ) for smalltail sharks of 0.902 $year^{-1}$ (0.756–1.011 $year^{-1}$), suggesting a declining population. As noted by the SRT, Cortés (2002) reported slightly higher population growth rates (1.086 $year^{-1}$) for smalltail sharks. Additionally, Cortes (2016)

presented a meta-analysis of the intrinsic rate of population growth (r_{max}) calculated by six different methods across 65 shark species: (1) Myers *et al.* (1997)'s extinction risk equation, which was intentionally misspecified to omit a cumulative survival term; (2) Eberhardt *et al.* (1982)'s equation, a derivation of the Euler-Lotka equation assuming constant adult survival and fecundity; (3) Skalski *et al.* (2008)'s equation, a modification of Eberhardt *et al.* (1982) that does not require estimates of longevity; (4) Smith *et al.* (1998)'s rebound potentials, which incorporate density dependence through increased pre-adult survival; (5) Niel and Lebreton (2005)'s Demographic Invariant Method, which combines age-based matrix models with allometric models; and (6) the traditional Euler-Lotka equation, which is age-structured and uses age-specific survivorship. The Cortes (2016) estimate of r_{max} for smalltail shark corresponds to a λ of 1.203 year^{-1} (1.097–1.437 year^{-1}).

To further evaluate the productivity of smalltail shark populations, we updated the analysis of Cortes (2016) with reproductive parameters from Santana *et al.* (2020) to compute r_{max} for smalltail shark (Farmer 2025). Cortés (2016) used r_{max} results from the Euler-Lotka equation (Method 6) to define slow-growing ($r_{max} \leq 0.05$), medium-growing ($0.05 < r_{max} \leq 0.15$), and fast-growing ($r_{max} > 0.15$) populations. Using updated reproductive parameters, we found the smalltail shark median value for r_{max} for the Euler-Lotka equation was 0.084, making it a medium-growing population following the Cortés (2016) criteria (Farmer 2025). Further, the median value for r_{max} for smalltail sharks exceeded the median value for medium-growing species evaluated by Cortés (2016) in 5 of 6 methods evaluated. The updated r_{max} values correspond to a λ of 1.049 year^{-1} (0.881–1.102 year^{-1}); slightly lower than Cortes (2002) and Cortes (2016) but still reflecting positive population growth potential for 5 of 6 methods evaluated. A lambda value greater than one is a good indicator for a species' health and resilience. It suggests that the birth rate and survival rates are sufficient to overcome the death rate, leading to a growing population. The relatively high r_{max} for smalltail shark suggests a greater capacity for a population to increase its numbers under ideal conditions, such as low density and abundant resources (Begon *et al.,* 2006). Smalltail shark populations may be able to withstand higher levels of exploitation relative to less productive shark species because their rapid reproductive rates and shorter generation times enable them to compensate for individuals removed through harvesting (Myers and Mertz 1998).

We agree with the SRT that analysis of the smalltail shark population's growth and recovery potential is hampered by significant data limitations, particularly regarding life history traits and a lack of comprehensive, up-to-date studies. The SRT was concerned that smalltail sharks may not be as slow-growing as predicted by the Lessa and Santana (1998) growth model, which may have been biased by the lack of samples from larger individuals. Smalltail sharks have a late age at maturity and low fecundity relative to most other small coastal sharks; however, relative to other Carcharhinid sharks, including species that support directed fisheries, the smalltail shark matures at a relatively young age (6 years; Lessa *et al.,* 1999), has a protracted mating season (Castro 2011b), and produces reasonably large broods, averaging 4 to 10 pups per biennial cycle (Lessa *et al.,* 1999, de Campos Santos *et al.,* 1999, Castro 2011b). The pups are also reasonably large at birth (*i.e.,* >20% of adult size; Lessa *et al.,* 1999, de Campos Santos *et al.,* 1999). Large size at birth tends to lead to lower natural mortality rates in shark species by creating a natural predation refuge due to size, higher foraging competence due to better developed sensory systems, and higher innate energy reserves (Branstetter 1990, Hoenig and Gruber 1990, Cortés 2000). While some existing models and studies, such as those by Santana *et al.* (2020), suggest a low intrinsic population growth rate, low survival rates, and a minimal capacity for recovery for smalltail sharks relative to other small coastal sharks, these conclusions are uncertain due to shortcomings in the underlying data and are contradicted by other studies (Cortes 2002, Cortes 2016, Farmer 2025).

Diversity

There is limited available data to inform an assessment of smalltail shark genetic diversity. There has been only one geographically-limited and potentially biased study analyzing the genetic variability of the smalltail shark; no conclusive signs of increased or reduced genetic variability were reported (Tavares *et al.,* 2013). It is reasonable to assume that significant reduction in abundance would reduce the species' phenotypic and genetic diversity. However, there is insufficient information to assess whether and to what degree this reduction has occurred and is contributing to the species' extinction risk. Further, information related to smalltail shark life history is outdated (1980s–1990s), and it is unclear if any changes have occurred over time. Limited genetic and life history information precludes any evaluation of the population structure or diversity factor as neither contemporary nor historical baseline studies needed for comparisons across time are available.

There is no available evidence that there are geographically distinct or spatially separated populations of this species. Feitosa *et al.* (2020a) showed there is suitable habitat throughout the range of the smalltail shark. Additionally, there is no information on dispersal, seasonal movement, or migration patterns that would indicate gene flow could be restricted. Ecological changes directly related to smalltail shark habitat are largely unknown, and there is no indication that the potential natural processes that cause ecological variation have been significantly altered.

Since juvenile smalltail sharks are reported to be caught in higher numbers than other age classes (Batista and Silva 1995; Santana *et al.* 2020), it is possible that this removal could lead to alterations in life history traits over time. Overharvesting of juveniles can lead to a shift towards earlier maturation, smaller size, and increased fecundity (Rutter 1903; Kuparinen and Festa-Bianchet 2017). However, juvenile-dominated catch was documented in the 1980s even when smalltail sharks were considered to be in higher abundance, and life history characteristics documented at the time did not appear to reflect potential changes in growth or reproduction.

Given the above information, the SRT concluded the species does not appear to be at risk of extinction because of alterations to the natural processes of dispersal, migration, and gene flow. Some SRT members (two of six) concluded that the demographic factor of diversity presented a moderate risk, in part due to the potential changes over time associated with continued fishing on specific age groups and the lack of genetic information for this species. The majority of the SRT (four of six) concluded that diversity was unlikely to significantly contribute to the species extinction risk (low risk). The SRT noted low genetic diversity may pose a future risk in combination with low abundance and continued overexploitation. However, at this time, they concluded that the evidence is not substantial enough to suggest that significant changes in or loss of

phenotypic or genetic traits are altering genetic diversity to the extent that it is significantly contributing to the species' long-term extinction risk.

We conclude that an assessment of the smalltail shark's genetic diversity and population structure is severely limited by a lack of robust, contemporary data. There is no conclusive evidence of significant genetic loss; the few available studies include an inconclusive genetic analysis (*i.e.,* Tavares *et al.,* 2013; see Population Structure and Genetics, above) and a demographic study relying on outdated data. It is therefore unclear if reduced genetic variation is contributing to risk of extinction for the species. We find that the best scientific information available supports a conclusion of low risk for diversity and population structure. However, the lack of a genetic baseline and the potential for fishing pressure to alter life history traits over time contribute to a high degree of uncertainty in this conclusion.

Spatial Structure and Connectivity

Smalltail sharks occupy coastal waters out to the continental shelf edge from eastern Brazil into the northern GOA. Based on species distribution modeling by Feitosa *et al.* (2020b), there appears to be large amounts of suitable habitat available for smalltail sharks throughout their range. The smalltail shark has a generalist diet (Lessa and Almeida 1997). Given their generalist nature and habitat plasticity, the SRT did not identify obvious disruptions in spatial structure or connectivity, such as geographic range contraction or isolation, for the species.

As noted above, there is no evidence indicating geographically distinct or spatially separated populations of this species; however, the available genetic data are limited. Some reports have suggested the species may be extirpated from the southern extent of its range, but there is no indication that the species' distribution throughout its range has been fragmented or significant gaps in its habitat have been created. There is minimal available information on connectivity throughout its range, and natural rates of dispersal are unknown.

In conclusion, although some studies suggest the range of smalltail sharks has contracted over time, reports suggest that it remains relatively common along the northern coast of South America. While there are reports that fishing pressure may be depleting smalltail shark populations in nearshore shallow water habitats, the species demonstrates a capacity to utilize a variety of habitats (Feitosa *et al.,* 2020b). Smalltail sharks do not appear to be limited by dispersal or a lack of habitat patches, including nursery habitats (Feitosa *et al.,* 2020a). Habitat degradation from coastal development is not considered a primary threat. Although information on habitat destruction and population connectivity is limited, the species' apparent adaptability and broad range suggest that habitat-related threats are not currently a primary risk to its overall survival, even as the core population in northern Brazil faces heightened fishing mortality. Thus, based on the best available information, the SRT concluded, and we agree, that spatial structure and connectivity throughout the species' range poses a low extinction risk to the smalltail shark in the foreseeable future.

Threats Assessment

As noted previously, section 4(a)(1) of the ESA and NMFS' implementing regulations (50 CFR 424.11(c)) state that we must determine whether a species is endangered or threatened because of any one or a combination of the following factors: (A) the present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range; (B) overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes; (C) disease or predation; (D) inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or (E) other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence. The SRT summarized information regarding each of these threats. Similar to the demographics risk analysis, the SRT members were provided a template and asked to rank the significance of each threat in terms of its contribution to the smalltail shark risk of extinction. Risks for each threat were ranked on a scale of 1 (low risk) to 3 (high risk). More details about the definitions of the rankings and process followed by the SRT can be found in the status review report (Heublein *et al.,* 2025). We conclude the SRT's findings with respect to the ESA section 4(a)(1) listing factors are well-considered and based on the best available scientific information, and we concur with their assessment.

Factor A was considered a low threat given the lack of clear impacts from human activities on the core habitats of smalltail shark and the lack of direct evidence of health impacts from contaminants on the species. The BNC is an important region for smalltail sharks, and Feitosa *et al.* (2020b) predicted that this area has the highest occurrence probability throughout the species' range. However, there are no systematic surveys to assess habitat associations, and relevant data are almost exclusively fishery-dependent or based on very small spatial scales. Coastal development and anthropogenic activity may alter the availability and quality of nearshore habitat; however, there is no direct evidence that these actions are significantly contributing to extinction risk of the smalltail shark.

Factor C was considered a low threat due to lack of evidence suggesting disease or predation were affecting the status of the species. Factor E was also considered a low threat because there was limited information regarding how warming seas or increased extreme weather events would affect smalltail shark. Warming seas may cause significant habitat loss for the smalltail shark, particularly at the extreme fringe of their range in the northern Gulf of America (Diaz-Carballido *et al.* 2022). However, the species may find thermal refuge in deeper waters or experience minimal habitat reductions in their core Brazilian range (O'Brien *et al.* 2024), where they are also less likely to suffer from climate-driven changes in prey availability due to their opportunistic diet (Cortés 1999; Gadig 2001; Castro 2011b). The SRT noted that these conclusions are highly uncertain because there are no direct studies on the species' climatic variability and the current modeling reflects broader environmental drivers rather than specific biological responses. Factors B and D (overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes and inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms) were determined to have potential impacts on the overall extinction risk of the species. These threats are discussed in detail below.

Overutilization for Commercial, Recreational, Scientific, or Educational Purposes

Fisheries in U.S. Waters

Time series of landings data are largely absent with the exception of historical landings records in U.S. waters where catch of smalltail sharks has been prohibited since 1999 (64 FR 29090, May 28, 1999). No changes in catch rates or abundance could be detected from the limited landings data available prior to the harvest prohibition, and there is no indication that overutilization is a threat to the smalltail shark in U.S. waters.

Foreign Fisheries

Southern GOA

Fishermen anecdotally report that the species was historically much more abundant in the southern GOA (Bravo-Zavala *et al.,* 2022), but recent studies

have found that they now comprise only a small percentage (0.2–3 percent) of total shark catch in gillnet and longline fisheries in the Yucatán region (Castillo-Géniz *et al.,* 1999; Pérez-Jiménez and Mendez-Loeza 2015; Pérez-Jiménez *et al.,* 2020). Bravo-Zavala *et al.* (2022) used limited abundance information to determine that smalltail sharks had low to moderate cumulative vulnerability to current gillnet and longline fisheries in the southern GOA. Yet, Bravo-Zavala *et al.* (2022) also noted that the species had the lowest rebound potential score among the small sharks considered in their study, partly due to decreases in distribution and abundance compared with past decades.

Honduras

Anecdotal reports suggest that the majority of shark species taken as bycatch in Honduran fisheries are in the family Carcharhinidae, which includes the smalltail shark (K. Alvarado, Honduras General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture, personal communication, July 25, 2023); however, species-specific information is lacking. Rojas *et al.* (2000) reported that smalltail sharks represented one percent of commercial fisheries catch in Honduran waters in the 1990s. Directed fishing and exploitation of shark species has been prohibited in the maritime territorial waters of Honduras since 2011.

Venezuela

Smalltail sharks are more common in commercial landings along the northern coast of South America than in Central America. Marquez *et al.* (2019) documented that smalltail sharks comprised 3.1 percent of the elasmobranch catch in the Sucre State (Venezuela) artisanal gillnet and longline fisheries from 2016 to 2017. Arocha *et al.* (2002) reported smalltail sharks made up 8.4 percent of the catch on tuna and swordfish vessels off Venezuela from 1994 to 2000, but length measurements and location data suggest possible species misidentification. In a fishery-independent study conducted in the Gulf of Venezuela during the mid-2000s, smalltail sharks comprised 2 percent of sharks collected (Tavares and Sánchez 2012). The SRT was unable to locate any analyses regarding the sustainability of Venezuelan landings of smalltail shark.

Trinidad and Tobago

In Trinidad and Tobago, there is no quantitative data on abundance, but the limited available information suggests that smalltail sharks are the most commonly caught shark species (Shing 2006). Shing (2006) reported that Walker in his 1992 Trinidad and Tobago shark stock assessment had conducted a preliminary assessment of smalltail shark abundance and ''concluded that it was not yet at the stage of maximum exploitation.'' Castro (2011) states: ''It is the most abundant shallow water shark around Trinidad, where I have seen hundreds taken in a single bottom gillnet.'' The SRT found it concerning that the gillnet fisheries in Trinidad and Tobago seem to disproportionately capture juveniles and gravid females, which can have severe repercussions on the productivity and resilience of the population (Santana *et al.,* 2020).

Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana

Smalltail sharks are regularly harvested in Guyanese fisheries. Smalltail sharks made up nearly 45 percent of the catch across all species collected during a study conducted between 1968 and 1970 targeting sharks from Venezuela to French Guiana, and most of the smalltail sharks were caught handlining off Guyana (Kleijn 1974). The limited information available suggests smalltail sharks were relatively common in the coastal waters of Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana from 1968 to 1970 (Kleijn 1974). Since this study, limited shark research has been conducted in this region, but Kolmann *et al.* (2017) used DNA barcoding in Guyanese fish markets to determine the smalltail shark was the second most abundant shark species present (17.4 percent of all sharks sampled across six markets).

Brazil

The majority of information on smalltail sharks in commercial and artisanal fisheries comes from Brazil and is described in detail in the Global and Regional Abundance Estimates and Trends section above. Due to differences in study design and data limitations, the SRT was unable to quantitatively estimate declines in smalltail shark abundance in the BNC or other regions. However, several disparate sources suggest that fishing pressure has significantly reduced smalltail shark abundance over the last few decades (*e.g.,* CPUE declines in fisheries, lower relative abundance in fish markets, age-growth-based demographic models, and anecdotal accounts). Lessa *et al.* (2018), citing Stride *et al.* (1992) and Morais (2004), reported an 85 percent decline in smalltail shark catch rates from the 1990s and 2000s from trawl fishery monitoring; however, the SRT noted inconsistencies in the way this dataset was described and was not able to acquire the primary source data to verify the reported trend. Gadig (2001) reported that smalltail sharks are uncommon on the south coasts of São Paulo but had been abundant in the 1960s. In a study of the artisanal gillnet fishery in Maranhão, Santana *et al.* (2020) determined smalltail sharks were already overharvested in the 1980s. Interviews conducted by Martins *et al.* (2018) with experienced artisanal gillnet and longline fishers in the BNC indicate that smalltail sharks were once easily caught during the 1980s and 1990s, but are now scarce and found only in deeper offshore waters. The artisanal gillnet fishery targeting weakfish and mackerel fishing fleets have increased in size over the past several decades and are using longer gillnets (three-fold increase) (Mourão *et al.,* 2014; Feitosa *et al.,* 2020b). Smalltail sharks make up a major component of the bycatch within these fisheries, and the potential for bycatch has increased through time due to increasing fishing effort, including increased soak times to offset declines in target species (Mourão *et al.,* 2014; Feitosa *et al.,* 2020b), which may, in turn, increase bycatch mortality rates. In the early 2000s, smalltail sharks were the most common (46.7 percent; n=57 of 122) shark examined in BNC fish markets (da Silva Rodrigues-Filho *et al.,* 2009); however, studies conducted in the BNC from 2014 to 2018 reported that smalltail sharks had dropped to the third most abundant shark species, representing between 5.5 and 13.1 percent of the total specimens examined (Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Martins *et al.,* 2021). Although percent presence of smalltail sharks declined between these studies, the studies are not directly comparable due to confounding differences in study design and the enactment of harvest prohibitions by Brazil in 2014.

Several factors could influence commercial fisheries in Brazil and landings and sale of smalltail sharks over time (*e.g.,* gear, target species, regulations). However, the disparate sources of available information consistently suggest a steep decline in the abundance of smalltail sharks in Brazil. Overfishing in the BNC has likely continued to deplete the smalltail shark population, as fishing effort is reported to have increased in spite of declining catch rates (Feitosa *et al.,* 2019). Similar to Trinidad and Tobago, the SRT was concerned that BNC gillnet fisheries seem to disproportionately capture juveniles and gravid females.

The well-documented presence of smalltail shark product in markets (Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Martins *et al.,* 2021) suggests illegal, unreported, and unregulated

(IUU) fishing could be a substantial contributor to the overutilization of the species; however, the level of IUU fishing is unknown, and there are no available studies assessing the impacts of IUU fishing on the smalltail shark. It is likely that illegal harvest and trade of smalltail shark fins is occurring and will continue to occur into the foreseeable future. Recent information from Brazil indicates the species is still retained and brought to local markets or shipped overseas (Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Martins *et al.,* 2021). Globally, demand for shark fins appears to be decreasing; however, demand for shark meat appears to be increasing (Dent and Clarke 2015). Recent studies have found smalltail shark fins being sold in Hong Kong markets (Cardeñosa *et al.,* 2018). It is unclear if these fins are sourced from illegal shark fishing or international trade operations. Despite the recent listing of Carcharhinid sharks (including smalltail sharks) in Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendix II, the efficacy of this listing may be insignificant if compliance and reporting are poor. Further, CITES measures apply only to international trade and do not address compliance with national fishing restrictions and domestic trade. Overall, given the high likelihood of underreported harvest data and inconsistencies with data collection, IUU fishing of smalltail sharks, and the evidence of significant declines of smalltail sharks in the core of their range, the SRT concluded that smalltail shark populations are likely subject to high exploitation rates throughout the majority of their range, with overutilization significantly contributing to the species' risk of extinction in the foreseeable future.

Summary

All SRT members agreed that fishing, including IUU fishing, is the greatest threat to smalltail sharks. Harvest of the species has primarily involved targeted and incidental catch in commercial and artisanal fisheries off the northern coast of South America. The best available information suggests a significant decline in smalltail shark populations within the core of the species' range along the BNC since the 1980s (Santana *et al.,* 2020), and this conclusion is supported by a number of regional experts (Pollom *et al.,* 2020). Interviews by Martins *et al.* (2018) suggest that fishing practices in the BNC have changed little over the past 4 decades, but effort has increased (Feitosa *et al.,* 2019) and harvest and sale have continued regardless of regulations (Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019). It is impossible to characterize with certainty the rate or extent to which the species has declined due to inconsistencies in sampling methods and data types between studies. The available fishing data from non-core areas to the north and south of BNC is insufficient to draw any conclusions about abundance trends in these areas. Based on the uncertainty in the rates of decline and the limited data from regions outside BNC, the majority of the SRT ranked commercial and artisanal fishing as a moderate threat to the extinction of the smalltail shark. However, one SRT member gave this a high threat ranking (the only high ranking awarded by any SRT member to any threat or demographic risk) due to the scale and intensity of fishing pressure in northern South America.

In conclusion, we find that overutilization, primarily from artisanal and commercial fishing, is the most significant threat to the smalltail shark, particularly within its core population area off northern Brazil. While the species is not typically a target for commercial fisheries, it is a frequent component of bycatch in gillnet, longline, and trawl fisheries, where a disproportionate number of juveniles and gravid females are captured. The intensity and unregulated nature of this fishing pressure have likely driven significant population declines, with anecdotal reports and some empirical data suggesting a substantial reduction in catch and distribution over time, including a reported 85 percent decline in trawl CPUE in northern Brazil from the 1990s to the 2000s. However, data limitations and inconsistent methodologies make it difficult to extrapolate a single estimate of population decline across the species' range and to present day. In addition to legal harvests, illegal fishing and poaching for the fin trade are documented (Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Cardeñosa *et al.,* 2020; Martins *et al.,* 2021; Liu *et al.,* 2021). This illegal activity, alongside the general lack of effective regulation and poor compliance, further exacerbates the threat to the species and complicates management efforts.

Inadequacy of Existing Regulatory Mechanisms

Smalltail shark fins and meat have high commercial value, and inadequate regulatory mechanisms can leave the species vulnerable to overharvest. All countries within the species' range have measures in place to prevent shark finning, and 10 of 31 countries either prohibit all shark harvest or have specific regulations on the harvest of smalltail sharks. However, the success of these regulations, including their enforcement, varies. Below is a summary of regulatory measures that currently apply to the species throughout its range and an analysis of whether they are inadequate to protect the species from identified threats.

U.S. Domestic Regulatory Mechanisms

In U.S. waters, there is no sign of decline in smalltail shark landings prior to harvest prohibitions, and there are no contemporary landings or illegal harvest reports indicating that compliance and enforcement are inadequate. There are a variety of regulatory measures in place to protect the species, described below.

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA)

The MSA is the primary law governing marine fisheries management in U.S. Federal waters, which extend from the seaward boundary of each of the coastal states out to the outer boundary of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ), generally 200 nautical miles offshore. Key purposes of the MSA are to ''take immediate action to conserve and manage the fishery resources found off the coasts of the United States'' and ''promote domestic commercial and recreational fishing under sound conservation and management principles.'' 16 U.S.C. 1801(b)(1)(3). The MSA directs the Secretary to prepare fishery management plans (FMPs) with respect to highly migratory species (HMS), including sharks, in the U.S. EEZ of the Atlantic Ocean, GOA (MSA uses ''Gulf of Mexico'' to describe the area that has been renamed as Gulf of America), and Caribbean Sea (16 U.S.C. 1852(a)(3) and 16 U.S.C. 1854(f)(3)). The Atlantic HMS Management Division within NMFS develops regulations for Atlantic HMS fisheries in Federal waters (domestic) and, for U.S. citizens and vessels, on the high seas (international). Smalltail sharks are managed in the prohibited species complex. Sharks in this complex cannot be retained or possessed. Smalltail sharks were originally part of the small coastal species management unit starting in 1993 (58 FR 21931, April 26, 1993); however, they were added to the prohibited shark complex as part of the 1999 FMP for Atlantic Tunas, Swordfish, and Sharks (64 FR 29090, May 28, 1999).

Individual states establish regulations for sharks in state waters. However, as a condition of their HMS permit, federally permitted shark fishers are

required to follow Federal regulations in all waters, including state waters, unless the state has more restrictive regulations. The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission implemented an interstate coastal shark FMP in 2010. This interstate FMP coordinates shark management measures among all states along the Atlantic coast (Florida to Maine). States in the GOA (Alabama to Texas) and U.S. territories in the Caribbean do not have the same coordination. However, smalltail sharks have been prohibited in commercial fisheries in all U.S. states and territories since 2014 or earlier (Heublein *et al.,* 2025, appendix 1).

Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000

The Shark Finning Prohibition Act was enacted in December 2000 and implemented by final rule on February 11, 2002 (67 FR 6194). Section 9 of the Shark Finning Prohibition Act defines finning as the practice of taking a shark, removing the fin or fins from a shark, and returning the remainder of the shark to the sea. Section 3 of the Shark Finning Prohibition Act amended the MSA to prohibit any person under U.S. jurisdiction from: (i) engaging in the finning of sharks; (ii) possessing shark fins aboard a fishing vessel without the corresponding carcass; and (iii) landing shark fins without the corresponding carcass. Section 3 of the Shark Finning Prohibition Act also contains a rebuttable presumption that any shark fins landed from a fishing vessel or found on board a fishing vessel were taken, held, or landed in violation (of the act) if the total weight of shark fins landed or found on board exceeds 5 percent of the total weight of shark carcasses landed or found on board. The Shark Finning Prohibition Act also requires NMFS to provide Congress with an annual report describing our efforts to implement the law. The 2018 Shark Finning Report (NMFS 2018) indicated the mean value of shark fin imports dropped from $12,000 to $5,000 per metric ton from 2016 to 2017 before reaching $0 when all imports ceased in 2019 (NMFS 2023). The same reports showed that the mean value of exports decreased from $71,000 per metric ton in 2016 (NMFS 2018) to $5,515 per metric ton in 2022 (NMFS 2023). U.S. participation in the fin trade is decreasing, although this could be driven by reduced demand for shark fins worldwide (Dent and Clarke 2015).

Shark Conservation Act of 2010

The Shark Conservation Act was signed into law on January 4, 2011, and amended the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act and the MSA to improve existing domestic and international shark conservation measures. To address concerns over the practice of shark finning, the Shark Conservation Act, among other things, prohibits any person from removing shark fins at sea (with a limited exception for smooth dogfish) or possessing, transferring, or landing shark fins unless they are naturally attached to the corresponding carcass.

Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act of 2023

The Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act became effective on December 23, 2022. The law prohibits the possession, transport, and sale of shark fins with limited, narrow exceptions. In combination with the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000 and the Shark Conservation Act of 2010, this law allows fishers to transport, land, sell, and export whole sharks with fins naturally attached; however, they may not land, possess, sell, or export detached fins.

Summary of Findings: Inadequacy of Existing U.S. Domestic Regulatory Measures

Landing records of smalltail sharks in U.S. waters were rare prior to Federal harvest prohibitions. Smalltail shark landings were reported only in 9 years between 1984 (NMFS' earliest landing record) and 2000 (the earliest implementation of Federal prohibitions). Adoption of the prohibited shark complex from the 1999 FMP for Atlantic Tunas, Swordfish, and Sharks by all U.S. states and territories (2014 or earlier) has reduced the harvest of smalltail sharks to likely rare incidents of misidentification. Smalltail sharks have only been reported in one landings record since the adoption of harvest prohibitions in all U.S. waters (NMFS 2018). Notably, this recreational landings record could have been a case of misidentification or unawareness of regulations.

Implementation of the Shark Finning Prohibition Act, the Shark Conservation Act, and the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act have resulted in declines in U.S. exports of shark fins. Additionally, 14 U.S. states and 3 U.S. territories have enacted legislation controlling shark finning by banning the possession and sale of shark fins (Heublein *et al.,* 2025, appendix 1). These state laws have reduced U.S. landings of sharks and therefore U.S. trade and consumption of shark fins. However, it is important to note that the United States has traditionally played a relatively minimal role in the global shark fin trade (0.3 and 0.4 percent of global imports and exports in U.S. dollars according to Ferretti *et al.* (2020)). Measures prohibiting the possession and sale of shark fins may provide some additional conservation benefits to sharks, including the smalltail shark, by discouraging the landing of any sharks.

International Regulatory Mechanisms

Regulations in Brazil

Brazil is the only country outside of the United States and its territories with regulations specifically addressing smalltail sharks. Smalltail sharks were listed as critically endangered on the Brazilian National Red List in 2014 (Ordinance 445/2014) and this designation was reaffirmed in the 2023 update (Ordinance 354/2023). The listing prohibits the capture, transport, storage, processing, and commercialization of the species. Monitoring and enforcement of these regulations, however, is limited and implementation status is considered uncertain (Begossi *et al.,* 2017; Pollom *et al.,* 2020). Available reports suggest that regulations to protect smalltail sharks from harvest in Brazil are not effectively enforced, as the species continues to be identified in Brazilian fish market samples. Feitosa *et al.* (2018) evaluated samples collected between 2014 and 2016 from the major BNC fishing ports of Belém (n=26), Bragança (n=55), Vigia (n=13), Carutapera (n=14), Raposa (n=53), Tutoia (n=219) and broadly across Amapa state (n=48) in 2007 and found that smalltail shark fins comprised 9.8 percent of all identified samples. Similarly, da Silva Ferrette *et al.* (2019) evaluated the species composition of three large seizures of shark fins conducted by Brazilian law enforcement in Belém, Natal, and São Paulo and found that smalltail shark fins comprised 13.1 percent of all identified samples (n=98/747).

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

The UNCLOS defines the rights and responsibilities of signatory nations with respect to their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources. The importance of collaborative management for highly migratory species is addressed in Article 64, which states: ''The coastal State and other States whose nationals fish in the region for the highly migratory species listed in Annex I shall cooperate directly or through appropriate international organizations with a view to ensuring conservation and promoting

the objective of optimum utilization of such species throughout the region, both within and beyond the exclusive economic zone.'' Carcharhinid sharks (including smalltail sharks) are listed in Annex I, Highly Migratory Species, of UNCLOS and, therefore, benefit from the cooperation required under Article 64. These provisions require party nations to regulate activities of vessels flying their flag and give them the right to monitor and inspect vessels of other nation parties to ensure compliance with internationally agreed fishing regulations, including regulations established by regional fishery management organizations (RFMOs).

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

CITES is an international convention that aims to ensure that international trade in animals and plants does not threaten their survival, and Carcharhinid sharks (including smalltail sharks) were included in Appendix II of CITES on November 25, 2023. Appendix II includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but whose trade must be controlled to ensure utilization is compatible with their survival. Thus, international trade in smalltail sharks is allowed with an export permit, re-export certificate, or introduction from the sea (IFS) certificate granted by the proper management authority. These permits or certificates may be granted if the trade is found to be non-detrimental to the species' survival in the wild and the specimen was found to have been legally acquired. An IFS certificate applies when a specimen is taken on the high seas (not under any state's jurisdiction) and landed in a state. An analysis of trade data and fin samples from a Hong Kong market led Cardeñosa *et al.* (2018) to conclude that compliance with reporting of trade of CITES-listed shark species was low in 2015 through 2016. However, due to the recency of the species' inclusion in Appendix II, compliance with CITES reporting and permitting requirements for this species is unknown.

International Shark Fishing and Finning Regulations

Finning bans and regulations have been implemented by several countries and RFMOs (Heublein *et al.,* 2025, appendix 1). These finning bans and regulations range from requiring fins to remain attached to the body to allowing fishers to remove shark fins if the weight of the fins does not exceed 5 percent of the total weight of shark carcasses landed or found onboard. This latter measure limits shark finning while allowing processing flexibility to the fishing industry (Shiffman and Hammerschlag 2016). All of the relevant RFMOs prohibit the retention of fins onboard that weigh more than 5 percent of the weight of sharks to curb the practice of shark finning. Under the fin-to-carcass ratio measure, landing sharks that do not have fins attached to the body makes it difficult to match fins to a carcass (Lack and Sant 2009). This can allow for switching the fins of species fishers can legally land the carcasses of for the fins of prohibited but more valuable species, a practice called ''high grading'' (Shiffman and Hammerschlag 2016). Controls on finning also lack the capacity to provide differential protection to those shark species most at risk from overfishing and have no impact on the mortality of sharks that are discarded because their fins have either no or very low market value (Lack and Sant 2009). Several countries have enacted complete shark fishing bans (*i.e.,* bans on retention and possession of sharks and shark products), including Honduras (2010), The Bahamas (2011), the Cayman Islands (2015), the British Virgin Islands (2015), Bonaire (2015), Sabah (2015), St. Maarten (2016), and the Dominican Republic (2017) (Porcher and Darvell 2022). Mexico implemented a seasonal (May through June) ban on shark fishing in the GOA and Caribbean starting in 2012. International laws and regulations intended to curb finning are not always effectively enforced by countries and RFMOs (Biery and Pauly 2012). Despite these measures, smalltail shark fins continue to be found in illicit shark fin stockpiles in Brazil, which are likely bound for Asian markets (da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Cardeñosa *et al.,* 2020; Liu *et al.,* 2021).

Summary of Findings: Inadequacy of Existing International Regulatory Measures

Although international agreements under the authority of UNCLOS, CITES, and RFMOs play an important role in facilitating cooperation between participating countries, challenges in identifying vessels, ports, and authorities and at-sea enforcement limit their efficacy at controlling overutilization of smalltail shark. The detection of smalltail shark fins in Hong Kong markets in 2018 and illicit shark fin stockpiles in Brazil after shark finning was banned throughout most of the species range (da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Cardeñosa *et al.,* 2020) suggests continued noncompliance with these international agreements.

The efficacy of regulations within the EEZ of specific fishing nations may face similar challenges, and it is difficult to validate compliance. Smalltail sharks appear to be or have once been common in multiple South American and Caribbean countries (*i.e.,* Venezuela, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago). However, there are no recent surveys or monitoring data in these countries to estimate abundance trends. Thus, we are unable to assess if the regulations in these countries are adequate to protect the smalltail shark from overfishing.

Although mostly based on disparate and anecdotal data sources, all available reports indicate the abundance of smalltail sharks in Brazil (specifically the BNC) is in decline due to both directed harvest and bycatch. The lack of monitoring data and enforcement along largely undeveloped coastlines prevents the development of fisheries management plans that could mitigate the threat of overutilization. The reduced abundance, continued landings (Feitosa *et al.,* 2018), and finning of the species (da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019) all suggest that the harvest and shark finning regulations are inadequately enforced in Brazil, the core of the species' range. The fisheries statistics program in Brazil was discontinued in 2011 (Barreto *et al.,* 2017), and fishing effort has increased with declining catch rates and little oversight (Santana *et al.,* 2020). These varying lines of evidence all suggest that existing regulatory mechanisms are inadequate to effectively address the threat of overutilization.

Ultimately, the SRT was not able to conclusively assess the adequacy of current regulations and compliance outside of Brazil and U.S. waters. However, given the available information that is indicative of poor enforcement in the core range (*e.g.,* declining trends, recent presence in fish markets, and fin seizures) and the probable issues with monitoring and enforcement throughout the Amazonian Coast, five of six SRT members concluded that the threat of inadequate existing regulatory mechanisms is a moderate risk to the species.

We agree with the SRT's conclusion that although various countries within the smalltail shark's range, including Brazil, have established regulations to manage shark stocks and prevent overfishing, the implementation and enforcement of these measures are likely inadequate to address the threat of overutilization, especially in the species' core habitat. Brazil, for instance, has prohibited the harvest of smalltail sharks since 2014; however, this regulation appears poorly enforced, with smalltail sharks and their fins still commonly found in local markets and

law enforcement seizures. While some international and national regulations (*e.g.,* in the United States and Honduras) are deemed sufficient, their effectiveness across the species' broad and multi-jurisdictional range is difficult to assess. The lack of monitoring data and a clear understanding of the full extent of illegal harvest and poaching prevent the development of a comprehensive management plan. As a result, the inadequacy of both existing regulations and their enforcement, particularly in Brazil, remains a significant threat to the species.

Overall Extinction Risk Assessment

Guided by the results from their demographic risk analysis and threats assessment, the SRT members used their informed professional judgment to make an overall extinction risk assessment for the smalltail shark. Here, we first review the SRT's findings and next discuss our conclusions regarding the risk of extinction to the smalltail shark. The SRT used a likelihood point (Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team 1993) method to evaluate the overall risk of extinction and express uncertainty. Each SRT member distributed 10 likelihood points among the following three extinction risk categories:

Low risk: A species is at low risk of extinction if it is not at moderate or high level of extinction risk (see moderate risk and high risk below). A species may be at low risk of extinction if it is not facing threats that result in declining trends in abundance, productivity, spatial structure, or diversity. A species at low risk of extinction is likely to show stable or increasing trends in abundance and productivity with connected, diverse populations.

Moderate risk: A species is at moderate risk of extinction if it is on a trajectory that puts it at a high level of extinction risk in the foreseeable future (see description of high risk below). A species may be at moderate risk of extinction due to current or projected threats or declining trends in abundance, productivity, spatial structure, or diversity.

High risk: A species with a high risk of extinction is at or near a level of abundance, productivity, spatial distribution/connectivity, or diversity that places its continued persistence in question. The demographics of a species at such a high level of risk may be highly uncertain and strongly influenced by stochastic or depensatory processes. Similarly, a species may be at high risk of extinction if it faces clear and present threats (*e.g.,* confinement to a small geographic area; imminent destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat; or disease epidemic) that are likely to create imminent and substantial demographic risks.

Based on the demographic factors contributing to risk, the evidence of significant declines in abundance and overutilization in fisheries, and inadequacy of current regulations and enforcement to control that threat, the SRT assigned the majority of likelihood points (53 percent) to the moderate risk category. Due to uncertainty caused by the lack of landings data and inconsistent study methodologies, team members placed many of their likelihood points in the low risk (42 percent) and, to a much lesser extent, high risk (5 percent) categories. Overall, three of six (50 percent) SRT members assigned six or more of their likelihood points to the moderate risk category.

The SRT's primary concerns for smalltail shark were the cumulative threat of overutilization and the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms to address it. While there is not currently a targeted fishery for smalltail sharks, the species has historically comprised a significant component of retained bycatch in various artisanal fisheries throughout their core range (Almeida *et al.,* 2011). The threat of overutilization is exacerbated by the lack of enforcement and monitoring of fisheries regulations in the core of the range off Brazil and potentially across the broader northern South America region. Although smalltail shark life history studies are outdated and potentially inapplicable for assessing the current population, the consistent reports of population decline from various sources and the limited life history information suggest that the species has relatively low population growth. However, the magnitude of population decline could not be accurately quantified, it was unclear whether declines had occurred in several areas within the range, and the growth potential was higher than most medium-growing shark populations. In their overall extinction risk assessment, the SRT was divided in their opinion of whether the species is on a trajectory that would put it at a high level of extinction risk in the foreseeable future, with three members assigning half or more of their points to moderate or high risk and three members assigning half or more of their points to low risk.

The SRT concluded that available information does not demonstrate that the smalltail shark is currently at or near a level of abundance, productivity, spatial structure, or diversity that places its persistence in question. Despite multiple lines of evidence (Gadig 2001; Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; Martins *et al.,* 2018; da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Martins *et al.,* 2021; Bravo-Zavala *et al.,* 2022) suggesting declines, potentially of greater than 90 percent (Santana *et al.,* 2020) since the 1980s, smalltail sharks continue to be relatively abundant in BNC fish markets (da Silva Rodrigues-Filho *et al.,* 2009; Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Coelho *et al.,* 2025). While there is compelling evidence of localized decreases in smalltail shark abundance, uncertainty in the current and projected abundance to 2050 was a major reason three of six SRT members assigned at least half of their points to the low category.

The near even split between low and moderate extinction risk scores was also driven by the uncertainty regarding the future of smalltail shark management. The SRT found that regulatory controls for smalltail shark populations are generally increasing; however, the efficacy of those controls is questionable. If regulations were adequately enforced, then the increasing regulations seen in most parts of the smalltail sharks' range may facilitate an increase in abundance. However, if direct harvest, including illegal harvest, continues unabated, there is a chance of smalltail shark abundance declining in the core range in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, in fisheries with high bycatch of smalltail sharks, the target species are also experiencing substantial declines in numbers, which has resulted in extended soak times for fishing gear (Morãu *et al.,* 2014; Feitosa *et al.,* 2019) and an increase in the likelihood of bycatch mortality. These trends could result in a higher risk of extinction for this species.

Overall, after considering the best available scientific and commercial information, including the uncertainty in that information, the SRT collectively assessed that the smalltail shark is most likely at a moderate risk of extinction throughout its range. The SRT concluded that declining abundance, limited reproductive capacity, and trends in the threats of overutilization (through commercial, artisanal, and IUU fishing) and inadequate management and enforcement put smalltail shark on a trajectory towards a high level of extinction risk in the foreseeable future. The SRT assigned an average of 5.3 ± 1.6 points to moderate and 4.2 ± 1.8 points to low risk, reflecting substantial uncertainty whether the species was at low or moderate risk. The SRT members provided narratives supporting their overall risk recommendations. A common theme was that the limited and

often contradictory life history data and the presence of numerous sources of bias in existing studies makes a definitive conclusion on the severity and urgency of the extinction risk impossible. The narratives provided by SRT members indicate they spread points across categories to reflect their significant uncertainty about population status into their risk scoring, but most did not think there was sufficient information to definitively support a recommendation of moderate extinction risk.

In making our determination with respect to whether the smalltail shark warrants listing under the ESA, we considered the SRT's review, along with the best available scientific and commercial data, in light of the ESA's standards for making listing determinations. We agree with the SRT's conclusion that the most prominent threat to smalltail sharks is overutilization, primarily from unregulated artisanal and commercial fishing that disproportionately harvests vulnerable juveniles and gravid females, particularly in the species' range off the BNC. We agree with the SRT's conclusion that smalltail shark population abundance has likely declined in the BNC and agree that the magnitude of this decline is impossible to quantify due to a pervasive lack of robust scientific data. We find substantial uncertainty and conflicting information with regards to the abundance of the smalltail shark. Despite apparent declines in the BNC (Santana *et al.* 2020), and despite being a prohibited species in Brazil, the species still commonly appears in BNC markets (Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Martins *et al.,* 2021) and is commonly caught in all areas of the BNC (Coelho *et al.,* 2025). Limited data from 1985 to 2000 (Shing 2006) and from fish markets (Kolmann *et al.,* 2017) indicate the species may be relatively common in Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana, respectively. We find there is adequate information to indicate the species has declined from historical levels and is likely overfished; however, there is substantial uncertainty in the magnitude of the decline and the demographic consequences of the decline.

We agree with the SRT's conclusion that the demographic consequences of overutilization and inadequate regulatory controls for smalltail shark are uncertain. Smalltail shark are capable of inhabiting a broad geographic range of suitable habitats (Feitosa *et al.,* 2020b), including multiple nursery habitats (Feitosa *et al.,* 2020a), and are opportunistic predators with a generalist diet (Lessa and Almeida 1997). Demographic plasticity is typically associated with resilience for species (Bradshaw 1965; Stearns 1976; Warner and Chesson 1985; Taylor *et al.,* 2019). Additionally, despite their potentially low productivity relative to most small coastal sharks (Santana *et al.,* 2020), we find that relative to most Carcharhinid sharks, including several species that support directed fisheries, smalltail sharks mature at a relatively young age (6 years; Lessa *et al.,* 1999), have a protracted mating season (Castro 2011b), and produce a relatively large brood (Lessa *et al.,* 1999; de Campos Santos *et al.,* 1999; Castro 2011b). These traits give them an intrinsic population growth potential exceeding that for most shark species characterized as having medium-growing populations (Cortes 2016; Farmer 2025). Given their relatively rapid reproductive rates and shorter generation times, we expect smalltail shark populations to be better able to compensate for individuals removed through harvesting (Myers and Mertz 1998) than most shark species, particularly in the absence of a directed fishery; however, empirical data to support this conclusion is lacking. Conversely, we note that the species appears to have lower reproductive potential than most small coastal sharks and demographic modeling suggests a potentially extreme decline (Santana *et al.,* 2020). Overall, there is no indication that global abundance has declined to the point that reproductive success of the species has declined or inbreeding has resulted (Tavares *et al.,* 2013), nor is there evidence of other depensatory processes associated with small populations. However, we note that the only genetic study conducted (Tavares *et al.,* 2013) was small in scale and not specifically designed to evaluate demographic risk.

We must determine on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available whether a species is at risk of extinction, and we conclude that the available evidence is insufficient to indicate the smalltail shark is in danger of extinction or likely to become so within the foreseeable future. The Status Review Report, the narratives and extinction risk recommendation of the Status Review Team, and the best scientific information available, as described above, emphasize the conflicting information and substantial uncertainty surrounding the status of this species. That uncertainty was a primary factor considered by the SRT in making a moderate risk recommendation, and we find that the demographic and threats-based evidence supporting the SRT's moderate risk recommendation is insufficient to indicate smalltail sharks are in danger of extinction or likely to become so within the foreseeable future throughout their range.

Determination of Status Throughout a Significant Portion of Its Range

As noted previously, a species may warrant listing under the ESA if it is in danger of extinction or likely to become so in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Thus, a species may be endangered or threatened throughout the entirety of its range, or a species may be endangered or threatened throughout only a significant portion of its range. In 2014, NMFS and USFWS finalized a policy that provided the agencies' interpretation of the phrase ''significant portion of its range.'' (''SPR Policy,'' 79 FR 37578, July 1, 2014). Certain aspects of the SPR Policy have been invalidated by courts (*e.g., Desert Survivors* v. *DOI,* 336 F. Supp. 3d 1131 (N.D. Cal. 2018), *Center for Biological Diversity (CBD)* v. *Everson,* 435 F. Supp. 3d 69 (D.D.C. Jan. 28, 2020)). Given our conclusion that available evidence is insufficient to indicate smalltail sharks are in danger of extinction or likely to become so within the foreseeable future throughout the species' range, we evaluated whether there is any portion of the species' range for which both (1) the species is at a moderate or high risk in that portion and (2) the portion is significant. Both criteria must be met to allow for listing the species based on its status in the SPR.

As discussed in the SPR Policy, theoretically, there are an infinite number of ways to divide a species' range into portions. Because the majority of relevant smalltail shark data (*e.g.,* population trends, fisheries regulations) were collected or summarized at the jurisdiction level and the primary identified threats to smalltail sharks (*i.e.,* overutilization, illegal harvest, and inadequate regulations) are managed at the jurisdiction level, the SRT initially evaluated portions at the level of jurisdictions. However, the SRT found a paucity of demographic information or information on threats for the smalltail shark outside of Brazilian waters. Even in Brazil's coastal waters, the reported quantitative population trends require accepting considerable assumptions (see Abundance and Growth Rate and Productivity in Extinction Risk Results and Conclusions). Brazilian waters, specifically those of the BNC, are the reported core distribution of the smalltail shark (Feitosa *et al.,* 2020b;

Santana *et al.,* 2020), based on their relatively common encounters in fisheries in that region (Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Coelho *et al.,* 2025). The apparent relative abundance of smalltail sharks within the BNC suggests this region may serve as the source population for smalltail sharks on the periphery of their range. The SRT assessed extinction risk in Brazil and assigned 55 percent of overall extinction risk points to the moderate risk category and 38 percent to the low risk category. On average, the SRT assigned 5.5 ± 1.4 points to moderate risk and 3.8 ± 1.3 points to low risk out of 10 possible points, with their point spread reflecting uncertainty in the underlying data used to determine extinction risk. The majority of scientific studies involving smalltail shark considered in the SRT's range-wide recommendation originated in Brazil, and specifically the BNC; as such, the SRT's scoring was nearly identical with their range-wide scoring.

Based on the best available scientific and commercial information, we agree with the SRT that the BNC likely represents the historical core population for smalltail sharks. We agree with the SRT's conclusion that although smalltail shark population abundance has likely declined in the BNC, the magnitude of this decline is impossible to quantify due to a pervasive lack of robust scientific data. We note that despite possibly extreme declines (Santana *et al.,* 2020) and despite being a prohibited species in Brazil not directly targeted by any fishery, the species still commonly appears in BNC markets and catches (Feitosa *et al.,* 2018; da Silva Ferrette *et al.,* 2019; Martins *et al.,* 2021; Coelho *et al.,* 2025). The common appearance of smalltail sharks in BNC markets suggests inadequate enforcement but also somewhat contradicts demographic projections predicting population collapse in the region (Santana *et al.,* 2020). The smalltail shark exhibits a broad distribution with a generalist diet and multiple nursery habitats and possesses key life-history traits—including early maturity, large brood size, and medium population growth relative to most shark species (Cortés 2016; Farmer 2025)—that confer demographic plasticity and resilience. We conclude that there is reasonable evidence to suggest that smalltail sharks are likely overharvested off Brazil, despite the lack of a directed fishery. However, we find that the evidence supporting the SRT's moderate risk recommendation for the Brazil portion is insufficient to overcome the substantial contradictions and uncertainty noted above. We find that, similar to the range-wide extinction risk assessment, which was primarily informed by data from studies conducted in the BNC, uncertainty was a primary factor considered by the SRT in making a moderate risk recommendation for the Brazil portion of the range. We find that the demographic and threats-based evidence supporting the SRT's moderate risk recommendation is insufficient to support a listing recommendation under the ESA. We conclude that the available evidence is insufficient to indicate smalltail sharks are in danger of extinction or likely to become so within the foreseeable future in the Brazil portion of the range.

The SRT evaluated 15 total jurisdictions in the range of smalltail shark for extinction risk (table 4 in Heublein *et al.,* 2025), including Brazil, and assigned the majority of points to moderate risk for all jurisdictions other than the United States, which was scored as mostly low risk. The SRT noted that for jurisdictions other than Brazil in northern South America (*e.g.,* Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago), demographic data are extremely limited to inform a risk determination. No jurisdiction received more moderate risk points from the SRT than Brazil. Mexico received 53 percent moderate risk points, and 10 other jurisdictions received 50 percent. Most jurisdictions received few (3 to 7 percent) high risk points. Nicaragua received 50 percent moderate risk points but also received 12 percent high risk points. The high risk points assigned to Nicaragua were assigned by one SRT member due to concerns about the lack of data and reflected their uncertainty in assigning risk points. All jurisdictional portions evaluated were consistent with the range-wide recommendation of moderate risk with the exception of U.S. waters, which received a majority (58 percent) of low risk points. The SRT considered combining portions; however, given that no portions were found to have elevated risk of extinction relative to the species' risk throughout its range, the SRT concluded that any combination of the jurisdiction-level portions would have the same or lower extinction risk than the jurisdiction-level portions from which it was comprised. Because no portions exceeded the SRT's moderate risk recommendation for the range-wide listing, the SRT did not evaluate any portions for significance.

We have considered the SRT's analysis and partially agree with their conclusions regarding the risk of extinction for smalltail shark in different portions of the range. We concur that U.S. waters, with extremely limited historical occurrence of the species and considerable regulations affording effective protections, are low risk to the species. We find no evidence of decline off Trinidad and Tobago (Shing 2006) and Guyana (Kolmann *et al.,* 2017). We conclude that smalltail sharks within these portions are facing low risk of extinction.

For Mexico, a study by Bravo-Zavala *et al.* (2022) suggested low to moderate cumulative vulnerability to current gillnet and longline fisheries, with low documented catch rates supporting the low vulnerability designation. Bravo-Zavala *et al.* (2022) note that fishers indicated the species was very abundant in Campeche before the 1990s whereas it only accounted for 2% of the total shark catches in the area in the 1990s (Castillo-Géniz *et al.,* 1998). Bravo-Zavala *et al.* (2022) suggest that cumulative susceptibility and cumulative vulnerability for the species was likely higher before the 1990s than after. Although this finding suggests a decrease in abundance and/or distribution for smalltail shark populations in the Campeche Bank area, insufficient information is available to determine the magnitude or significance of this decline for this small coastal shark species with relatively high population growth potential. We conclude there is insufficient information to assign an overall risk recommendation to the Mexico portion. Similarly, we find no information regarding demographic factors or trends for smalltail shark in Belize, Columbia, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Suriname, or Venezuela. We conclude that the available evidence is insufficient to indicate smalltail sharks are in danger of extinction or likely to become so within the foreseeable future in these portions of the range.

Distinct Population Segments Analysis

Under the ESA, a listing determination may address a ''species,'' which is defined to also include subspecies, and, for any vertebrate species, any DPS that interbreeds when mature (16 U.S.C. 1532(16)). A joint policy issued by the USFWS and NMFS provides criteria for determining DPSs (''DPS Policy,'' 61 FR 4722, February 7, 1996). The joint DPS Policy identifies two elements that must be considered when identifying a DPS: (1) the discreteness of the population segment in relation to the remainder of the taxon to which it belongs and (2) the significance of the population segment to the remainder of the taxon to which

it belongs. A population segment may be considered discrete if it is markedly separate from other populations of the same taxon as a consequence of physical, physiological, ecological, or behavioral factors, or if it is delimited by international governmental boundaries. Genetic differences between the population segments being considered may be used to evaluate discreteness. If a population segment is considered discrete, its biological and ecological significance must then be evaluated. Significance is evaluated in terms of the importance of the population segment to the overall welfare of the species.

The petition to list the smalltail shark did not provide information regarding potential DPSs of the smalltail shark or request that we consider listing any particular population segment. To determine whether any discrete populations of smalltail sharks exist, the SRT examined the best available information on smalltail shark population structure, including tagging, tracking, and genetics studies. Only one genetic study on the smalltail shark exists (Tavares *et al.,* 2013), and that study did not examine population structure and only examined smalltail shark samples collected off of the Brazilian state of Pará. There was no available information on smalltail shark population structure, movement ecology, or migratory behavior. The team found no information indicating that major barriers to the species' dispersal that would result in marked separation between potential populations or that smalltail sharks were not a panmictic population across its known range. Overall, the SRT, based on the best available information, did not find evidence to support the existence of discrete populations of smalltail sharks. We agree that there are no population segments of the smalltail shark that would qualify as a DPS under the DPS Policy.

Similarity in Appearance

The petition to list the smalltail shark requested that we use the authority under section 4(e) to list species that are similar in appearance to smalltail sharks. Section 4(e) of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1533(e)) provides that the Secretary may, by regulation of commerce or taking, and to the extent he deems advisable, treat any species as an endangered or threatened species even though it is not listed pursuant to section 4 of the ESA if: (A) such species so closely resembles in appearance, at the point in question, a species that has been listed pursuant to section 4 of the ESA that enforcement personnel would have substantial difficulty differentiating between the listed and unlisted species; (B) the effect of this substantial difficulty is an additional threat to an endangered or threatened species; and (C) such treatment of an unlisted species will substantially facilitate the enforcement and further the policy of this chapter. As previously described in the Life History, Ecology, and Status of the Petitioned Species section, sharks of the genus *Rhizoprionodon* (sharpnose sharks) are similar to the smalltail shark in size and placement of the second dorsal fin in relation to the origin of the anal fin. However, since we have determined that smalltail shark does not warrant listing as threatened or endangered, we have similarly determined not to treat sharpnose sharks as an endangered or threatened species under section 4(e).

Final Listing Determination

Section 4(b)(1) of the ESA requires that NMFS make listing determinations based on the best scientific and commercial data available after conducting a review of the status of the species and taking into account those efforts, if any, being made by any state or foreign nation, or political subdivisions thereof, to protect and conserve the species. We have independently reviewed the best available scientific and commercial information, public comments submitted in response to the notice of the initiation of a status review (88 FR 33075, May 23, 2023), the status review report (Heublein *et al.,* 2025), and other published (*e.g.,* Coelho *et al.,* 2025; Farmer 2025) and unpublished information, and we have consulted with species experts and individuals familiar with smalltail shark. We considered each of the statutory factors to determine whether it presented an extinction risk to the smalltail shark on its own, now or in the foreseeable future, and also considered the combination of those factors to determine whether they collectively contribute to the extinction risk of the species, currently or in the foreseeable future. As previously explained, we could not identify a significant portion of the species' range that is threatened or endangered, nor did we find that any DPSs of the species exist. Therefore, our determination is based on a synthesis and integration of the foregoing information, factors and considerations, and their effects on the status of the species throughout its entire range.

We have determined the smalltail shark is not presently in danger of extinction, nor is it likely to become so in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Therefore, the smalltail shark does not meet the definition of a threatened species or an endangered species and does not warrant listing as threatened or endangered. This finding is consistent with the statute's requirement to base our findings on the best scientific and commercial data available, summarized and analyzed above.

This is a final action, and, therefore, we are not soliciting public comments.

References

A complete list of the references used in this 12-month finding is available upon request, and also available at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species/smalltail-shark.*

Peer Review

In December 2004, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued a Final Information Quality Bulletin for Peer Review establishing minimum peer review standards, a transparent process for public disclosure of peer review planning, and opportunities for public participation. The OMB Bulletin, implemented under the Information Quality Act (Pub. L. 106–554) is intended to enhance the quality and credibility of the Federal Government's scientific information, and applies to influential or highly influential scientific information disseminated on or after June 16, 2005. To satisfy our requirements under the OMB Bulletin, we received peer reviews from three independent peer reviewers on the status review report (Heublein *et al.,* 2025), which are available online (*https://www.noaa.gov/organization/information-technology/peer-review-plans*). All peer reviewer comments were addressed prior to dissemination of the final status review report and publication of this 12-month finding. We conclude that these experts' reviews satisfy the requirements for ''adequate [prior] peer review'' contained in the bulletin (sec. II.2.).

Authority: The authority for this action is the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–15204 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 91, No. 143
Tuesday, July 28, 2026

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2026–1222]

Notice of Request for Revision to and Extension of Approval of an Information Collection; Volunteer Service Agreements and Volunteer Service Time and Attendance Record

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

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

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's intention to request a revision to and extension of approval of an information collection associated with volunteer service agreements and volunteer service time and attendance record.

DATES: We will consider all comments that we receive on or before September 28, 2026.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *www.regulations.gov.* Enter APHIS–2026–1222 in the Search field. Select the Documents tab, then select the Comment button in the list of documents.
- *Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:* Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS–2026–1222, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, 5601 Sunnyside Ave., #AP760, Beltsville, MD 20705.

Supporting documents and any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at *www.regulations.gov* or in our reading room, which is in room 1620 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 799–7039 before coming.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information on volunteer service agreements and volunteer service time and attendance record, contact Ms. Adriana Rodriguez, Human Resources Specialist, APHIS, MRPBS, HR Policy; *adriana.m.rodriguez@usda.gov* or *mrp.volunteer.program@usda.gov.* For more information on the information collection reporting process, contact Ms. Sheniqua Harris, APHIS' Paperwork Reduction Act Coordinator, at (301) 851–2528 or email *APHIS.PRA@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Volunteer Service Agreements and Volunteer Service Time and Attendance Record.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0477.

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

Abstract: Section 1526 of the Food and Agricultural Act of 1981 (7 U.S.C. 2272) permits the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program to use volunteers to carry out U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs. Departmental Regulation No. 4230–001, Volunteer Programs, provides the guidelines USDA agencies must use for acceptance of volunteers and sets a requirement for agencies to publish their guidelines. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) regulations in 5 CFR part 308 provide agencies with the authority to establish programs designed to provide educationally related volunteer assignments for students in non-pay status.

The Marketing and Regulatory Programs (MRP) mission area of USDA uses several information collection activities to assist MRP program officials, administrative personnel, and USDA Human Resources offices in determining a volunteer's eligibility and suitability for volunteer service. The information is necessary to facilitate establishment of guidelines for acceptance of volunteer services under the above authorities and regulations, determine an individual's eligibility and suitability to serve as a volunteer in MRP, and comply with OPM regulations requiring documentation of volunteer service and maintenance of records.

Information is collected using one of two information collection requests, one for students and one for non-student volunteers, that ask for personal data, citizenship or immigration status, and student status (if applicable). A third collection request is used to document the dates on which volunteer service from all volunteers is rendered, the location, and the amount of time the volunteer spent performing those duties.

We are asking the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve our use of these information collection activities for an additional 3 years. APHIS has amended this information collection by decreasing the number of Respondents, Responses, and Total Burden Hours being reported.

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

(1) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

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

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

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

Estimate of burden: The public burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.745 hours per response.

Respondents: School officials; volunteer candidates/students.

Estimated annual number of respondents: 44.

Estimated annual number of responses per respondent: 2.41.

Estimated annual number of responses: 106.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents: 79 hours. (Due to averaging, the total annual burden hours may not equal the product of the annual number of responses multiplied by the reporting burden per response.)

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request

for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Done in Washington, DC, this 22nd day of July 2026.

Kelly Moore,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–15156 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Deschutes-Ochoco SRS Resource Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Deschutes-Ochoco SRS Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) will hold a public meeting according to the details shown below. The committee is authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (the Act) and operates in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). The purpose of the committee is to improve collaborative relationships and to provide advice and recommendations to the Forest Service concerning projects and funding consistent with Title II of the Act as well as make recommendations on recreation fee proposals for sites on the Deschutes and Ochoco National Forests, consistent with the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

DATES: An in person and virtual meeting will be held on September 3, 2026, at 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m., PDT.

Written and Oral Comments: Anyone wishing to provide in-person or virtual oral comments must pre-register by 11:59 p.m. (Pacific Daylight Time) on September 1, 2026. Written public comments will be accepted by 11:59 p.m. (Pacific Daylight Time) on September 1, 2026. Comments submitted after this date will be provided by the Forest Service to the committee, but the committee may not have adequate time to consider those comments prior to the meeting.

All RAC meetings are subject to cancellation. For status of the meeting prior to attendance, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Deschutes National Forest Supervisor's Office located at 63095 Deschutes Market Road, Bend, Oregon 97701 and virtually via video conference. Members of the public may participate in the meeting by joining virtually via videoconference at: *https://teams.microsoft.com/meet/253845651781135?p=2U1f80ADu70EE22FrB.*

Meeting ID: 253 845 651 781 135, Passcode: LR65ZW7t or Dial in by phone +12026500123, passcode: 636512242# United States, Washington; Phone conference ID: 636512242#. Committee information and meeting details can be found at the following website *https://www.fs.usda.gov/r06/deschutes/working-with-us/committees* or by contacting the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Written Comments: Written comments must be sent by email to *alexander.enna@usda.gov* or via mail (postmarked) to Alex Enna, Deschutes-Ochoco RAC Coordinator, 63095 Deschutes Market Road, Bend, OR 97701. The Forest Service strongly prefers comments to be submitted electronically.

Oral Comments: Persons or organizations wishing to make oral comments must pre-register by 11:59 p.m. (Pacific Daylight Time) on September 1, 2026, and speakers can only register for one speaking slot. Oral comments must be sent by email to *Alexander.enna@usda.gov* or via mail (postmarked) to Alex Enna, Deschutes-Ochoco RAC Coordinator, 63095 Deschutes Market Road, Bend, OR 97701.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin Larkin, Designated Federal Officer (DFO), by phone at 541–383–5300 or email at *kevin.larkin@usda.gov* or Alex Enna, RAC Coordinator at 541–383–5300 or email at *alexander.enna@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the meeting is to:

1. Hear from Title II project proponents and discuss Title II project proposals;
2. Make funding recommendations on Title II projects;
3. Approve meeting minutes; and
4. Schedule the next meeting.

Please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, by or before the deadline, for all questions related to the meeting. All comments, including names and addresses when provided, are placed in the record and are available for public inspection and copying. The public may inspect comments received upon request.

Meeting Accommodations: If you are a person requiring reasonable accommodation, please make a request in advance for sign language interpreting, assistive listening devices, or other reasonable accommodation. For access to proceedings, please contact the person listed in the section titled **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. All reasonable accommodation requests are managed on a case-by-case basis.

Equal opportunity practices, in accordance with USDA policies, will be followed in all membership appointments to the Committee.

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Dated: July 24, 2026.

Cikena Reid,

USDA Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–15217 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Olympic Peninsula Resource Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Olympic Peninsula Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) will hold a public meeting according to the details shown below. The committee is authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (the Act) and operates in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). The purpose of the committee is to improve collaborative relationships and to provide advice and recommendations to the Forest Service concerning projects and funding consistent with Title II of the Act as well as make recommendations on recreation fee proposals for sites on the Olympic National Forest consistent with the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

DATES: An in-person and virtual meeting will be held on August 19th, 2026, at 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., Pacific Time.

Written and Oral Comments: Anyone wishing to provide in-person or virtual oral comments must pre-register by 11:59 p.m. Pacific Time on August 18,

2026. Written public comments will be accepted by 11:59 p.m. Pacific Time on August 14, 2026. Comments submitted after this date will be provided to the Agency, but the Committee may not have adequate time to consider those comments prior to the meeting.

All RAC meetings are subject to cancellation. For status of the meeting prior to attendance, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Olympic National Forest Supervisors Office at 1835 Black Lake Blvd. SW, Olympia, WA 98512 and virtually via telephone and/or video conference. Members of the public may participate in the meeting by joining virtually via videoconference at: *https://teams.microsoft.com/meet/223939073978447?p=KabqCCUfvGEd83TQEl. MicrosoftTeams/Meeting ID:* 223 939 073 978 447, Passcode: k6BA2646 or Dial in by phone +1 (202) 650–0123, 708168657# United States, Washington; Phone conference ID: 708 168 657#. Committee information and meeting details can be found at the following website *https://www.fs.usda.gov/r06/olympic/working-with-us/committees* or by contacting the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Written Comments: Written comments must be sent by email to *jennifer.garciasantiago@usda.gov* or via mail (postmarked) to Jennifer Garcia Santiago, G&A/RAC Coordinator, 1835 Black Lake Blvd. SW Olympia, WA 98512. The Forest Service strongly prefers comments to be submitted electronically.

Oral Comments: Persons or organizations wishing to make oral comments must pre-register by 11:59 p.m. Pacific Time, August 18, 2026, and speakers can only register for one speaking slot. Oral comments must be sent by email to *jennifer.garciasantiago@usda.gov* or via mail (postmarked) to Jennifer Garcia Santiago, G&A/RAC Coordinator, 1835 Black Lake Blvd. SW, Olympia, WA 98512.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joyce Hamilla, Designated Federal Officer, by phone at 503–307–4096 or email at *joyce.hamilla@usda.gov* or Jennifer Garcia Santiago, RAC Coordinator at 564–669–9623 or email at *Jennifer.GarciaSantiago@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the meeting is to:

1. Welcome—Review Agenda, Housekeeping, and Introductions
2. Old Project Updates and Review new funding;
3. Proponent presentations and Q&A
4. Provide opportunity for public comment;
5. Discussion, prioritization and recommendations on Title II projects by the RAC;
6. Next steps & Close out the meeting.

Please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, by or before the deadline, for all questions related to the meeting. All comments, including names and addresses when provided, are placed in the record and are available for public inspection and copying. The public may inspect comments received upon request.

Meeting Accommodations: If you are a person requiring reasonable accommodation, please make a request in advance for sign language interpreting, assistive listening devices, or other reasonable accommodation. For access to proceedings, please contact the person listed in the section titled **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. All reasonable accommodation requests are managed on a case-by-case basis.

Equal opportunity practices, in accordance with USDA policies, will be followed in all membership appointments to the Committee.

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Dated: July 24, 2026.

Cikena Reid,

USDA Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–15218 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[S–375–2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone 168; Application for Subzone; Hithium Tech USA Inc.; Forney, Texas

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board by the Metroplex International Trade Development Corporation, grantee of FTZ 168, requesting subzone status for the facilities of Hithium Tech USA Inc., located in Forney, Texas. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u), and the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally docketed on July 23, 2026.

The proposed subzone (44.58 acres) is located at 11955 and 11975 FM 2932 in Forney, Texas. A notification of proposed production activity has been submitted and will be published separately for public comment. The proposed subzone would be subject to the existing activation limit of FTZ 168.

In accordance with the FTZ Board's regulations, Camille Evans of the FTZ Staff is designated examiner to review the application and make recommendations to the Executive Secretary.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: *ftz@trade.gov.* The closing period for their receipt is September 8, 2026. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted through September 21, 2026.

A copy of the application will be available for public inspection in the ''Online FTZ Information Section'' section of the FTZ Board's website, which is accessible via *www.trade.gov/ftz.*

For further information, contact Camille Evans at *Camille.Evans@trade.gov.*

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15155 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–580–921]

Certain Monomers and Oligomers From the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing an antidumping duty (AD) order on certain monomers and oligomers (monomers and

oligomers) from the Republic of Korea (Korea).

DATES: Applicable July 28, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Shaw, 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) 482–0697.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with section 735(d) and 777(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), on May 27, 2026, Commerce published its affirmative final determination of sales at less than fair value (LTFV) of monomers and oligomers from Korea.[1] On July 13, 2026, the ITC notified Commerce of its affirmative final determination, pursuant to section 735(d) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act by reason of LTFV imports of monomers and oligomers from Korea.[2]

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this order are monomers and oligomers from Korea. For a complete description of the scope of this order, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Antidumping Duty Order

On July 13, 2026, in accordance with 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act by reason of imports of monomers and oligomers from Korea that are sold in the United States at LTFV.[3] Therefore, in accordance with sections 735(c)(2) and 736 of the Act, Commerce is issuing this AD order. Because the ITC determined that imports of monomers and oligomers are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from Korea, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 5, 2026, are subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise, for all relevant entries of monomers and oligomers from Korea. Antidumping duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of monomers and oligomers entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 5, 2026, the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determination* but will not include entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before the publication of the ITC's final injury determination under section 735(b) of the Act, as further described in the ''Provisional Measures—AD'' section of this notice.[4]

Critical Circumstances—AD

In addition, the ITC found that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of monomers and oligomers from Korea. As a result, we intend to instruct CBP to lift the suspension of liquidation and to refund all cash deposits for estimated antidumping duties with respect to entries of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 7, 2025, (*i.e.,* 90 days prior to the date of publication of the affirmative *Preliminary Determination*), but before January 5, 2026 (*i.e.,* the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*).

Suspension of Liquidation and Cash Deposits

In accordance with section 736 of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to reinstitute the suspension of liquidation of monomers and oligomers from Korea, effective on the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determination in the **Federal Register**. Commerce also intends to instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins listed in the *Final Determination.* The all-others rate applies to all producers or exporters not specifically listed. These instructions suspending liquidation and cash deposit requirements will remain in effect until further notice.

Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins

The estimated weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Green Chemical Co., Ltd.; Green Life Science	65.72
Miwon Specialty Chemical Co., Ltd	* 155.42
Kukdo Chemicals Co. Ltd	* 155.42
All Others	65.72

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Provisional Measures

Section 733(d) of the Act states that instructions issued under section 733(d)(1) and (2) of the Act pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months, except where exporters representing a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise request that Commerce extends the four-month period to no more than six months. At the request of exporters that account for a significant proportion of exports of monomers and oligomers from Korea, Commerce extended the four-month period to six months in this investigation. Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* on January 5, 2026.[5]

The extended provisional measures period, beginning on the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination,* ended on July 3, 2026. Therefore, in accordance with section 733(d) of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to antidumping duties, unliquidated entries of monomers and oligomers from Korea entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 4, 2026, the first day provisional measures were no longer in effect, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation and the collection of cash deposits will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination in the **Federal Register**.

Establishment of the Annual Inquiry Service List

On September 20, 2021, Commerce published the final rule titled

[1] *See Certain Monomers and Oligomers from the Republic of Korea: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances,* 91 FR 31415 (May 27, 2026) (*Korea Final Determination*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM).

[2] *See* ITC's Letter, ''Notification of Final Determination,'' dated July 13, 2026.

[3] *Id.*

[4] *See Certain Monomers and Oligomers from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, and Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures,* 91 FR 244 (January 5, 2026) (*Preliminary Determination*).

[5] *See Preliminary Determination.*

''*Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*'' in the **Federal Register**.[6] On September 27, 2021, Commerce also published the notice titled ''*Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions*'' in the **Federal Register**.[7] The *Final Rule* and *Procedural Guidance* provide that Commerce will maintain an annual inquiry service list for each order or suspended investigation, and any interested party submitting a scope ruling application or request for circumvention inquiry shall serve a copy of the application or request on the persons on the annual inquiry service list for that order, as well as any companion order covering the same merchandise from the same country of origin.[8]

In accordance with the *Procedural Guidance,* for orders published in the **Federal Register** after November 4, 2021, Commerce will create an annual inquiry service list segment in Commerce's online e-filing and document management system, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), available at *https://access.trade.gov,* within five business days of publication of the order. Each annual inquiry service list will be saved in ACCESS, under each case number, and under a specific segment type called ''AISL-Annual Inquiry Service List.'' [9]

Interested parties who wish to be added to the annual inquiry service list for an order must submit an entry of appearance to the annual inquiry service list segment for the order in ACCESS within 30 days after the date of publication of the order. For ease of administration, Commerce requests that law firms with more than one attorney representing interested parties in an order designate a lead attorney to be included on the annual inquiry service list. Commerce will finalize the annual inquiry service list within five business days thereafter. As mentioned in the *Procedural Guidance,* the new annual inquiry service list will be in place until the following year, when the *Opportunity Notice* for the anniversary month of the order is published.

Commerce may update an annual inquiry service list at any time as needed based on interested parties' amendments to their entries of appearance to remove or otherwise modify their list of members and representatives, or to update contact information. Any changes or announcements pertaining to these procedures will be posted to the ACCESS website at *https://access.trade.gov.*

Special Instructions for the Petitioner and Foreign Governments

In the *Final Rule,* Commerce stated that, ''after an initial request and placement on the annual inquiry service list, both the petitioners and foreign governments will automatically be placed on the annual inquiry service list in the years that follow.'' [10] Accordingly, as stated above, the petitioner and the Government of Korea should submit their initial entry of appearance after publication of this notice in order to appear in the first annual inquiry service list for those orders for which they qualify as an interested party. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(n)(3), the petitioner and the Government of Korea will not need to resubmit their entries of appearance each year to continue to be included on the annual inquiry service list. However, the petitioner and the Government of Korea are responsible for making amendments to their entries of appearance during the annual update to the annual inquiry service list in accordance with the procedures described above.

Notifications to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the AD order with respect to monomers and oligomers from Korea pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of AD and countervailing duty orders currently in effect at *https://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html.*

This AD order is published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Order

The products subject to this investigation are certain multifunctional acrylate and methacrylate monomers, and acrylated bisphenol-A epoxy based oligomers (collectively, certain monomers and oligomers or CMOs) that are derived from chemical reactions involving the use of acrylic or methacrylic acid. Products within the scope are listed below and have the following Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers:

CAS No.	Description	Molecular formula
109–16–0	Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate (TEGDMA)	$C_{14}H_{22}O_6$
13048–33–4	1,6-hexanediol diacrylate (HDDA)	$C_{12}H_{18}O_4$
42978–66–5	Tripropylene glycol diacrylate (TPGDA)	$C_{15}H_{24}O_6$
3290–92–4	Trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate (TMPTMA)	$C_{18}H_{26}O_6$
15625–89–5	Trimethylolpropane triacrylate (TMPTA)	$C_{15}H_{20}O_6$
28961–43–5	Ethoxylated trimethylol-propane triacrylate (EOTMPTA)	$(C_2H_4O)_n(C_2H_4O)_n(C_2H_4O)_nC_{15}H_{20}O_6$
57472–68–1	Dipropylene glycol diacrylate (DPGDA)	$C_{12}H_{18}O_5$
55818–57–0	Bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin copolymer acrylate (EPOXY ACRYLATE).	$(C_{15}H_{16}O_2.C_3H_5ClO)_x.xC_3H_4O_2$

The monomers are generally known as multifunctional acrylates (MFAs) or multifunctional methacrylates (MFMAs) depending on whether the functional groups are acrylate or methacrylate. The monomers generally contain stabilizers/inhibitors, which include but are not limited to Hydroquinone, Methyl Hydroquinone, and Butylated Hydroxy Toluene. The monomers

[6] *See Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws,* 86 FR 52300 (September 20, 2021) (*Final Rule*).

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

[8] *Id.*

[9] This segment will be combined with the ACCESS Segment Specific Information (SSI) field, which will display the month in which the notice of the order or suspended investigation was published in the **Federal Register**, also known as the anniversary month. For example, for an order under case number A–000–000 that was published in the **Federal Register** in January, the relevant segment and SSI combination will appear in ACCESS as ''AISL-January Anniversary.'' Note that there will be only one annual inquiry service list segment per case number, and the anniversary month will be pre-populated in ACCESS.

[10] *See Final Rule,* 86 FR at 52335.

are either difunctional or trifunctional (having 2 or 3 functional groups/molecule), have viscosities of 9 to 15 centipoise (cPs) at 25 degrees Celsius (if difunctional) or 44 to 110 cPs at 25 degrees Celsius (if trifunctional), have (meth)acrylate equivalent weights (molecular weight per number of functional groups) between 99 and 158 and molecular weights between 226 and 472 grams per mol.

The acrylated bisphenol-A epoxy based oligomer is commonly referred to as epoxy acrylate or acrylated epoxy. In contrast to epoxy resin, the main characteristic of the epoxy acrylate oligomer is that it contains acrylate functional groups which make them curable by free-radical polymerization. The epoxy acrylate has a molecular weight between 508 to 536 grams per mol and a viscosity of 2400 to 3600 cPs at 65 degrees Celsius. The epoxy acrylate generally contains stabilizers/inhibitors, which include but are not limited to Hydroquinone, Methyl Hydroquinone, and Butylated Hydroxy Toluene.

Certain monomers and oligomers are subject to the scope even if an in-scope monomer or oligomer is blended or mixed with one or more other in-scope monomers or oligomers.

Certain monomers and oligomers in any blend or mixture are also subject to the scope, so long as the blend or mixture contains no less than 20 percent by weight of in-scope CMOs.

The scope includes merchandise matching the above description that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, introducing, or removing ingredients, or performing any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the subject country.

The scope also includes CMOs that are commingled, mixed or blended with in-scope product from sources not subject to these investigations.

Only the subject component(s) of such blends, mixtures or commingled products described above is covered by the scope of these investigations. Subject merchandise contained in a blended, mixed or commingled product described above will not have undergone a chemical reaction as a result of being blended, mixed or commingled.

Notwithstanding the above, specifically excluded from the scope are downstream products, including but not limited to, inks, coatings and overprint varnishes. For purposes of this exclusion, the downstream product requires only the application of energy to be cured, *e.g.,* inks or varnish applied to packaging, coatings applied to wood flooring, *etc.* The energy source required to cure the downstream product to its substrate can be thermal, ultraviolet radiation, visible light, electron beam radiation, or infrared radiation.

This merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 2916.12.5050, 2916.14.2050, 3824.99.2900, 3907.29.0000 and 3907.30.0000. Subject merchandise may also be entered under subheadings 2916.12.1000 and 3824.99.9397. The HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written description of the scope is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2026–15220 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF874]

Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Geophysical Surveys Related to Oil and Gas Activities in the Gulf of America

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of letter of authorization.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), as amended, its implementing regulations, and NMFS' MMPA regulations for taking marine mammals incidental to geophysical surveys related to oil and gas activities in the Gulf of America (GOA), notification is hereby given that a Letter of Authorization (LOA) has been issued to Fugro U.S.A. Marine, Inc. (Fugro) for the take of marine mammals incidental to geophysical survey activity in the GOA.

DATES: The LOA is effective from July 22, 2026 through September 15, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The LOA, LOA request, and supporting documentation are available online at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-oil-and-gas-industry-geophysical-survey-activity-gulf-mexico.* In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

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

An authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses (where relevant), and if the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of such takings are set forth. NMFS has defined ''negligible impact'' in 50 CFR 216.103 as an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.

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

On January 19, 2021, we issued a final rule with regulations to govern the unintentional taking of marine mammals incidental to geophysical survey activities conducted by oil and gas industry operators, and those persons authorized to conduct activities on their behalf (collectively ''industry operators''), in U.S. waters of the GOA [1] over the course of 5 years (86 FR 5322, January 19, 2021). The rule was based on our findings that the total taking from the specified activities over the 5-year period will have a negligible impact on the affected species or stock(s) of marine mammals and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of those species or stocks for subsistence uses, and became effective on April 19, 2021.

The regulations at 50 CFR 217.180 *et seq.* allow for the issuance of LOAs to industry operators for the incidental take of marine mammals during

[1] Pursuant to Executive Order 14172, ''Restoring Names That Honor American Greatness,'' and Department of the Interior Secretarial Order 3423, ''The Gulf of America,'' the body of water formerly known as the Gulf of Mexico is now called the Gulf of America. Accordingly, NMFS amended the incidental take regulations to reflect the change. See 90 FR 38001 (August 7, 2025).

geophysical survey activities and prescribe the permissible methods of taking and other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on marine mammal species or stocks and their habitat (often referred to as mitigation), as well as requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking. Under 50 CFR 217.186(e), issuance of an LOA shall be based on a determination that the level of taking will be consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under these regulations and a determination that the amount of take authorized under the LOA is of no more than small numbers.

NMFS subsequently discovered that the 2021 rule was based on erroneous take estimates. We conducted another rulemaking using correct take estimates and other newly available and pertinent information relevant to the analyses supporting some of the findings in the 2021 final rule and the taking allowable under the regulations. We issued a final rule in April 2024, effective May 24, 2024 (89 FR 31488, April 24, 2024).

On August 28, 2025, NMFS Office of Protected Resources (OPR) received a request from NMFS Office of Policy (Policy) for reimplementation of the current Incidental Take Regulation (ITR) to avoid a lapse in ITRs offering incidental take coverage for GOA geophysical survey activities. On October 20, 2025, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (the original petitioner for the current ITRs) submitted a request to be included in the process as a co-petitioner. In response to these requests, NMFS issued a new final rule, effective April 20, 2026, through April 19, 2031 (91 FR 20784, April 17, 2026).

The reimplementation of the regulations continues the established framework for authorization of incidental take through LOAs. The final rule made no changes to the specified activities or the specified geographical region in which those activities would be conducted, and there are no changes to the associated mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

Summary of Request and Analysis

Fugro plans to test the operational parameters of a bubble gun source against an airgun over 47 lease blocks in the Green Canyon and South Timbalier areas, with water depths ranging from approximately 1,405 to 1,907 meters (m) in the Green Canyon area and approximately 18 to 33.5 m in the South Timbalier area. See section F of the LOA application for a map of the area. Specifically, Fugro plans to assess the maximum subsurface penetration of the bubble gun, compare the data quality between the three streamers planned for use, conduct an analysis of the bubble gun's frequency content, and confirm system readiness. Fugro anticipates using one source vessel with a single 160 cubic inch (in^3) airgun and the bubble gun source. Please see the LOA application for additional details.

The bubble gun source (HMS–620LF AquaPulse™) is an electromechanical acoustic sub-bottom seismic system. The source is impulsive, has a short duration (approximately 4 ms), and a peak-to-peak source level of 220 dB. The source was evaluated based on the specific parameters included in Fugro's application, as well as data available from a recent sound source characterization study (Campo *et al.,* 2025). Notably, the HMS–620LF can be operated as a single source or as an array with multiple HMS–620LF configured to fire simultaneously. Here we evaluated the operation of a single HMS–620LF with a pulse interval of 1.5 seconds, based on Fugro's stated planned operation of this source. Source levels for the single HMS–620LF were taken from Campo *et al.* (2025) or calculated from the source waveform therein. The resulting PK SPL, RMS SPL, and SEL source levels were 216.9, 210.5, and 187 dB, respectively. The measured source spectrum for the quad configuration from Campo *et al.* (2025) was used and adjusted to a broadband SEL source level of 187 dB.

In order to determine the appropriate mitigation measures for this source, we compare this source to Tier 2 airguns and established Tier 3 sources (see Ruppel *et al.* (2022) for a description of source tiering), based on their estimated distances to marine mammal auditory injury onset and behavioral disturbance onset. Estimated distances to auditory injury onset utilized the NMFS Optional User Spreadsheet tool (Version 3.1, 2024) and NMFS (2024) auditory injury weighting functions. For all marine mammal hearing groups, the estimated distances to auditory injury onset were less than 10 m and at most approximately 5 m in the case of Very High-Frequency (VHF) cetaceans. These short ranges imply auditory injury from a single HMS–620LF operating at a pulse interval of 1.5 seconds is unlikely and are generally consistent with Tier 3 sources (*e.g.,* low energy sparkers). The RMS SPL source level (210.5 dB re 1 μPa) implies a spherical spreading distance of 335 m to the 160 dB re 1 μPa behavioral disturbance threshold for impulsive sources. This range is smaller than those for small airguns, which typically have distances greater than 1 km, and is comparable to some Tier 3 sources (*e.g.,* sparkers).

Based on these comparisons, we have determined the single HMS–620LF AquaPulse™ operating at a pulse interval of 1.5 seconds is considered Tier 3. With Tier 3 mitigation, there is no take incidental to use of the bubble gun and therefore we have not included those survey days in our calculation.

Consistent with the preamble to the final rule, the remaining survey effort proposed by Fugro in its LOA request was used to develop LOA-specific take estimates based on the acoustic exposure modeling results described in the preamble (91 FR 20784, April 17, 2026). In order to generate the appropriate take number for authorization, the following information was considered: (1) survey type; (2) location (by modeling zone [2]); (3) number of days; (4) source; and (5) month.[3] The acoustic exposure modeling performed in support of the rule provides 24-hour exposure estimates for each species, specific to each modeled source and survey type in each zone and month.

Fugro's survey type was not included in the modeled survey types, and use of existing proxies (*i.e.,* two-dimensional (2D), three-dimensional (3D) narrow-azimuth (NAZ), 3D wide-azimuth (WAZ), Coil) are generally conservative for use in evaluation of Fugro's survey effort, largely due to the greater area covered by the modeled proxies. Summary descriptions of these modeled survey geometries are available in the preamble to the proposed rule (91 FR 9014, 9018, February 24, 2026). In Fugro's case, because these proxies are conservative, the exposure modeling results were generated using the single airgun proxy. Because these results assume use of a 90-in^3 airgun, the take numbers authorized through this LOA are considered the most similar to the sound source planned for use by Fugro, as compared to the other proxies modeled for the rule. All other proxies would likely overestimate take due to Fugro's total daily survey area, short total survey duration, and size of the airgun array planned for use.

The survey will take place over approximately 10 days with 6 days of sound source (airgun) operation: 3 days planned in Zone 2 and 3 days planned

[2] For purposes of acoustic exposure modeling, the GOA was divided into seven zones. Zone 1 is not included in the geographic scope of the rule.

[3] Acoustic propagation modeling was performed for two seasons: Winter (December–March) and Summer (April–November). Marine mammal density data is generally available on a monthly basis, and therefore further refines take estimates temporally.

in Zone 5. The monthly distribution of survey days is not known in advance, though we assume that the planned 5 days of source operation would occur contiguously. Take estimates for each species are based on the time period that produces the greatest value.

Based on the results of our analysis, NMFS has determined that the level of taking expected for this survey and authorized through the LOA is consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under the regulations. See table 1 in this notice and table 7 of the rule (91 FR 20784, April 17, 2026).

Small Numbers Determination

Under the rule, NMFS may not authorize incidental take of marine mammals in an LOA if it will exceed ''small numbers.'' In short, when an acceptable estimate of the individual marine mammals taken is available, if the estimated number of individual animals taken is up to, but not greater than, one-third of the best available abundance estimate, NMFS will determine that the numbers of marine mammals taken of a species or stock are small (see 91 FR 20784, April 17, 2026). For more information, please see NMFS' discussion of small numbers in the 2026 final rule (91 FR 20784, April 17, 2026).

The take numbers for authorization, determined as described in the Summary of Request and Analysis section, are used by NMFS in making the necessary small numbers determinations, through comparison with the best available abundance estimates (see discussion at 91 FR 20784, 20812, April 17, 2026). For this comparison, NMFS' approach is to use the maximum theoretical population, determined through review of current stock assessment reports (SAR; *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessments*) and model-predicted abundance information (*https://seamap.env.duke.edu/models/Duke/GOM/*). Information supporting the small numbers determinations is provided in table 1.

TABLE 1—TAKE ANALYSIS [1]

Species	Authorized take	Abundance [2]	Percent abundance
Rice's whale	0	51	N/A
Sperm whale	[3] 3	2,451	<1
Kogia spp.	0	1,385	N/A
Beaked whales	39	1,038	3.8
Rough-toothed dolphin	[4] 0	4,853	N/A
Bottlenose dolphin	86	166,538	<1
Clymene dolphin	[4] 0	6,136	N/A
Atlantic spotted dolphin	[5] 26	21,506	<1
Pantropical spotted dolphin	[4] 0	50,209	N/A
Spinner dolphin	[4] 0	2,991	N/A
Striped dolphin	[4] 0	16,102	N/A
Fraser's dolphin	0	1,665	N/A
Risso's dolphin	[4] 0	1,974	N/A
Blackfish [6]	0	9,535	N/A
Short-finned pilot whale	0	3,277	N/A

[1] Scalar ratios were not applied in this case due to brief survey duration.
[2] Best abundance estimate. For most taxa, the best abundance estimate for purposes of comparison with take estimates is considered here to be the model-predicted abundance (Garrison *et al.,* 2023). For Rice's whale, Atlantic spotted dolphin, spinner dolphin, and Risso's dolphin, the estimated SAR abundance estimate is used.
[3] Modeled take of two increased to account for potential encounter with a group of average size (Maze-Foley and Mullin, 2006).
[4] Modeled take decreased to zero. For these species, use of the exposure modeling produces results that are smaller than the average GOA group size (*e.g.,* estimated exposure value of 2, relative to assumed average group size of 14) (Maze-Foley and Mullin, 2006). NMFS' typical practice is to increase exposure estimates to the assumed average group size for a species in order to ensure that, if the species is encountered, exposures will not exceed the authorized take number; however, given the very short survey duration and small estimated exposure value, NMFS determined that it is unlikely these species would be encountered at all. As a result, in this case NMFS has not authorized take for these species.
[5] Modeled take of 19 increased to account for potential encounter with a group of average size (Maze-Foley and Mullin, 2006).
[6] The ''blackfish'' guild includes melon-headed whales, false killer whales, pygmy killer whales, and killer whales.

Based on the analysis contained herein of Fugro's proposed survey activity described in its LOA application and the anticipated take of marine mammals, NMFS finds that small numbers of marine mammals will be taken relative to the affected species or stock sizes (*i.e.,* less than one-third of the best available abundance estimate) and therefore the taking is of no more than small numbers.

Authorization

NMFS has determined that the level of taking for this LOA request is consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under the incidental take regulations and that the amount of take authorized under the LOA is of no more than small numbers. Accordingly, we have issued an LOA to Fugro authorizing the take of marine mammals incidental to its geophysical survey activity, as described above.

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–15205 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RTID 0648–XF916

Marine Mammals; File No. 29804

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

ACTION: Notice; receipt of application.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the New England Aquarium, Central Wharf, Boston, MA 02110, (Responsible Party: Letise LaFeir, Ph.D.), has applied

in due form for a permit to conduct research on marine mammals.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before August 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The application and related documents are available for review upon written request via email to *NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.*

Written comments on this application should be submitted via email to *NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.* Please include File No. 29804 in the subject line of the email comment.

Those individuals requesting a public hearing should submit a written request via email to *NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.* The request should set forth the specific reasons why a hearing on this application would be appropriate.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shasta McClenahan, Ph.D., or Courtney Smith, Ph.D., (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The subject permit is requested under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (MMPA; 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), the regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR part 216), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and the regulations governing the taking, importing, and exporting of endangered and threatened species (50 CFR parts 222–226).

The applicant requests a 10-year permit to conduct research on 14 species of cetaceans and 2 species of pinnipeds in U.S. and international waters of the North Atlantic Ocean. ESA-listed species include: bowhead (*Balaena mysticetus*), blue (*Balaenoptera musculus*), fin (*Balaenoptera physalus*), North Atlantic right (*Eubalaena glacialis*), sei (*Balaenoptera borealis*), and sperm (*Physeter macrocephalus*) whales. The objectives are to identify, assess, quantify, and monitor trends in demographics, health, and anthropogenic impacts on marine mammals, with a focus on North Atlantic right whales. Cetaceans may be taken during vessel and aerial surveys, including uncrewed aircraft systems, for counts, photography, videography, photogrammetry, thermal imaging, observations, passive acoustic recordings, biological sampling (blow, feces, sloughed skin, and skin and blubber biopsies), and suction-cup tagging. Pinnipeds may be unintentionally harassed during research. Cetacean parts may also be imported, exported, or received for analysis and curation. See the application for complete numbers of animals requested by species, life stage, and procedure.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), an initial determination has been made that the activity proposed is categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Concurrent with the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, NMFS is forwarding copies of the application to the Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors.

Dated: July 22, 2026.

Larissa Plants,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–15160 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF851]

Marine Mammals and Endangered Species

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of permits, including amendments.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that permits have been issued under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA), as applicable.

ADDRESSES: The permits and related documents are available for review upon written request via email to *NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sara Young (File No. 28671), Shasta McClenahan, Ph.D., (File Nos. 28860–01 and 29467), Jennifer Skidmore (File Nos. 29014 and 29107), and Amy Hapeman (File No. 29414); at (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The requested permits have been issued under the MMPA of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), the regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR part 216), the ESA of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and the regulations governing the taking, importing, and exporting of endangered and threatened species (50 CFR parts 222–226), as applicable. Notices were published in the **Federal Register** on the dates listed below that requests had been submitted. To locate the **Federal Register** notice that announced our receipt of the application and a complete description of the activities, go to *https://www.federalregister.gov* and search for the file number provided in table 1 below.

TABLE 1—ISSUED PERMITS

File No.	Version No.	RTID	Applicant	Previous **Federal Register** notice	Issuance date
28671	N/A	0648–XF586 ...	Colleen Reichmuth, Ph.D., Long Marine Laboratory, Institute of Marine Sciences, University of California at Santa Cruz, 115 McAllister Way, Santa Cruz, CA 95060.	91 FR 1217, March 12, 2026 ..	June 9, 2026.
28860	01	0648–XF027 ...	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Natural History and Factual Productions Ltd. and BBC Studios Americas Inc., Bridgewater House, Counterslip, Redcliffe, Bristol, BS1 6BX, United Kingdom (Responsible Party: Sarah Conner).	90 FR 35512, July 28, 2025	June 12, 2026.
29014	N/A	0648–XF678 ...	Erich Jarvis, Ph.D., The Rockefeller University, 1230 York Ave, New York, NY 10065.	91 FR 18835, April 13, 2026 ...	June 16, 2026.

TABLE 1—ISSUED PERMITS—Continued

File No.	Version No.	RTID	Applicant	Previous **Federal Register** notice	Issuance date
29107	N/A	0648–XF664 ...	Susana Caballero, Ph.D., Nova Southeastern University, 8000 North Ocean Drive, Dania Beach, FL 33004.	91 FR 17943, April 9, 2026	June 25, 2026.
29414	N/A	0648–XF662 ...	Jesse Senko, Ph.D., Arizona State University, School of Ocean Futures, 777 East University Drive, Tempe, AZ 85281.	91 FR 17946, April 9, 2026	June 5, 2026.
29467	N/A	0648–XF656 ...	Jing Guo, University of Rochester, HH425 Hutchison Hall, Rochester, NY 14627.	91 FR 17944, April 9, 2026	June 10, 2026.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), a final determination has been made that the activities proposed are categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

As required by the ESA, as applicable, issuance was based on a finding that such permits: (1) were applied for in good faith; (2) will not operate to the disadvantage of such endangered species; and (3) are consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in section 2 of the ESA.

Dated: July 22, 2026.

Larissa Plants,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–15163 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF911]

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; General Provisions for Domestic Fisheries; Application for Exempted Fishing Permits

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

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Assistant Regional Administrator for Sustainable Fisheries, Greater Atlantic Region, NMFS, has made a preliminary determination that an Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP) application contains all of the required information and warrants further consideration. The EFP would allow federally permitted fishing vessels to fish outside fishery regulations in support of exempted fishing activities proposed by the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries. Regulations under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act require publication of this notification to provide interested parties the opportunity to comment on applications for proposed EFPs.

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

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments by email: *nmfs.gar.efp@noaa.gov.* Include in the subject line ''Spiny Dogfish Weekly Limit EFP.'' All comments received are a part of the public record and may be posted for public viewing without change. All personal identifying information (*e.g.,* name, address), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter ''anonymous'' as the signature if you wish to remain anonymous).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine Ford, Fishery Management Specialist, *christine.ford@noaa.gov,* 978–281–9185.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries submitted a complete application for an EFP to conduct commercial fishing activities that the regulations would otherwise restrict. This EFP would exempt the participating vessels from the following Federal regulations:

TABLE 1—REQUESTED EXEMPTIONS

CFR citation	Regulation	Need for exemption
50 CFR 648.235(a)(1)	Possession limit	To allow vessels to exceed the trip possession limit and land up to 37,500 lb (17,010 kg) of spiny dogfish per week.

TABLE 2—PROJECT SUMMARY

Project title	Seasonal weekly aggregate limit program for the Northern Region Spiny Dogfish Fishery
Project start	09/01/2026.
Project end	12/31/2026.
Project objectives	To provide data to inform the setting of future trip limits in the spiny dogfish fishery through the specifications process.
Project location	Georges Bank, Gulf of Maine, Southern New England.
Number of vessels	Up to 50.
Number of trips	Up to 4 per vessel per week.
Trip duration (days)	1–2 days.
Total number of days	Up to 7,200 total.

TABLE 2—PROJECT SUMMARY—Continued

Project title	Seasonal weekly aggregate limit program for the Northern Region Spiny Dogfish Fishery
Gear type(s)	Sink gillnet, bottom longline, bottom trawl.
Number and duration of tows or sets.	See Project Narrative.

Project Narrative

The purpose of this project is to: 1. Provide data to inform the setting of future trip limits in the spiny dogfish fishery through the specifications process, and 2. Encourage additional effort in the spiny dogfish fishery by providing more economically viable fishing trips and increasing utilization of the northern region quota, as managed by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (Commission). The northern region, which is allocated 58 percent of the coastwide quota by the Commission, has routinely underutilized its quota for over a decade, often by more than 50 percent. In the most recent fishing year, the northern region landed approximately 28 percent of its quota. Under the recently reduced quota levels, continued quota underutilization will jeopardize the operation of the sole dogfish processor, located in New Bedford, MA. Northern region spiny dogfish landings occur primarily during July, August, and the beginning of September, when the resource is closest to shore. Effort and landings decline concurrently with the resource's seasonal shift to deeper and more southern waters. The applicants hope to encourage continued, and possibly increased, participation in the fishery via this EFP.

Under this EFP, participants would be exempt from the 7,500-lb (3,402-kg) trip possession limit and instead be authorized a 37,500-lb (17,010-kg) weekly possession and landing limit, which approximates the maximum weekly landings available to vessels in the northern region under the current trip limit. Vessels would be subject to all other management measures for the spiny dogfish fishery. No significant changes to standard fishing operations regarding number or duration of sets are expected. All spiny dogfish landings under the EFP (as well as landings not under the EFP) would count towards the commercial fishery quota and be monitored cooperatively by the states in the northern region. Weekly reported dealer data would be used for quota monitoring. To mitigate the potential for this EFP to impact vessels not participating in the program, the EFP would be suspended, and the possession limit would revert to the 7,500-lb (3,402-kg) daily limit, if 80 percent of the northern region quota was projected to be utilized. The applicants acknowledge the potential for the project to reduce ex-vessel spiny dogfish price. However, demand has exceeded supply in recent years, so this is not anticipated. The processor would be provided with a list of participating vessels and be able to advise them if supply is outpacing demand and causing negative impacts on ex-vessel price. If this occurs, trips under the EFP may be temporarily suspended.

A final report summarizing data collected under the EFP (*e.g.,* participation, fishing effort, ex-vessel price, landings per trip) will be submitted to the Commission's Spiny Dogfish Management Board to inform future deliberations on possession limit regulations.

If approved, the applicant may request minor modifications and extensions to the EFP throughout the year. EFP modifications and extensions may be granted without further notice if they are deemed essential to facilitate completion of the proposed research and have minimal impacts that do not change the scope or impact of the initially approved EFP request. Any fishing activity conducted outside the scope of the exempted fishing activity would be prohibited.

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

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Shannon Bettridge,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–15161 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF861]

Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Pacific Council) will convene three Peer Review Panel meetings to review methods for updating the Sacramento River Fall Chinook (SRFC) spawner abundance at maximum sustainable yield (S_{MSY}) value. The Peer Review Panel meetings are open to the public.

DATES: The first Peer Review Panel meeting will be held on Wednesday, August 19, 2026, from 8:30 a.m. until 5 p.m. (Pacific Time), and will continue on Thursday, August 20, 2026, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., or until business for each day has been completed.

The second Peer Review Panel meeting will be held on Friday, September 11, 2026, from 8:30 a.m. until 4 p.m. (Pacific Time) each day, or until business for the day has been completed.

The third Peer Review Panel meeting will be held on Thursday, October 1, 2026, from 8:30 a.m. until 4 p.m. (Pacific Time) each day, or until business for the day has been completed.

ADDRESSES: The first Peer Review Panel meeting will be held in the Delta room at the Hilton Garden Inn Sacramento Airport Natomas, 20 Advantage Ct., Sacramento, CA 95834; telephone: (916) 579–7000. This meeting will have a web broadcast that provides the opportunity for remote public comment.

The second and third Peer Review Panel meetings will be held online via a web broadcast that provides the opportunity for remote public comment.

Specific meeting information, materials, visitor protocols (as applicable), and instructions for how to connect to the meeting remotely (including directions and system requirements) will be provided in the meeting announcement on the Pacific Council's website (see *www.pcouncil.org*). In the event an outage occurs, or technical issues arise that impact the experience of remote attendees, we will attempt to resolve them but ultimately, we cannot guarantee that they will be resolved satisfactorily.

Pacific Council address: Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, OR 97220–1384.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Angela Forristall, Staff Officer, Pacific Council; telephone: (503) 820–2419.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the Peer Review Panel (Panel) meetings are to conduct a comprehensive review of the Sacramento River fall Chinook Workgroup's (SRWG's) work related to updating the SRFC S_{MSY} value, develop a recommendation for consideration by the Pacific Council and its Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) for an approach to update the S_{MSY} value, if applicable, and compare the scientific merits of the recommendation to the scientific basis of the status quo S_{MSY} value.

The Panel consists of one chair and independent experts with expertise in large river ecosystems and the influence of inland environmental conditions on salmon population dynamics, including river capacity constraints, hydrologic drivers, and freshwater survival processes relevant to major interior river systems; salmon escapement estimation and participation in federally led watershed- or stock-assessment programs; West Coast salmon fisheries science, including assessment methodologies, harvest models, and scientific review processes; and reference point estimation methods.

The Pacific Council Chair has appointed one member each of the Pacific Council's SSC, Salmon Technical Team, and Salmon Advisory Subpanel to participate in the review as advisors.

No management actions or best scientific information available determinations will be decided by the Panel. The Panel's role is the development of recommendations and reports for consideration by the Pacific Council and its SSC at the Pacific Council's November 2026 meeting in Garden Grove, California.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in the meeting agendas may be discussed, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during these meetings. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this document and any issues arising after publication of this document that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Mr. Hayden York (*hayden.york@pcouncil.org;* 503–820–2424) at least 10 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Rey Israel Marquez,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–15158 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF828]

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Crab Rationalization Cost Recovery Program

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

ACTION: Notification of fee percentage.

SUMMARY: NMFS publishes notification of a 0.67 percent fee for cost recovery under the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Crab Rationalization Program (Program). This action is intended to provide holders of crab allocations notice of the 2026/2027 crab fishing year fee percentage so they can calculate the required cost recovery fee payment, which must be submitted to NMFS by July 31, 2027.

DATES: The Crab Rationalization Program Registered Crab Receiver permit holder is responsible for submitting the fee liability payment to NMFS by July 31, 2027.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tristan Mandeville, (907) 586–7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

NMFS Alaska Region administers the Program in the North Pacific. Fishing under the Program began on August 15, 2005. Regulations implementing the Program can be found at 50 CFR part 680.

The Program is a limited access privilege program authorized by section 313(j) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The Program includes a cost recovery provision to collect fees to recover the actual costs directly related to the management, data collection, and enforcement of the Program. The Program is consistent with the cost recovery provisions included under section 304(d)(2)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. NMFS developed the cost recovery regulations to conform to statutory requirements and to reimburse the agency for the actual costs directly related to the management, data collection, and enforcement of the Program. The Program provides that a proportional share of fees charged will be forwarded to the State of Alaska for reimbursement of its share of management and data collection costs for the Program.

A crab allocation holder generally incurs a cost recovery fee liability for every pound of crab landed during the crab fishing year, from August 1 to July 31. The crab allocations subject to cost recovery include Individual Fishing Quota, Crew Individual Fishing Quota, Individual Processing Quota, Community Development Quota, and the Adak community allocation. The Registered Crab Receiver (RCR) permit holder must collect the fee liability from the crab allocation holder who is landing crab. Additionally, the RCR permit holder must collect their own fee liability for all crab delivered to the RCR. The RCR permit holder is responsible for submitting this payment to NMFS on or before July 31, in the year following the crab fishing year in which landings of crab were made.

The dollar amount of the fee due is determined by multiplying the fee percentage (not to exceed 3 percent) by the ex-vessel value of crab debited from the allocation. Program details may be found in the implementing regulations at § 680.44.

Fee Percentage

Each year, NMFS calculates and publishes in the **Federal Register** the fee percentage according to the factors and methodology described at § 680.44(c)(2). The formula for determining the fee percentage is the ''direct program costs'' divided by ''value of the fishery,'' where ''direct program costs'' are the direct program costs for the Program for the previous fiscal year, and ''value of the fishery'' is the ex-vessel value of the catch subject to the crab cost recovery fee liability for the current year. Fee collections for any given year may be less than or greater than the actual costs and fishery value for that year, as regulations establish the fee percentage in the first quarter of the crab fishing year based on the fishery value and costs in the prior year.

According to the fee percentage formula described above, the estimated percentage of costs to value for the 2025/2026 fishery is 0.67 percent. Therefore, the effective fee percentage for 2026/2027 crab fishing year is 0.67

percent. This is lower than the effective fee percentage for the 2025/2026 crab fishing year of 1.2 percent (90 FR 35508, July 28, 2025). The fishery value increased by approximately 37.5 percent from the prior year. Overall direct program costs decreased by approximately 10 percent, resulting in a reduced fee percentage. A more detailed explanation will be provided in the annual Cost Recovery Report, which will be published in April of 2027. Similar to previous years, the largest direct Program costs were incurred by the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1862; Pub. L. 109–241; Pub. L. 109–479.

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Shannon Bettridge,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–15162 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF765]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities' Ward Creek Bridge Replacement Project in Ketchikan, Alaska

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of incidental harassment authorizations.

SUMMARY: In accordance with regulations implementing the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) as amended, notification is hereby given that NMFS has issued two incidental harassment authorizations (IHAs) to Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT&PF) for authorization to take marine mammals incidental to the Ward Creek Bridge Replacement Project in Ketchikan, Alaska (AK).

DATES: These authorizations are effective from May 1, 2028, through April 30, 2029 for Year 1 and May 1, 2029, through April 30, 2030 for Year 2.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the application and supporting documents, as well as a list of the references cited in this document, may be obtained online at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-construction-activities.* In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

MMPA Background and Determinations

The MMPA prohibits the ''take'' of marine mammals, with certain exceptions. Among the exceptions is section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) which directs the Secretary of Commerce (as delegated to NMFS) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking by harassment 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 the public has an opportunity to comment on the proposed IHA.

Specifically, NMFS shall issue an IHA if it 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''). NMFS must also prescribe requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such takings. The definitions of key terms, such as ''take,'' ''harassment,'' and ''negligible impact,'' can be found in the MMPA and the NMFS' implementing regulations (see 16 U.S.C. 1362; 50 CFR 216.103).

On May 11, 2026, a notice of NMFS' proposal to issue two IHAs to ADOT&PF for take of marine mammals incidental to the Ward Creek Bridge Replacement Project in Ketchikan, AK was published in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 25528). In that notice, NMFS indicated the estimated numbers, type, and methods of incidental take proposed for each species or stock, as well as the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures that would be required should the IHA be issued. The **Federal Register** notice also included analysis to support NMFS' preliminary conclusions and determinations that the IHA, if issued, would satisfy the requirements of section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA for issuance of the IHA. The **Federal Register** notice included web links to a draft IHA for review, as well as other supporting documents.

No substantive comments were received during the public comment period. With the exception of the minor change described below, there are no changes to the specified activity, the species taken, the proposed numbers, type, or methods of take, or the mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures in the proposed IHA notice. No new information that would change any of the preliminary analyses, conclusions, or determinations in the proposed IHA notice has become available since that notice was published, and therefore, the preliminary analyses, conclusions, and determinations included in the proposed IHA are considered final.

Changes From the Proposed IHA to the Final IHA

As a result of our consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), for Year 2 of the project, NMFS has increased the Level B harassment takes for the Hawai'i stock of humpback whale from 62 to 63 and has decreased the Level B harassment takes for the Mexico-North Pacific stock of humpback whale from 2 to 1.

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 an IHA) with respect to potential impacts on the human environment.

This action is consistent with categories of activities identified in Categorical Exclusion B4 (IHAs with no anticipated serious injury or mortality) of the Companion Manual for NAO 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 has determined that the issuance of the IHAs qualifies to be categorically excluded from further NEPA review.

Endangered Species Act

Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that each

Federal agency ensures 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.

NMFS Office of Protected Resources is authorizing take of the Mexico Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of humpback whale, which are listed as threatened under the ESA. NMFS requested consultation under section 7 of the ESA on May 11, 2026. The NMFS Alaska Regional Office issued a Biological Opinion under section 7 of the ESA, on the issuance of the IHAs to ADOT&PF under section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA by the NMFS Office of Protected Resources. The Biological Opinion concluded that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the humpback whale (Mexico DPS) and is not likely to destroy or adversely modify critical habitat for this species.

Authorization

Accordingly, consistent with the requirements of section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA, NMFS has issued two IHAs to ADOT&PF for authorization to take marine mammals incidental to the Ward Creek Bridge Replacement project in Ketchikan, AK.

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–15159 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Notice of Intent To Extend Collection; 3038–0097; Process for Review of Swaps for Mandatory Clearing

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (''Commission'' or ''CFTC'') is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed renewal of a collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (''PRA''), Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment. This notice solicits comments on reporting and recordkeeping requirements relating to information management requirements for derivatives clearing organizations.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before September 28, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, specifically referencing ''OMB Control No. 3038–0097,'' by any of the following methods:

- *Regulations.gov:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and press the ''Search'' button, then proceed as follows:

1. Under Refine Documents Results—check the box to ''Only show documents open for comment'';

2. Under Agency—select ''See More'' and check the box for ''Commodity Futures Trading Commission,'' then press the Apply button;

3. Identify this notice in the list of CFTC documents open for comment, press the ''Comment'' button to open the submission form, and follow the instructions on the form.

Alternatively, if you are viewing this notice on *www.federalregister.gov,* click the ''Submit A Public Comment'' button at the top of the page to open the comment form.

Follow the instructions on the form to submit your comment to *Regulations.gov*.

- *Mail:* Send to—Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Address to—CFTC Comment Submission, Attn: Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

Please submit your comments using only one of these methods. To avoid possible delays with mail or in-person deliveries, submissions through *Regulations.gov* are encouraged.

All comments must be submitted in English or, if not, accompanied by an English translation. Do not include in your comment text or attachments any personal identifying information or business information that you do not want published online. Comments (regardless of submission method) will be published without review for, and without removal of, any personal identifying information or information your business may consider confidential.

If you wish to submit confidential information for the Commission's consideration, please contact the CFTC personnel listed in this Notice under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** before making any submission. Please also carefully review the Commission's procedures in 17 CFR 145.9 for requesting confidential treatment under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) of information submitted to the Commission.

The CFTC reserves the right, but shall have no obligation, to review, pre-screen, filter, or redact all or any part of your comment submission. The CFTC also reserves the right, without further notification, to refuse to publish or to remove from public view all or any part of your submission to the extent it contains content inappropriate for publication in a comment file, such as—without limitation—obscene language, threats of violence, solicitations for commercial sales or illegal activity, or obvious spam. If a submission that is refused for or withdrawn from publication because of inappropriate content also contains comments on the merits of this notice, such submission will be retained in the record for the matter and will be considered as required under the Administrative Procedure Act, the Paperwork Reduction Act, and other applicable laws, and may be accessible under the FOIA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel O'Connell, Special Counsel, (202) 418–5583, *doconnell@cftc.gov;* Division of Clearing and Risk, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.,* Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (''OMB'') for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of Information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3 and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A), requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this

requirement, the CFTC is publishing notice of the proposed extension of the currently approved collection of information listed below. 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.

Title: Process for Review of Swaps for Mandatory Clearing (OMB Control No. 3038–0097). This is a request for an extension of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: The Commodity Exchange Act and Commission regulations require a derivatives clearing organization (''DCO'') that wishes to accept a swap for clearing to be eligible to clear the swap and to submit the swap to the Commission for a determination as to whether the swap is required to be cleared. Commission regulation 39.5 sets forth the process for these submissions. The Commission will use the information in this collection to determine whether a DCO that wishes to accept a swap for clearing is eligible to clear the swap and whether the swap should be required to be cleared.

With respect to the collection of information, the CFTC invites comments on:

- Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information will have a practical use;
- The accuracy of the Commission's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Ways to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Ways to minimize the burden of 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.

Burden Statement: The respondent burden for this collection is estimated to be as follows:

Respondents/Affected Entities: Derivatives clearing organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 24.

Estimated Average Burden Hours per Respondent: 40 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 960 hours.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion; a DCO is only required to make a one-time submission before it first accepts a swap for clearing.

There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Robert Sidman,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–15166 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Docket ID: DoD–2026–OS–1585]

Personnel Demonstration Project at the United States Army Communications-Electronics Command Software Engineering Center Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratory (STRL); Correction

AGENCY: Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (USD(R&E)), Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Notice of proposal to adopt a STRL personnel management demonstration project plan and additional flexibilities; correction.

SUMMARY: On July 22, 2026, DoD published a notice titled ''Personnel Demonstration Project at the United States Army Communications-Electronics Command Software Engineering Center Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratory (STRL).'' Subsequent to publication of the notice, DoD realized the docket ID was not included. This notice adds the docket ID. All other information in the published notice remains the same.

DATES: This correction is effective July 28, 2026.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 22, 2026, DoD published a notice titled ''Personnel Demonstration Project at the United States Army Communications-Electronics Command Software Engineering Center Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratory (STRL)'' (91 FR 46081–46103). The docket ID was not included. On page 46081, in the second column, underneath the subagency heading ''Office of the Secretary,'' add the docket ID to read as set forth above.

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2026–15153 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Department of Defense Board of Actuaries; Notice of Federal Advisory Committee Meeting

AGENCY: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense Board of Actuaries, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of Federal Advisory Committee Meeting.

SUMMARY: The DoD (referred to herein as ''the Department,'' ''Department of War'' or ''DoW'') is publishing this notice to announce that the following Federal Advisory Committee meeting of the Department of Defense Board of Actuaries will take place.

DATES: Open to the public Friday, July 24, 2026, from 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: * * *THIS MEETING WILL BE HELD VIRTUALLY* * * The meeting can be accessed at *https://dod.teams.microsoft.us/meet/993190501465?p=NuxL4AlyZBkKrLXtEE.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Drew May, (202) 923–9974 (Voice), *Drew.T.May.civ@mail.mil* (Email). Mailing address is Defense Human Resources Activity, DoW Office of the Actuary, 4800 Mark Center Drive, STE 03E25, Alexandria, VA 22350–8000. Website: *https://actuary.defense.gov/.* The most up-to-date changes to the meeting agenda can be found on the website.

Due to circumstances beyond the control of the Designated Federal Officer and the Department of War, the Department of Defense Board of Actuaries was unable to provide public notification required by 41 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 102–3.150(a) concerning its July 24, 2026, meeting. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee Management Officer for the Department of War, pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.150(b), waives the public notification requirement.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This meeting is being held under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) of 1972 5 United States Code (U.S.C.), Appendix, as amended), the Government in the Sunshine Act of 1976 5 U.S.C. 552b, as amended), and 41 CFR 102–3.140 and 102–3.150.

Purpose of the Meeting: The purpose of the meeting is for the Board to review DoW actuarial methods and assumptions to be used in the valuations of the Military Retirement

Fund in accordance with the provisions of Section 183, Section 2006, Chapter 74 (10 U.S.C. 1464 *et. seq*), and Section 1175 of Title 10, U.S.C.

Agenda

Military Retirement Fund (11:00 a.m.)
1. Recent and Proposed Legislation
2. Briefing on Investment Experience
3. September 30, 2025, Valuation of the Military Retirement Fund *
4. Proposed Methods and Assumptions for September 30, 2026, Valuation of the Military Retirement Fund *
5. Proposed Methods and Assumptions for September 30, 2025, VSI Fund Valuation *

Education Benefits Fund (12:00 a.m.)
1. Fund Overview
2. Briefing on Investment Experience
3. September 30, 2025, Valuation Proposed Economic Assumptions *
4. September 30, 2025, Valuation Proposed Methods and Assumptions—Reserve Programs *
5. September 30, 2025, Valuation Proposed Methods and Assumptions—Active-Duty Programs *
6. Developments in Education Benefits

* Board approval required.

Meeting Accessibility: Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b and 41 CFR 102–3.140 through 102–3.165, this meeting is open to the public.

Written Statements: Persons desiring to attend the DoD Board of Actuaries meeting or make an oral presentation or submit a written statement for consideration at the meeting must notify Drew May at (202) 923–9974, or *Drew.T.May.civ@mail.mil,* by July 24, 2026.

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2026–15165 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Uniform Formulary Beneficiary Advisory Panel; Notice of Federal Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of Federal Advisory Committee meeting.

SUMMARY: The DoD (referred to herein as ''the Department,'' ''Department of War'' or ''DoW'') is publishing this notice to announce that the following Federal Advisory Committee meeting of the Uniform Formulary Beneficiary Advisory Panel (UFBAP) will take place.

DATES: Open to the public.
- Monday, June 22nd, 10:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time)
- Tuesday, June 23rd, 10:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time)
- Wednesday, June 24th, 10:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time)

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held telephonically or via conference call. The phone number for remote access is: 1–667–892–3500 or 1–667–892–3600, PARTICIPANT CODE: 763116946.

These numbers and the dial-in instructions will also be posted on the UFBAP website at: *https://www.health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Access-Cost-Quality-and-Safety/Pharmacy-Operations/BAP.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alternate Designated Federal Official (ADFO) Captain Phung Thien Nguyen, USPHS, 703–681–2890 (voice), *dha.ncr.j-6.mbx.baprequests@health.mil* (email). Mailing address is 7700 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 5101, Falls Church, VA 22042–5101. Website: *https://www.health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Access-Cost-Quality-and-Safety/Pharmacy-Operations/BAP.* The most up-to-date changes to the meeting agenda can be found on the website.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This meeting is held under the provisions of chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code (U.S.C.) (commonly known as the Federal Advisory Committee Act or FACA) and 41 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 102–3.140 and 102–3.150.

Due to circumstances beyond the control of the Designated Federal Officer and the Department of War, the Uniform Formulary Beneficiary Advisory Panel was unable to provide public notification required by 41 CFR 102–3.150(a) concerning its June 22, June 23, and June 24, 2026, meetings. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee Management Officer for the Department of War, pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.150(b), waives the 15-calendar day notification requirement.

Purpose of the Meeting: The UFBAP will review and comment on recommendations made by the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee to the Director, Defense Health Agency regarding the Uniform Formulary.

Agenda

1. 10:00 a.m.-10:10 a.m. Sign in for UFBAP members
2. 10:10 a.m.-10:40 a.m. Welcome and Opening Remarks
   a. Welcome, Opening Remarks, and Introduction of UFBAP Members by CAPT Phung Thien Nguyen, DFO, UFBAP
   b. Public Written Comments by CAPT Phung Thien Nguyen, ADFO, UFBAP
   c. Opening Remarks by Jon Ostrowski, UFBAP Member
   d. Introductory Remarks by Dr. Edward Vonberg, Chief, Formulary Management Branch
3. 10:40 a.m.–11:45 a.m. Scheduled Therapeutic Class Reviews
4. 11:45 a.m.–12:30 p.m. Newly Approved Drugs Review
5. 12:30 p.m.–12:45 p.m. Pertinent Utilization Management Issues
6. 12:45 p.m.–1:00 p.m. Closing remarks
   a. Closing Remarks by UFBAP Co-Chair
   b. Closing Remarks by ADFO, UFBAP

Meeting Accessibility: Pursuant to section 1009(a)(1) of title 5, U.S.C. and 41 CFR 102–3.140 through 102–3.165, and subject to the availability of phone lines, the meeting is open to the public. Telephone lines are limited and available to the first 220 people dialing in. There will be 220 lines total: 200 domestic and 20 international, including leader lines.

Written Statements: Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.105(j) and 102–3.140(c), and section 1009(a)(3) of title 5, U.S.C., interested persons or organizations may submit written statements to the UFBAP about its mission and/or the agenda to be addressed in the public meetings. Written statements should be submitted to UFBAP's ADFO. The ADFO's contact information can be found in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice. Written comments or statements received are releasable to the public. The DFO will review all submitted written statements and provide copies to UFBAP.

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2026–15164 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

National Assessment Governing Board; Meeting; Correction

AGENCY: National Assessment Governing Board, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: On July 10, 2026, the National Assessment Governing Board (Governing Board) published an announcement in the **Federal Register** announcing the schedule and proposed agenda for the quarterly meeting to be held on Thursday, August 6, 2026, and Friday, August 7, 2026. This meeting agenda has been revised to reflect the changes outlined below to the meeting location, the meeting time of the Nominations Committee, the meeting date and time of the State Mapping Study session, and other plenary sessions scheduled for Thursday, August 6, 2026, and Friday, August 7, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Angela Scott, (202) 245–6234.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

Notice of the hybrid meeting was published in **Federal Register** on Friday, July 10, 2026, in FR Doc. 2026–13951, at 90 FR 42724. The meeting notice is being amended to update the summary and supplementary information sections.

On page 42724, in the 2nd column, change the meeting time for the Nominations committee from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m., and add the meeting location: Washington Plaza Hotel, 10 Thomas Circle NW, Washington, DC 20005.

On page 42725, the Nominations Committee will now meet in closed session on Friday, August 7, 2026, from 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. Following welcome remarks by the chair, from 7:05 a.m. to 7:15 a.m., the committee will receive an update on the 2026 appointments. From 7:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m., the committee will review the Grade 4 and 8 teacher slates of nominees and take action on the slate from 8:15 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. From 8:30 a.m. to 8:55 a.m., the committee will discuss the outreach strategy for the 2027 Nominations Campaign, followed by next steps from 8:55 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. These discussions pertain solely to internal personnel rules and practices of an agency and information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. As such the discussions are protected by exemptions 2 and 6 of the Government Sunshine Act (GSA). *See* 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6).

On page 42725, in the 2nd column, the meeting times for the Quarterly Governing Board meeting on Thursday, August 6, 2026, are revised. The hybrid plenary session originally scheduled to meet from 9:30 a.m. to 3:35 p.m. will now meet from 9:30 a.m. to 3:40 p.m. The open session originally scheduled from 11:30 a.m. to 3:35 p.m. will instead meet from 11:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

On page 42725, in the 3rd column, the briefing on the NAEP State Mapping Study originally scheduled as an open session on Friday from 10:45 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. will now meet in closed session on Thursday, August 6, 2026, from 3:00 p.m. to 3:40 p.m. This session must be closed because it includes preliminary data that are not ready for public release, and disclosure would significantly impede implementation of the assessment and compromise its integrity. These matters are protected from public disclosure under exemption 3 of the GSA. *See* 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(3). The plenary session on Thursday, August 6, 2026, will adjourn at 3:40 p.m.

Also on page 42725, in the 3rd column, the schedule for the plenary session on Friday, August 7, 2026, is corrected. The plenary session originally scheduled to be closed from 9:15 a.m. to 10:45 a.m., and open from 10:45 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., will now meet in closed session from 9:15 a.m. to 11:25 a.m. and in open session from 11:25 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. From 9:15 a.m. to 10:45 a.m., the Board will meet in closed session to discuss the participation rates of students with disabilities in NAEP. This session must be closed because the presentation and discussion will include embargoed information regarding participation and exclusion rates for the 2026 NAEP assessment administration, which must remain confidential. Public disclosure of this data would significantly impede the implementation of the assessment and compromise its integrity. These matters are protected from public disclosure under the GSA's exemption 3. *See* 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(3).

The Board will continue in closed session from 10:45 a.m. to 11:25 a.m., to discuss the 2026 appointments. At 11:25 a.m., the Board will transition briefly to open session until 11:30 a.m. to take action on the slate of candidates whose terms will begin on October 1, 2026. This discussion concerns internal personnel rules and practices of an agency and information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. As such the discussions are protected by exemptions 2 and 6 of the GSA. *See* 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (6). Outgoing members will deliver farewell remarks from 11:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. The August 2026 Governing Board meeting will adjourn at 12:00 p.m.

Lesley Muldoon,

Executive Director, National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB), U.S. Department of Education.

[FR Doc. 2026–15188 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No.: ED–2026–SCC–2641]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Eligible Career Pathway Program

AGENCY: Federal Student Aid (FSA), Department of Education (ED).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Department is proposing an extension without change of a currently approved information collection request (ICR).

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before September 28, 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–2641. Comments submitted in 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* 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 Carolyn Rose, U.S. Department of Education, Federal Student Aid, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20202–1200.

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: Eligible Career Pathway Program.

OMB Control Number: 1845–0175.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved ICR.

Respondents/Affected Public: State, Local, and Tribal Governments; Private Sector.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 5,000.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 50,000.

Abstract: Section 668.157, under the authority of section 484 of the HEA, specifies the documentation requirements for eligible career pathway programs for submission by institutions to the Department for approval as a Title IV eligible program. Enrollment in an eligible career pathways program is one of the three Ability to Benefit (ATB) alternatives that an individual who is not a high school graduate could fulfill to receive Title IV, HEA, Federal student aid.

Ross Santy,

Chief Data Officer, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development.

[FR Doc. 2026–15226 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–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: EC26–135–000.

Applicants: Twin Ridges LLC, Laurel Run Interconnection LLC.

Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Twin Ridges LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 7/21/26.

Accession Number: 20260721–5275.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/11/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER10–1484–038; ER13–1069–027; ER12–2381–024.

Applicants: MP2 Energy NE LLC, MP2 Energy LLC, Shell Energy North America (US), L.P.

Description: Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of Shell Energy North America (US), L.P., et al.

Filed Date: 7/21/26.

Accession Number: 20260721–5278.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/11/26.

Docket Numbers: ER10–1511–011; ER10–2231–009.

Applicants: Kentucky Utilities Company, Louisville Gas and Electric Company.

Description: Triennial Market Power Analysis for Southeast Region of Louisville Gas and Electric Company, et al.

Filed Date: 6/30/26.

Accession Number: 20260630–5382.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/31/26.

Docket Numbers: ER10–2718–040; ER10–2719–041.

Applicants: East Coast Power Linden Holding, L.L.C., Cogen Technologies Linden Venture, L.P.

Description: Triennial Market Power Analysis for Northeast Region of Cogen Technologies Linden Venture, L.P., et al.

Filed Date: 7/23/26.

Accession Number: 20260723–5090.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/21/26.

Docket Numbers: ER10–2721–021.

Applicants: El Paso Electric Company.

Description: Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of El Paso Electric Company.

Filed Date: 7/20/26.

Accession Number: 20260720–5215.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/10/26.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1216–007.

Applicants: Northwest Ohio Wind, LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Compliance Filing Revising Tariff Record to be effective 2/24/2025.

Filed Date: 7/23/26.

Accession Number: 20260723–5163.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1621–001.

Applicants: Great American Gas & Electric, LLC.

Description: Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of Great American Gas & Electric, LLC.

Filed Date: 7/21/26.

Accession Number: 20260721–5272.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/11/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2690–001.

Applicants: Upper Missouri G. & T. Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Amendment to Submission of Revised Wholesale Power Contract—Revised RS 8 to be effective 6/1/2026.

Filed Date: 7/23/26.

Accession Number: 20260723–5156.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2697–001.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Request to Defer Action on Amended ISA, SA No. 1442; NQ–123 in ER26–2697 to be effective 12/31/9998.

Filed Date: 7/22/26.

Accession Number: 20260722–5220.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/12/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3194–000.

Applicants: Puget Sound Energy, Inc.

Description: Notice of Cancellation with Bonneville Power Administration of Puget Sound Energy, Inc.

Filed Date: 7/14/26.

Accession Number: 20260714–5199.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/4/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3243–000.

Applicants: Alabama Power Company, Georgia Power Company, Mississippi Power Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Alabama Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: Amendment to Americus Solar (Americus Solar II) LGIA to be effective 7/10/2026.

Filed Date: 7/22/26.

Accession Number: 20260722–5207.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/12/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3244–000.

Applicants: Alabama Power Company, Georgia Power Company, Mississippi Power Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Alabama Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: Amendment of Americus Solar & Battery A&R LGIA to be effective 7/10/2026.

Filed Date: 7/22/26.

Accession Number: 20260722–5208.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/12/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3245–000.
Applicants: Laurel Run Interconnection LLC.
Description: Petition for Waiver and Blanket Authorization of Laurel Run Interconnection LLC.
Filed Date: 7/21/26.
Accession Number: 20260721–5280.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/11/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3246–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., Michigan Electric Transmission Company, LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Michigan Electric Transmission Company, LLC submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 2026–07–23_SA 4807 METC-Consumers Energy E&P (J3935) to be effective 7/21/2026.
Filed Date: 7/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260723–5063.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3247–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., Ameren Illinois Company.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Ameren Illinois Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 2026–07–23_SA 1853 Ameren IL–IMPC–AEP 1st Rev TIA to be effective 9/22/2026.
Filed Date: 7/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260723–5069.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3248–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026–07–23_NEET Midwest Company Specific Schedule 48 to be effective 10/1/2026.
Filed Date: 7/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260723–5077.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3249–000.
Applicants: PacifiCorp.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Surplus LGIA—Clover Creek Storage SI–34 (RS. No. 1216) to be effective 7/24/2026.
Filed Date: 7/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260723–5096.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3250–000.
Applicants: Public Service Company of Colorado.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026–07–23—CORE—Metering Installation—851—0.0.0 to be effective 9/22/2026.
Filed Date: 7/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260723–5099.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3251–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 4942 Katy Energy Storage GIA to be effective 7/8/2026.
Filed Date: 7/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260723–5121.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3252–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 4732R1 Crooked Creek GIA to be effective 7/10/2026.
Filed Date: 7/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260723–5148.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3253–000.
Applicants: Portland General Electric Company.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Updated and Restated Glendive II Concurrence Filing to be effective 6/17/2026.
Filed Date: 7/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260723–5159.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/13/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3254–000.
Applicants: Arizona Public Service Company.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Service Agreement Nos. 430, 440 & 441—Notices of Cancellation to be effective 9/22/2026.
Filed Date: 7/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260723–5183.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/13/26.

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 23, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15203 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

Take notice that the Commission has received the following Natural Gas Pipeline Rate and Refund Report filings:

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP26–984–000.
Applicants: Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Rate Schedule GSS and LSS EGTS Penalty Flow Through Refund Report 2026 to be effective N/A.
Filed Date: 7/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260723–5030.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/4/26.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

Filings in Existing Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP26–938–001.
Applicants: Kern River Gas Transmission Company.
Description: Tariff Amendment: 2026 Creekstone Amendment Filing to be effective 7/1/2026.
Filed Date: 7/23/26.
Accession Number: 20260723–5081.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 8/4/26.

Any person desiring to protest in any the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rule 211 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (*https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp*) by querying the docket number.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15202 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–1387; FRL–13202–05–OCSPP]

Certain New Chemicals; Receipt and Status Information for April and May 2026

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of receipt and request for comment.

SUMMARY: This document announces the Agency's receipt of new chemical submissions under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), including information about the receipt of a Premanufacture Notice (PMN), Significant New Use Notice (SNUN), Microbial Commercial Activity Notice (MCAN), and an amendment to a previously submitted notice; test information; a biotechnology exemption application; an application for a test marketing exemption (TME); and a notice of commencement of manufacture (defined by statute to include import) (NOC) for a new chemical substance. This document covers new chemical submissions that have passed an initial screening and, for PMNs, SNUNs and MCANs, were determined to be complete, during the period from May 1, 2026, to May 31, 2026, regardless of the initial submission date.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–1387 and the specific case number provided in this document for the chemical substance related to your comment, online at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Additional instructions on commenting on and visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, are available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information: Jim Rahai, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP–OMCO–RISD), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–8593; email address: *rahai.jim@epa.gov.*

For general information: The TSCA–Hotline, ABVI–Goodwill, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554–1404; email address: *TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

This action provides information that is directed to the public in general.

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

EPA is publishing this document in the **Federal Register** as required by sections 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.,* and corresponding EPA regulations.

Under TSCA, a chemical substance may be either an ''existing'' chemical substance or a ''new'' chemical substance, see *https://www.epa.gov/chemicals-under-tsca.* Any chemical substance that is not on EPA's TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances (TSCA Inventory) is classified as a ''new chemical substance,'' while a chemical substance that is listed on the TSCA Inventory is classified as an ''existing chemical substance.'' See TSCA section 3(2) and (11). For more information about the TSCA Inventory, see *https://www.epa.gov/tsca-/inventory.*

Any person who intends to manufacture (including import) a new chemical substance for a non-exempt commercial purpose, or to manufacture or process a chemical substance in a non-exempt manner for a use that EPA has determined is a significant new use, is required by TSCA section 5 to provide EPA with a PMN, MCAN, or SNUN, as appropriate, before initiating the activity. EPA will review the notice, make a risk determination on the new chemical substance or significant new use, and take appropriate action as described in TSCA section 5(a)(3).

TSCA section 5(h)(1) authorizes EPA to allow persons, upon application and under appropriate restrictions, to manufacture a new chemical substance, or manufacture or process a chemical substance subject to a significant new use rule (SNUR) issued under TSCA section 5(a)(2), for ''test marketing'' purposes, upon a showing that the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, and disposal of the chemical substances will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. This is referred to as a test marketing exemption, or TME.

Premanufacture notification procedures for reviewing certain new microbial products of biotechnology are established in 40 CFR part 725. These pertain to MCANs and biotechnology exemptions, including TSCA experimental release applications (TERAs), TMEs for microorganisms, and Tier I and Tier II exemptions.

C. What action is the Agency taking?

This document provides notice of receipt and status reports for the covered period and certain submissions under TSCA section 5 and provides an opportunity to comment on this information. The Agency is providing information about the receipt of PMNs, SNUNs, MCANs, and amendments to a previously submitted notice; test information; biotechnology exemption applications under 40 CFR part 725; TME applications; NOCs for new chemical substances; and a periodic status report on chemical substances that are currently under EPA review or have recently concluded review.

D. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. *Submitting CBI.* Do not submit CBI to EPA through *https://www.regulations.gov* or email. If you wish to include CBI in your comment, please follow the instructions at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets#rules* and clearly mark the information that you claim to be CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes CBI, a copy of the comment without CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR parts 2 and 703.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.* When preparing and submitting your comments, see the commenting tips at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

II. Background

A. What information is being provided in this document?

The tables in this document provide the following information on the TSCA section 5 submissions received by EPA during this period and determined to be

completely consistent with 40 CFR 720.70(a).

- *Case number.* The EPA number assigned to the TSCA section is 5 submissions. Please note that a case number may be listed more than once in the table when the submission involves a subsequent amendment.
- *Chemical substance.* Name of the chemical substance, or generic name if the specific name is claimed as CBI.
- *Manufacturer.* Name of the submitting manufacturer, to the extent that such information is not subject to a CBI claim. The term ''manufacturer'' is defined by statute to include importer.
- *Use(s).* Potential uses identified by the manufacturer.
- *Received.* Date the submission was received by EPA.
- *Commencement.* Date of commencement provided by the submitter in the NOC.
- *Test information.* For test information received, the type of test information submitted to EPA is based on the attachment type and subtype data selected by the submitter.

B. What do the acronyms mean that are used in the tables?

As used in each of the tables, the following explanations apply:

- (S) indicates that the information in the table is the specific information provided by the submitter.
- (G) indicates that the information in the table is generic information because the specific information provided by the submitter was claimed as CBI.

C. How can I access other information about TSCA section 5 submissions?

EPA provides information on its website about cases reviewed under TSCA section 5, including the PMNs, SNUNs, MCANs, and exemption applications received; the date of receipt; the final EPA determination on the submission; and the effective date of EPA's determination. See *https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-/new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/status-/pre-manufacture-notices.* In addition, information EPA receives about chemical substances under TSCA, including non-CBI new chemical submissions, can be accessed in ChemView at *https://chemview.epa.gov/chemview.*

III. Receipt Reports

Table 1 provides non-CBI information for the PMNs, SNUNs and MCANs received by EPA that have passed an initial screening and determined to be completely consistent with 40 CFR 720.70(a) during this period.

TABLE 1—PMN/SNUN/MCANS RECEIVED AND UNDER REVIEW

Case No.	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
J–26–0004	04/24/2026	CBI	(G) The production of a chemical substance.	(G) Genetically engineered yeast.
J–26–0005	04/24/2026	CBI	(G) The production of a chemical substance.	(G) Genetically engineered yeast.
P–20–0144	05/07/2026	CBI	(G) Asphalt emulsion applications	(S) Fatty acids, soya, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines.
P–23–0100	05/06/2026	CBI	(G) Dispersion agent used in glass fiber formation.	(G) Amines, alkyl reaction products with acrylic acid salts.
P–23–0185	05/14/2026	CBI	(G) Intermediate	(G) Perfluorosulfonic acid polymer, salt, with perfluoro dioxolane.
P–23–0186	05/14/2026	CBI	(G) Dispersive Use	(G) Perfluorosulfonic polymer, with perfluoro dioxolane.
P–23–0185	05/19/2026	CBI	(G) Intermediate	(G) Perfluorosulfonic acid polymer, salt, with perfluoro dioxolane.
P–23–0186	05/19/2026	CBI	(G) Dispersive Use	(G) Perfluorosulfonic polymer, with perfluoro dioxolane.
P–24–0178	05/14/2026	CBI	(G) Metal working fluids, coatings, paints, home and personal care, electronics.	(S) 2-Butanol, 3-amino-3-methyl.
P–24–0188	04/30/2026	CBI	(G) Component in batteries	(G) Cobalt metal metal nickel zirconium doped.
P–24–0195	04/30/2026	CBI	(G) Heat transfer fluid	(G) Trimers of hexafluoropropene.
P–25–0011	04/28/2026	CBI	(G) Surface Modifier	(G) Phosphonic acid, P- [polyfluoro-oxygen-substituted-poly(trifluoromethyl)-heteroatom-substituted-alkan-1-yl]-.
P–25–0032	04/29/2026	Duksan Electera America, Inc.	(S) Chemical substances will be used as an additive in the manufacture of battery electrolytes.	(S) Carbonic acid, methyl 2-propyn-1-yl ester.
P–25–0037	05/21/2026	Momentive Performance Materials.	(S) Intermediate	(S) Silane, dimethyl(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)-.
P–26–0010	05/01/2026	CBI	(S) Chemical intermediate	(G) Ditridecylamine, isomer mixture.
P–26–0038	05/01/2026	Mojia, Inc	(G) Industrial reactant	(G) Aliphatic diisocyanate.
P–26–0046	05/11/2026	CBI	(G) Electronic component manufacturing.	(G) Fluorinated alkene.
P–26–0046	05/12/2026	CBI	(G) Electronic component manufacturing.	(G) Fluorinated alkene.
P–26–0078	04/30/2026	Inkbit	(S) Uses as a solid cross-linkable polymer and/or liquid thermoset resin formulation.	(S) 1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 2-ethylidene-1,2,3,4,4a,5,8,8a-octahydro-.
P–26–0085	05/07/2026	Eastman Chemical Company, Inc.	(S) Monomer for polyester production.	(S) 1,3-Cyclobutanediol, 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-, cis-.

TABLE 1—PMN/SNUN/MCANS RECEIVED AND UNDER REVIEW—Continued

Case No.	Received date	Manufacturer	Use	Chemical substance
P–26–0085	05/20/2026	Eastman Chemical Company, Inc.	(S) Monomer for polyester production.	(S) 1,3-Cyclobutanediol, 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-, cis-.
P–26–0086	05/11/2026	CBI	(S) Chemical intermediate (G) Paper, fabric, fiber, textile, and composite additive; Encapsulation/delivery article additive; Cleaning product additive.	(G) Branched polysaccharide.
P–26–0087	05/11/2026	CBI	(G) Component used in battery manufacturing.	(G) Metal lithium anion, metal-doped.
P–26–0089	05/13/2026	Clariant Corporation.	(S) Flame retardant additive for use in plastics.	(G) Azophenylene, amine-substituted.
P–26–0094	05/20/2026	Evonik Corporation.	(S) Pigment dispersant for UV printing inks.	(G) Aryl-, alkoxymethyl oxirane-modified polyalkyleneoxide polyaziridine polyamide.
SN–25–0003	05/22/2026	CBI	(S) Cathode Active Material in Batteries.	(S) Phosphoric acid, iron (2+) lithium salt (1:1:1).
SN–25–0006	05/11/2026	CBI	(S) Substance for use in the manufacture of battery cathodes.	(S) Phosphoric acid, iron (2+) lithium salt (1:1:1).

Table 2 provides non-CBI information on the NOCs received by EPA that have passed an initial screening during this period.

TABLE 2—NOCS RECEIVED AND UNDER REVIEW

Case No.	Received date	Commencement date	Chemical substance
P–18–0346	05/21/2026	05/18/2026	(S) 2,4,8,10-Tetraoxa-3,9-diphosphaspiro [5.5] undecane, 3,9-bis[2-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenoxy]-.
P–21–0089	05/11/2026	03/25/2025	(G) Modified lignin chloride salt.
P–21–0090	05/11/2026	03/24/2025	(G) Lignin, modified, reaction products with alkylamine by-products.

Table 3 provides non-CBI information on the test information that has been received by EPA that has passed an initial screening during this period.

TABLE 3—TEST INFORMATION RECEIVED

Case No.	Received date	Type of test information	Chemical substance
P–14–0712 ...	05/06/2026	Q1 2026 Test Data	(S) Waste plastics, pyrolyzed, C5–55 fraction.
P–17–0178 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, triphenyl-, salt with substituted-alkyl 4-substituted-benzoate.
P–18–0013 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, pheno carbopolycycle, inner salt.
P–18–0014 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, triphenyl-, salt with disubstituted-heterocyclic compound (1:1).
P–18–0016 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Aromatic sulfonium tricyclo fluoroalkyl sulfonic acid salt.
P–18–0037 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, triphenyl-, salt with 2,4,5-trisubstituted-benzenesulfonate (1:1).
P–18–0304 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, bis (dihalo carbomonocycle) carbomonocycle, salt with substituted heteropolycycle dihalo sulfo alkanoate (1:1).
P–18–0316 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Heteropolycycle, alkylaromatic-, salt with dihalo-substituted alkyl carbopolycycle carboxylate.
P–18–0338 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, triaryl-, salt with polyhalo-4-sulfoalkyl polycarbocyclic alkane-1-carboxylate (1:1).
P–19–0076 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, bis (dihalo carbomonocycle) carbomonocycle, salt with dihalo substituted alkyl carbopolycyclic carboxylate (1:1).
P–19–0078 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Substituted heterocyclic onium compound, salt with 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(sulfomethyl)-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl 3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]tricycle[3.3.1.13,7]decane-1- carboxylate (1:1), polymer with acenaphthylene, 1-ethenyl-4-[(1-ethylcyclopentyl)oxy]benzene and 4-ethenylphenol, di-Me 2,2′-(1,2-diazenediyl)bis[2-methylpropanoate]-initiated.

TABLE 3—TEST INFORMATION RECEIVED—Continued

Case No.	Received date	Type of test information	Chemical substance
P–19–0079 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Substituted heterocyclic onium compound, salt with 2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(sulfomethyl)-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl 3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]decane-1- carboxylate (1:1), polymer with acenaphthylene, 1-ethenyl-4-[[1-(1-methylethyl)cyclopentyl]oxy]benzene and 4-ethenylphenol, di-Me 2,2′-(1,2-diazenediyl)bis[2-methylpropanoate]-initiated.
P–19–0111 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Dibenzothiophenium, trifluoro-hydroxy-(triheterosubstitutedalkyl) alkanoate (1:1).
P–19–0112 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Substituted heterocyclic onium compound, salt with 1-(difluorosulfomethyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl 3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]decane-1-carboxylate (1:1), polymer with 3-etheylphenol, 1-(1-methylethyl)cyclopentyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 1-(7- oxabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl)cyclopentyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, di-Me 2,2′-(1,2-diazenediyl)bis[2-methylpropenoate]-initiated.
P–19–0114 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, triphenyl-, trifluoro-hydroxy-(triheterosubstitutedalkyl) alkanoate (1:1).
P–19–0115 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, bis (dihalo carbomonocycle) carbomonocycle, substituted carbomonocyclic ester.
P–19–0133 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Heterodisubstituted-bile acid, 1-(difluorosulfomethyl)-2,2-trifluoroethyl ester, ion (1-), (5)-, triphenylsulfonium (1:1).
P–19–0142 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Heteropolycycle, aromatic-, salt with dihalo-substituted alkyl carbopolycycle carboxylate (1:1).
P–19–0166 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study schedule, hydrolysis study, determination of n-Octanol/water partition coefficient (OECD 123), direct photolysis in water by sunlight study reports.	(G) Triaryl sulfonium, multicycloalkylalkoxycarbonyloxymonofluoroalkylsulfonate.
P–20–0042 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, trisaryl-, 7,7-dialkyl-2-heteropolycyclic-1-alkanesulfonate (1:1).
P–20–0120 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Carbomonocyclic sulfonium, salt with trihalo-sulfoalkyl hydroxycarbopolycyclic carboxylate.
P–20–0122 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Heterocyclic onium compound with fluoro substitutedalkyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (1:1), polymer with acenaphthylene, 4-ethenyl-alpha, alphadimethylbenzenemethanol and 4-ethenylphenyl acetate, hydrolyzed.
P–20–0139 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, triphenyl-, 1,2-fluoroalkyltricycloalkyl-1-carboxylate (1:1).
P–20–0140 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) N-Substituted-beta-alanine, heterosubstituted-alkyl ester, ion (1-), triphenylsulfonium (1:1).
P–20–0141 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, [4-(1,1-dimethylethyl) phenyl] diphenyl-, salt with heterosubstituted-alkyl tricycloalkane-carboxylate (1:1).
P–20–0142 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Dibenzothiophenium, 5-phenyl-, salt with 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl substituted-heterotricycloalkane-carboxylate (1:1).
P–20–0145 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Substituted heterocyclic onium compound, salt with fluoropoly substitutedalkyl substitutedtricycloalkane carboxylate (1:1), polymer with disubstituted aromatic compound and 1-methylcyclopentyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, di-Me 2,2-(1,2-diazenediyl) bis[2-methylpropanoate]-initiated.
P–20–0147 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Substituted-2H-thiopyrylium, salt with fluoroalkyl tricycloalkane-carboxylate (1:1).
P–20–0152 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, triphenyl-, salt with 2,2-difluoro-2-sulfoethyl-2-oxo substituted -heterotricycloalkane-heteropolycyclo-carboxylate (1:1).
P–20–0155 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, triphenyl-, salt with 5-alkyl- 2-alkyl- 4-(2,4,6-substituted tri-carbomonocycle, hetero-acid) benzenesulfonate (1:1).
P–20–0159 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Phenoxathiin ium, 10-phenyl, 5-alkyl-2-alkyl-4-(2,4,6-substituted tri-carbomonocycle, hetero-acid) benzenesulfonate (1:1).
P–21–0018 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, triphenyl-, heterocyclic compound-carboxylate (1:1).
P–21–0027 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Heteropolycyclic, Tri haloalkyl carbomonocycle-, hydroxy carbomonocyclic salt.
P–22–0055 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Aromatic sulfonium tricyclo fluoroalkyl sulfonic acid salt.
P–22–0129 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Substituted heterocyclic onium compound, salt with heteropolysubstitutedalkyl substitutedtricycloalkane carboxylate (1:1), polymer with 1-alkenyl4-[(alkyl cycloalkyl)oxy]carbomonocycle, 5-ethyloctahydro-4,7-methano-1H-inden-5-yl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, hexahydro-5-oxo-2,6- methanofuro[3,2-b]furan-3-yl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 4-hydroxyphenyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate.
P–23–0037 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Monoaromatic cyclic alkylene sulfonium fluoroalkyl sulfonic acid salt.
P–23–0044 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Monoaromatic cyclic alkylene sulfonium fluoroalkyl sulfonic acid salt.

TABLE 3—TEST INFORMATION RECEIVED—Continued

Case No.	Received date	Type of test information	Chemical substance
P–23–0050 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Substituted heterocyclic onium compound, salt with heteropolysubstitutedalkyl substitutedtricycloalkanecarboxylate (1:1), polymer with 3- ethenylphenol and heterosubstitutedaromaticalkyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, di-Me 2,2′-(1,2-diazenediyl) bis[2-methylpropanoate]-initiated.
P–23–0080 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Aromatic sulfonium tricyclo fluoroalkyl sulfonic acid salt.
P–23–0093 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Aromatic Dibenzothiophenium fluoroalkyl carbopolycycle sulfonic acid salt.
P–23–0176 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, bis (dihalo carbomonocycle) carbomonocycle-, salt with dihalo-sulfoalkyl trisubstituted benzoate.
P–23–0179 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, bis (dihalo carbomonocycle) carbomonocycle-, salt with substituted-dihalobenzoate.
P–24–0042 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, bis (dihalo carbomonocycle) carbomonocycle-, salt with (dihalo-sulfoalkyl) (halo-substituted carbomonocycle) carbopolycycle.
P–24–0122 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis studies	(G) Sulfonium, polyphenyl (substituted phenyl) alkylbenzenesulfonate.
P–24–0160 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Iodonium, bis (dialkyl carbomonocycle) salt with alkyl carbomonocycle hetero acid.
P–24–0185 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Sulfonium, triphenyl-, salt with fluoro sulfoalkyl-fluoroalkyl substituted-heterotricycloalkane-carboxylate (1:1).
P–24–0190 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Aromatic sulfonium tricyclo salt with alkyl carbomonocycle hetero acid.
P–25–0016 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Tri haloaromatic iodonium dicyclo salt with polyhaloalkyl carbomonocycle hetero acid.
P–25–0028 ...	05/26/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Heteroonium, tri(substitutedaromatichydrocarbon)-, nitrate (1:1).
P–25–0097 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Aromatic sulfonium tricyclo salt with carbopolycycloalkyl ester polysubstitutedarylhetero-acid.
P–25–0100 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Aromatic sulfonium tricyclo salt with alkyl carbomonocycle hetero acid.
P–25–0102 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Carboheterocyclo aromatic sulfonium salt with dicocoalkyl carbomonocycle hetero acid.
P–25–0111 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Haloaromatic iodonium dicyclo salt with polyhaloalkyl carbomonocycle hetero acid.
P–25–0112 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Haloaromatic iodonium dicyclo salt with halogenated hydroxyaryl carboxylic acid.
P–25–0124 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Alkyl aromatic sulfonium, polycyclic alkyl sulfamate.
P–25–0126 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Carbomonocyclic substituted heteromonocyclic, salt with carbopolycyclic sulfo carboxylate.
P–25–0127 ...	05/22/2026	Hydrolysis study	(G) Carbomonocyclic sulfonium, salt with carbopolycyclic sulfo carboxylate.
P–26–0063 ...	04/30/2026	Process Flow Diagram, Clean Harbors PFAS Incineration Booklet.	(G) Alkene, halo-substituted, oligomer.

IV. Status Reports

Information about the TSCA section 5 PMNs, SNUNs, MCANs, and exemption applications received, including the date of receipt, the status of EPA's review, the final EPA determination, and the effective date of EPA's determination, is available online at: *https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/status-pre-manufacture-notices.*

(Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*)

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Jan Krysa,

Acting Director, Information Technology and Security Division, Office of Mission Critical Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–15193 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–1849; FRL–13203–04–OCSPP]

Certain New Chemicals or Significant New Uses; Statements of Findings—April 2026

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) requires EPA to publish in the **Federal Register** a statement of its findings after its review of certain TSCA submissions when EPA makes a finding that a new chemical substance or significant new use is not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. Such statements apply to premanufacture notices (PMNs), microbial commercial activity notices (MCANs), and significant new use notices (SNUNs) submitted to EPA under TSCA. This document presents statements of findings made by EPA on such submissions during the period from April 1, 2026, to April 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2026–1849, is available online at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in person, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/*dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information: Rebecca Edelstein, New Chemical Division (7405M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–1667 email address: *edelstein.rebecca@epa.gov.*

For general information: The TSCA–Hotline, ABVI–Goodwill, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554–1404; email address: *TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

This action provides information that is directed to the public in general.

B. What action is the Agency taking?

This document lists the statements of findings made by EPA after review of submissions under TSCA section 5(a) that certain new chemical substances or significant new uses are not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. This document presents statements of findings made by EPA during the applicable period.

C. What is the Agency's authority for taking this action?

TSCA section 5(a)(3) requires EPA to review a submission under TSCA section 5(a) and make specific findings pertaining to whether the substance may present unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. Among those potential findings is that the chemical substance or significant new use is not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment per TSCA Section 5(a)(3)(C).

TSCA section 5(g) requires EPA to publish in the **Federal Register** a statement of its findings after its review of a submission under TSCA section 5(a) when EPA makes a finding that a new chemical substance or significant new use is not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. Such statements apply to PMNs, MCANs, and SNUNs submitted to EPA under TSCA section 5.

Anyone who plans to manufacture (which includes import) a new chemical substance for a non-exempt commercial purpose and any manufacturer or processor wishing to engage in a use of a chemical substance designated by EPA as a significant new use must submit a notice to EPA at least 90 days before commencing manufacture of the new chemical substance or before engaging in the significant new use.

The submitter of a notice to EPA for which EPA has made a finding of ''not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment'' may commence manufacture of the chemical substance or manufacture or processing for the significant new use notwithstanding any remaining portion of the applicable review period.

II. Statements of Findings Under TSCA Section 5(a)(3)(C)

In this unit, EPA identifies the PMNs, MCANs and SNUNs for which EPA has made findings under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(C) that the new chemical substances or significant new uses are not likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. For the findings made during this period, the following list provides the EPA case number assigned to the TSCA section 5(a) submission and the chemical identity (generic name if the specific name is claimed as confidential).

- P–24–0034, 2,5,7,10–tetraoxaundecane, 4,8–dimethyl–; CASRN: 59039–15–5.

To access EPA's decision document describing the basis of the ''not likely to present an unreasonable risk'' finding made by EPA under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(C), lookup the specific case number at *https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/determined-not-likely.*

(Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*)

Dated: July 22, 2026.

Shari Z. Barash,

Director, New Chemicals Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 2026–15194 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OAR–2026–1948; FRL–13117–01–OAR]

Notice of Data Availability: Analysis of HFC Allocation Program Data for 2022–2025

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of data availability.

SUMMARY: This notice of data availability (NODA) is to alert stakeholders of information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding the Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Allocation Program and to solicit stakeholder input. The EPA is providing this information in preparation for an upcoming regulatory action which the Agency intends to propose under the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020 (AIM Act). The notice identifies possible data gaps and requests comment on areas in which additional data could improve the Agency's information on the United States' HFC production and consumption.

DATES: The EPA is interested in receiving comments on the data in this NODA to inform the Agency's regulatory process. To ensure that the EPA is able to account for comments in an upcoming proposed rule that the Agency is considering, please submit comments to the EPA by August 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The EPA established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2026–1948. All documents in the docket are available on the *https://www.regulations.gov* website. You may send comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2026–1948 by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Email: a-and-r-Docket@epa.gov.* Include Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2026–1948 in the subject line of the message.
- *Mail:* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center, Air and Radiation Docket, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* EPA Docket Center, WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004. The Docket Center's hours of operations are 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Monday–Friday (except Federal Holidays).

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID No. for this rulemaking. Comments received may be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the ''Public Participation'' heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document. For information on EPA Docket Center services, please visit us online at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about this notice, contact Matt Brodeur, Chemicals, Coatings, and Products Division, Office of Clean Air Programs (Mail Code 6205A), Environmental Protection Agency, telephone number: (202) 564–1519; email address: *brodeur.matthew@epa.gov.* Notices and rulemakings under the AIM Act are available on the EPA's website at *https://www.epa.gov/hfcs/notices-and-rulemakings.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Preamble acronyms and abbreviations. Throughout this preamble, the use of ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is intended to refer to the EPA. We use multiple acronyms and terms in this preamble. While this list may not be exhaustive, to ease the reading of this preamble and for reference purposes, the EPA defines the following terms and acronyms here:

AIM Act American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020
CBI Confidential Business Information
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
FTP File Transfer Protocol
HFC Hydrofluorocarbon
$MTCO_2e$ Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
MTEVe Metric Tons of Exchange Value Equivalent
OCAP Office of Clean Air Programs
NODA Notice of Data Availability
PBI Proprietary Business Information
RACA Request for Additional Consumption Allowances

I. Public Participation

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2026–1948, at *https://www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or the other methods identified in the **ADDRESSES** section. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from the docket. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket.

Submitting CBI. Do not submit information containing CBI to the EPA through *https://www.regulations.gov.* Clearly mark the part or all the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information on any digital storage media that you mail to the EPA, note the docket ID, mark the outside of the digital storage media as CBI, and identify electronically within the digital storage media the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comments that includes information claimed as CBI, you must submit a copy of the comments that does not contain the information claimed as CBI directly to the public docket through the procedures outlined in the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble. If you submit any digital storage media that does not contain CBI, mark the outside of the digital storage media clearly that it does not contain CBI and note the docket ID. Information not marked as CBI will be included in the public docket and the EPA's electronic public docket without prior notice. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 2.

Our preferred method to receive CBI is for it to be transmitted electronically using email attachments, File Transfer Protocol (FTP), or other online file sharing services (*e.g.,* Dropbox, OneDrive, Google Drive). Electronic submissions must be transmitted directly to the Office of Clean Air Programs (OCAP) at the email address: *ocapcbi@epa.gov* and, as described earlier in this preamble, should include clear CBI markings and note the docket ID. If assistance is needed with submitting large electronic files that exceed the file size limit for email attachments, and if you do not have your own file sharing service, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble to receive instructions.

II. Background

The EPA is seeking comment on the data and analyses presented in the draft report in the docket to this notice and welcomes input on those data and potential data gaps. The EPA is only soliciting comments about the data presented in the draft report provided in the docket through this notice. The EPA plans to issue a notice and comment rulemaking in the future, which will be a separate action under the AIM Act.[1] At that time, the Agency will solicit comment on the issuance of HFC allowances starting in 2029, as well as other potential adjustments to the HFC Allocation Program.

III. What is the EPA taking comment on?

The EPA requests comment on the draft report, *Analysis of HFC Allocation Program Data for 2022–2025.* Specifically, the EPA requests comment on questions related to topics contained in the draft report, including but not limited to:

- HFC Allowance Allocation and Usage
  - Meeting the AIM Act HFC Phasedown Schedule
    - What phasedown implementation strategies, if any, have contributed to the United States' successful compliance with the phasedown over two reduction targets to date?
  - Production Allowance Activity
    - What might be driving the year-over-year trends when evaluating how production allowances are used?
  - Consumption Allowance Activity
    - What might be driving the yearly trends when evaluating how consumption allowances are used or unused?
  - Allowance Transfers
    - There are a sizeable volume of allowance transfers each year, with some entities being substantial net recipients of allowances compared to the number of allowances they were issued and others transferring away all of their allowances; what might be driving these trends?
  - Application-specific Allowance (ASA) Usage
    - What are some reasons why suppliers[2] may be ending the year with unexpended ASAs?
    - What are some reasons why ASA holders may be ending the year with unused ASAs?
    - What are some reasons why an HFC supplier may choose to use production/consumption allowances rather than ASAs?
- Production and Import Trends:
  - What are some anticipated changes in domestic production, imports, or exports of specific HFCs? For example, how might the proportion of domestic production relative to imports shift for specific HFCs? How might the mix of which HFCs are produced domestically shift?
  - What factors influence the decision for importers to import HFC blends versus the neat HFCs that are components of that blend?
  - How might import behaviors in the United States shift with respect to the proportion of HFCs imported as neat HFCs as compared to HFCs as part of blends? How might the quantities of imported HFCs for each reported use (in-house destruction, in-house transformation, transhipment, other) change? *E.g.,* Are imports of HFCs to the United States for in-house destruction expected to continue increasing?
  - In recent years, there has been HFC production in one additional country. Should we anticipate additional countries will start producing HFCs?
  - Given the variety of regulated HFCs that can be created, including as unintended byproducts, are there any regulated substances, including unlisted isomers, that are produced or imported but not listed on the EPA's HFC Data Hub?[3] Which other unlisted regulated substances may be intentionally produced or imported in the future for use, including for internal purposes such as research and development?
- Other Reported Data
  - Data on Requests for Additional Consumption Allowances (RACAs)

[1] 42 U.S.C. 7675.

[2] The EPA allocates ASAs directly to application-specific end users of HFCs. ASA end users can then ''confer'' those HFCs up the supply chain to suppliers who can produce or import the HFCs on behalf of end users.

[3] The HFC Data Hub (including the Expanded HFC Data webpage) is available online at *https://www.epa.gov/hfcs/hfc-data-hub.*

▪ In 2025, approximately 12 percent of HFCs listed on RACA reports, in metric tons, came from pre-2022 inventory (or 26 percent on an MTEVe basis). Do stakeholders expect this proportion to change over time? If so, how?

○ Reclamation and Fire Suppression Recycling

▪ For entities that report the reclamation and/or recycling of HFCs used as fire suppression agents (*i.e.,* HFC–227ea, HFC–236fa, HFC–125, and HFC–23) under 40 CFR 84, subpart A, how do entities determine which report to submit?

▪ Acknowledging that industry standards set different minimum purity requirements for refrigerants and fire suppression agents, do reclaimers and/or recyclers typically reprocess HFCs to a different purity level depending on the sector in which the HFCs will be used?

• Projected Demand for HFCs

○ The EPA is requesting input on its current modeling assumptions and projections for HFC demand. Are the modeling projections and the underlying assumptions (*e.g.,* rates of transition and market penetration, rates of chemical recovery, equipment leak rates) included in the draft report consistent with industry experience and projections?

○ Are there other modeling or updated data available that could better inform the EPA's analysis of future HFC demand, including, but not limited to, information on refrigerant choice, leak rates, and recovery/reuse rates?

○ Are there additional chemicals or blends that should be included in the projections for the period from 2025–2050?

○ Are there any expected trends in domestic and global production, reclamation, manufacturing, marketing, etc. as the United States moves to the next phasedown step in 2029?

○ In the EPA's market penetration assumptions, are there technology options that may be over- or underrepresented in the EPA projections?

○ In the EPA's projection of virgin HFC demand, are there additional measures that the EPA should model (*e.g.,* reliance on stockpiled HFCs, greater adoption of alternatives, improved leak detection and maintenance practices) for a more accurate projection of future HFC demand?

Aaron Szabo,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 2026–15219 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–1317; FR ID 357715]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or the Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Comments are requested concerning: whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and ways to further reduce the information collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

DATES: Written PRA comments should be submitted on or before September 28, 2026. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Nicole Ongele, FCC, via email *PRA@fcc.gov* and to *nicole.ongele@fcc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information about the information collection, contact Nicole Ongele, (202) 418–2991.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–1317.

Title: Resilient Networks.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently-approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 75 respondents; 1,793 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 2.85 hours.

Frequency of Response: One-time and annual reporting requirements and third party disclosure requirement.

Obligation To Respond: Mandatory. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in Sections 1, 4(i), 4(j), 4(o), 201(b), 214(d), 218, 251(e)(3), 301, 303(b), 303(g), 303(j), 303(r), 307, 309(a), 309(j), 316, 332, 403, 615a–1, and 615c of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i)–(j) & (o), 201(b), 214(d), 218, 251(e)(3), 301, 303(b), 303(g), 303(j), 303(r), 307, 309(a), 309(j), 316, 332, 403, 615a–1, and 615c.

Total Annual Burden: 5,119 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No cost.

Needs and Uses: The nation's communications networks provide a significant lifeline for those in need during disasters and other emergencies. Major disaster events, including Hurricane Ida, earthquakes in Puerto Rico, severe winter storms in Texas, and active hurricane and wildfire seasons, have demonstrated, however, that the United States' communications infrastructure is susceptible to disruption during disaster events. To address this issue, the Federal Communications Commission adopted a Report and Order in June 2022 to improve the reliability and resiliency of mobile wireless networks. *See* 87 FR 59329 (2022).

In the Report and Order, the Commission introduced the Mandatory Disaster Response Initiative (MDRI) and set forth requirements that the nation's facilities-based mobile wireless providers must take to ensure their compliance the MDRI. Pursuant to the MDRI, these providers must take action related to roaming with other providers, mutual aid agreements, municipal preparedness and restoration and consumer readiness and preparation. These providers must also submit reports to the Commission detailing the timing, duration, and effectiveness of their implementation of the MDRI's provisions on request, perform annual testing of their roaming capabilities and related coordination processes, and issue written denials of roaming requests, among other requirements.

The Commission submits this request to extend the information collection, which seeks to continue collecting information described in the Report and Order, to support its adoption of the MDRI. The collected information is and will be used by the Commission, consumers and consumer groups, service providers to realize significant public safety benefits. For example, consumers and consumer groups use the information to increase consumer education and improve consumer

preparedness for disasters and other emergencies. Further, providers use the information to ensure that roaming will work expeditiously in times of emergencies and to better understand their network capabilities related to roaming and ensure their networks roam as effectively as possible when a disaster strikes. Further, the Commission uses information as a basis for potential future improvements to the MDRI and other programs in furtherance of public safety, including by gauging providers' compliance with the MDRI's roaming provision, ensuring accountability by providers who fail to comply and for resolving disputes related to roaming agreements. Thus, the information sought in this collection is necessary and vital to ensuring that the MDRI is effective at protecting the life and property of the public.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15177 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–1214; FR ID 358207]

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

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

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

DATES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted on or before August 27, 2026.

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

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

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

OMB Control Number: 3060–1214.

Title: Part 52, Numbering Policies for Modern Communications, et al., WC Docket Nos. 13–97, et al.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 120 respondents; 160 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 15–55 hours.

Frequency of Response: One-time; ongoing and bi-annual reporting requirements.

Obligation To Respond: Voluntary and mandatory. Statutory authority for these collections are contained in 47 U.S.C. 251(e)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 and section 6(a) of the TRACED Act.

Total Annual Burden: 2,600 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $31,200.

Needs and Uses: In 2015, the FCC adopted the First Report and Order (FCC 15–70) establishing an authorization process for interconnected Voice over internet Protocol (VoIP) providers which allows them to apply for the VoIP Numbering Authorization (Authorization) from the FCC that, once granted, permits them to obtain numbering resources directly from the Numbering Administrators. The FCC revised the Authorization process for applicants in the September 2023 Second Report and Order (FCC 23–75), and for existing authorization holders—that is, those interconnected VoIP providers that received their Authorization prior to August 8, 2024 (the effective date of the rules adopted in the Second Report and Order) in the December 2025 Third Report and Order (FCC 25–86). This collection covers the information and certifications that applicants and existing authorization holders must submit in order to comply with the Authorization process. The data, information, and documents acquired through this collection will allow interconnected VoIP providers to obtain numbers with minimal burden or delay while also preventing providers from obtaining numbers without first demonstrating that they can deploy and properly utilize such resources. This collection will also ensure that existing authorization holders comply with the necessary safeguards in order to maintain their Authorization. The revisions to this information collection

are necessary to further stem the tide of illegal robocalls perpetrated by interconnected VoIP providers, protect the nation's numbering resources from abuse by foreign bad actors, advance important public safety and national security objectives ties to the use of our nation's limited numbering resources, and ensure compliance with other important FCC rules.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15180 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (Act) (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the applications are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm.* Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in paragraph 7 of the Act.

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Benjamin W. McDonough, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551–0001, not later than August 12, 2026.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Jeffrey Imgarten, Assistant Vice President) 1 Memorial Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64198–0001. Comments can also be sent electronically to *KCApplicationComments@kc.frb.org:*

1. *Gregory A. Dunlap Revocable Trust, Gregory Dunlap and Jessica Dunlap as co-trustees, all of Milford, Nebraska;* to join the Dunlap Family Control Group, a group acting concert, to acquire voting shares of County Bank Shares, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Farmers and Merchants Bank, both of Milford, Nebraska. Gregory Dunlap is a member of the Dunlap Family Group and was previously permitted by the Federal Reserve System to acquire voting shares of County Bank Shares, Inc.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–15214 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

Correction

This corrects notice FR Doc. 2026–15214. Paragraph 1 is corrected to read:

1. *Gregory A. Dunlap Revocable Trust, Gregory Dunlap and Jessica Dunlap as co-trustees, all of Milford, Nebraska;* to join the Dunlap Family Control Group, a group acting concert, to acquire voting shares of Country Bank Shares, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Farmers and Merchants Bank, both of Milford, Nebraska. Gregory Dunlap is a member of the Dunlap Family Group and was previously permitted by the Federal Reserve System to acquire voting shares of Country Bank Shares, Inc.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–15223 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 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 27, 2026.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Jeffrey Imgarten, Assistant Vice President) 1 Memorial Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64198–0001. Comments can also be sent electronically to *KCApplicationComments@kc.frb.org:*

1. *Citizens Bancshares, Inc., ESOP, Edmond, Oaklahoma;* to acquire up to 47.03 percent of Citizens Bancshares, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire additional shares of The Citizens Bank of Edmond, both of Edmond, Oklahoma.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–15215 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Designation of a Class of Employees for Addition to the Special Exposure Cohort

AGENCY: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HHS gives notice of a decision to designate a class of employees from the Savannah River Site in Aiken, South Carolina, as an addition to the Special Exposure Cohort (SEC) under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lori Marion-Moss, Acting Director, Division of Compensation Analysis and Support, NIOSH, 1090 Tusculum Avenue, MS C–46, Cincinnati, OH 45226–1938, Telephone 1–877–222–7570. Information requests can also be submitted by email to *DCAS@CDC.GOV*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7384q(b). 42 U.S.C. 7384*l*(14)(C).

On July 8, 2026, as provided for under 42 U.S.C. 7384*l*(14)(C), the Secretary of HHS designated the following class of employees as an addition to the SEC:

All construction trade employees of Department of Energy (DOE) subcontractors who worked at the Savannah River Site in Aiken, South Carolina, from January 1, 1991, through December 31, 1993, for a number of workdays aggregating at least 250 workdays, occurring either solely under this employment, or in combination with workdays within the parameters established for one or more other classes of employees included in the Special Exposure Cohort. This class specifically does not include employees of prime contractors of Westinghouse Savannah River Company during this time period.

This designation will become effective on August 7, 2026, unless Congress provides otherwise prior to the effective date. After this effective date, HHS will publish a notice in the **Federal Register** reporting the addition of this class to the SEC or the result of any provision by Congress regarding the decision by HHS to add the class to the SEC.

John J. Howard,

Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2026–15152 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

[Assistance Listing Number(s): 93.612, 93.340]

Notice of Final Issuance on the Adoption of Administration for Native Americans Program Policies and Procedures

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

ACTION: Notice of Final Issuance.

SUMMARY: ANA is issuing final interpretive rules, general statements of policy, and rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice relating to the following Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Notices of Funding Opportunity (NOFOs): Economic Advancement Grants for Local Empowerment (EAGLE), AI3 Action Institute—Artificial Intelligence for American Indians (AI3 Action Institute), and the National Center for Native Training and Technical Assistance (NCNTTA).

DATES: The policies proposed in the **Federal Register** Notice for Public Comment (2026–05484 (91 FR 13604)) are final and effective upon publication of the NOFOs.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carmelia Strickland, Administration for Native Americans, 330 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20201 or via email to: *anacomments@acf.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 814 of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (NAPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 2992b–1), requires ANA to provide notice of its proposed interpretive rules, general statements of policy, and rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice. The proposed clarifications, modifications, and new text will appear in the FY 2026 NOFOs. ANA published a Notice of Public Comment (NOPC) in the **Federal Register** (2026–05484 (91 FR 13604)), with proposed policy and program clarifications, modifications, and activities that apply to the three above-mentioned NOFOs beginning in FY 2026. The public comment period was open for 30 days.

This notice transmits ANA's final policy governing three NOFOs to be published in FY 2026. ANA received and considered comments from 32 submissions.

The following are the public comments received in response to the NOPC and ANA's responses:

Culture/Cultural Preservation

Comment: Some commenters emphasized that cultural preservation, transmission, and Native cultural frameworks should remain central program considerations rather than secondary elements. Commenters also urged ANA to recognize culturally rooted, community-based roles and broader cultural, environmental, and intergenerational outcomes as important measures of success.

Response: ANA acknowledges the importance of ensuring that cultural preservation and cultural transmission remain integral to program design and implementation of economic development programs. The FY 2026 NOFOs are designed to support economic development in ways that also respect Native cultural and community.

Terminology

Comment: Some concerns were expressed regarding the use of terms such as ''Native communities'' and ''self-determination,'' including how those terms may be interpreted in relation to sovereignty, eligibility, and program integrity. There was a comment requesting clarification regarding the treatment of diaspora populations and how eligibility and beneficiary definitions would apply in digital or geographically dispersed community contexts.

Response: ANA uses terminology consistent with its statutory authorities, mission, and prior program practice, while applying such terms responsibly and consistently. The list of eligible applicants is set by applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. Where appropriate, ANA will provide additional clarification in the NOFOs regarding eligibility, beneficiaries, and service-area considerations.

Artificial Intelligence

Comment: In regard to the AI3 Action Institute—Artificial Intelligence for American Indians, some commenters raised concerns regarding opportunity costs, Indigenous data sovereignty,

centralized program design, Tribal readiness, and the breadth and complexity of the issues the Institute would be expected to address. Other commenters expressed support for AI-related capacity building if it is designed in a manner that is responsive to Tribal priorities and implementation realities.

Response: The Institute will complement—not replace—broader social and economic development efforts. When implemented, the Institute will be designed to support informed community decision-making, reflect ongoing Native input, and address ethical, practical, and governance considerations associated with emerging technologies. Additional details regarding the Institute's structure, eligible activities, and implementation approach will be provided in the NOFO.

Program Flexibility/Funding Limitation

Comment: Comments were received in regard to concerns that the proposed project areas could limit program flexibility, narrow the scope of eligible activities, reduce funding available for community-defined priorities, and decrease Native/Tribal discretion in project design. Comments also included the importance of preserving support for integrated, locally tailored, and sustainable strategies that may not fit neatly within a single predefined project area.

Response: The FY 2026 NOFOs align Native community needs and interests with identified socioeconomic opportunities, while preserving flexibility through project design options, including the IDEAS project area. ANA also considered input received through Tribal Consultation on economic development on August 14, 2025, as well as input gathered at multiple Native economic development conferences, in developing the NOFO framework. The FY 2026 NOFOs also align with administration priorities focused on the well-being of Native children and families. The project areas support both targeted opportunities and broader community priorities. Additional guidance in the NOFOs will clarify how applicants may present projects that are multi-faceted, locally tailored, or innovative. Based on comments, ANA will expand the Program Area: Welders to Elders in the EAGLE NOFO, to include additional skilled trades. More information will be included in the NOFO.

Eagle Replacing SEDS/SEDS–AK

Comment: Comments were received regarding the replacement of SEDS with EAGLE, including whether the change could narrow the program's community-driven and culturally responsive foundation. Some commenters also requested clarification regarding how EAGLE would compare to SEDS in practice and whether the core strengths of SEDS would be preserved.

Response: ANA confirms that SEDS has evolved, and EAGLE signifies this evolvement. This transition builds on SEDS—it furthers the Administration's commitment to community-driven economic development and provides the tools available to support it. The underlying purpose of supporting Native social and economic development remains unchanged. EAGLE will continue advancing Native empowerment while placing greater emphasis on economic development opportunities. All eligible communities may apply under the available project areas, and the IDEAS project area will provide greater impact by increasing a community-driven pathway for locally developed projects. Additional information in the NOFOs will further clarify how EAGLE is structured and how applicants may pursue projects aligned with community priorities. EAGLE addresses a wide range of needs in Native communities.

Replacement of SEDS–AK With Eagle

Comment: Multiple commenters raised concerns regarding the replacement of SEDS–AK with EAGLE, including the potential loss of an Alaska-specific funding opportunity and the possibility that Alaska Tribes could face new barriers in competing for funding under a new NOFO. Commenters emphasized the importance of accounting for Alaska-specific conditions and maintaining equitable access for Alaska Native communities.

Response: Alaska Native communities will remain eligible across EAGLE project areas, including IDEAS, and EAGLE will serve Alaska Native communities alongside other eligible Native communities. The new NOFOs will continue to meet the myriad of demands in Native communities and across all domains. EAGLE and the AI3 Action Institute accelerate socioeconomic development via the strategic deployment of technology. The EAGLE IDEAS project area carries forward the spirit of Alaskan self-determination. ANA will continue to consider the distinct circumstances and needs of Alaska Native communities in future programming.

ANA Mission/Statutory Obligations

Comment: While some commenters supported ANA's emphasis on self-determination and community-driven development, other commenters raised concerns regarding whether the proposed changes align with the Native American Programs Act of 1974, ANA regulations, and the statutory intent underlying

Response: ANA maintains that the FY 2026 NOFOs are consistent with the Native American Programs Act of 1974 and applicable ANA regulations. ANA performed its due diligence and tailored programming accordingly. In addition, ANA added flexibility to accommodate the granularity associated with hundreds of communities. The NOFOs are at the intersection of this granularity, timely constituent feedback, and socioeconomic opportunities. In developing the NOFOs, ANA considered community needs and interests, and identified socioeconomic opportunities. The FY 2026 NOFOs continue advancing self-determination and self-reliance while providing flexibility for a wide range of Native communities and local circumstances.

Tribal Consultation

Comment: Commenters raised concerns regarding Tribal consultation and requested additional government-to-government engagement before implementation of the proposed changes. Some commenters also requested additional time to comment following any further consultation or revision to the proposed approach.

Response: ANA remains committed to incorporating Tribal input and maintaining ongoing engagement with Tribal Nations and Native communities. ANA hosted a Tribal Consultation focused on economic development on August 14, 2025, and also gathered input at multiple Native economic development conferences, which informed development of the FY 2026 NOFOs.

Clarity and Further Information Needed

Comment: Commenters requested additional clarity regarding program structure, application expectations, project area distinctions, and the relationship between program goals and allowable activities. Commenters also sought more specific guidance on operational costs, workforce development outcomes, and the treatment of Native-owned businesses or subrecipients in project implementation.

Response: The NOFOs for these programs will provide more specific information regarding program descriptions, application requirements, allowable activities, and how to apply.

With respect to Microgrids, allowable activities will be further described in the NOFO.

Application Preparation

Comment: In regard to EAGLE, one commenter requested clarification regarding whether applicants would be required to submit separate applications for specific project areas or a single application that could later be aligned to a project area during review.

Response: For EAGLE, applicants will be required to submit a separate application for each project area under which they choose to apply. Additional information regarding the application process will be provided in the NOFO.

Training and Technical Assistance Consolidation

Comment: While ANA received multiple comments supporting Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) consolidation, other comments raised concerns about the risks to institutional knowledge and operational effectiveness.

Response: The consolidation of ANA's four TTA contracts into a single cooperative agreement will streamline operations and strengthen program support. This new model will:

- Provide specialized subject matter expertise for specific regions
- Improve operational integration
- Allow for stronger federal involvement in program direction
- Increase responsiveness to agency priorities

By shifting to one cooperative agreement, ANA will deliver more cohesive and consistent TTA services that improve grantee capacity, performance, and long-term sustainability. This transition also enhances ANA's overall efficiency in project management and supports recent changes in administrative strategy and oversight.

This approach is both practical and aligned with the Native American Programs Act (NAPA), the foundation of ANA's mission. NAPA emphasizes promoting self-sufficiency and economic development in Native communities, principles that remain central to ANA's work. As a complement to direct grant funding, this structure ensures ANA's active involvement in shaping TTA services so they remain responsive to community priorities and aligned with the long-term objectives of NAPA and the Administration.

Comment: ANA received comments regarding concerns about losing regional expertise through the implementation of the TTA Cooperative Agreement.

Response: The consolidation of ANA's four TTA contracts into a single cooperative agreement will streamline operations and strengthen program support. This new model will continue to serve ANA grant recipients in specific regions through specialized subject matter experts. This option creates a unified, more agile framework for managing TTA services. The cooperative agreement structure is ideal when federal guidance and collaboration are essential to ensure effective implementation.

Comment: One commenter stated that the proposed ceiling level of $3.1M over three years for a single NCNTTA cooperative agreement represents a substantial consolidation of resources and equates to a reduction of more than 70 percent in regional staffing capacity. This significant reduction in geographically distributed staff risks undermining the culturally responsive, community informed technical assistance that has been foundational to ANA's success.

Response: The funding level, which is 3.1 million per fiscal year, is intended to support a coordinated national technical assistance approach that would include serving ANA grant recipients in specific regions through specialized subject-matter experts. ANA will monitor performance under the cooperative agreement to ensure alignment with program and statutory requirements.

For Profit Entities

Comment: ANA received comments regarding eligibility of for-profit entities.

Response: Eligibility is determined by the authorizing statute for each program. Under 42 U.S.C. 2991b, which governs EAGLE and the AI3 Action Institute grants, eligible entities do not include for-profit organizations. In contrast, 42 U.S.C. 2991c, which governs NCNTTA, allows for-profit entities to apply. Therefore, for-profit eligibility differs between these three opportunities based on their respective statutory requirements. ANA recognizes that for-profit organizations play an important role in economic development, including creating jobs, attracting private investment, and supporting innovation in communities. ANA does not allocate funding based on organizational type. All applications will be evaluated in accordance with the published merit review criteria. ANA will monitor awards to ensure consistency with program requirements and statutory requirements.

Program Income

Comment: One commenter requested clarification regarding the treatment of program income generated through community subscription services, including whether such revenue would reduce the federal award and how it should be addressed in sustainability planning.

Response: Program income earned from award-supported project activities must be used for the purposes of the award and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the award and applicable federal requirements, including 2 CFR 200.307. The NOFO and award terms, as applicable, will govern how program income must be treated for funded projects.

Proposed Program Areas for Eagle

Comment: One commenter recommended the addition of an explicit EAGLE priority area focused on Indigenous data sovereignty and community communications infrastructure and requested clearer recognition of sovereign digital communications activities and related operational costs within the EAGLE framework.

Response: ANA will maintain the EAGLE project area structure as proposed; however, the IDEAS project area is intended to remain broad enough to accommodate innovative and emerging community-designed concepts, including concepts that may align with the themes identified in this comment. Applicants should review the NOFO carefully to determine whether proposed activities fall within the scope of the IDEAS project area or any other applicable project area.

Statutory Authority: Sections 803, 804, and 814 of NAPA, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2991b, 2991c, 2992b–1).

Hope MacDonald LoneTree,

Deputy Commissioner, Administration for Native Americans, Administration for Children and Families.

[FR Doc. 2026–15150 Filed 7–23–26; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4184–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2026–N–7514]

Pediatric Advisory Committee (PAC); Notice of Meeting; Establishment of a Public Docket; Request for Comments

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice; establishment of a public docket; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) announces a forthcoming public advisory committee meeting of the Pediatric Advisory Committee (PAC). The general function of the committee is to provide advice and recommendations to FDA on pediatric regulatory issues. The meeting will be open to the public. FDA is establishing a docket for public comment on this document.

DATES: The meeting will be held virtually on September 16, 2026, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET).

ADDRESSES: All meeting participants will be heard, viewed, captioned, and recorded for this advisory committee meeting via an online teleconferencing and/or video conferencing platform. Answers to commonly asked questions about FDA advisory committee meetings may be accessed at: *https://www.fda.gov/advisory-committees/about-advisory-committees/common-questions-and-answers-about-fda-advisory-committee-meetings.*

FDA is establishing a docket for public comment on this meeting. The docket number is FDA–2026–N–7514. The docket will close on September 15, 2026. Submit either electronic or written comments on this public meeting on or before September 15, 2026. 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 15, 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.

Comments received on or before September 9, 2026, will be provided to the committee. Comments received after that date will be taken into consideration by FDA. In the event that the meeting is cancelled, FDA will continue to evaluate any relevant applications or information, and consider any comments submitted to the docket, as appropriate.

You may submit comments as follows:

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

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

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

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

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2026–N–7514 for ''Pediatric Advisory Committee (PAC); Notice of Meeting; Establishment of a Public Docket; Request for Comments.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. ET, 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.'' FDA 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 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 the information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with 21 CFR 10.20 and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf.*

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shivana Srivastava, Office of Pediatric Therapeutics, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 32, Rm. 5157, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–8695, *shivana.srivastava@fda.hhs.gov,* or FDA Advisory Committee Information Line, 1–800–741–8138 (301–443–0572 in the Washington, DC area). A notice in the **Federal Register** about last-minute modifications that impact a previously announced advisory committee meeting cannot always be published quickly enough to provide timely notice. Therefore, you should always check FDA's website at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/default.htm* and scroll down to the appropriate advisory committee meeting link, or call the advisory committee information line to learn about possible modifications related to the meeting.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The meeting presentations will be heard, viewed, captioned, and recorded through an online teleconferencing and/or video conferencing platform.

Agenda: On September 16, 2026, the PAC will meet to discuss post-marketing pediatric-focused safety reviews of the following products:

1. Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research
   a. Epicel (cultured epidermal

autografts) Humanitarian Device Exemption (HDE)
b. Quelimmune (HDE)
2. Center for Devices and Radiological Health
a. Enterra Therapy System (HDE)
b. Liposorber LA–15 System (HDE)
c. Medtronic Activa Neurostimulator for Dystonia Treatment (HDE)
d. Medtronic Contegra Pulmonary Valved Conduit (HDE)
e. Minimally Invasive Deformity Correction (MID–C) System (HDE)
f. nAbCyte Anti-AAVRh74var HB–FE Assay (HDE)
g. Pleximmune (HDE)
h. Reflect Scoliosis Correction System (HDE)
i. Sonalleve MR–HIFU (HDE)
j. The Tether—Vertebral Body Tethering System (HDE)
3. Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
a. Aranesp (darbepoetin alfa)
b. Dalvance (dalbavancin)
c. Fragmin (dalteparin sodium)
d. Isopto Atropine (atropine sulfate)
e. Kloxxado nasal spray, Zimhi injection, Naloxone Hydrochloride Autoinjector, Naloxone hydrochloride nasal spray, RiVive nasal spray, Rezenopy nasal spray (naloxone hydrochloride)
f. Lymphoseek (technetium Tc 99m tilmanocept)
g. Nextstellis (drospirenone/estetrol)
h. Sprycel (dasatinib)
i. Suprep Bowel Prep Kit (sodium sulfate, potassium sulfate, magnesium sulfate)
j. Tecentriq (atezolizumab)
k. Veklury (remdesivir)
l. Vemlidy (tenofovir alafenamide)
m. Zelsuvmi (berdazimer)
n. Zevtera (ceftobiprole medocaril sodium)
o. Zinplava (bezlotoxumab)

FDA intends to make background material available to the public no later than 2 business days before the meeting. If FDA is unable to post the background material on its website prior to the meeting, the background material will be made publicly available on FDA's website at the time of the advisory committee meeting. Background material and the link to the online teleconference and/or video conference meeting will be available at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/Calendar/default.htm.* Scroll down to the appropriate advisory committee meeting link.

The meeting will include slide presentations with audio and video components to allow the presentation of materials in a manner that most closely resembles an in-person advisory committee meeting.

Procedure: Interested persons may present data, information, or views, orally or in writing, on issues pending before the committee. All electronic and written submissions submitted to the Docket (see **ADDRESSES**) on or before September 9, 2026, will be provided to the committee. Oral presentations from the public will be scheduled between approximately 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. ET on September 16, 2026. Those individuals interested in making formal oral presentations should notify the contact person and submit a brief statement of the general nature of the evidence or comments they wish to present, the names and addresses of proposed participants, and an indication of the approximate time requested to make their presentation on or before September 1, 2026. Time allotted for each presentation may be limited. If the number of registrants requesting to speak is greater than can be reasonably accommodated during the scheduled open public hearing session, FDA may conduct a lottery to determine the speakers for the scheduled open public hearing session. The contact person will notify interested persons regarding their request to speak by September 2, 2026.

For press inquiries, please contact the FDA Newsroom at *https://www.fda.gov/news-events/fda-newsroom.*

FDA welcomes the attendance of the public at its advisory committee meetings and will make every effort to accommodate persons with disabilities. If you require accommodations due to a disability, please contact Shivana Srivastava (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) at least 7 days in advance of the meeting.

FDA is committed to the orderly conduct of its advisory committee meetings. Please visit our website at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/AboutAdvisoryCommittees/ucm111462.htm* for procedures on public conduct during advisory committee meetings.

Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*). This meeting notice also serves as notice that, pursuant to 21 CFR 10.19, the requirements in 21 CFR 14.22(b), (f), and (g) relating to the location of advisory committee meetings are hereby waived to allow for this meeting to take place using an online meeting platform. This waiver is in the interest of allowing greater transparency and opportunities for public participation, in addition to convenience for advisory committee members, speakers, and guest speakers. The conditions for issuance of a waiver under 21 CFR 10.19 are met.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–15149 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2024–D–1402]

Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Laboratory Values; Guidance for Industry, Institutional Review Boards, and Clinical Investigators; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, the Agency, or we) is announcing the availability of a final guidance for industry, institutional review boards (IRBs), and clinical investigators entitled ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Laboratory Values.'' This guidance is one in a series of guidances that provide recommendations regarding eligibility criteria for clinical trials of investigational drugs regulated by the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) and the Center for Biologics Evaluation Research (CBER) for the treatment of cancer. Specifically, this guidance includes recommendations for selecting appropriate laboratory values as trial eligibility criteria to avoid unjustified exclusions of trial participants. This guidance finalizes the draft guidance of the same title issued on April 26, 2024.

DATES: The announcement of the guidance is published in the **Federal Register** on July 28, 2026.

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

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any

confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*

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

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

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

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2024–D–1402 for ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Laboratory Values.'' Received comments will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

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

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

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

Submit written requests for single copies of this guidance to the Division of Drug Information, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10001 New Hampshire Ave., Hillandale Building, 4th Floor, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, or to the Office of Communication, Outreach and Development, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 71, Rm. 3128, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002. Send one self-addressed adhesive label to assist that office in processing your requests. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for electronic access to the guidance document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LCDR Michael Gu, Oncology Center of Excellence, Food and Drug Administration, 301–796–2031, *OCE-Guidances@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

FDA is announcing the availability of a guidance for industry, IRBs, and clinical investigators entitled ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Laboratory Values.'' The purposes of eligibility criteria are to select the intended patient population and reduce potential risks to trial participants. The Agency recognizes that some eligibility criteria may have become commonly accepted over time or used as a template across trials, but such criteria should be carefully considered and be appropriate for a specific trial context. Unnecessarily restrictive eligibility criteria may slow patient accrual, limit patients' access to clinical trials, and lead to trial results that do not fully represent treatment effects in the patient population that will ultimately use the drug. This guidance is one in a series of guidances that provide recommendations regarding eligibility criteria for clinical trials of investigational drugs regulated by CDER and CBER for the treatment of cancer. Specifically, this guidance includes recommendations to consider appropriate use of laboratory values as trial eligibility criteria and intends to assist interested parties, including sponsors and IRBs, who are responsible for the development and oversight of clinical trials.

This guidance finalizes the draft guidance entitled ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Laboratory Values'' issued on April 26, 2024 (89 FR 32450). FDA considered comments received on the draft guidance as the guidance was finalized. Changes from the draft to the final guidance include minor revisions for clarification.

This guidance is being issued consistent with FDA's good guidance practices regulation (21 CFR 10.115). The guidance represents the current thinking of FDA on ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Laboratory Values.'' It does not establish any rights for any person and is not binding on FDA or the public. You can use an alternative approach if it satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations. This guidance is also being issued consistent with FDA regulations in 21 CFR 312.145, 314.445, and 601.29, which provide that FDA will make guidance documents available to facilitate compliance with certain requirements in 21 CFR parts 312, 314, and 601, respectively.

II. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

While this guidance contains no collection of information, it does refer to previously approved FDA collections of information. The previously approved collections of information are subject to review by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). The collections of information in 21 CFR part 312 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0014; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 314 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0001; and the collections of information in 21 CFR part 601 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0338.

III. Electronic Access

Persons with access to the internet may obtain the guidance at *https://www.fda.gov/drugs/guidance-compliance-regulatory-information/guidances-drugs, https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents,* or *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–15187 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2024–D–1376]

Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Washout Periods and Concomitant Medications; Guidance for Industry, Institutional Review Boards, and Clinical Investigators; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, the Agency, or we) is announcing the availability of a final guidance for industry, institutional review boards (IRBs), and clinical investigators entitled ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Washout Periods and Concomitant Medications.'' This guidance is one in a series of guidances that provide recommendations regarding eligibility criteria for clinical trials of investigational drugs regulated by the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) and the Center for Biologics Evaluation Research (CBER) for the treatment of cancer. Specifically, this draft guidance includes recommendations regarding the appropriate use of washout periods and concomitant medication exclusions. This guidance finalizes the draft guidance of the same title issued on April 26, 2024.

DATES: The announcement of the guidance is published in the **Federal Register** on July 28, 2026.

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

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

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

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

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

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2024–D–1376 for ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Washout Periods and Concomitant Medications.'' Received comments will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

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

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

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

Submit written requests for single copies of this guidance to the Division of Drug Information, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10001 New Hampshire Ave., Hillandale Building, 4th Floor, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002. Send one self-addressed adhesive label to assist that office in processing your requests. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for electronic access to the guidance document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LCDR Michael Gu, Oncology Center of Excellence, Food and Drug Administration, 301–796–2031, *OCE-Guidances@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

FDA is announcing the availability of a guidance for industry entitled ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Washout Periods and Concomitant Medications.'' The purposes of eligibility criteria are to select the intended patient population and reduce potential risks to trial participants. The Agency recognizes that some eligibility criteria may have become commonly accepted over time or used as a template

across trials, but such criteria should be carefully considered and be appropriate for a specific trial context. Unnecessarily restrictive eligibility criteria may slow patient accrual, limit patients' access to clinical trials, and lead to trial results that do not fully represent treatment effects in the patient population that will ultimately use the drug. This guidance is one in a series of guidances that provide recommendations regarding eligibility criteria for clinical trials of investigational drugs regulated by CDER and CBER for the treatment of cancer. Specifically, this guidance includes recommendations regarding the appropriate use of washout periods and concomitant medication exclusions and is intended to assist interested parties, including sponsors and IRBs, who are responsible for the development and oversight of clinical trials.

This guidance finalizes the draft guidance entitled ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Washout Periods and Concomitant Medications'' issued on April 26, 2024 (89 FR 32440). FDA considered comments received on the draft guidance as the guidance was finalized. Changes from the draft to the final guidance include minor revisions for clarification.

This guidance is being issued consistent with FDA's good guidance practices regulation (21 CFR 10.115). The guidance represents the current thinking of FDA on ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Washout Periods and Concomitant Medications.'' It does not establish any rights for any person and is not binding on FDA or the public. You can use an alternative approach if it satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations. This guidance is also being issued consistent with FDA regulations in 21 CFR 312.145, 314.445, and 601.29, which provide that FDA will make guidance documents available to facilitate compliance with certain requirements in 21 CFR parts 312, 314, and 601, respectively.

II. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

While this guidance contains no collection of information, it does refer to previously approved FDA collections of information. The previously approved collections of information are subject to review by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). The collections of information in 21 CFR part 312 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0014; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 314 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0001; and the collections of information in 21 CFR part 601 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0338.

III. Electronic Access

Persons with access to the internet may obtain the guidance at *https://www.fda.gov/drugs/guidance-compliance-regulatory-information/guidances-drugs, https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents,* or *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–15186 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2026–N–7426]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Expanded Access to Investigational Drugs for Treatment Use

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, Agency, or we) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the Agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Federal Agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on information collection associated with expanded access to investigational drugs for treatment use.

DATES: Either electronic or written comments on the collection of information must be submitted by September 28, 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 28, 2026. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are received on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

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

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

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

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2026–N–7426 for ''Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Expanded Access to Investigational Drugs for Treatment Use.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be

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

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: 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, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521), Federal Agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes Agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal Agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, FDA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on these topics: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Expanded Access to Investigational Drugs for Treatment Use

OMB Control Number 0910–0814—Revision

This information collection supports Agency regulations in 21 CFR part 312, subpart I, Expanded Access to Investigational Drugs for Treatment Use; associated guidance; and Form FDA 3926, Individual Patient Expanded Access Investigational New Drug Application (IND). The regulations govern the use of investigational new drugs, biologics, and approved drugs, when the primary purpose is to diagnose, monitor, or treat a patient's disease or condition. The goal of the expanded access program is to facilitate the availability of such products to patients with serious diseases or conditions when there is no comparable or satisfactory alternative therapy to diagnose, monitor, or treat the patient's disease or condition.

Sometimes called ''compassionate use,'' expanded access (EA) is a potential pathway for a patient with a serious or immediately life-threatening disease or condition to gain access to an investigational medical product (drug, biologic, or medical device) for treatment outside of clinical trials when no comparable or satisfactory alternative therapy options are available. Agency regulations in 21 CFR part 312 provide for individual patient EA and associated procedures for those submitting EA requests to FDA. We provide resource information on our website at *https://www.fda.gov/news-events/public-health-focus/expanded-access* regarding our EA program, including information for patients, physicians, and industry. We also provide information pertaining to forms and processes for submitting EA requests to FDA.

This information collection accounts for burden associated with the submission of expanded access requests for individual patients and other expanded access submissions, including INDs that involve large groups of patients enrolled for treatment use of the investigational drug (§§ 312.300 through 312.320 (21 CFR 312.300 through 312.320)).

We developed electronic Form FDA 3926 to assist respondents with the information collection. Upon accessing the online form, users may need to follow certain technical instructions to save the document in a portable document format (PDF). Form FDA 3926 requires the completion of data fields that enable us to uniformly collect the minimum information necessary from licensed physicians who want to request EA as prescribed in the applicable regulations. To supplement the form instructions, we issued guidance, most recently updated in April 2026, titled ''Expanded Access to Investigational Drugs for Treatment Use: Questions and Answers,'' available at *https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/expanded-access-investigational-drugs-treatment-use-questions-and-answers.* As discussed in the guidance, § 312.310(b) contains additional submission requirements for individual patient expanded access requests. These respondents may continue to use either Form FDA 3926 or Form FDA 1571, Investigational New Drug Application (IND), for all types of IND submissions to satisfy requirements in 21 CFR 312.23(a) (approved under OMB control number 0910–0014). FDA considers a completed Form FDA 3926 signed by the physician and checked in the box in Field 10.a (Request for Authorization to use Form FDA 3926) to be a waiver request in accordance with 21 CFR 312.10.

For additional clarity, we have proposed several revisions to Table 1, including adding rows and more complete descriptive text to more accurately represent the submissions we receive and, in some cases, reducing our estimate of the hours per response to more accurately reflect the time we expect it will take to prepare and submit individual patient expanded access requests.

We also are proposing the following revisions to data elements in Form FDA 3926. In Field 6, ''Treatment

Information,'' delete the data element ''Investigational Drug Name'' and replace it with ''Planned Date of Treatment Initiation'' and revise the data element ''FDA Review Division (if known)'' to read ''FDA Office/Review Division (if known)''. We will make corresponding revisions to the form instructions. In Field 9, replace the heading ''Contents of Submission'' with ''Contents of Submission (follow-up/additional submissions only)'' to correspond with the text in the instructions.

Data elements in §§ 312.315 and 312.320 continue to be reported in Form FDA 1571 (approved under OMB control number 0910–0014).

Description of Respondents: Respondents to the collection of information are licensed physicians who request patient access to investigational drugs.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN—CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH[1 2 3]

21 CFR section; activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
§§ 312.310(b) and 312.305(b); submissions related to expanded access and treatment of an individual patient: Form FDA 3926.	752	1.3484	1,014	0.75 (45 minutes)	761
§§ 312.310(b) and 312.305(b); submissions related to expanded access and treatment of an individual patient: Form FDA 1571.	10	10.8	108	3	324
§ 312.310(d); submissions related to expanded access and treatment of an individual patient for emergency use: Form FDA 3926.	394	1.1371	448	0.75 (45 minutes)	336
§ 312.310(d); submissions related to expanded access and treatment of an individual patient for emergency use: Form FDA 1571.	7	3.2857	23	3	69
§§ 312.315(c) and 312.305(b); submissions related to expanded access and treatment of an intermediate-size patient population: Form FDA 1571.	37	1.0541	39	120	4,680
§ 312.320(b) and 312.305(b); submissions related to a treatment IND or treatment protocol Form FDA 1571.	18	1.0555	19	300	5,700
Total			1,651		11,870

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.
[2] Form FDA 1571 is approved under OMB control number 0910–0014.
[3] Numbers may be rounded.

We have reevaluated the burden of EA submissions reported in Table 1. We reevaluated our estimate of the average burden per response in row 3 for submissions for expanded access and treatment of an individual patient on Form FDA 3926. We estimate the time needed to complete Form FDA 3926 (0.75 hour or 45 minutes) should be the same irrespective of whether it is submitted for emergency or non-emergency single patient IND. In doing so, we corrected an overreporting. We also revised Table 1 to add rows 2 and 4. These rows reflect our estimates for EA submissions for expanded access and treatment of an individual patient on Form FDA 1571. We estimate that preparing Form FDA 1571 for an individual patient will take a provider about four times as long as preparing Form FDA 3926, or 3 hours. As with the use of Form FDA 3926, we estimate the time needed to complete Form FDA 1571 will be the same whether the submission is for emergency or non-emergency single patient IND.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN—CENTER FOR BIOLOGICS EVALUATION AND RESEARCH[1 2 3]

21 CFR section; activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
§§ 312.310(b) and 312.305(b); number of submissions related to expanded access and treatment of an individual patient: Form FDA 3926	256	1.4804	379	8	3,032
§ 312.310(d); number of submissions related to emergency use of an investigational new drug: Form FDA 3926	80	1.2	96	16	1,536
§§ 312.315(c) and 312.305(b); number of submissions related to expanded access and treatment of an intermediate-size patient population: Form FDA 1571	14	1	14	120	1,680
§ 312.320(b) and 312.305(b); number of submissions related to a treatment IND or treatment protocol: Form FDA 1571	3	1	3	300	900
Total			492		7,148

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.
[2] Form FDA 1571 is approved under OMB control number 0910–0014.

[3] Numbers may be rounded.

This information collection reflects program changes and adjustments. We propose to revise data elements in Form FDA 3926 and to reevaluate the burden of EA submissions reported in Table 1, as described. We also report a decrease in submissions since the last OMB review and approval of the information collection. As a result of these cumulative changes and adjustments, the information collection reflects an overall decrease of 11,767 responses and 236,308 burden hours.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–15148 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2024–D–1377]

Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Performance Status; Guidance for Industry, Institutional Review Boards, and Clinical Investigators; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, the Agency, or we) is announcing the availability of a final guidance for industry entitled ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Performance Status.'' This guidance is one in a series of guidances that provide recommendations regarding eligibility criteria for clinical trials of investigational drugs regulated by the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) and the Center for Biologics Evaluation Research (CBER) for the treatment of cancer. Specifically, this guidance includes recommendations regarding expanding eligibility criteria to include patients with a wider range of performance status. This guidance finalizes the draft guidance of the same title issued on April 26, 2024.

DATES: The announcement of the guidance is published in the **Federal Register** on July 28, 2026.

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

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

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

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

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

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2024–D–1377 for ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Performance Status.'' Received comments will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

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

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

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

Submit written requests for single copies of this guidance to the Division of Drug Information, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10001 New Hampshire Ave., Hillandale Building, 4th Floor, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, or to the Office of Communication, Outreach and Development, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 71, Rm. 3128, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002. Send one self-addressed adhesive label to assist that office in processing your requests. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for electronic access to the guidance document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LCDR Michael Gu, Oncology Center of Excellence, Food and Drug

Administration, 301–796–2031, *OCE-Guidances@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

FDA is announcing the availability of a guidance for industry, Institutional Review Boards (IRBs), and clinical investigators entitled ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Performance Status.'' The purposes of eligibility criteria are to select the intended patient population and reduce potential risks to trial participants. The Agency recognizes that some eligibility criteria may have become commonly accepted over time or used as a template across trials, but such criteria should be carefully considered and be appropriate for a specific trial context. Unnecessarily restrictive eligibility criteria may slow patient accrual, limit patients' access to clinical trials, and lead to trial results that do not fully represent treatment effects in the patient population that will ultimately use the drug. This guidance is one in a series of guidances that provide recommendations regarding eligibility criteria for clinical trials of investigational drugs regulated by CDER and CBER for the treatment of cancer. Specifically, this guidance includes recommendations regarding expanding eligibility criteria to include patients with a wider range of performance status, and is intended to assist interested parties, including sponsors and IRBs, who are responsible for the development and oversight of clinical trials.

This guidance finalizes the draft guidance entitled ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Performance Status'' issued on April 26, 2024 (89 FR 32442). FDA considered comments received on the draft guidance as the guidance was finalized. Changes from the draft to the final guidance include updates on additional considerations for sponsors (*i.e.,* impact of including patients with lower performance status on trial retention and sample size) and minor revisions for clarity.

This guidance is being issued consistent with FDA's good guidance practices regulation (21 CFR 10.115). The guidance represents the current thinking of FDA on ''Cancer Clinical Trial Eligibility Criteria: Performance Status.'' It does not establish any rights for any person and is not binding on FDA or the public. You can use an alternative approach if it satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations. This guidance is also being issued consistent with FDA regulations in 21 CFR 312.145, 314.445, and 601.29, which provide that FDA will make guidance documents available to facilitate compliance with certain requirements in 21 CFR parts 312, 314, and 601, respectively.

II. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

While this guidance contains no collection of information, it does refer to previously approved FDA collections of information. The previously approved collections of information are subject to review by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). The collections of information in 21 CFR part 312 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0014; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 314 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0001; and the collections of information in 21 CFR part 601 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0338.

III. Electronic Access

Persons with access to the internet may obtain the guidance at *https://www.fda.gov/drugs/guidance-compliance-regulatory-information/guidances-drugs, https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents,* or *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–15185 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–3406]

Fee Rate for Using a Priority Review Voucher in Fiscal Year 2026; Correction

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending a notice entitled ''Fee Rate for Using a Priority Review Voucher in Fiscal Year 2026'' that appeared in the **Federal Register** on September 18, 2025. The notice established the FY 2026 priority review fee rate applicable to submission of eligible applications for review of human drug or biological products using a rare pediatric disease, material threat medical countermeasure, or tropical disease priority review voucher and outlined the payment procedures for such fees. This amendment is being made to reflect that on February 3, 2026, Congress amended section 529 of the FD&C Act, including to require a sponsor of a human drug application that is the subject of a rare pediatric disease priority review voucher to submit a priority review user fee ''upon the submission of a human drug application under section 505(b)(1) or section 351(a) of the Public Health Service Act for which the priority review voucher is used.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Quyen Tran, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 22, Room 5324, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–2771, *CDER_ARC_Program@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of September 18, 2025 (90 FR 45041), in FR Doc. 2025–18075, the following corrections are made:

1. On page 45041, in the third column, the second sentence in footnote #1 is revised to state only the following: ''Section 529(b)(5) of the FD&C Act provides that after September 30, 2029, FDA may not award any rare pediatric disease priority review vouchers.''

2. On page 45043, in the second column, in section IV.B titled ''Priority Review Voucher User Fee Due Date,'' the first sentence is revised to state, ''Under sections 524(c)(4)(A) (tropical disease priority review user fee), 529(c)(4)(A) (rare pediatric disease priority review user fee), and 565A(c)(4)(A) (material threat MCM priority review user fee) of the FD&C Act, the priority review user fee is due (*i.e.,* the obligation to pay the fee is incurred) upon submission of a human drug application for which the priority review voucher is used.'' The second paragraph in section IV.B is removed. A new paragraph is inserted: ''Given the recent amendment to section 529, FDA is updating the electronic Form FDA 3397, Prescription Drug User Fee Coversheet to allow sponsors the option to select for use of a rare pediatric disease priority review voucher. Generally, if a sponsor selects for use of a tropical disease, material threat MCM, or rare pediatric disease priority review voucher on Form FDA 3397, the form will be placed on hold while FDA completes its review of the priority review voucher redemption. Once the hold is lifted, a sponsor can proceed with submission of the completed Form FDA 3397 and payment of the applicable fees.'' Footnote #7 is revised to state, ''In the case of a ''rolling review'' application (as discussed in FDA's May 2014 guidance entitled Expedited Programs for Serious

Conditions—Drugs and Biologics, available at: *https://www.fda.gov/files/drugs/published/Expedited-Programs-for-Serious-Conditions-Drugs-and-Biologics.pdf*) for which a tropical disease priority review voucher, rare pediatric disease priority review voucher, or material threat MCM priority review voucher is redeemed, FDA considers the application to be submitted on the date FDA receives the final portion of the application that the applicant identifies as complete.''

3. On page 45043, in the third column, in section V.B titled ''Wire Transfer Payment Process,'' the second sentence is deleted, and the third sentence is revised as follows: ''For all priority reviews, please use the unique user fee ID number generated for the *Pay.gov* feature.)''

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–15147 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection: Public Comment Request; Information Collection Request Title: Applicant Organizational National Provider Identifiers and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Certification Numbers Form

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 28, 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: Applicant Organizational National Provider Identifiers and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Certification Numbers Form, OMB No. 0906–xxxx New.

Abstract: HRSA is proposing a new form to collect organizational National Provider Identifiers (Type 2 NPIs) and CMS Certification Numbers (CCNs) from organizations that apply for HRSA award funding through *Grants.gov*. The form will be completed as part of the *Grants.gov* funding application. This collection is limited to organizational identifiers and will only collect an NPI and/or CCN only from organizations that already have one. An organization is not required to have, or to obtain, an NPI or CCN in order to apply for or receive HRSA funding, and individual applicants (persons) are not asked to provide an individual (Type 1) NPI. Organizational NPIs are issued by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) through the National Plan and Provider Enumeration System. CCNs are issued by CMS to providers and suppliers that obtain Medicare or Medicaid certification.

The purpose of this proposed collection is to strengthen the evidence HRSA uses to understand how it meets its mission of improving health outcomes through access to quality services, a skilled health workforce, and innovative, high-value programs. This collection is authorized under section 301 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 241), which authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct and support research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and studies relating to the causes; diagnosis; treatment; control; and prevention of disease, and to collect and make available information on those activities, including the provision of technical assistance on statistical methods.

HRSA collects this information to support research, program evaluation, and evidence-building consistent with its broader obligations to measure whether award recipients meet program objectives (*e.g.,* 2 CFR 200.301(a)) and to ensure the data underlying HRSA's performance reporting are reliable and accurate (*e.g.,* 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(7)–(8)), and consistent with the agency evidence-building plan obligations of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (see 5 U.S.C. 312). These provisions inform why reliable provider identity data are useful to HRSA; the authority for this collection is 42 U.S.C. 241. Further, collecting information will enhance accountability in HRSA funding and enable the agency to minimize fraud, waste, and abuse by ensuring that its funding of entities is non-duplicative with funding provided by CMS.

Linking HRSA program data to other datasets, and particularly to datasets at CMS, is currently difficult because HRSA lacks an identifier that reliably and consistently identifies funded organizations across its many programs and across externally available health-care delivery-system data. The Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) obtained from *SAM.gov* identifies the legal entity that receives an award, but it is not used in health-care transactions and does not appear in CMS claims, encounter, certification, or quality datasets. Organizational NPIs and CCNs address this gap because they are already embedded as standard provider-identity keys in widely used, publicly available CMS datasets. The organizational NPI is the standard unique identifier for organization health care providers used in HIPAA-standard transactions and is therefore a stable, externally recognized organizational key; this descriptive fact about how NPIs are used is the reason HRSA considers the NPI a reliable identifier, and is not the legal authority for this collection. CCNs identify Medicare- and Medicaid-certified institutional providers and are the standard key for linking certified facilities to CMS institutional claims, certification files, cost reports, and facility-level quality data.

Need and Proposed Use of the Information: All applicants for HRSA funding through *Grants.gov* must obtain a UEI from *SAM.gov* before beginning a funding application. Because UEI does not appear in CMS provider and claims data, collecting organizational NPIs and CCNs from organizations that already have them allows HRSA to link its program and award data to publicly available external datasets that use those identifiers. Such linkage supports more accurate, efficient, and credible agency analyses of program reach, utilization, cost, quality, and outcomes.

For organizational applicants, the organizational NPI and CCN function as enterprise-level provider-identity keys

that connect HRSA's internal funding, program, and service-site data to the external health-care delivery system. The organizational NPI connects funded organizations—including non-institutional providers such as health center organizations, clinics, group practices, laboratories, pharmacies, behavioral health organizations, and telehealth providers—to Medicare professional and supplier claims, Medicare Advantage encounter data, Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System data, and National Plan and Provider Enumeration System organizational reference files. The CCN connects funded or supported certified facilities—such as hospitals, Critical Access Hospitals, Rural Health Clinics, Federally Qualified Health Centers, hospices, home health agencies, and end-stage renal disease facilities—to CMS institutional claims, the Provider of Services files, Healthcare Cost Report Information System cost reports, and CMS facility-level quality and outcomes data.

Using these identifiers, HRSA can, for example: identify the full set of HRSA programs that support the same provider organization or facility, in order to understand portfolio-level funding concentration, overlap, and potential duplication; distinguish among the legal awardee, the service delivery site, the billing organization, and the certified facility, which are frequently different entities; validate that an organization or facility is represented in CMS certification and enumeration data; detect duplicate or fragmented records across programs using durable, externally verifiable anchors rather than name-and-address matching alone; and build more credible evaluation datasets that compare funded organizations to appropriate comparison groups over time.

This proposed collection differs from HRSA's current practice of collecting these data in two ways. First, it standardizes the collection of organizational (Type 2) NPIs and CCNs across HRSA-supported programs rather than collecting them inconsistently program by program. Second, it does not collect individual (Type 1) NPIs. The collection is limited to organizations that already hold these identifiers; organizations without an NPI or CCN are not required to obtain one, and their eligibility for HRSA funding is unaffected by whether they provide an identifier.

Data collected through this information collection will be used solely for research, evaluation, and analysis of program reach and effectiveness and for purposes of accountability and oversight—for example, identifying entities funded across HRSA and HHS, assessing program performance through internal and external data linkage, and supporting de-duplication, aggregation, and disaggregation of program data. Because this collection is limited to organizational identifiers, it does not collect individual NPIs or other personally identifiable information, and it is not designed to retrieve records about individuals. Data from this ICR will not be used to verify eligibility or compliance for cash or in-kind assistance under HRSA programs.

HRSA recognizes that these identifiers have inherent limitations and intends to account for them analytically: an organizational NPI may represent a parent organization, subpart, or billing unit rather than a specific site; a CCN identifies a certified facility rather than its corporate owner or the HRSA awardee; NPI issuance does not validate licensure or credentialing; and claims and certification data do not capture all HRSA-funded activity (for example, enabling services, outreach, case management, workforce training, technical assistance, uninsured care, and public-health infrastructure). Accordingly, HRSA will treat external claims and certification data as complementary evidence and will maintain time-aware linkages that account for changes in NPI status, CCN status, ownership, and organizational structure.

Likely Respondents: Organizations applying for HRSA funding through *Grants.gov* that already have an organizational NPI and/or a CCN.

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	Applicant type	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Applicant NPIs and CCNs Form.	No NPI or CCN	3,400	1	3,400	0.02	68.00
	One NPI and/or CCN	1,700	1	1,700	0.05	85.00
	Two or more NPIs and/or two or more CCNs.	1,275	1	1,275	0.10	127.50
Total		6,375		6,375		280.50

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. 2026–15221 Filed 7–27–26; 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 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; Fellowships: Neurobiology of Psychiatric and Neurological Disorders and Language Development.

Date: August 20, 2026.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Alicia Mariel Jais, PHMD, Scientific Review Officer, SRB, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–3343, *mariel.jais@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 23, 2026.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–15184 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4167–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the Board of Scientific Counselors, National Institute Environmental Health Sciences, August 02, 2026, 07:00 p.m. to August 04, 2026, 05:00 p.m., NIEHS/National Institutes of Health, Building 4401, East Campus, 79 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 which was published in the **Federal Register** on June 29, 2026, FR39108.

This notice is being amended to include an update to the agenda (Open session start times have been updated to: August 3, 2026, 8:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.; August 4, 2026, 8:00 a.m. and 10:15 a.m.) The meeting is partially closed to the public. The meeting is partially Closed to the public.

Dated: July 24, 2026.

Denise M. Santeufemio,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–15228 Filed 7–27–26; 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; Psychopathology and Cognitive Disorders.

Date: August 19, 2026.

Time: 10:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Mamatha Garige, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 443–1706, *mamatha.garige@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 23, 2026.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–15183 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4167–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–7107–N–16; OMB Control No.: 2506–0195]

30-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Rural Capacity Building (RCB) Program

AGENCY: Office of Policy Development and Research, Chief Data Officer, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HUD is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD is requesting comments from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 30 days of public comment.

DATES: *Comments Due Date: August 27, 2026.*

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. John L. Murphy, PRA Compliance

Officer, Paperwork Reduction Act Division, PRAD, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 8210, Washington, DC 20410; email at *PaperworkReductionActOffice@hud.gov,* ATTN: Dr. John L. Murphy telephone (202) 402–8084. This is not a toll-free number. HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls om individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit *https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs.* Copies of available documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Guido.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A. The **Federal Register** notice that solicited public comment on the information collection for a period of 60 days was published on April 10, 2026 at 91 FR 18476.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: Rural Capacity Building (RCB) Program.

OMB Approval Number: 2506–0195.

Type of Request: Reinstatement of a previously Approved Collection.

Form Number: DRGR Activation & Account Setup; Action Plan Setup & Submission; Action Plan Revisions; Semi-Annual Report Submissions; Voucher Submission.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: The Rural Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing (RCB) program and the funding made available have been authorized by the Annual Appropriations Acts each year since FY 2012. The RCB program enhances the capacity and ability of rural housing development organizations, Community Development Corporations (CDCs), Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), local governments, and Indian tribes (eligible beneficiaries) to carry out affordable housing and community development activities in rural areas for the benefit of low- and moderate-income families and persons. The RCB program achieves this by funding National Organizations with expertise in rural housing and rural community development who work directly to build the capacity of eligible beneficiaries. Grantees of the RCB program are required to submit certain information as part of the requirements as a grantee.

RCB Information Collection Burden Hours for the Public

Description of information collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Responses per annum	Burden hour per response	Annual burden hours	Hourly cost per response	Annual cost	
Non-recurring	DRGR Activation & Account Setup.	20	1	20	2	40	$43.57	$1,742.80
	Action Plan Setup & Submission.	20	1	20	12	240	43.57	10,456.80
Recurring	Action Plan Revisions	20	2	40	0.5	20	43.57	871.40
	Semi-Annual Report Submissions.	20	2	40	8	320	43.57	13,942.40
	Voucher Submission	20	12	240	0.25	60	43.57	2,614.20
	Total Paperwork Burden.	20	Varies	360	Varies	680	43.57	29,627.60

National Non-Profits and often staffed by mid-career individuals, the cost figures are estimated based on local staff earning the equivalent of a GS–13, Step 1, base hourly rate for FY 2026 is $58.35/hour *OPM.gov*.

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

(1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;

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

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

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comment in response to these questions.

C. Authority

Section 2 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3507.

John Murphy,

Compliance Officer, Department PRA Compliance Officer, Office of Policy Development and Research, Chief Data Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–15154 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–NWRS–2026–2641, FXGO166009DR000–267–FF09D00000]

National Wildlife Refuge System; Request for Information on Implementation of Drain Tile Setbacks; Correction

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) published a document in the **Federal Register** on July 24, 2026, regarding the Service's process for calculating setbacks for the placement of drain tile by landowners on property where the Service owns wetland easements. The document contained incorrect docket number information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Madonna Baucum, Chief of Regulations, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, by email

at *Info_Coll@fws.gov,* or by telephone at (703) 468–8211. 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:

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of July 24, 2026, in FR document 2026–14995, on page 46796, in the first column, correct the **ADDRESSES** caption to read:

ADDRESSES:

Comment submission: All submissions must include the docket number FWS–HQ–NWRS–2026–2641 which identifies this document. You must submit comments using one of the following methods:

- *Electronic submission:* Federal eRulemaking Portal at: *https://www.regulations.gov.* In the Search box, enter FWS–HQ–NWRS–2026–2641, which is the docket number for this action. Then click the Search button. On the resulting page, you may submit a comment by clicking on ''Comment.'' Please ensure that you have found the correct document before submitting your comments.
- *U.S. mail:* Public Comments Processing, Attn: Docket No. FWS–HQ–NWRS–2026–2641, Policy and Regulations Branch, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: PRB (JAO/3W), 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803.

Comments submitted through any method not authorized in this document, or sent to an address not listed here, will not be considered. We will not accept comments via email, fax, or hand delivery. We are not required to consider comments that are submitted after the comment period ends or that are submitted via a method outside of these instructions. Comments containing profanity, vulgarity, threats, or other inappropriate content will not be considered.

We will post all comments at *https://www.regulations.gov.* You may request that we withhold personal identifying information from public review; however, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Jillian Eanett,

Acting Chief, Policy and Regulations Branch, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–15209 Filed 7–24–26; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Kerri Zavota, DVM; Decision and Order

On December 15, 2025, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Kerri Zavota, D.V.M., of South Daytona, Florida (Registrant).[1] OSC, at 1, 7. The OSC proposes the revocation of Registrant's two DEA certificates of registration (registration), FZ5603952 and FZ2291451, and the denial of any pending application to renew or modify either of those registrations ''because . . . [Registrant] materially falsified . . . [her] DEA renewal applications'' and because her ''continued registration is inconsistent with the public interest.'' *Id.* at 1 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1) and 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(4), in conjunction with 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)). More specifically, the OSC alleges that Registrant ''materially falsified five DEA . . . [certificate of registration applications]'' and ''administered or dispensed controlled substances without maintaining complete and accurate records and inventories.'' [2] OSC, at 4.

I. Adequacy of Service Analysis

The matter is before the Agency due to the Government's Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA) dated February 3, 2026. In its RFAA, the Government states that a DEA Diversion Investigator (DI) personally served the OSC on Registrant on December 18, 2025. RFAA, at 1. In support of that statement, the Government attaches to its RFAA a completed and signed Form DEA–12. RFAA, Exhibit 2, Attachment A. According to a Declaration that the DI signed under penalty of perjury, the DI ''witnessed'' Registrant sign the DEA–12 on December 18, 2025, ''to acknowledge receipt of the OSC.'' Exhibit 2, at 1. For the above reasons, the Agency concludes that service of the OSC on Registrant is legally sufficient and took place on December 18, 2025.

II. Application of the Default Rule

Under 21 CFR 1301.43, a registrant or applicant entitled to a hearing who fails to file a timely hearing request ''within 30 days after the date of receipt of the [OSC] . . . shall be deemed to have waived their right to a hearing and to be in default'' unless ''good cause'' is established for the failure. 21 CFR 1301.43(a), (c)(1). In the absence of a demonstration of good cause, a registrant or applicant who fails to timely file an answer also is ''deemed to have waived their right to a hearing and to be in default.'' 21 CFR 1301.43(c)(2).

The OSC notified Registrant of her deadline to file a written request for hearing and answer, and that if she failed to file such a request and answer, she would be deemed to have waived her right to a hearing and be in default. OSC, at 6 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). The Government represents in its RFAA that, as of the date of the RFAA, February 3, 2026, Registrant ''has not filed a request for hearing or an answer.'' RFAA, at 2. Based on the record before the Agency, consisting solely of the RFAA and its attachments, the Agency finds that more than thirty days passed since personal service of the OSC on Registrant and that Registrant did not submit a request for a hearing. *Id.* Accordingly, the Agency finds substantial record evidence, indeed uncontroverted record evidence, that Registrant did not timely request a hearing and is in default. 21 CFR 1301.37(d)(1); *id.* 1301.43(c)(1).

Further, the Agency notes that more than forty-five days have passed since Registrant received the OSC, yet the Administrator has not received a motion by Registrant to be excused from default. 21 CFR 1301.43(c)(1) (''Any person who has failed to timely request a hearing under paragraph (a) of this section may seek to be excused from the default by filing a motion with the Office of Administrative Law Judges establishing good cause to excuse the default no later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the order to show cause. Thereafter, any person who has failed to timely request a hearing under paragraph (a) of this section and seeks to be excused from the default shall file such motion with the Office of the Administrator, which shall have exclusive authority to rule on the motion.''), *see also id.* 1301.43(f)(3).

''A default, unless excused, shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of the [registrant's] right to a hearing and an admission of the factual allegations of the [OSC].'' 21 CFR 1301.43(e). Accordingly, based on the record before the Agency, the Agency finds that Registrant is in unexcused default and, therefore, is deemed to have waived her right to a hearing and to have admitted the factual allegations in the OSC. *Id.* 1301.43(e).

III. The Controlled Substances Act

The main objectives of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA), according to the Supreme Court, are to ''conquer drug

[1] The default rule, whose effective date is December 14, 2022, therefore, applies.

[2] Here, the evidence establishing the material falsification allegation so strongly favors revocation that the Agency deems it unnecessary to analyze the public interest allegation.

abuse and to control the legitimate and illegitimate traffic in controlled substances.'' *Gonzales* v. *Raich,* 545 U.S. 1, at 12 (2005). Given these objectives, the Supreme Court states, particular congressional concerns included ''the need to prevent the diversion of drugs from legitimate to illicit channels.'' *Id.* at 12–13. Further, according to the Supreme Court, to accomplish these goals in the CSA, ''Congress devised a closed regulatory system making it unlawful to . . . dispense[ ] or possess any controlled substance except in a manner authorized by'' the statute. *Id.* at 13. Accordingly, the Supreme Court states, the ''CSA and its implementing regulations set forth strict requirements regarding registration . . . and recordkeeping.'' *Id.* at 14.

The Government has the burden of proof in this proceeding. 21 CFR 1301.44. As such, the Agency next analyzes whether the OSC's factual allegations set out a *prima facie* case for revocation of Registrant's registrations based on material falsification.

IV. The Material Falsification Allegations

Under the CSA, the Attorney General is authorized to suspend or revoke a registration ''upon a finding that the registrant . . . has materially falsified any application filed pursuant to or required by [the CSA].'' 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1); *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR 45229 (2020). To present a *prima facie* case for material falsification, the Government's record evidence must show (1) the submission of an application, (2) containing a false statement and/or omitting information that the application requires, (3) when the submitter knew or should have known that the statement is false and/or that the omitted information existed and the application required its disclosure, and (4) the false statement and/or required but omitted information is material, that is, it ''connect[s] to at least one of [the section 823] factors that, according to the CSA, [the Administrator] 'shall' consider'' when analyzing ''whether issuing a registration 'would be inconsistent with the public interest.' '' *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR at 45238 (citing 21 U.S.C. 823 and *Kungys* v. *United States,* 485 U.S. 759, 771 (1988)). The Government must establish material falsification with record evidence that is clear, unequivocal, and convincing. *Kungys,* 485 U.S. at 772, *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR at 45230–39.

First, the Government must prove that the applicant or registrant submitted an application for registration pursuant to the CSA. 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1), *see also* 21 U.S.C. 822 (persons required to register) and 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1) (registration requirements).

Second, the Government must prove that the application contained a false statement or omitted information that the application required, either of which may constitute a material falsity. *See, e.g., Emed Medical Company LLC and Med Assist Pharmacy,* 88 FR 21719, 21720 (2023) (applicant falsely answered ''no'' to Liability Question 3 on seventeen applications when the true answer was ''yes''); *Richard J. Settles, D.O.,* 81 FR 64940, 64945–46 (2016) (applicant failed to disclose an interim consent agreement restricting his license based on findings that he issued controlled substance prescriptions without federal or state legal authority to do so). In making this assessment, the Agency will examine the entire application, including registrant's ''yes/no'' answers to the liability questions and any follow-up response(s). *Daniel A. Glick, D.D.S.,* 80 FR 74800, 74802, 74,808–09 (2015). To establish an omission, the Government must show both that omitted information existed and that the application required inclusion of that information. *See, e.g., Richard A. Herbert, M.D.,* 76 FR 53942, 53956 (2011) (omission of a probation which the application required to be identified); *Michel P. Toret, M.D.,* 82 FR 60041, 60042 (2017) (Voluntary Surrender Form alone is insufficient evidence to find material falsification based on registrant's ''no'' answer to the question regarding ''surrender[s] (for cause).'')

Third, the Government must prove that the applicant or registrant knew or should have known that the statement is false and/or that the omitted information existed and the application required its disclosure. *John J. Cienki, M.D.,* 63 FR 52293, 52295 (1998) (''[I]n finding that there has been a material falsification of an application, it must be determined that the applicant knew or should have known that the response given to the liability question was false.''); *Samuel Arnold, D.D.S.,* 63 FR 8687, 8688 (1998) (''It is also undisputed that Respondent knew that his Ohio dental license had previously been suspended.''); *Bobby Watts, M.D.,* 58 FR 46995, 46995 (1993) (''Respondent knew that the Tennessee Board of Medical Examiners had suspended his medical license on May 7, 1987, and had placed his state medical license on probation on May 2, 1988.''); *see also Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR at 45236–37 & nn. 22–23 (collecting cases).

Fourth, the Government must prove that the false statement and/or required but omitted information is ''material.'' *Kungys* holds that a statement is material if it is ''predictably capable of affecting, *i.e.,* had a natural tendency to affect, the [Agency's] official decision,'' or stated differently, ''had a natural tendency to influence the decision.'' *Kungys,* 485 U.S. at 771–72. As already discussed, materiality, for the purposes of the CSA, is tied to the factors that the Administrator ''shall'' consider when determining whether issuance of a registration ''would be inconsistent with the public interest.'' 21 U.S.C. 823; *Kungys,* 485 U.S. at 771–72; *Frank Joseph Stirlacci,* 85 FR at 45234, 45238.

V. The Order To Show Cause Material Falsification Factual Allegations

As already discussed, Registrant's unexcused default means that she is deemed to admit the factual allegations in the OSC. *Supra* section III. The Agency finds, due to Registrant's deemed factual admissions, that the OSC-alleged material falsification-related facts are proven by substantial evidence, indeed, proven incontrovertedly and unequivocally, as well as clearly and convincingly, as follows:

Liability Question No. 3 on DEA's application asks: ''Has the applicant ever surrendered (for cause) or had a state professional license or controlled substance registration revoked, suspended, denied, restricted, or placed on probation, or is any such action pending?'' [3] OSC, at 4. On July 6, 2019, Registrant submitted an application for a DEA COR as a practitioner in Schedules II through V (Application Control Number W19073512C). *Id.* Registrant answered ''Yes'' to Liability Question 3, and went on to explain that on June 1, 2018, she was ''[b]rought before board for apparently only removing only one testicle from a dog during a neuter at a spay/neuter clinic. No recollection of specific SX. Never saw PT for recheck, was seen by another vet, photos taken and complaint filed.'' *Id.* Registrant further stated that she was ''[p]laced on one year nonreporting probation, completed June 2019.'' *Id.*

Indeed, on January 22, 2018, the State of Florida, Department of Business and Professional Regulations (DBPR) filed an administrative complaint against Registrant. *Id.* Then, on July 9, 2018, the DBPR issued a final order, imposing

[3] The Agency interprets OSC paragraph 6.a. as setting out the text of the third liability question for each of Registrant's submitted renewal applications at issue.

various penalties, including placement on one-year probation.[4] *Id.*

On March 25, 2020, Registrant withdrew her DEA Application dated July 6, 2019. *Id.* Registrant's July 6, 2019, Application demonstrates that Registrant was ''aware of the duty to answer affirmatively to the Liability Question #3 regarding [her] state license probation.'' *Id.*

Despite this awareness, on April 6, 2019, Registrant submitted a renewal application for registration number FZ2291451. *Id.* On this renewal application, Registrant responded ''no'' to Liability Question No. 3. *Id.* Second, on May 15, 2021, Registrant submitted a renewal application for registration number FZ5603952. OSC, at 5. On this renewal application, Registrant responded ''no'' to Liability Question No. 3. *Id.* Third, on May 2, 2022, Registrant submitted a renewal application for registration number FZ2291451. *Id.* On this renewal application, Registrant responded ''no'' to Liability Question No. 3. *Id.* And finally, on May 24, 2024, Registrant submitted a renewal application for registration number FZ5603952. *Id.* On this renewal application, Registrant responded ''no'' to Liability Question No. 3. *Id.*

The Agency finds that the OSC's factual allegations present four *prima facie* cases of material falsification: Registrant's registration renewal applications dated April 6, 2019, May 15, 2021, May 2, 2022, and May 24, 2024.[5] *Supra; see also infra* section V. (''materiality'' analysis). The deemed-admitted facts state that the DBPR issued its final Order on July 9, 2018. The Agency, accordingly, finds that Registrant knew that the DBPR placed her state license on probation on July 9, 2018. *Supra.* As such, a true response to Liability Question No. 3 on the above four dates calls for an affirmative answer, not the false answer that Registrant is deemed to admit that she provided.[6] *Supra.*

VI. Discussion

As already discussed, the CSA authorizes the Attorney General to revoke a registration ''upon a finding that the registrant . . . has materially falsified any application filed pursuant to or required by this subchapter.'' 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1); *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR 45229 (2020). Further, the Agency has found that Registrant submitted four registration applications containing false responses to Liability Question No. 3. *Supra* section V.

The Agency has long considered any false response to a Liability Question to be ''material'' under *Kungys. Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR at 45238 (collecting cases). Specifically, 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3) requires the Administrator to consider whether the applicant has had a state license or registration suspended, revoked, or denied by state authority. Liability Question 3, in other words, is tethered to provisions which the Administrator is required by statute to consider when reviewing applications for registration. *Hil Rizvi, M.D.,* 90 FR 48435, at 43438 (2025) (*citing Stirlacci,* 85 FR at 45,238). The Agency continues to apply that legal analysis and, therefore, concludes that Registrant's false answer to the third Liability Question in the four above-identified registration applications satisfies the legal requirement of materiality. 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1).

In sum, the Agency finds clear, unequivocal, and convincing record evidence that Registrant's responses to Liability Question 3 on four occasions were materially false for failure to disclose the probation of her Florida medical license. 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1). The Agency further concludes that the Government has established a *prima facie* case of material falsification, and that Applicant did not rebut that *prima facie* case. Indeed, there is even more than clear, unequivocal, and convincing record evidence of material falsification as Registrant is deemed to admit the record evidence. 21 CFR 1301.43(e).

Thus, the Agency concludes that there is uncontroverted and unequivocal record evidence supporting the revocation of Registrant's registrations.[7] 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1).

VII. Sanction

Where, as here, (1) Registrant is deemed to have admitted factual allegations in the OSC, (2) the deemed-admitted facts are substantial evidence, indeed clear, convincing, and unequivocal evidence, proving legal violations alleged to support revocation based on material falsification, (3) the Government met its *prima facie* burden of showing that Registrant submitted materially false registration applications, and (4) Registrant did not rebut the Government's *prima facie* case, the burden shifts to Registrant to show why she can be entrusted with a registration. *Morall* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 412 F.3d 165, 174 (D.C. Cir. 2005); *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 881 F.3d 823, 830 (11th Cir. 2018); *Garrett Howard Smith, M.D.,* 83 FR 18882 (2018).

The issue of trust is necessarily a fact-dependent determination based on the circumstances presented by Registrant. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR 46968, 46972 (2019); *see also Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 833. Moreover, as past performance is the best predictor of future performance, the Agency has required that a registrant who has committed acts inconsistent with the public interest must accept responsibility for those acts and demonstrate that she will not engage in future misconduct. *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 833 (citing authority including *Alra Labs., Inc.* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 54 F.3d 450, 452 (7th Cir. 1995) (''An agency rationally may conclude that past performance is the best predictor of future performance.'')), *MacKay* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 664 F.3d 808, 820 (10th Cir. 2011) (''[Whether the registrant will change his behavior in the future] is vital to whether continued registration is in the public interest.''). A registrant's acceptance of responsibility must be unequivocal. *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 830–31.

Further, the Agency has found that the egregiousness and extent of the misconduct are significant factors in determining the appropriate sanction. *Id.* at 834 and n.4. The Agency has also considered the need to deter similar acts

[4] The Agency interprets the meaning of OSC paragraph 7 to include that the DBPR's issuance of its final order means that it notified Registrant of the content of its final Order on July 9, 2018.

[5] These four instances meet the elements of material falsification violations. *Supra* section IV.A. First, in all four instances, the OSC alleges that Registrant submitted an application for registration pursuant to the CSA on a specific date. Second, the OSC alleges that Registrant's submitted applications contain a false statement, omitting information that the application requires, to wit, that her State professional license had been placed on probation. Third, the OSC alleges that Registrant knew that her State professional license had been placed on probation due to the DBPR's issuance of its final Order on July 9, 2018, and due to her statements on her July 6, 2019 registration application concerning Liability Question No. 3. Fourth, the OSC alleges that Registrant's false statement/omission of required information is ''material,'' a mixed question of fact and of law, based on the Supreme Court's definition of ''material'' in *Kungys.*

[6] For the same reasons, the Agency finds that the renewal application for registration number FZ5603952 that the OSC alleges that Registrant submitted on April 13, 2018 does not present a *prima facie* case of material falsification. The April 13, 2018 renewal application was submitted before July 9, 2018, the date that the DBPR issued the final order imposing probation on Registrant. *Supra.* Further, the Agency finds no factual allegation in the OSC or record evidence from which it may conclude that Registrant knew or should have known that probation was a possible outcome of the Florida administrative complaint filed on January 22, 2018. *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR at 45237 (collecting cases).

[7] In this case, the Agency finds that any one of the four material falsification findings, standing alone, would be a sufficient basis for the Agency to revoke Registrant's registration.

by Registrant and by the community of registrants. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR at 46972–73.

Regarding these matters, there is no record evidence that Registrant takes responsibility, let alone unequivocal responsibility, for the founded violations. As such, Registrant has not presented any evidence showing that she can be entrusted with a registration. Accordingly, the record supports the imposition of a sanction.

The interests of specific and general deterrence weigh in favor of revocation given the egregiousness of the founded violations, violations that go to the heart of the CSA and of this Agency's law enforcement mission. *E.g., Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 834 and n.4; *Garrett Howard Smith, M.D.,* 83 FR at 18910 (collecting cases); *supra* sections IV.A., V., and VI. In addition, as Registrant has not unequivocally accepted responsibility for the founded violations, it is not reasonable to believe that Registrant's future controlled substance-related actions will comply with legal requirements. *Supra.* Further, given the foundational nature and number of Registrant's violations, a sanction less than revocation would send a message to the existing and prospective registrant community that compliance with the law is not essential to maintaining a registration.

Accordingly, the Agency shall order the revocation of Registrant's registrations.

Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a), I hereby revoke DEA Certificates of Registration Nos. FZ5603952 and FZ2291451 issued to Kerri Zavota, D.V.M. Further, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a), I hereby deny any pending application of Kerri Zavota, D.V.M., to renew or modify either of these registrations, as well as any other pending application of Kerri Zavota, D.V.M., for registration in Florida. This Order is effective August 27, 2026.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on July 21, 2026, by DEA Administrator Terrance C. Cole. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–15199 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Gene M. Koop, D.D.S.; Decision and Order

On November 17, 2025, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Gene M. Koop, D.D.S., of Edmond, Oklahoma (Registrant). Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 2, at 1, 3. The OSC proposed the revocation of Registrant's Certificate of Registration No. BK1369633, alleging that Registrant is ''currently without authority to prescribe, administer, dispense, or otherwise handle controlled substances in the State of Oklahoma, the state in which [he is] registered with DEA.'' *Id.* at 2 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3)).

The OSC notified Registrant of his right to file a written request for hearing, and that if he failed to file such a request, he would be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing and be in default. *Id.* at 2–3 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). Here, Registrant did not request a hearing, and the Agency finds him to be in default. RFAA, at 2–3.[1] ''A default, unless excused, shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of the registrant's/applicant's right to a hearing and an admission of the factual allegations of the [OSC].'' 21 CFR 1301.43(e).

Further, ''[i]n the event that a registrant . . . is deemed to be in default . . . DEA may then file a request for final agency action with the Administrator, along with a record to support its request. In such circumstances, the Administrator may enter a default final order pursuant to [21 CFR] 1316.67.'' *Id.* at 1301.43(f)(1). Here, the Government has requested final agency action based on Registrant's default pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43(c), (f), 1301.46. RFAA, at 1; *see also* 21 CFR 1316.67.

Findings of Fact

The Agency finds that, in light of Registrant's default, the factual allegations in the OSC are deemed admitted. According to the OSC, on December 31, 2023, Registrant's Oklahoma dentistry license expired by its own terms. RFAAX 2, at 2. Further, on October 31, 2024, Registrant's Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug (OBNDD) license expired by its own terms. *Id.* According to Oklahoma online records, of which the Agency takes official notice,[2] Registrant's OBNDD registration is inactive. OBNDD, Registrant Search, *https://obnddc.us.thentiacloud.net/webs/obnddc/register* (last visited date of signature of this Order).[3] Accordingly, the Agency finds that Registrant is not licensed to practice dentistry nor to handle controlled substances in Oklahoma, the state in which he is registered with DEA.[4]

[1] Based on the Government's submissions in its RFAA dated March 24, 2026, the Agency finds that service of the OSC on Registrant was adequate. The included declaration from a DEA Diversion Investigator (DI) indicates that on November 19, 2025, the DI emailed a copy of the OSC to Registrant's registered email address, and the email was not returned as undeliverable. RFAAX 1, at 2; *see also id.,* Appendix A. On the same day, the DI mailed a copy of the OSC to Registrant's provided mailing address. *Id.* at 2. Here, the Agency finds that Registrant was successfully served the OSC by email and that the DI's efforts to serve Registrant by other means were '' 'reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise [Registrant] of the pendency of the action.' '' *Jones* v. *Flowers,* 547 U.S. 220, 226 (2006) (quoting *Mullane* v. *Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.,* 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950)). Therefore, due process notice requirements have been satisfied. *See Mohammed S. Aljanaby, M.D.,* 82 FR 34552, 34552 (2017) (finding that service by email satisfies due process where the email is not returned as undeliverable and other methods have been unsuccessful); *Emilio Luna, M.D.,* 77 FR 4829, 4830 (2012) (same).

[2] Under the Administrative Procedure Act, an agency ''may take official notice of facts at any stage in a proceeding—even in the final decision.'' United States Department of Justice, Attorney General's Manual on the Administrative Procedure Act 80 (1947) (Wm. W. Gaunt & Sons, Inc., Reprint 1979).

[3] Registrant admits that he previously held a State of Oklahoma Board of Dentistry license that expired by its own terms on December 31, 2023. According to Oklahoma online records, of which the Agency takes official notice, Registrant's name and state license number no longer appear in the database of registered dentists. Oklahoma Board of Dentistry, Verify A Dentist, *https://oklahoma.gov/dentistry/license-verification/verify-a-dentist.html* (last visited date of signature of this Order).

[4] Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 556(e), ''[w]hen an agency decision rests on official notice of a material fact not appearing in the evidence in the record, a party is entitled, on timely request, to an opportunity to show the contrary.'' The material fact here is that Registrant, as of the date of this Order, is not licensed to practice dentistry or to handle controlled substances in Oklahoma. Accordingly, Registrant may dispute the Agency's finding by filing a properly supported motion for reconsideration of findings of fact within fifteen calendar days of the date of this Order. Any such motion and response shall be filed and served by email to the other party and to the DEA Office of the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, at *dea.addo.attorneys@dea.gov.*

Discussion

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), the Attorney General is authorized to suspend or revoke a registration issued under 21 U.S.C. 823 ''upon a finding that the registrant . . . has had his State license or registration suspended . . . [or] revoked . . . by competent State authority and is no longer authorized by State law to engage in the . . . dispensing of controlled substances.'' With respect to a practitioner, DEA has also long held that the possession of authority to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which a practitioner engages in professional practice is a fundamental condition for obtaining and maintaining a practitioner's registration. *Gonzales* v. *Oregon,* 546 U.S. 243, 270 (2006). (''The Attorney General can register a physician to dispense controlled substances 'if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.' . . . The very definition of a 'practitioner' eligible to prescribe includes physicians 'licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by the United States or the jurisdiction in which he practices' to dispense controlled substances. § 802(21).''). The Agency has applied these principles consistently. *See, e.g., Ashley Vermillion, N.P.,* 91 FR 35270, (2026); *Henry-Norbert O. Ndekwe, M.D.,* 90 FR 15990 (2025); *Lawrence Rudolph, D.M.D.,* 89 FR 79310 (2024).[5]

Pursuant to Oklahoma's Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act, ''[e]very person who manufactures, distributes, dispenses, prescribes, administers or uses for scientific purposes any controlled dangerous substance within or into this state . . . shall obtain a registration issued by the Director of the [OBNDD], in accordance with rules promulgated by the Director.'' Okla. Stat. tit. 63, § 2–302(A) (2026).[6]

Here, the undisputed evidence in the record is that Registrant currently lacks authority to handle controlled substances in Oklahoma because his OBNDD registration is inactive. As discussed above, a person must hold a valid OBNDD registration to dispense a controlled substance in Oklahoma, subject to limited exceptions not applicable here. Thus, because Registrant lacks authority to handle controlled substances in Oklahoma, Registrant is not eligible to maintain a DEA registration. Accordingly, the Agency will order that Registrant's DEA registration be revoked.

Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a), I hereby revoke DEA Certificate of Registration No. BK1369633 issued to Gene M. Koop, D.D.S. Further, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby deny any pending applications of Gene M. Koop, D.D.S., to renew or modify this registration, as well as any other pending application of Gene M. Koop, D.D.S., for additional registration in Oklahoma. This Order is effective August 27, 2026.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on July 21, 2026, by DEA Administrator Terrance C. Cole. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–15201 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

[5] This rule derives from the text of two provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). First, Congress defined the term ''practitioner'' to mean ''a physician . . . or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by . . . the jurisdiction in which he practices . . . , to distribute, dispense, . . . [or] administer . . . a controlled substance in the course of professional practice.'' 21 U.S.C. 802(21). Second, in setting the requirements for obtaining a practitioner's registration, Congress directed that ''[t]he Attorney General shall register practitioners . . . if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.'' 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1). Because Congress has clearly mandated that a practitioner possess state authority in order to be deemed a practitioner under the CSA, DEA has held repeatedly that revocation of a practitioner's registration is the appropriate sanction whenever he is no longer authorized to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which he practices. *See, e.g., Elias Garcia Garcia, P.A.,* 90 FR 31242 (2025); *Jason Weakley, R.N., A.P.R.N.,* 90 FR 10085 (2025); *Khursheed Haider, M.D.,* 90 FR 21950 (2025).

[6] Although there are limited circumstances under which a person ''may lawfully possess controlled dangerous substances'' without a registration issued by the Director of the OBNDD, based on the information furnished by the Government, none are applicable here. *Id.* § 2–302(H).

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[NASA Document Number: 26–042]

Name of Information Collection: Automated Technology Licensing Application System (ATLAS)

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Revision of a currently approved collection.

SUMMARY: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections.

DATES: Comments are due by August 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for this 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''.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument(s) and instructions should be directed to NASA PRA Clearance Officer, Stayce Hoult, NASA Headquarters, 300 E Street SW, JC0000, Washington, DC 20546, phone 256–714–8575, or email *stayce.d.hoult@nasa.gov* or *hq-ocio-pra-program@mail.nasa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The information submitted by the public is a license application for those companies and individuals who wish to obtain a patent license for a NASA patented technology. Information needed for the license application in ATLAS may include supporting documentation such as a certificate of incorporation, a financial statement, a business and/or commercialization plan, a project revenue/royalty spreadsheet, and a company balance sheet. At a minimum, all license applicants must submit a satisfactory plan for the development and/or marketing of an invention. The collected information is used by NASA to ensure that companies that seek to commercialize NASA technologies have a solid business plan for bringing the technology to market.

NASA is committed to effectively performing the Agency's

communication function in accordance with the Space Act Section 203(a)(3) to ''provide for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning its activities and the results thereof,'' and to enhance public understanding of, and participation in, the nation's aeronautical and space program.

II. Methods of Collection

Electronically.

III. Data

Title: Automated Technology Licensing Application System (ATLAS).

OMB Number: 2700–0169.

Type of Review: Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

Affected Public: Public and companies.

Estimated Annual Number of Activities: 1.

Estimated Number of Respondents per Activity: 539.

Annual Responses: 539.

Estimated Time per Response: 8 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 4,312.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of NASA, including whether the information collected has practical utility; (2) the accuracy of NASA's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including automated collection techniques or the use of other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection. They will also become a matter of public record.

Stayce Hoult,

PRA Clearance Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–15225 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510–13–P

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

Renewal of Agency Information Collection of a Previously Approved Collection; Request for Comments

AGENCY: National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).

ACTION: Notice of submission to the Office of Management and Budget.

SUMMARY: As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is submitting the following extensions and revisions of currently approved collections to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for renewal.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before August 27, 2026 to be assured consideration.

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: Copies of the submission may be obtained by contacting Dacia Rogers at (703) 518–6547, emailing *PRAComments@ncua.gov,* or viewing the entire information collection request at *www.reginfo.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *OMB Number:* 3133–0033.

Title: Security Program, 12 CFR 748.

Type of Review: Extension of a previously approved collection.

Abstract: Respondents are all federally insured credit unions, which are required by 12 CFR part 748 to develop a written security program to safeguard sensitive member information. This information collection requires that such programs be designed to respond to incidents of unauthorized access or use, in order to prevent substantial harm or serious inconvenience to members.

Affected Public: Private Sector: Not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 4,287.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 18.1.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 77,758.

Estimated Hours per Response: 2.65.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 206,368.

Reason for Change: The December 2025 NCUA Call Report showed fewer FICUs and respondents, reducing the total annual burden from 240,398 to 206,368.

OMB Number: 3133–0101.

Title: 12 CFR part 723, Member Business Loans; Commercial Lending.

Type of Review: Extension of a previously approved collection.

Abstract: As part of NCUA's Regulatory Modernization Initiative, the NCUA Board amends its member business loan (MBL) rule (Part 723) to provide federally insured credit unions with greater flexibility and individual autonomy in safely and soundly providing commercial and business loans to serve their members. The rule modernizes the regulatory requirements that govern credit union commercial lending activities by replacing the current rule's prescriptive requirement and limitations with a broad principles-based regulatory approach.

Affected Public: Private Sector: Not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,748.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 1,748.

Estimated Hours per Response: 2.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 3,496.

Reason for Change: The annual number of respondents decreased.

OMB Number: 3133–0103.

Title: Recordkeeping and Disclosure Requirements Associated with Regulations B, E, M, and CC.

Type of Review: Extension of a previously approved collection.

Abstract: The third-party disclosure and recordkeeping requirements in this collection are required by statute and regulation. The regulations prescribe certain aspects of the credit application and notification process, making certain disclosures, uniform methods for computing the costs of credit, disclosing credit terms and cost, resolving errors on certain types of credit accounts, and timing requirements and disclosures relating to the availability of deposited funds.

Affected Public: Private Sector: Not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,602,686.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: varies.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 23,908,535.

Estimated Hours per Response: varies.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,055,737.

Reason for Change: The number of respondents and the total annual burden

are adjusted to reflect a more accurate assessment.

OMB Number: 3133–0152.

Title: Management Official Interlocks, 12 CFR Part 711.

Type of Review: Extension of a previously approved collection.

Abstract: NCUA requires this information collection to ensure federally insured credit unions comply with NCUA's Management Official Interlocks regulation at 12 CFR part 711, implementing the Depository Institution Management Interlocks Act (''Interlocks Act'') (12 U.S.C. 3201–3208). The Interlocks Act generally prohibits financial institution management officials from serving simultaneously with two unaffiliated depository institutions or their holding companies. For credit unions, the Interlocks Act restricts interlocks between credit unions and other types of financial institutions. 12 U.S.C. 3204(3).

Affected Public: Private Sector: Not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 2.

Estimated Hours per Response: 3.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 6.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. The public is invited to submit comments concerning: (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the function of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of the information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

By the National Credit Union Administration Board.

Melane Conyers-Ausbrooks,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–15196 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7535–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2026–319 and K2026–314; MC2026–320 and K2026–315]

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:

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

I. Introduction

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

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (*http://www.prc.gov*). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.[1]

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

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

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. *See* 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

None. See Section III for summary proceedings.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

1. Docket No(s).: MC2026–319 and K2026–314; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 1050, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* July 23, 2026; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

2. Docket No(s).: MC2026–320 and K2026–315; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 1051, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* July 23,

[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).

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. 2026–15207 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

POSTAL SERVICE

International Product Change—Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Agreement

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Competitive Product List in the Mail Classification Schedule.

DATES: Date of notice: July 28, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher C. Meyerson, (202) 268–7820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on July 17, 2026, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Contract 118 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2026–310 and K2026–306.

Daria Valan,

Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2026–15195 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105974; File No. SR–ICC–2026–005]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change Relating to the Treasury Clearing Service Initial Margin Approach Model Description Document, Treasury Clearing Service Guaranty Fund and Stress Test Approach Model Description Document, and Treasury Clearing Service Risk Parameter Setting and Review Policy

July 23, 2026.

I. Introduction

On May 28, 2026, ICE Clear Credit LLC (''ICC'' or ''ICE Clear Credit'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'' or the ''Act'')[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change to make non-substantive, clarifying revisions to certain documentation governing ICC's U.S. Treasury clearing service (the ''Treasury Clearing Service''). The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on June 10, 2026.[3] The Commission did not receive comments regarding the proposed rule change. For the reasons discussed below, the Commission is approving the proposed rule change.

II. Description of the Proposed Rule Change

ICC is a clearing agency registered with the Commission that provides central counterparty (''CCP'') services for security-based swaps, including credit default swaps (''CDS'') and options on CDS. In January 2026, the Commission issued an order granting ICC's application for registration as a clearing agency to provide CCP services for transactions involving U.S. Treasury securities.[4] As such, ICC interposes itself as the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer for transactions involving U.S. Treasury securities, thus exposing it to certain risks arising from providing clearing and settlement services to its clearing members. Such risks include credit risks stemming from the trading activities of ICC's Treasury Clearing Service clearing members because ICC is obligated to perform on the contracts it clears, even in the event of a clearing member's default.

ICC manages these risks, in part, by maintaining prefunded sufficient resources to cover losses in the event of a member default in the form of clearing members' required contributions of Initial Margin (''IM'') and into the Guaranty Fund (''GF''). ICC manages the process of determining the amount of required IM and GF contributions, in part, through its Treasury Clearing Service Initial Margin Approach Model Description Document (''IM Approach Model Description''), Treasury Clearing Service Guaranty Fund and Stress Test Approach Model Description Document (''GF and Stress Test Approach Model Description''), and Treasury Clearing Service Risk Parameter Setting and Review Policy (''Risk Parameter Policy'') (together, ''Treasury Clearing Service Risk Documentation''). ICC submitted the Treasury Clearing Service Risk Documentation as part of its registration application.[5]

ICC proposes to amend the Treasury Clearing Service Risk Documentation. The proposed changes would clarify existing provisions and would revise typographical and other non-substantive errors. The proposed changes result from feedback ICC received on its Treasury Clearing Service Risk Documentation, including as a response to independent validation recommendations.[6]

A. IM Approach Model Description

The IM Approach Model Description establishes quantitative risk models and associated methods used to estimate IM requirements for cleared portfolios of Treasury-related instruments. In particular, the IM Approach Model Description sets out ICC's risk management modeling approach using computations of statistical IM risk measures and add-on requirements, consisting of a statistically calibrated U.S. interest rate (''IR'') dynamics component used as the main component of the total portfolio IM requirements and liquidation risk add-on components that capture losses linked to the liquidation process of cleared portfolios.[7] The proposal would amend

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Exchange Act Release No. 105619 (June 5, 2026), 91 FR 35286 (June 10, 2026) (File No. SR–ICC–2026–005) (''Notice'').

[4] *See* Exchange Act Release No. 104762 (Jan. 30, 2026), 91 FR 5528 (Feb. 6, 2026) (File No. 600–45).

[5] *See* Notice, 91 FR at 35286.

[6] *See* Notice, 91 FR at 35286–89.

[7] The IR dynamic component provides collateralization of potential losses in response to market-to-market changes and is statistically calibrated to reflect fluctuations in market observed quantities and their direct profit and loss (''P&L'') impacts. *See* Notice, 91 FR at 35287. The liquidation risk add-ons are informed by the adverse effects of market frictions encountered during major market events. *Id.*

the IM Approach Model Description primarily by clarifying equations illustrating these computations without altering the substance of the IM approach. ICC states that the proposed changes are intended to improve readability, enhance clarity, improve transparency, and align the document to its risk management methodology for the Treasury Clearing Service.[8]

Specifically, the proposal would amend Section I.1 [9] by clarifying equations and terminology. As examples, the proposal would simplify equation 4 and clarify that equation 6 describes a ''standardization'' rather than a ''normalization.'' Equation 9 would more clearly present the second line and the applicable ranges. The proposal would add clarifying language around one of the IM methodology parameters, namely, the exponentially weighted moving average (''EWMA'') factor, to specify that it is tenor-specific and the quantity that it represents. The proposal would add numbering to certain currently unnumbered equations, and would adjust further numbering of already numbered equations,[10] as well as make other typographical revisions, such as adding a comma or eliminating a hyphen.

As proposed, a typographical error in Section I.2.ii would be corrected to read that only the lower tail dependence coefficient would apply to a certain equation, whereas currently both the lower and upper variable are referenced.[11] In Section I.2.iv, the description of the newly renumbered equation 34 would be amended to explicitly identify a parameter value and correct a typographical error. With respect to the IR floor considered for each tenor, the proposal would affirmatively state that the tenor-specific floor level is set to a negative value, rather than stating that it can be set to a negative value, as under the current language.

Section I.3, which relates to risk estimations, would be amended to explicitly reference anti-procyclicality in the newly renumbered equation 40 and the newly added equation 41. Equation 40 describes how the P&L response to positive and negative discount rate changes is incorporated into the IR dynamics component of IM requirements for every portfolio. The IR dynamics component is enhanced with a stress-loss APC analysis, which provides additional stability of IM requirements, and which would be illustrated in equation 41.[12]

B. GF and Stress Test Approach Model Description

The GF and Stress Test Approach Model Description describes the general stress testing framework for GF computations developed by ICC for the Treasury Clearing Service and used for financial resources modeling and GF design. ICC does not propose substantive changes to the current approach, which establishes a separate GF for the Treasury Clearing Service designed to mutualize losses associated with extreme but plausible market scenarios where the considered stress losses exceed the collateralized losses corresponding to the IR dynamics component of the computed IM requirements.[13] ICC would continue to use statistical stress testing and scenario-based stress loss analysis techniques to estimate potential stress loss over IM for every portfolio. However, the proposal would amend the GF and Stress Test Approach Model Description by including clarifications and other clean-up changes.

As proposed, Section I, which describes the GF and stress test methodology, would include clarifying language relating to the Value-at-Risk (''VaR'') measure and the types of portfolios ICC uses in developing its risk management approach. Currently, the IR dynamics component is estimated as a function of the 99 percent VaR portfolio measure in response to a Monte Carlo simulated scenario set. The related clarifying language would note that such VaR risk measures conventionally are associated with negative outcomes that will only be exceeded with a probability of one percent. Presently, Section I generally covers two types of accounts considered in the risk management approach, namely, the Treasury Participant proprietary/house portfolios and the Customer Access Model portfolios, which consist of individual client-related portfolios. The proposal would not substantively change this setup but rather would outline the rationale behind the differing approaches to the IM analyses and computations.

The proposal would add detail to Section I.1, which describes general concepts for purposes of the GF and Stress Test Approach Model Description. The current language covering the creation of a correlation regime would be augmented with a description of the related Expected Shortfall risk measures, which represent the conditional expected values over the outcomes (related to the considered dependence structures) that are expected to be realized with a probability of less than one percent. Further edits would correct typographical errors and clarify that equation 3 relates to statistical stress testing with respect to the VaR risk measure.

Section I.2, which covers certain Participant account estimations, would be edited by clarifying the text around equation 4 to describe that if a simulated loss occurs, ICC applies the available VaR portion of the IR dynamics component, instead of the IR dynamic component more broadly, to collateralize the loss. The proposal would revise equation 5 and its descriptive text to indicate that the equation produces an expected value estimation, and to more specifically show the resources that are considered to further support the conservative bias of the estimation. Lastly, the proposal would amend the minimum GF contribution, as described in Section I.4, from $20 million to $10 million to remain consistent with the previously filed proposed rule change in SR–ICC–2026–002.[14]

C. Risk Parameter Policy

The Risk Parameter Policy describes the process of setting and reviewing the risk management model core parameters and their underlying assumptions for the Treasury Clearing Service, as covered by the IM Approach Model Description and the GF and Stress Test Approach Model Description. Additionally, the Risk Parameter Policy describes the tools and methods used to

[8] *See* Notice, 91 FR at 35287.

[9] The substance of Section I.1, which introduces the univariate distributions of IR changes used as part of ICC's IM methodology for the Treasury Clearing Service, would remain the same under the proposal. *See* Notice, 91 FR at 35287.

[10] Under the proposal, the re-numbering of equations would apply to the remainder of the document for consistency and continuity.

[11] The substance of Section I.2, which describes ICC's approach to the construction, estimation, and simulation of the dependence structure among the univariate distributions introduced in Section I.1, would remain the same under the proposal. *See* Notice, 91 FR at 35287.

[12] The rest of Section I.3 would remain substantively unchanged.

[13] *See* Notice, 91 FR at 35287. *See also* ICC Treasury Clearing Rules, at Rule 801.

[14] *See* Exchange Act Release No. 105526 (May 20, 2026), 91 FR 30751, at 30754 (May 26, 2026) (File No. SR–ICC–2026–002). (ICC proposed ''to change the minimum required Treasury Participant contribution to the Treasury Guaranty Fund from $20 million to $10 million (the 'minimum contribution'). ICC believes that a lower minimum contribution is appropriate at this stage of the Treasury Clearing Service. Under the proposed amendments, the Treasury Guaranty Fund would continue to provide adequate funds to cover losses in accordance with regulatory requirements. The Treasury Guaranty Fund would also continue to support a significant liquidity pool in case of liquidity events, while potentially facilitating broader participation.'').

estimate core parameters, determine appropriate parameter settings, and review the IM and GF model assumptions. The proposal would amend the Risk Parameter Policy by updating tables, inserting clarifying language, and adding specificity to descriptions without changing the substance of the document.

Regarding Section 1, which lists core model parameters and parameter-related information, the proposal would update Table 1 to indicate that the EWMA factor parameter is tenor-specific and include a new tenor-specific minimum rate level parameter.[15] Section 1.4, which describes how the ICC Risk Management Department performs sensitivity analyses at least monthly on certain univariate IR dynamic parameters, also would be revised. Currently, these sensitivity analyses are performed by introducing (1) different parameter calibration methods for certain parameters and estimations, and (2) different values for the EWMA factor. The proposal would reverse the order of these items in Section 1.4.[16] The portfolio notation in Equation 2 in Subsection 1.4.3. would be updated for consistency with such notation used throughout the Treasury Clearing Service Risk Documentation.

The proposal also would amend and reorganize Section 2, which covers the sensitivity of the Treasury Clearing Service risk management system's outputs to certain core parameters and alternative data analysis and model parameter estimation techniques. Section 2.2, which describes the sensitivity analyses performed by introducing different values for the EWMA factor, would be expanded to include more detail and moved up as newly renumbered Section 2.1. Currently, ICC sets the EWMA factor at a defined value and re-estimates certain parameters and levels for two alternative EWMA factors. As proposed, ICC would maintain the EWMA factors as tenor-specific parameters to address volatility clustering for each tenor and maintain the adaptiveness of the IM requirements to market conditions while preserving the stability of those requirements. A newly added Appendix 3 would list a set of initial tenor-specific EWMA factors. The expanded description would detail that ICC performs time series devolatilization and subsequent estimations for IR increases and decreases for two alternative sets of EWMA factors in addition to the current set of tenor-specific EWMA factors, and proposed figures would illustrate initial and devolatilized IR changes to show the effect of devolatilization. Additional details would outline the use of such an EWMA process over an alternative statistical process (*i.e.,* the Generalized Auto-Regressive Conditional Heteroscedastic or ''GARCH'' process) described in Section 3.[17] Table 2, which sets out the related sensitivity analysis scenarios, would be changed correspondingly for consistency.

Newly renumbered Section 2.2 would be revised to more specifically reference the univariate model and retitled from ''Alternative Models for Fitting Distributions to Observed Data'' to ''Alternative Univariate Models.'' Currently, Section 2.2 describes the EWMA process used as part of the IR dynamics model and the alternative GARCH process, along with the associated statistical techniques used for parameter estimation. The proposed clarifications would state that such processes and parameter estimation techniques are not interchangeable, and such processes and techniques would be grouped accordingly in amended Table 2. For clarity and alignment with the rest of the document, references to alternatively estimated parameters and risk scales would be changed to the ''alternatively estimated univariate model.'' For further clarity, the term ''rate changes'' would be introduced to refer to what ICC is deriving or estimating and to discuss the utilization of alternative time series devolatilization.

Additional edits would clarify certain parts of Sections 2, 4, and 5. The proposal would update the quantile levels used for a sensitivity analysis in Section 2.4 and Table 2; update terminology to replace ''shifts'' or ''shifting'' with more specific language, including ''regime changes'' and ''switching'' in Section 2.5 and Table 2; and define a reference to volatility shifts as certain regime changes and to add commas where appropriate in Section 2.5. A new Section 2.7 would be added to discuss the minimum rate levels that are considered for each Treasury constant maturity tenor, with the corresponding values documented in a new Appendix 4. The proposal would introduce changes to Section 5 to set out the proposed certain appendices mentioned above and clarifications to note which scenarios and tables are expressed in basis points.

III. Discussion and Commission Findings

Section 19(b)(2)(C) of the Act requires the Commission to approve a proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization if it finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the organization.[18] Under the Commission's Rules of Practice, the ''burden to demonstrate that a proposed rule change is consistent with the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations issued thereunder . . . is on the self-regulatory organization ['SRO'] that proposed the rule change.'' [19]

The description of a proposed rule change, its purpose and operation, its effect, and a legal analysis of its consistency with applicable requirements must all be sufficiently detailed and specific to support an affirmative Commission finding,[20] and any failure of an SRO to provide this information may result in the Commission not having a sufficient basis to make an affirmative finding that a proposed rule change is consistent with the Exchange Act and the applicable rules and regulations.[21] Moreover, ''unquestioning reliance'' on an SRO's representations in a proposed rule change is not sufficient to justify Commission approval of a proposed rule change.[22]

After carefully considering the proposed rule change, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to ICC. More specifically, for the reasons given below, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act,[23] and Rules 17ad–22(e)(4) and 17ad–22(e)(6).[24]

A. Consistency With Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act requires, among other things, that the rules of ICC be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions

[15] This tenor-specific minimum rate level parameter is further described in Section 2.7 and is tied to the IR dynamic component.

[16] The proposed reversal also would apply to the related description in Section 2.

[17] ICC expects the impact of the alternative EWMA factors to be small. *See* Notice, 91 FR at 35288.

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(C).

[19] Rule 700(b)(3), Commission Rules of Practice, 17 CFR 201.700(b)(3).

[20] *Id.*

[21] *Id.*

[22] *Susquehanna Int'l Group, LLP* v. *Securities and Exchange Commission,* 866 F.3d 442, 447 (D.C. Cir. 2017).

[23] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[24] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4), and 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6).

and, to the extent applicable, derivative agreements, contracts, and transactions.[25]

As noted above, the proposal would make clarifying changes and add more context around ICC's existing Treasury Clearing Service GF and IM approach modeling, stress testing, and underlying risk parameters. Specifically, proposed changes would clarify provisions in the Treasury Clearing Service Risk Documentation and would revise typographical and other minor errors without changing the substance of the documentation. Such amendments would help ensure that the modeling, risk estimations, and methods used to estimate core underlying parameters would be described more clearly and with increased specificity, thus providing a more consistent and detailed framework for IM and GF coverage. In turn, a framework with increased specificity, consistency, and detail should help ensure that ICC has sufficient IM and GF levels and continues to promptly and accurately clear and settle transactions involving Treasury securities.

Accordingly, the proposed rule change promotes the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of transactions at ICC, consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.[26]

B. Consistency With Rule 17Ad–22(e)(4)

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(4) requires that ICC establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to, among other things, effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes.[27]

As stated above, the proposal would amend the GF and Stress Test Approach Model Description by including clarifications and other clean-up changes without altering the substance of the general approach to the stress testing framework for GF computations used for financial resources modeling and GF design, as outlined in the GF and Stress Test Approach Model Description. The proposal would, among other things, clarify language around the VaR portfolio measure, specify the rationale behind the differing approaches to certain IM analyses and computations depending on portfolio types, add detail to certain general concepts, and clarify text around particular equations. These edits would help ensure that ICC has more context around its GF design and the supporting stress testing and modeling related to sufficient financial resource collection and, therefore, is able to more effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes.

Accordingly, the proposed rule change is consistent with Rule 17Ad–22(e)(4).[28]

B. Consistency With Rule 17Ad–22(e)(6)

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(6) requires that ICC establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to, among other things, cover, if the covered clearing agency provides central counterparty services, its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system.[29]

As proposed, the IM Approach Model Description would not substantively change, but would be revised to clarify certain provisions related to quantitative risk models and associated methods used to estimate IM requirements for cleared portfolios of Treasury-related instruments. In particular, certain equations would be added and some existing equations would be simplified. Other equations would be renumbered and typographical errors would be fixed. Clarifying language would be added around certain IM methodology parameters and explicit references to anti-procyclicality would be introduced. Together, these changes should allow ICC to collect margin levels commensurate with the risks involved in clearing Treasury-related transactions and to, more generally, cover its credit exposures to its participants by continuing to maintain a risk-based margin system.

Accordingly, the proposed rule change is consistent with Rule 17Ad–22(e)(6).[30]

IV. Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act, and in particular, with the requirements of Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act,[31] and Rules 17ad–22(e)(4) and 17ad–22(e)(6)[32] thereunder.

It is therefore ordered pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act[33] that the proposed rule change (SR–ICC–2026–005) be, and hereby is, approved.[34]

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[35]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15169 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

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[25] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[26] *Id.*

[27] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4).

[28] *Id.*

[29] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6).

[30] *Id.*

[31] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[32] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4), and 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6).

[33] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[34] In approving the proposed rule change, the Commission considered the proposal's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[35] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105979; File No. SR-CboeBYX–2026–028]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Introduce a Data Vendor Program

July 23, 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 July 15, 2026, Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''BYX'') 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 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

Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''BYX'') proposes to introduce a Data Vendor Program, which includes introducing a new defined term of Data Vendor, along with other clarifying changes. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Commission's website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*), the Exchange's website (*https://www.cboe.com/us/equities/regulation/rule_filings/byx/*), and at the principal office of the Exchange.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The purpose of this proposed rule change is to (i) introduce a definition of Data Vendor; (ii) codify the existing definition (as defined in the Exchange's applicable North American Market Data Policies) of Extranet Service Provider; (iii) codify an existing practice that permits an External Distributor of both Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium to be liable only for the External Distribution Fee for Cboe One Premium; and (iv) create a program for Data Vendors in order to incentivize Data Vendors to build out the applicable feeds and make them commercially available to subscribers.[3] The proposed program will provide fee waivers (as described below) for External Distribution Fees for Data Vendors for the Cboe One Summary Feed and Cboe One Premium Feed.

Proposed Definitions

In connection with this proposed program, the Exchange first proposes to adopt a definition for a specific category of participants. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to establish the term ''Data Vendor'' to mean ''an External Distributor that (i) is actively engaged, as part of its primary business objective, in the solicitation of unaffiliated third-party Distributors to redistribute a transformed Market Data Product; (ii) does not maintain a brokerage relationship with Users in connection with the receipt or use of the applicable Market Data Product; and (iii) is not an Extranet Service Provider.'' As part of this new definition, and as further described below, the Exchange proposes to codify the existing definition of Extranet Service Provider within the Cboe Global North American Market Data Policies to be within its Fee Schedule.

The Exchange has also established objective, verifiable criteria for determining eligibility as a Data Vendor. The following criteria, which will be reflected in the Exchange's Fee Schedule, must be satisfied: (1) the External Distributor must identify itself as a Data Vendor in publicly available marketing materials; (2) the External Distributor must transform the applicable Market Data Product before redistribution, which may include aggregation across multiple data sources, normalization into a consistent format, enrichment with reference data or analytics, or repackaging into a proprietary delivery mechanism (*e.g.,* terminal, API, or proprietary feed); (3) the External Distributor must redistribute the applicable transformed Market Data Product to downstream Distributors as part of a paid commercial offering; (4) the External Distributor must not maintain a brokerage relationship with any User to whom it distributes the applicable Market Data Product; (5) the External Distributor must not be an Extranet Service Provider; and (6) the External Distributor must be actively engaged in the solicitation of unaffiliated third-party Distributors to subscribe to and redistribute the applicable transformed Market Data Product. Upon request, the External Distributor must provide a written attestation certifying compliance with the foregoing criteria. The Exchange may request supporting documentation, including but not limited to Distributor subscriber lists, revenue breakdowns by recipient type, and descriptions of the transformations applied to the Market Data Product. These objective eligibility criteria ensure that the Data Vendor Program is equitably applied to all similarly situated market participants.

External Distributor

To begin, ''Data Vendor'' is intended to only encompass External Distributors and not Internal Distributors. An External Distributor is defined as a Distributor that receives the Exchange Market Data product and then distributes that data to a third party or one or more Users outside the Distributor's own entity.[4] The Exchange seeks to adopt this program in order to encourage broader redistribution of this data. As such, the Exchange limits this to External Distributors as the intent of this program is to have data distributed outside one's own entity.

Primary Business Is To Redistribute to Distributors

To be eligible as a Data Vendor, an External Distributor must be taking in data for the primary business purpose of selling access to the applicable feed as a service in its own right, not merely redistributing data in incidental support of broader business functions such as trade execution, account management, or brokerage services. The Exchange notes that, as part of its business, a Data Vendor may redistribute a market data product to Users, but the primary purpose must be to redistribute data to Distributors. The Exchange will assess whether an External Distributor's primary business purpose satisfies this criterion based on the External Distributor's publicly available marketing materials. If the Exchange were to modify this requirement to permit a primary business purpose of redistribution to either Distributors *or* Users, it would unintentionally include firms that may redistribute only to Users and that are not traditionally considered data vendors (*e.g.,* a media outlet or a bank).

Transformed Market Data Product

To be eligible, the Exchange requires that the Data Vendor not simply pass through data in its original form. Transformation may include aggregation across multiple sources, normalization into a consistent format, enrichment with derived analytics, or repackaging into a proprietary delivery mechanism (*e.g.,* terminal, API, feed), or any other value-added processing that distinguishes the output from the original source data.

No Brokerage Relationship With Users

Next, the Exchange proposes that the definition of Data Vendor include a stipulation that a Data Vendor must not maintain a brokerage relationship with Users who receive the market data product. The Exchange already has programs aimed at retail brokers, for example, both the Small Retail Broker Program and the Small Retail Broker Hosted Solutions Program.[5] This proposed program is intended to encourage Data Vendors specifically to take in the applicable feeds and distribute them. A Data Vendor's service model is different from a retail broker's, as a Data Vendor's business model is built around providing data to firms and Users alike, whereas a retail broker's business model is focused on

[3] The Exchange initially submitted the proposed rule change on July 1, 2026 (SR-CboeBYX–2026–027). On July 15, 2026, the Exchange withdrew that filing and submitted this filing.

[4] *See* BYX Equities Fee Schedule.

[5] *See* BYX Equities Fee Schedule.

connecting Users to markets in order to trade and may include providing market data as part of its offering to its Users. As the Exchange already has programs specifically for retail brokers, the Exchange does not believe it would be appropriate to include retail brokers here. The Exchange notes that if a Data Vendor that is currently receiving a fee waiver under this Program subsequently commences a brokerage relationship with its Users, it will no longer satisfy the definition of Data Vendor and will cease to be eligible for the Program. In such case, the External Distributor would be assessed the standard External Distribution Fee for the applicable feed as of the date it no longer satisfies the definition of Data Vendor.

Not an Extranet Service Provider

As noted above, the Exchange proposes also to define Extranet Service Provider when it introduces the definition of Data Vendor into its Fee Schedule. Today, this term already exists in the Cboe Global Markets North American Data Policies.[6] The Exchange proposes to codify this definition in its Fee Schedule because the proposed definition of Data Vendor directly references this defined term. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to codify that an Extranet Service Provider is ''an entity that has entered into a Cboe Global Markets Global Data Agreement and Transmits an Exchange Market Data Product, via an extranet operated by such entity, to data recipients. 'Transmit' means to direct an Exchange Market Data Product to one or more data recipients without modification of the content, format, or other characteristics of the Exchange Market Data Product.'' An Extranet Service Provider is not authorized to use or process an Exchange Market Data Product for any purpose.

Applicable Data Feeds

By way of background, the Exchange offers the Cboe One Premium Data Feed, which is a data feed that disseminates, on a real-time basis, the aggregate best bid and offer (''BBO'') of all displayed orders for securities traded on the Exchange and its affiliated equities exchanges and enables recipients to receive aggregated two-sided quotations from BYX and its affiliated equities exchanges for up to twelve (12) price levels (and, for a limited time, up to five (5) price levels).[7] The Cboe One Premium Data Feed is created using the data from the Exchange and each of its affiliated equities exchanges' Summary Depth data feeds (allowing for up to 48 total price levels).

The Exchange also offers the Cboe One Summary Data Feed, which disseminates, on a real-time basis, the aggregate BBO of all displayed orders for securities traded on BYX and its affiliated equities exchanges and also contains individual last sale information for BYX and its affiliated equities exchanges.[8]

External Distribution Fees for Cboe One Premium and Cboe One Summary

The proposed rule change also clarifies that External Distributors of both Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium shall only be responsible for paying the External Distribution Fee for Cboe One Premium. The current fee schedule provides that ''Cboe One Summary User Fees can be applied to Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium External Distribution Fees.'' Under the Exchange's existing application of this provision, an External Distributor receiving both Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium is assessed only the Cboe One Premium External Distribution Fee[9], and User Fees for both Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium may be applied to offset that fee.

The Exchange is now proposing to make this treatment explicit by adding clarifying language to the fee schedule stating that External Distributors of both feeds are only responsible for paying the External Distribution Fee for Cboe One Premium. This amendment does not alter the economic substance of the Exchange's existing fee structure, nor does it impose any new or increased fees on market participants. Rather, it reduces potential ambiguity by expressly codifying the Exchange's existing application of the user fee offset provisions. The Exchange believes this clarification will promote transparency and reduce confusion among External Distributors regarding their fee obligations under the Cboe One market data product offerings.

Impact of Proposed Program

As noted above, the proposed program would waive External Distribution Fees for Data Vendors of the Cboe One Summary Feed and the Cboe One Premium Feed (each, an ''Applicable Feed'') that satisfy certain eligibility requirements. A Data Vendor must not have received the Applicable Feed for which it seeks the waiver during the 18 months[10] preceding the waiver application date, and must integrate, or be actively in the process of integrating, the Applicable Feed and making it commercially available to its subscribers. The Data Vendor need not have fully integrated the Applicable Feed or made it commercially available before the waiver begins. For a qualifying Data Vendor, the applicable waiver commences on the date it first receives the Applicable Feed, and, if that date occurs mid-month, that partial month counts as the first month of the waiver period. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to waive the External Distribution Fee of $5,000 per month for Cboe One Summary for 12 months (the ''Summary Waiver Period''), except that a Data Vendor is not eligible for a Summary Waiver Period if it is receiving Cboe One Premium because Cboe One Summary is included in the Cboe One Premium External Distribution Fee as noted herein. To clarify, because a Data Vendor receiving Cboe One Premium pays only the Cboe One Premium External Distribution Fee (and no separate fee is assessed for Cboe One Summary), there is no separate Cboe One Summary External Distribution Fee to waive for such a firm.[11] The Exchange proposes to waive the

[6] *See* Market_Data_Policies.pdf

[7] BYX filed to increase the levels of the Cboe One Premium Data Feed from five (5) levels to twelve (12) levels. To help in this transition, it is currently supporting both the five and twelve level feeds; however, as stated in its rule, BYX shall sunset the five (5) level feed of Cboe One Premium by December 31, 2026 (with the date to be announced via Exchange Notice). *See* Rule 11.22(i).

[8] The Cboe One Summary Feed is distinguishable from the Cboe One Premium Feed in that it does not provide depth of book data. In contrast, the Cboe One Premium Feed contains all the available data in the Cboe One Summary Feed and also provides depth of book data.

[9] To better illustrate this concept, consider the following examples. Example 1: If a firm subscribes to only Cboe One Summary, its User costs will be used to offset the External Distribution Fee for Cboe One Summary. In the event the firm's User costs total $2,000, the firm will pay $2,000 in User fees and $3,000 ($5,000 − $2,000) for its External Distribution Fee. Example 2: If a firm subscribes only to Cboe One Premium, its User costs will be used to offset the External Distribution Fee for Cboe One Premium. In the event a firm's User costs total $10,000, the firm will pay $10,000 in User fees and $2,500 ($12,500 − $10,000) for its External Distribution Fee. Example 3: If a firm subscribes to both Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium, only the External Distribution Fee for Cboe One Premium is assessed and this fee may be offset by both Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium User fees. In the event a firm's User costs are $2,000 for Cboe One Summary and $10,000 for Cboe One Premium, the firm will pay a total of $12,000 in User fees ($10,000 + $2,000) and it will pay $500 for its External Distribution Fee ($12,500 − ($10,000 + $2,000)).

[10] The Exchange notes that this same 18-month requirement is the standard for its other fee waiver programs. *See* BYX Fee Schedule.

[11] As noted above, a firm that subscribes to both Cboe One Premium and Cboe One Summary is only charged the External Distribution Fee for Cboe One Premium. Accordingly, an eligible Data Vendor that builds out to both feeds simultaneously receives only the Premium Waiver Period.

External Distribution Fee of $12,500 per month for Cboe One Premium for 24 months (the ''Premium Waiver Period'').

If an eligible Data Vendor already receives Cboe One Summary, it may still receive the Premium Waiver Period if it has not received Cboe One Premium during the 18 months preceding the waiver application date and satisfies the integration and commercial availability requirement with respect to Cboe One Premium. During the Premium Waiver Period, the Data Vendor's Cboe One Summary subscription would be covered under the Premium Waiver, and no separate External Distribution Fee would be assessed for Cboe One Summary. Similarly, an eligible Data Vendor that builds out both feeds simultaneously would receive only the Premium Waiver Period.

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.[12] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) [13] 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) [14] requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

In particular, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change promotes just and equitable principles of trade by establishing a clear, objective, and transparent definition of ''Data Vendor'' that properly captures the characteristics distinguishing Data Vendors from other categories of External Distributors. The proposed definition sets forth specific, verifiable criteria—namely, that a Data Vendor must (i) be an External Distributor; (ii) be actively engaged, as part of its primary business objective, in the solicitation of unaffiliated third-party Distributors to redistribute a transformed Market Data Product; (iii) not maintain a brokerage relationship with Users; and (iv) not be an Extranet Service Provider. By establishing objective eligibility criteria, the proposed rule change ensures that similarly situated market participants are treated consistently and that the benefits of the Data Vendor Program are available to all External Distributors that meet the defined qualifications.

The Exchange further believes that the codification of the existing Extranet Service Provider definition within the Fee Schedule promotes just and equitable principles of trade. Because the proposed Data Vendor definition directly references the term ''Extranet Service Provider,'' market participants seeking to understand their eligibility for the Program should not be required to consult the Cboe Global Markets North American Data Policies to determine how that term applies. By incorporating both defined terms into the Fee Schedule itself, the Exchange ensures that participants have access to the complete framework.

The Exchange further believes that the proposed rule change removes impediments to and perfects the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system. The Data Vendor Program is designed to incentivize Data Vendors to integrate the Applicable Feeds, make them commercially available to subscribers, and redistribute them by providing fee waivers for External Distribution Fees for the Cboe One Summary Feed and Cboe One Premium Feed. By waiving the External Distribution Fee of $5,000 per month for Cboe One Summary for the Summary Waiver Period and waiving the External Distribution Fee of $12,500 per month for Cboe One Premium for the Premium Waiver Period, the Exchange encourages broader redistribution of its market data products. Broader distribution of market data enhances price transparency and supports informed decision-making across the national market system, which in turn perfects the mechanism of a free and open market by ensuring that market participants have access to comprehensive, competitive data offerings.

By allowing the waiver to begin while an eligible Data Vendor is actively integrating the Applicable Feed and working to make it commercially available, the Program lowers barriers to entry during the build-out period and incentivizes a broader set of market participants to enter the Cboe One distribution chain, thereby expanding the availability of consolidated multi-exchange market data throughout the national market system.

The proposed rule change also protects investors and the public interest. By encouraging Data Vendors to take in, transform, and redistribute market data feeds, the proposed program promotes greater availability of enriched market data products to downstream Distributors and Users. The transformation requirement—which may include aggregation across multiple sources, normalization into a consistent format, enrichment with derived analytics, or repackaging into a proprietary delivery mechanism such as a terminal, API, or feed—is a key element of qualifying as a Data Vendor and ensures that meaningful value is added to the data before redistributing it, thereby increasing the utility and accessibility of market information. To the extent the Program achieves its purpose and results in more widespread redistribution of the Cboe One feeds, market participants may benefit from enhanced access to consolidated, real-time price and last sale information through the distribution channels developed by Data Vendors.

Additionally, the codification of the existing Extranet Service Provider definition within the Fee Schedule provides additional clarity on the program requirements and codifies the definition that exists already in the Cboe Global Markets North American Market Data Policies. Furthermore, the clarification that External Distributors of both Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium are only responsible for paying the External Distribution Fee for Cboe One Premium promotes transparency by expressly codifying a practice that is already reflected in the Exchange's existing application of the fee provision. This reduces potential confusion among market participants regarding their fee obligations.

Not Unfairly Discriminatory

The Exchange believes that the proposed Data Vendor Program is consistent with and complementary to its existing programs for other categories of market participants, and that offering a targeted fee waiver program specifically for Data Vendors does not constitute unfair discrimination. The Exchange has a history of establishing differentiated programs that recognize the distinct roles of different market participants. For example, the Small Retail Broker Distribution Program, provides discounted Distribution Fees and Data Consolidation Fees for eligible broker-dealers distributing the

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[14] *Id.*

applicable feeds to Non-Professional Data Users with whom the broker-dealer has a brokerage relationship.[15] This program is designed to address the specific characteristics and economic needs of small retail broker-dealers. Similarly, the Small Retail Broker Hosted Solutions Program, provides fee waivers for eligible Small Retail Brokers that provide the applicable feeds to other Small Retail Brokers via hosted solutions.[16] This program recognizes that smaller retail brokers face unique integration challenges and cost constraints when building out hosted data solutions. In addition, the New Internal Distributor Waiver for the BYX Depth Data Feed waives Internal Distribution Fees for three months for Internal Distributors that have not received the BYX Depth Data Feed during the prior 18 months.[17] This program incentivizes new Internal Distributors to integrate the depth-of-book feed into their systems.

The proposed Data Vendor Program is consistent with this approach. Data Vendors occupy a distinct role in the market data distribution ecosystem. Unlike retail brokers, whose primary business is providing trade execution and account management services to Users (with market data distribution as an ancillary feature), Data Vendors are primarily engaged in the business of transforming and redistributing market data to other Distributors. This fundamental difference in business model justifies a distinct program with tailored eligibility criteria and waiver periods. The waiver periods under the proposed Data Vendor Program—12 months for Cboe One Summary and 24 months for Cboe One Premium—are designed to reflect the relative complexity of integrating each feed. Depth-of-book products such as Cboe One Premium typically require more extensive technical build-out, including handling of larger data volumes, more complex display and aggregation logic, and more rigorous quality assurance processes. Additionally, Cboe One Premium is more expensive relative to the top of book of feeds. This means that Data Vendors require additional interest from clients in these products before they can even break even. Accordingly, the Exchange believes a 24-month waiver period for this product is appropriate to provide sufficient time for Data Vendors to complete their build-out. Top-of-book and summary products, in contrast, are generally less complex to integrate, and the Exchange believes a 12-month waiver period is appropriate for Cboe One Summary.

The Exchange does not maintain comparable fee waiver programs for larger broker-dealers that distribute market data to their brokerage customers. The Exchange believes this distinction is appropriate. The Small Retail Broker programs are specifically designed to address the cost constraints faced by smaller broker-dealers in building out market data distribution capabilities. Larger broker-dealers, by contrast, typically have established data infrastructure and greater resources to absorb market data distribution costs as part of their overall brokerage operations, and, as such, their cost per user is meaningfully lower. The Data Vendor Program is intended to address a different need: incentivizing specialized data redistribution firms to build out the Applicable Feeds and bring on additional downstream Distributors. By encouraging Data Vendors to invest in the transformation and redistribution of the Exchange's market data products, the Program expands the reach and availability of this data throughout the national market system, benefiting end users and promoting competition. The Exchange therefore believes that creating a targeted program for Data Vendors, in addition to its existing programs for Small Retail Brokers and Internal Distributors, among others, is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act and does not constitute unfair discrimination.

The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act in that it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The Data Vendor Program is available to all External Distributors that satisfy the objective criteria set forth in the proposed definition of Data Vendor and, for waiver eligibility, the additional objective criteria regarding the 18-month lookback for prior receipt of the Applicable Feed and integration or active integration of the Applicable Feed for commercial availability. The distinctions drawn by the definition—(i) requiring that a Data Vendor's primary business objective be the solicitation of unaffiliated third-party Distributors, (ii) that it not maintain a brokerage relationship with Users, and (iii) that it not be an Extranet Service Provider—reflect meaningful differences in business models and market functions.

External Distributors

The Exchange believes that limiting the Data Vendor Program to External Distributors is not unfairly discriminatory. Internal Distributors and External Distributors occupy fundamentally different roles in the market data distribution ecosystem and are not similarly situated participants. An Internal Distributor receives a market data product and distributes it solely within its own entity, whereas an External Distributor redistributes data outside its entity to Users or other Distributors—and a Data Vendor, as a specialized category of External Distributor, further serves the specific function of soliciting unaffiliated third-party Distributors to redistribute a transformed market data product. The Data Vendor Program is designed precisely to incentivize and expand this type of external redistribution, a purpose that has no meaningful application to Internal Distributors who, by definition, cannot advance the proposed program's goal of broadening the reach of the Exchange's market data to downstream Distributors and end-user investors. Furthermore, the Exchange already offers programs for its Internal Distributors that it does not offer for External Distributors.[18]

Primary Business Is To Redistribute to Distributors

To be eligible as a Data Vendor, an External Distributor must be taking in data for the primary business purpose of selling access to the applicable feed as a service in its own right—not merely redistributing data in incidental support of broader business functions such as trade execution, account management, or brokerage services. The Exchange notes that as part of its business, a Data Vendor may redistribute a market data product to Users, but the primary purpose must be the redistribution of data to Distributors. The Exchange will assess whether an External Distributor's primary business purpose satisfies this criterion based on the External Distributor's publicly available marketing materials. This requirement is not unfairly discriminatory because it is directly tied to the purpose of the Program: encouraging entities whose core commercial activity is the transformation and redistribution of market data to build out the Cboe One feeds and bring on additional downstream Distributors, thereby expanding the reach and availability of the Exchange's data products. An entity that distributes market data only incidentally—as an ancillary feature of a brokerage, execution, or account

[15] *See* BYX Equities Fee Schedule.

[16] *Id.*

[17] *Id.*

[18] *See, e.g.,* BYX Equities Fee Schedule that describes the New Internal Distributor Waiver for BYX Depth Data Feed.

management business—does not serve this purpose.

Transformed Market Data Product

The Exchange believes it is not unfairly discriminatory to require that a Data Vendor transform market data as a condition of eligibility, as transformation is a definitional characteristic that goes to the core of what distinguishes a Data Vendor from other categories of External Distributors and is directly tied to the Program's purpose of incentivizing participants that create new, differentiated distribution channels for the Exchange's consolidated market data. This reasoning is directly analogous to the rationale for excluding Extranet Service Providers—entities that transmit data without modification and therefore cannot create the type of value-added products, whether delivered via terminal, API, or proprietary feed, that the Program is designed to incentivize. Because the transformation requirement ensures that the Program's fee incentives are directed only at entities whose business is built around adding that value, the Exchange believes this criterion is reasonable and does not constitute unfair discrimination.

No Brokerage Relationship With Users

The Exchange believes it is not unfairly discriminatory to require that Data Vendors not maintain a brokerage relationship with Users. The Exchange already maintains separate programs specifically for qualifying broker-dealers that distribute market data to their brokerage customers. Specifically, the Exchange offers the Small Retail Broker Distribution Program, which provides discounted Distribution Fees and Data Consolidation Fees for eligible broker-dealers distributing the applicable feeds to Non-Professional Data Users with whom the broker-dealer has a brokerage relationship. The Exchange also offers the Small Retail Broker Hosted Solutions Program, which provides fee waivers and lower data costs for Small Retail Brokers that provide the applicable feeds to other Small Retail Brokers via hosted solutions. These existing programs are specifically designed to encourage retail brokers to distribute market data, and the eligibility criteria for those programs reflect the characteristics of the retail brokerage business model.

The proposed Data Vendor Program does not displace or reduce the benefits available to retail brokers under those existing programs. Rather, it creates a parallel and complementary framework for a distinct category of participants—Data Vendors—that do not maintain brokerage relationships with Users, and whose primary business purpose is categorically different from that of a retail broker. Just as it would not be appropriate to extend the Small Retail Broker Program to Data Vendors, it is similarly appropriate—and not unfairly discriminatory—not to extend the Data Vendor Program to retail brokers or other participants that maintain brokerage relationships with their Users, whose needs are separately addressed by the Exchange's existing programs.

Not an Extranet Service Provider

The Exchange also believes it is not unfairly discriminatory to exclude Extranet Service Providers from the Data Vendor Program. An Extranet Service Provider, as defined, is an entity that transmits a market data product to data recipients without modification of the content, format, or other characteristics of the product. Extranet Service Providers do not transform, enrich, or add value to the data they transmit—they serve as conduits, passing data through in its original form. This is fundamentally distinct from the function of a Data Vendor, which, by definition, must transform the Market Data Product as part of its service offering.

The Data Vendor Program is specifically premised on the value that transformation adds to the data distribution ecosystem. By enabling Data Vendors to create differentiated products—delivered via a terminal, API, proprietary feed, or other value-added mechanism—that appeal to a broader range of downstream Distributors, the Program advances the Exchange's goal of maximizing the reach and utility of its consolidated market data throughout the national market system. Extending the Program to Extranet Service Providers, which do not perform this transformative function, would undermine the Program's core purpose and would not serve the policy goal of broadening distribution of market data products in readily accessible, value-added formats.

The Exchange has created programs to address the distinct needs and business models of different categories of market participants, and the proposed Data Vendor Program is a natural extension of this approach. In addition to the Small Retail Broker programs described above, the Exchange also offers fee waivers for eligible Internal Distributors of the BYX Depth Data Feed, which are intended to incentivize new Internal Distributors to integrate data feeds into their systems. The differentiation between Data Vendors and other categories of market participants reflects the distinct roles these entities play and the distinct incentive structures appropriate to each and does not constitute unfair discrimination.

18-Month and Integration Requirements

The Exchange further believes it is not unfairly discriminatory to limit the Program to Data Vendors that have not received the Applicable Feed for which they seek a waiver during the 18 months preceding the waiver application date, and that have integrated, or are actively in the process of integrating,[19] the Applicable Feed and making it commercially available to subscribers. The 18-month limitation is designed to ensure that the fee waivers serve their intended purpose of reducing the upfront cost barriers for new market participants. This approach is directly consistent with the analogous frameworks the Exchange has adopted in prior programs—including the Internal Distributor Waiver for the BYX Depth Data Feed, which similarly limits fee relief to distributors that have not received the relevant feed in the prior 18 months. The integration and commercial availability requirement is likewise reasonable because it ensures that the waiver is directed to Data Vendors that are undertaking the build-out necessary to distribute the Applicable Feed to subscribers, while not requiring full integration or commercial availability before the waiver begins. The Exchange therefore believes that these objective limitations are reasonable and appropriate, prevent the Program from operating as a permanent subsidy for established distributors, and are not unfairly discriminatory.

The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[20] which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Trading Permit Holders and other persons using its facilities. The proposed fee waivers represent a reasonable and equitable allocation of charges. The fee waivers for External Distribution Fees are limited in duration—the Summary Waiver Period for Cboe One Summary and the Premium Waiver Period for Cboe One Premium—and are available only to Data Vendors that have not received the Applicable Feed for which they seek a waiver during the 18 months preceding the waiver application date and that

[19] The Exchange notes that no specific step is required for this, only that Data Vendor is working to integrate the Applicable Feed into its system.

[20] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

have integrated, or are actively in the process of integrating, the Applicable Feed and making it commercially available to subscribers. This time-limited structure ensures that the waivers serve their intended purpose of incentivizing new market entry and build-out of data feeds. The 18-month lookback requirement further ensures the equitable allocation of fees by limiting the Program to new feeds for Data Vendors, and the integration and commercial availability requirement ensures that the waiver is tied to actual build-out and distribution activity. The Exchange notes that this same 18-month standard is consistent with the requirements applied in its other fee waiver programs.

The clarification that External Distributors of both Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium shall only be responsible for paying the External Distribution Fee for Cboe One Premium does not alter the economic substance of the Exchange's existing fee structure and does not impose any new or increased fees on market participants. Rather, it expressly codifies the Exchange's existing application of the user fee offset provisions—under which an External Distributor disseminating both products is assessed only the Cboe One Premium External Distribution Fee—thereby ensuring that all market participants have a clear and equitable understanding of their fee obligations. The Exchange therefore believes the proposed rule change provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable fees among persons using its facilities.

Lastly, the Exchange believes that the limitations regarding the waiver structure for both Cboe One Premium and Cboe One Summary equitably allocate fees. With respect to the Cboe One Summary waiver, only Data Vendors that (i) have not received Cboe One Summary during the 18 months preceding the waiver application date, (ii) are integrating or actively in the process of integrating Cboe One Summary and making it commercially available to subscribers, and (iii) are not receiving Cboe One Premium are eligible for the Summary Waiver Period. The Exchange believes that this is reasonable, as a firm that subscribes to Cboe One Premium already may elect to receive (without incurring an additional External Distribution Fee) Cboe One Summary Feed. For this reason, there is no need to provide a separate Summary Waiver Period while a firm receives Cboe One Premium, because that firm may receive the Cboe One Summary Feed without paying an additional External Distribution Fee that the proposed program seeks to waive.

Next, the Exchange notes that if a Data Vendor currently receives Cboe One Summary and elects to receive Cboe One Premium under the proposed program, so long as the Data Vendor has not received the Cboe One Premium Feed during the 18 months preceding the waiver application date and satisfies the integration and commercial availability requirement with respect to Cboe One Premium, the Data Vendor may receive the Premium Waiver Period. During that period, the Data Vendor's existing Cboe One Summary [21] subscription will be covered under the Premium Waiver, and no separate External Distribution Fee will be assessed for Cboe One Summary. This is because the Cboe One Summary External Distribution Fee is subsumed within the Cboe One Premium External Distribution Fee—accordingly, there is no separate Cboe One Summary fee to waive for a firm receiving Cboe One Premium. The Exchange believes this treatment is reasonable because it avoids providing overlapping or duplicative waiver relief while still incentivizing an existing Summary subscriber to build out Cboe One Premium.

Lastly, if a Data Vendor has not received either Applicable Feed during the 18 months preceding the waiver application date and elects to build out to both simultaneously, the Data Vendor will not receive separate Summary and Premium waivers. Instead, because the Cboe One Summary External Distribution Fee is subsumed within the Cboe One Premium External Distribution Fee, the Data Vendor will receive only the Premium Waiver Period, and no separate Summary Waiver Period will apply while it receives Cboe One Premium.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, including, in particular, the requirements of Sections 6(b)(4) [22] and 6(b)(5) [23] of the Act.

[21] For example, if a Data Vendor currently subscribes to Cboe One Summary Feed and is eligible for the proposed program for the Cboe One Premium Feed, no separate External Distribution Fee would be assessed for Cboe One Summary during the Premium Waiver Period because Cboe One Summary is included in the Cboe One Premium subscription. The Data Vendor would receive the Premium Waiver Period and would not receive a separate Summary Waiver Period during that time.

[22] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[23] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change imposes any burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed Data Vendor Program is available to all External Distributors that satisfy the objective, clearly defined criteria set forth in the proposed definition of ''Data Vendor'' and the Program's waiver eligibility standards. Any External Distributor that, as part of its primary business objective, solicits unaffiliated third-party Distributors to redistribute a transformed Market Data Product, does not maintain a brokerage relationship with Users in connection with the applicable Market Data Product, is not an Extranet Service Provider, has not received the Applicable Feed for which it seeks a waiver during the 18 months preceding the waiver application date, and has integrated or is actively integrating the Applicable Feed and making it commercially available to subscribers may qualify for the Program on equal terms. Because eligibility is determined by objective, verifiable criteria rather than by subjective or discretionary determinations, no External Distributor is advantaged or disadvantaged relative to any other similarly situated participant.

To the extent that certain External Distributors—such as retail broker-dealers or Extranet Service Providers—do not qualify for the Data Vendor Program, this does not impose a burden on intramarket competition. As described above, retail broker-dealers and Extranet Service Providers are not similarly situated to Data Vendors. Retail broker-dealers distribute market data to their own brokerage customers as an ancillary feature of their core business of providing trade execution and account management services, and their data distribution needs are more appropriately addressed by the Exchange's existing Small Retail Broker Distribution Program and Small Retail Broker Hosted Solutions Program. Extranet Service Providers, by contrast, transmit data in its original form without transformation, and therefore do not serve the same function in the data distribution ecosystem as Data Vendors, which aggregate, transform, and redistribute data to downstream Distributors. Designing a fee program

specifically targeted to Data Vendors, rather than applying it uniformly across all categories of External Distributors, does not burden intramarket competition—it reflects the materially different roles, business models, and barriers of these distinct categories of participants.

Similarly, limiting the Data Vendor Program to External Distributors and not extending it to Internal Distributors does not impose a burden on intramarket competition. Internal Distributors receive and use market data solely within their own legal entities and do not redistribute data to third parties outside their organizations. They are therefore not participants in the same competitive market for external data redistribution that the Program is designed to promote, and their needs are separately addressed through the Exchange's existing Internal Distributor programs—including the New Internal Distributor Waiver for the BYX Depth Data Feed. The proposed Program is specifically designed to incentivize external redistribution of the Cboe One feeds, a purpose that has no meaningful application to Internal Distributors and that creates no competitive disadvantage for them.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change imposes any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. To the contrary, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change will enhance intermarket competition by incentivizing a broader class of market participants to subscribe to and redistribute the Exchange's market data products, thereby increasing the Exchange's ability to compete with other national securities exchanges and data vendors for the business of Data Vendors and their downstream Distributor clients.

The market for equity market data is highly competitive. Numerous national securities exchanges offer products that compete directly with the Cboe One Summary Feed and Cboe One Premium Feed. Market participants can obtain comprehensive market data from numerous sources, including competing exchanges (such as NYSE and Nasdaq), the consolidated tape (SIP), and alternative trading systems. Prospective Data Vendors evaluating whether to build out the Cboe One feeds must weigh the upfront costs of connectivity, software development, integration, and commercial launch against the commercial opportunity presented by the Exchange's data products. The Data Vendor Program is designed to make the Exchange's market data offering competitively priced relative to alternative options, encouraging Data Vendors to enter the Cboe One distribution chain and thereby expanding the availability and reach of the Exchange's consolidated multi-exchange market data throughout the national market system.

Far from burdening intermarket competition, the proposed rule change is a direct response to competitive market forces. The Exchange's decision to offer targeted fee waivers to new Data Vendors reflects its recognition that it must compete aggressively for the participation of data redistribution firms, and that reducing the upfront cost of entry is a legitimate and necessary competitive tool in the market for exchange data products. The Commission has recognized that exchanges operate in a competitive environment with respect to market data, and that exchange fee programs designed to attract new participants and expand market data distribution are consistent with the Act's goals of promoting competition and efficiency in the national market system.

With respect to the Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium feeds specifically, the Exchange notes that the proposed Data Vendor Program does not impose any burden on competition arising from differential pricing between Cboe One and the applicable underlying equities feeds.[24] The Exchange notes that historically, its pricing for Cboe One products has been based on the sum of the External Distribution Fees for the four underlying equities feeds.[25] As an initial matter, not all underlying equities feeds are offered under this Program. The proposed Data Vendor Program applies only to the following feeds: EDGX Top, EDGX Summary Depth, BZX Summary Depth, Cboe One Premium, and Cboe One Summary. A Data Vendor may choose to receive a waiver for Cboe One Summary or Cboe One Premium, or for EDGX Top, or for EDGX Summary Depth, or for BZX Summary Depth, or any combination thereof, subject to the applicable eligibility requirements. However, the proposed Program does not offer fee waivers for BZX Top, BYX Top, or EDGA Top data feeds, nor does it offer fee waivers for BYX Summary Depth or EDGA Summary Depth. Accordingly, the applicable underlying equities feeds do not ''sum'' to the applicable Cboe One feed under this proposed Program.[26]

Even setting aside the foregoing, the Exchange does not believe that pricing the Cboe One Summary or Cboe One Premium feeds differently from the underlying equities feeds imposes any burden on competition. To date, the Exchange is not aware of any distributor that purchases the underlying equities feeds (either the Top or Summary Depth Feeds) for the purpose of creating its own consolidated product comparable to Cboe One Summary or Cboe One Premium. This demonstrates that the practical market concern underlying any perceived burden—that distributors might be disadvantaged by differential pricing on Cboe One that is not extended to the underlying feeds—does not correspond to actual market behavior.

Moreover, Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium are distinct, independent data products—they are not merely consolidations of data from the four underlying equities feeds. In addition to consolidating top-of-book data from BZX, BYX, EDGX, and EDGA, Cboe One includes supplementary data elements not found in the individual underlying feeds, including data derived from the Securities Information Processor (''SIP'') containing information on the national cumulative volume. This additional content makes Cboe One a distinct product with independent utility. Market participants subscribe to the underlying equities feeds and Cboe One for fundamentally different purposes. For example, a subscriber may be interested only in top-of-book data from a single exchange, such as EDGX, for trading, routing or compliance purposes. Such a subscriber has no need for a consolidated product. Conversely, subscribers seeking a comprehensive, cross-exchange view of

[24] For Cboe One Summary, the four equities feeds are BZX Top, BYX Top. EDGA Top and EDGX Top. For Cboe One Premium, the four equities feeds are BZX Summary Depth, BYX Summary Depth, EDGA Summary Depth and EDGX Summary Depth.

[25] For example, under the Small Retail Broker Distribution Program, the discounted External Distribution Fee for Cboe One Summary is $3,500 per month, which equals the sum of the External Distribution Fees for the four underlying Top feeds: BZX Top ($2,500), BYX Top ($250), EDGA Top ($0), and EDGX Top ($750). *See* Cboe BZX, BYX, EDGA, and EDGX U.S. Equities Exchange Fee Schedules. Because the proposed Data Vendor Program does not offer fee waivers for BZX Top, BYX Top, EDGA Top, BYX Summary Depth, or EDGA Summary Depth, the External Distribution Fee for each of those feeds would remain in effect for any Data Vendor receiving those feeds, while the External Distribution Fee for Cboe One Summary ($0 during the Summary Waiver Period) or Cboe One Premium ($0 during the Premium Waiver Period) would be waived. This results in a pricing differential between the sum of the underlying equities feeds and the Cboe One feeds under this Program.

[26] For example, the External Distribution Fee is $0 for Cboe One Summary under the proposed Program, but the sum of the four underlying equities feeds under the proposed Program is $2,750 ($0 EDGX Top + $2,500 BZX Top _+ $250 BYX Top + $0 EDGA Top).

Cboe liquidity choose Cboe One precisely because it offers consolidated data with additional enhancements. These distinct use cases support differentiated pricing treatment.

Data Vendors may, in theory, choose to purchase each of the four underlying equities feeds and create their own consolidated product. However, this option is not economically viable in practice. Cboe One offers a pre-consolidated feed with additional information—including cumulative volume from the SIP—that is not available in the underlying feeds. Even before considering any fee waivers or discounts, the time, effort, and technical resources required for a data vendor to acquire the four underlying feeds, integrate them, and supplement them with additional data sources would exceed the cost of simply subscribing to Cboe One. The proposed Program therefore does not place distributors at a competitive disadvantage because self-consolidation is not a realistic market alternative.

Section 6(b)(8) of the Exchange Act requires that exchange rules not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Cboe One Summary, Cboe One Premium, and the applicable underlying equities feeds are separate products serving different market needs. Just as the Commission has permitted exchanges to offer different fees for depth-of-book data versus top-of-book data, the Exchange should have discretion to price its consolidated summary product differently from its component feeds.

Finally, the proposed Data Vendor Program is pro-competitive. By reducing the cost of consolidated and top-of-book data products for qualifying Data Vendors, the Exchange enables broader distribution of comprehensive market information to downstream distributors and, ultimately, to retail and institutional investors. Wider access to market data promotes informed investment decisions, enhances market efficiency, and supports the Exchange Act's goals of investor protection and fair and efficient markets. The Exchange does not view external distributors as competitors for its real-time feed offerings; rather, distributors serve as essential conduits that expand delivery of Cboe real-time market data to end users who do not have the technical capability or commercial need to connect directly to Cboe's individual market data feeds. This is particularly important for the retail community, as retail investors typically access market data through vendors rather than purchasing it directly from exchanges. By offering the proposed Data Vendor Program, the Exchange enables distributors to deliver competitively priced, comprehensive market data to a broader audience, thereby enhancing—not burdening—competition in the market data landscape.

The proposed clarification that External Distributors of both Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium are only responsible for paying the External Distribution Fee for Cboe One Premium similarly does not impose any burden on intermarket competition. This change does not alter the economic substance of the Exchange's existing fee structure and does not impose any new fees on any market participant. It simply makes explicit the Exchange's existing application of the user fee offset provisions, reducing potential confusion and ensuring that all market participants have a clear and consistent understanding of their fee obligations. Regulatory clarity of this nature promotes, rather than burdens, competition by enabling market participants to make fully informed decisions about their participation in the Exchange's market data programs.

For the foregoing reasons, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change imposes any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [27] and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b–4 [28] 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.

[27] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[28] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f).

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–CboeBYX–2026–028 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–CboeBYX–2026–028. 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–CboeBYX–2026–028 and should be submitted on or before August 18, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[29]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15171 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[29] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105973; File No. SR–TXSE–2026–015]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Texas Stock Exchange LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Exchange's Compliance Rule Regarding the National Market System Plan Governing the Consolidated Audit Trail

July 23, 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 July 20, 2026, Texas Stock Exchange LLC (the ''Exchange'' or ''TXSE'') 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 filed a proposed rule change to amend Rule 4.007 of the Exchange's compliance rule (''CAT Compliance Rule'') regarding the National Market System Plan Governing the Consolidated Audit Trail (the ''CAT NMS Plan'' or ''Plan'') to be consistent with the amendment to the CAT NMS Plan that requires broker-dealers with a reporting obligation to CAT to report whether an original receipt or origination of an order to sell an equity security is a short sale for which a market maker is claiming the bona fide market making exception in Rule 203(b)(2)(iii) of Regulation SHO (''BFMM Locate Exception''),[3] as further described below.

The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Commission's website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*) at the Exchange's website (*https://txse.com/rule-filings*), and at the principal office of the Exchange.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] See Securities Exchange Act Rel. No. 98738 (Oct. 13, 2023), 88 FR 75100 (Nov. 1, 2023); Securities Exchange Act Rel. No. 98739 (Oct. 13, 2023), 88 FR 75079 (Nov. 1, 2023).

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 parts 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 Rule 4.007 of the CAT Compliance Rule to be consistent with the amendment to the CAT NMS Plan related to the BFMM Locate Exception. In 2023, the Commission amended the CAT NMS Plan to require the reporting to the CAT of reliance on the BFMM Locate Exception.[4] Specifically, the Commission added paragraph (D) to Section 6.4(d)(ii) of the CAT NMS Plan, which requires each Participant, through its Compliance Rule, to require its Industry Members to record and report to the Central Repository the following:

for the original receipt or origination of an order to sell an equity security, whether the order is for a short sale effected by a market maker in connection with bona fide market making activities in the security for which the exception in Rule 203(b)(2)(iii) of Regulation SHO is claimed.

Accordingly, the Exchange proposes to amend its CAT Compliance Rule to reflect this additional CAT reporting requirement. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to add paragraph (G) to Rule 4.007, which would require each Industry Member to record and report to the Central Repository the following:

for the original receipt or origination of an order to sell an equity security, whether the order is for a short sale effected by a market maker in connection with bona fide market making activities in the security for which the exception in Rule 203(b)(2)(iii) of Regulation SHO is claimed.

[4] Id.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[5] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[6] in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanisms of a free and open market and a national market system and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. 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 this proposal is consistent with the Exchange Act because it is consistent with the amendment to the CAT NMS Plan approved by the Commission, and is designed to assist the Exchange and its Industry Members in meeting regulatory obligations pursuant to the Plan. In approving the Plan, the SEC noted that the Plan ''is necessary and appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors and the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, to remove impediments to, and perfect the mechanism of a national market system, or is otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.''[7] To the extent that this proposal implements the Plan as amended, and applies specific requirements to Industry Members, the Exchange believes that this proposal furthers the objectives of the Plan, as identified by the SEC, and is therefore consistent with the Exchange Act.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Exchange Act. The Exchange notes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the amendment to the CAT NMS Plan approved by the Commission and is designed to assist the Exchange in meeting its regulatory obligations pursuant to the Plan. The Exchange also

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[7] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 79318 (Nov. 15, 2016), 81 FR 84696, 84697 (Nov. 23, 2016).

notes that the amendment to the CAT Compliance Rule will apply equally to all Industry Members that trade equity securities. In addition, all national securities exchanges and FINRA are proposing these amendments to their CAT Compliance Rules. Therefore, this is not a competitive rule filing, and, therefore, it does not impose a burden on competition.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange has neither solicited nor received written comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [8] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) [9] 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 Act [10] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) [11] thereunder.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b–4(f)(6) [12] normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b4(f)(6)(iii),[13] the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposed rule change may become operative immediately upon filing. The Exchange states that the proposed rule change seeks to conform the CAT Compliance Rule to be consistent with the amendment to the CAT NMS Plan approved by the Commission and that waiver of the 30-day operative delay would allow the Exchange's rules to reflect the amended CAT NMS Plan requirement as soon as possible. For these reasons, and because the proposed rule change does not raise any novel legal or regulatory issues, the Commission finds that waiver of the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Therefore, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change to be operative upon filing.[14]

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–TXSE–2026–015 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–TXSE–2026–015. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–TXSE–2026–015 and should be submitted on or before August 18, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[15]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15172 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

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[8] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[9] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[11] 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.

[12] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[13] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6)(iii).

[14] For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has also considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. *See* 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[15] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12) and (59).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105975; File No. SR–OCC–2026–004]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Options Clearing Corporation; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change by the Options Clearing Corporation To Establish a Commercial Paper Program

July 23, 2026.

I. Introduction

On May 19, 2026, The Options Clearing Corporation (''OCC'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change to establish a commercial paper program as part of its overall liquidity plan to meet OCC's settlement obligations (hereinafter, the ''Proposed Rule Change'').[3] The Proposed Rule Change was published for public comment in the **Federal Register** on June 8, 2026.[4] The Commission has received one public comment regarding the substance of the Proposed Rule Change that it addresses below.[5] For the reasons discussed

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Notice *infra* note 4, 91 FR 34702.

[4] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105601 (June 3, 2026), 91 FR 34702 (June 8, 2026) (File No. SR–OCC–2026–004) (''Notice''). OCC also submitted a related filing with the Commission pursuant to Section 806(e)(1) Title VIII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, entitled the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Supervision Act of 2010 and Rule 19b–4(n)(1)(i) under the Exchange Act. 12 U.S.C. 5465(e)(1) (the ''Advance Notice''). 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1) and 17 CFR 240.19b–4, respectively. The Advance Notice was published in the **Federal Register** on June 8, 2026. Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105602 (June 3, 2026), 91 FR 34685 (June 8, 2026) (File No. SR–OCC–2026–801).

[5] The comment was received with regard to the Advance Notice. Because the proposals contained in the Proposed Rule Change and the Advance Notice are the same, the Commission considers all comments received on the proposal, regardless of

Continued

below, the Commission is approving the Proposed Rule Change.

II. Background

OCC is a central counterparty (''CCP''), which means that, as part of its function as a clearing agency, it interposes itself as the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer for financial transactions. As the CCP for the listed options markets in the United States,[6] as well as for certain futures and stock loans, OCC is exposed to various risks arising from providing clearance and settlement services to its Clearing Members because OCC is obligated to perform on the contracts it clears.[7] For example, OCC is exposed to liquidity risk in that it may not have sufficient liquid resources to meet its payment obligations if one of its Clearing Members defaults.

OCC mitigates liquidity risk through access to several funding sources, including a minimum amount of cash that each Clearing Member must deposit in OCC's Clearing Fund (''Clearing Fund Cash Requirement'').[8] OCC is also authorized to maintain a syndicated bank credit facility,[9] a bank repurchase facility,[10] and a non-bank repurchase facility [11] (together ''Committed Facilities''). The Clearing Fund Cash Requirement and Committed Facilities form OCC's Base Liquidity Resources.[12]

OCC proposes establishing, as an additional liquidity resource, a program to raise prefunded liquidity through the private placement of unsecured debt (''Notes'') to institutional investors in an aggregate amount not to exceed $1 billion (the ''Commercial Paper Program''). OCC states that establishing the Commercial Paper Program would further diversify its liquidity resources.[13] The Commercial Paper Program would represent another prefunded source of liquidity to be held in an OCC account at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (''Federal Reserve Bank Account'').[14] As such, using proceeds from the Commercial Paper Program would not require OCC to draw on a facility. This, according to OCC, would mitigate the risk that a liquidity provider may be delayed in funding or fail to fund as required under the terms of OCC's Committed Facilities.[15]

Further, OCC believes that under certain circumstances, the Commercial Paper Program would be more efficient and cost-effective than some of its current alternatives. Specifically, OCC expects to have the capability to access proceeds from the Commercial Paper Program on the same day they issue new debt.[16] Alternatively, obtaining additional commitments from liquidity providers through OCC's syndicated bank credit facility or non-bank repo facility could take weeks or months.[17] Additionally, OCC predicts that it would pay less to obtain liquidity using the Commercial Paper Program than it would using its syndicated bank credit facility and non-bank repurchase facility.[18]

A. Terms of the Commercial Paper Program

As noted above, OCC would seek to use the proposed Commercial Paper Program to raise prefunded liquidity through the private placement of unsecured debt (''Notes'') to institutional investors in an aggregate amount not to exceed $1 billion. OCC would hire an issuing and paying agent and certain placement agent dealers to develop the Commercial Paper Program. In doing so, OCC would execute certain agreements required to establish the Commercial Paper Program, including a dealer agreement with each of the placement agent dealers based on the standard form of dealer agreement for commercial paper programs published by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association and an issuing and paying agent agreement. OCC would issue the Notes through a private placement in reliance on an exemption from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933. None of the Notes would have a maturity exceeding 180 days to minimize interest rate risk. OCC plans to stagger the maturities of the Notes in the Commercial Paper Program to avoid maturing liabilities being due at the same time and to mitigate the risk that a rollover issuance to replace expiring Notes does not fund.[19] Further, the Notes would be interest-bearing book-entry notes in the name of The Depository Trust Company or its nominee. OCC would not be able to redeem the Notes prior to maturity. The Notes also would not contain any provision for extension, renewal, automatic rollover or voluntary prepayment. Proceeds from OCC's Commercial Paper Program would be held in OCC's Federal Reserve Bank Account as noted above.

B. Amendments to OCC's Rules and Policies

OCC proposes four categories of changes to its rules and policies to support the proposed Commercial Paper Program. Such categories include

whether the comments are submitted with respect to the Advance Notice or the Proposed Rule Change. Comments on the Advance Notice are available at *https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/public-comments/sr-occ-2026-801.*

[6] OCC describes itself as ''the sole clearing agency for standardized equity options listed on national securities exchanges registered with the commission.'' Notice, 91 FR at 34702.

[7] Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the meanings specified in OCC's Rules and By-Laws, available at *https://www.theocc.com/company-information/documents-and-archives/by-laws-and-rules.*

[8] *See* OCC Rule 1002; Notice, 91 FR at 34703.

[9] *See, e.g.,* Exchange Act Release No. 88971 (May 28, 2020), 85 FR 34257 (June 3, 2020) (File No. SR–OCC–2020–804). Through this facility, OCC may borrow cash by pledging the margin funds of the defaulting Clearing Member or Government securities borrowed from the Clearing Fund. Notice, 91 FR at 34703.

[10] *See, e.g.,* Exchange Act Release No. 103047 (May 15, 2025), 90 FR 21800 (May 21, 2025) (File No. SR–OCC–2025–801). The bank repurchase facility allows OCC to use government securities deposited by the defaulting Clearing Member or borrowed from the Clearing Fund to enter into repurchase transactions with a bank counterparty. *Id.*

[11] *See, e.g.,* Exchange Act Release No. 89039 (June 10, 2020), 85 FR 36444 (June 16, 2020) (File No. SR–OCC–2020–803). The non-bank repurchase facility (referred to in the Notice as the non-bank liquidity facility) allows OCC to use Government securities deposited by the defaulting Clearing Member or borrowed from the Clearing Fund to enter into repurchase transactions with institutional investment counterparties, such as insurance companies and pension funds. Notice, 91 FR at 34703.

[12] Base Liquidity Resources are the amount of qualifying liquid resources, as defined in Rule 17ad–22(a) under the Exchange Act, OCC maintains at all times to satisfy its regulatory obligations arising from the default of the CMO Group that would generate the largest aggregate payment obligation in extreme but plausible market conditions (a ''Cover 1'' liquidity requirement). Notice, 91 FR at 34703. ''CMO Group'' refers to the legal entity that is the Clearing Member and any other affiliate entities that control, are controlled by, or under common control with the Clearing Member. *Id.* at 34706, n.22.

[13] *Id.* at 34703. OCC initially plans to replace $250 million in existing liquidity from a single provider related to OCC's non-bank repurchase facility with proceeds from the Commercial Paper Program. OCC represents that currently, this liquidity provider's total commitments account for 42.5% of the commitments under the non-bank repurchase facility, and about 19% of OCC's Committed Facilities. *Id.* at 34704.

[14] *Id.* at 34703. *See* Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago authorization to provide accounts and services to Options Clearing Corporation and Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc., in accordance with the Dodd-Frank Act and Regulation HH, approved March 15, 2016 (*https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h2/20160319/h2.pdf*).

[15] Notice, 91 FR at 34703.

[16] *Id.* at 34703.

[17] *Id.* at 34703. Currently the only tool available to OCC to increase Base Liquidity Resources on an expedited basis is to increase the Clearing Fund Cash Requirement under OCC Rule 1002(a)(i)(A). *Id.* at 34703.

[18] *Id.* at 34703 n.13.

[19] *Id.* at 34704. In its notice, OCC provides as an example of a stagger replacing $250 million of non-bank repurchase facility commitments with two issues of $250 million in Notes of 90-day duration, staggered by 45 days. *Id.* at 34704.

changes related to (1) liquidity risk management, (2) counterparty risk management, (3) governance, and (4) clarifications.

1. Liquidity Risk Management

The Proposed Rule Change would make changes related to OCC's liquidity risk management. These changes would (1) recognize the proceeds from the Commercial Paper Program as a qualifying liquid resource, (2) adjust the sizing and use of the Clearing Fund, (3) distinguish the Commercial Paper Program proceeds from other types of prefunded financial resources that OCC maintains, and (4) allow for OCC to maintain proceeds in one of its Federal Reserve Bank accounts.

a. Recognizing Proceeds as Qualifying Liquid Resources

The Proposed Rule Change would update OCC's Rules, the Liquidity Risk Management Framework (''LRMF''), and the Recovery and Orderly Wind-Down Plan (''RWD Plan'') to recognize the proceeds from the Commercial Paper Program as a qualifying liquid resource under OCC's liquidity plan. In Rule 101, OCC proposes defining the Commercial Paper Program to mean its program to raise prefunded qualifying liquid resources through the private placement of unsecured debt to institutional investors up to an amount approved by the Board, the proceeds of which OCC would use exclusively to: (i) repay maturing notes issued under the Commercial Paper Program or (ii) to cover losses or liquidity shortfalls in those situations in which the Clearing Fund may be used under Rule 1006.

In the LRMF, OCC proposes adding cash proceeds from the Commercial Paper Program as one of OCC's Base Liquidity Resources. In so doing, OCC would note that the Board approves a cap on the amount of Commercial Paper Program proceeds that OCC may count as Base Liquidity Resources.[20] The cap is intended to help prevent OCC's qualifying liquid resources from dropping below the Cover 1 liquidity requirement in the event OCC's rollover of expiring Notes fails.[21] Further, OCC proposes adding Commercial Paper proceeds to its list of tools available to address changing business or market conditions.[22]

OCC also proposes changes to its RWD Plan. OCC proposes adding the Commercial Paper Program proceeds to its list of tools to address liquidity shortfalls, and to add an overview of the Commercial Paper Program to the RWD Plan. Consistent with the changes to OCC's Rules and LRMF, the revisions to the RWD Plan contemplate the use of cash proceeds of the Commercial Paper Program as well as OCC's plan to rollover risk through the staggered issuance of Notes.

b. Adjustments to the Sizing and Use of the Clearing Fund

OCC proposes changes to ensure that it is able to repay the Notes, even in the event of a Clearing Member default. Specifically, OCC proposes to update its Rule 1001(b) to account for the Commercial Paper Program in setting the minimum Clearing Fund.[23] Because proposed Rule 1001(b) introduces the term Base Liquidity Resources to OCC's Rules, OCC also proposes defining that term in Rule 101.[24]

A separate group of changes would account for the Commercial Paper Program in describing OCC's authority to use the Clearing Fund. Currently, OCC may use the Clearing Fund to cover losses or borrow from the Clearing Fund to provide liquidity related to the failure of a Clearing Member, bank, clearing organization, or investment counterparty to meet its obligations to OCC.[25] OCC proposes a new Rule 1006(a)(5) specifying that OCC may also use the Clearing Fund to make good losses or expenses that it suffers or provide liquidity to OCC as a result of OCC's use of the Commercial Paper Program proceeds for any of the purposes under Rule 1006. OCC also proposes several changes to restate and reorganize Rule 1006(a).[26]

c. Distinguishing the Commercial Paper Program Proceeds

OCC proposes changes to its rules to distinguish Commercial Paper Program proceeds from other funds that it maintains. Specifically, the proposed changes would classify Commercial Paper Program proceeds as a form of OCC cash as opposed to Clearing Member cash. As a result OCC would distinguish Commercial Paper Program proceeds from member margin and Clearing Fund contributions held to cover potential credit losses because such resources do not include OCC's own resources.[27] Similarly, OCC proposes conforming updates to its Cash and Investment Management Policy to recognize that interest paid on the Commercial Paper Program proceeds deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank Account would accrue to OCC's benefit.[28] Further, OCC would distinguish Commercial Paper Program

[20] OCC states that it anticipates that its Board would set this cap at 5% of Base Liquidity Resources initially. *Id.* at 34704. OCC would also add text to the LRMF indicating that factors the Board may consider in setting the amount of Commercial Paper Program proceeds that may be counted towards Base Liquidity Resources include, but are not limited to, OCC's current or anticipated liquidity needs, the total size of the Commercial Paper Program that the Board has authorized, the staggering of maturity dates to address rollover risk, the availability of other liquidity resources, and the size of the Clearing Fund. Commercial Paper Program proceeds above the Base Liquidity Resource cap would be considered excess liquidity.

[21] *Id.* at 34704. OCC provides the following example in the Notice. If Notes were staggered into two $500 million tranches with 90-day maturities staggered by 45 days, the Board may determine that up to $500 million of the total $1 billion may be counted towards Base Liquidity Resources. *Id.*

[22] Other such tools include OCC's authority to temporarily increase the Clearing Fund Cash Requirement, the uncommitted accordion feature that OCC endeavors to maintain in its syndicated bank credit facility that potentially allows OCC to borrow additional funds from its existing or new bank syndicated liquidity providers based on the willingness and ability of the syndicate members to fund the additional borrowing request, and OCC's authority under OCC Rule 609 to issue an intraday margin call based on a Clearing Member's forecasted settlement demands, including for settlement demands arising under OCC's accord with the National Securities Clearing Corporation (''NSCC''). *Id.* at 34704.

[23] OCC also proposes reflecting these changes in the Clearing Fund Methodology Policy, CST Methodology Description, and RWD Plan by making similar edits to the descriptions and articulations of the minimum Clearing Fund size in those documents.

[24] Proposed Rule 101 would define Base Liquidity Resources as ''the amount of qualifying liquid resources maintained at all times by OCC to meet its minimum Cover 1 liquidity resource requirements under the applicable regulations.'' OCC also proposes conforming edits to the LRMF to refer to qualifying liquid resources rather than committed liquidity resources and to reference proposed Rule 101, which would reflect the prefunded nature of the Commercial Paper proceeds and encompass the Clearing Fund Cash Requirement. The non-substantive changes to the LRMF also include the introduction of headings denoting the different components of OCC's Base Liquidity Resources.

[25] *See* OCC Rules 1006(a) and 1006(f).

[26] Such changes, as described in detail in the Notice, include subdividing and renumbering existing provisions, consolidating provisions related to losses arising out of a member default, consolidating provisions related to borrowing, updating internal cross-references, and removing unnecessary language. Notice, 91 FR at 34705–06.

[27] OCC's rules currently define such margin, when of a defaulting clearing member, and Clearing Fund contributions less any deficits as ''Pre-Funded Financial Resources'' for the purposes of measuring whether OCC has sufficient financial resources sufficient to withstand a default by the two CMO Groups. *Id.* at 34706. Because the Clearing Fund is already included in Pre-Funded Financial Resources, and it would be used to cover losses from the use of Commercial Paper Program proceeds, OCC proposes distinguishing Commercial Paper Program Proceeds from Pre-Funded Financial Resources.

[28] *See Id.* at 34707. OCC would hold Commercial Paper Program proceeds exclusively at the Federal Reserve Bank Account and the proceeds would not be invested. *Id.* OCC also proposes removing the version number from the Cash and Investment Management Policy because the version number is not a rule and it is reflected in an internal system of record that OCC uses to manage its policy governance. *Id.* at 34708.

proceeds from liquid net assets funded by equity (''LNAFBE'') held to cover general business losses because such proceeds would be used exclusively to address liquidity shortfalls arising from a Clearing Member default or other situation in which OCC may borrow or otherwise obtain funds using its Clearing Fund under OCC Rule 1006.[29]

d. Federal Reserve Account Use for Commercial Paper Program Proceeds

OCC's proposed changes would also allow it to hold Commercial Paper Program proceeds in its Federal Reserve Bank Account. Currently, OCC Rules 604B and 1002 allow OCC to commingle only cash Clearing Fund contributions and non-customer margin assets in OCC's Federal Reserve Bank Account.[30] OCC proposes adding to Rule 604B(c) and I&P .04 of Rule 1002 to allow OCC to commingle proceeds from the Commercial Paper Program with Clearing Fund cash and non-customer cash margin in the Federal Reserve Bank Account.[31] OCC proposes holding Commercial Paper Program proceeds in the Federal Reserve Bank Account because they are similar to the cash Clearing Fund contributions in that account, in that OCC would only use them to manage a Clearing Member default or other event for which OCC is authorized to use Clearing Fund deposits under OCC Rule 1006.[32]

2. Counterparty Risk Management

OCC proposes changes to its LRMF and Third-Party Risk Management Framework (''TPRMF'') to account for relationships with third-parties resulting from the proposed Commercial Paper Program. In the LRMF, OCC proposes distinguishing its Commercial Paper Program relationships with third-parties (dealers, agents, and Noteholders) from its relationship with its liquidity providers under its Committed Facilities. OCC believes these proposed changes are necessary because of differences in the risks of the Commercial Paper Program and OCC's Committed Facilities.[33] While OCC's Commercial Paper Program Proceeds would be prefunded and maintained by it in its Federal Reserve Account, without any need to draw on a committed arrangement, OCC's Committed Facilities carry the risk that the liquidity providers may fail to perform their obligations to fund a draw under the contractual terms of their committed agreements with OCC.[34] Additionally, OCC proposes changes to the TPRMF that account for the Commercial Paper Program.[35]

3. Governance

OCC proposes changes to its Default Management Policy describing the governance process for using Commercial Paper Program proceeds under OCC Rule 1006 as discussed above. OCC Rule 1006(f)(iii) authorizes OCC to borrow or obtain funds based on a determination by OCC's Chief Executive Officer (''CEO'') or Chief Operating Officer (''COO'') (collectively, the ''OCEO'') or Chairman that such means are reasonable. OCC proposes to add language to its Default Management Policy codifying the determination that borrowing through an existing Committed Facility or from the Clearing Fund is reasonable. Further, OCC proposes to allow its OCEO, Chief Financial Risk Officer (''CFRO''), Chief Risk Officer (''CRO''), or their delegates to authorize OCC's Treasury to draw from OCC's Committed Facilities, borrow from the Clearing Fund, or use Commercial Paper Program proceeds as necessary while also requiring approval from the Chairman or OCEO for any other means of borrowing or otherwise obtaining funds consistent with OCC Rule 1006(f).

4. Clarifying, Conforming, and Non-Substantive Changes

OCC also proposes a series of clarifying, conforming, and non-substantive edits to its rules. Because it is no longer applicable, OCC proposes removing I&P .01 to OCC Rule 1001, which delayed the effectiveness for one month after adoption of a rule limiting the amount the Clearing Fund may decrease from month to month. The relevant rule was approved in 2018.[36] OCC also proposes conforming edits to its RWD Plan to reflect prior proposed rule changes concerning OCC's management of investment risk[37] to reflect that, under OCC Rule 1006(c) and (f), OCC may use the Clearing Fund to make good losses or liquidity shortfalls caused by the failure of an investment counterparty to perform any obligation to OCC when due with respect to the investment of Clearing Member cash margin (*e.g.,* a counterparty in which OCC has invested margin cash through overnight reverse repurchase agreements). Other proposed changes to the LRMF, TPRMF, and Cash and Investment Management Policy would fix typos and update references to and use of defined terms.

III. Discussion and Commission Findings

Section 19(b)(2)(C) of the Exchange Act requires the Commission to approve a proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization if it finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the organization.[38] Under the Commission's Rules of Practice, the ''burden to demonstrate that a proposed rule change is consistent with the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations issued thereunder . . . is on the self-regulatory organization ['SRO'] that proposed the rule change.'' [39]

The description of a proposed rule change, its purpose and operation, its effect, and a legal analysis of its consistency with applicable requirements must all be sufficiently detailed and specific to support an affirmative Commission finding,[40] and any failure of an SRO to provide this information may result in the Commission not having a sufficient basis to make an affirmative finding that a proposed rule change is consistent with the Exchange Act and the applicable rules and regulations.[41] Moreover, ''unquestioning reliance'' on an SRO's representations in a proposed rule change is not sufficient to justify

[29] *Id.* at 34706. OCC proposes to amend its Capital Management Policy to exclude Commercial Paper proceeds from the definition of LNAFBE, which currently means the level of cash and cash equivalents, no greater than Equity, less any approved adjustments. *Id.* at 34706 n.26.

[30] OCC Rule 604B; OCC Rule 1002.

[31] OCC intends to establish a subaccount under its master Federal Reserve Bank account to segregate the Commercial Paper Program proceeds from other funds maintained in the master account. Notice, 91 FR at 34707.

[32] *Id.* at 34707.

[33] *Id.* at 34706–07.

[34] To effectuate this change, OCC proposes to define ''Liquidity Provider'' in the LRMF and add a new section specifically related to commercial paper dealers and agents. *Id.* at 34706–07.

[35] Changes to the TPRMF address dealers and agents under OCC's existing processes (*e.g.,* governance of onboarding and monitoring through OCC's Credit and Liquidity Risk Working Group) by adding these groups within the scope of Financial Institutions.

[36] *See* Exchange Act Release No. 83735 (July 27, 2018), 83 FR 37855, 37856 n.6 (Aug. 2, 2018) (File No. SR–OCC–2018–008). OCC states that the rule took effect on Sep. 1, 2018. Notice, 91 FR at 34705 n.20.

[37] Notice, 91 FR at 34705; *See* Exchange Act Release No. 94304 (Feb. 24, 2022), 87 FR 11776 (Mar. 2, 2022) (SR–OCC–2021–014) (approving amendments to OCC Rule 1006 to add ''investment counterparties'' with whom OCC has invested cash margin to the list of counterparties whose failure may occasion use of the Clearing Fund).

[38] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(C).

[39] Rule 700(b)(3), Commission Rules of Practice, 17 CFR 201.700(b)(3).

[40] *Id.*

[41] *Id.*

Commission approval of a proposed rule change.[42]

After carefully considering the Proposed Rule Change, the Commission finds that the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to OCC. More specifically, the Commission finds that the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act [43] and Rules 17ad–22(e)(2), (3), and (7) thereunder, as described in detail below.[44]

A. Consistency With 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act

Under Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act, OCC's rules, among other things, must be ''designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and, to the extent applicable, derivatives agreements, contracts, and transactions. . . .'' [45] Based on a review of the record, and for the reasons discussed below, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F).

OCC proposes to include proceeds from its Commercial Paper Program in its current list of Base Liquidity Resources (without making any additional changes to its Base Liquidity Resources). The proceeds would be prefunded and maintained in its Federal Reserve Bank Account. As such, the Commercial Paper Program would provide OCC with an additional liquid resource that it could access in the event of a Clearing Member default by supplementing OCC's existing Base Liquidity Resources. Moreover, adding the Commercial Paper Program as a liquidity source would diversify the sources of liquidity available to OCC. OCC plans on its Commercial Paper Program proceeds replacing $250 million of a total $850 million of existing liquidity from a single liquidity provider under the non-bank repurchase facility.[46] Diversifying the sources of liquidity promotes robust liquidity risk management at OCC and puts OCC in a better position to maintain sufficient liquid resources to complete settlement on each business day, with a high degree of confidence, even in the event of a member default with other liquidity sources unavailable.[47]

OCC has been designated as a systemically important financial market utility, in part, because its failure or disruption could increase the risk of significant liquidity or credit problems spreading among financial institutions or markets.[48] Because the Proposed Rule Change would put OCC in a better position to maintain sufficient liquid resources to complete settlement, it would support OCC's ability to continue providing services to the markets it serves, *e.g.,* the listed options markets. Given OCC's systemic importance, supporting OCC's ability to continue providing services would reduce the potential for disruptions and, therefore, promote the prompt and accurate settlement of securities and derivatives markets it serves.

While the Commercial Paper Program could bring certain financial risks,[49] in the event such risks were to materialize, OCC's ability to use other liquidity tools helps promote OCC's ability to manage liquidity risk through an overall diversified range of risk management tools.[50] Further, the Proposed Rule Change would address these risks through staggering the maturities of the Notes, allowing the Board to place a cap on the proceeds that may be categorized as qualifying liquid resources, and structuring and allowing the Clearing Fund to be used to make good losses or expenses that OCC suffers or provide liquidity to OCC as a result of its use of the Commercial Paper Program proceeds.[51]

The Commission received one comment opposing the Proposed Rule Change.[52] The commenter states that the Commercial Paper Program does not meaningfully improve OCC's liquidity and that it provides funding when markets are calm but may be unavailable during a crisis since commercial paper markets freeze during financial stress as investors stop rolling over maturing paper when uncertainty rises. This comment appears to assume that OCC would not seek to issue Notes prior to a Clearing Member default. However, as described above, the Commercial Paper Program would provide a prefunded source of liquidity because OCC proposes to issue Notes in the normal course and to deposit the cash proceeds from such Notes in its Federal Reserve Bank Account. Thus, OCC would not rely on the Commercial Paper Program to generate additional resources during a stress event. The cash proceeds from the Notes, therefore, would be at least as reliable as the liquidity OCC would seek to obtain through its Committed Facilities, each of which relies on funding by OCC's liquidity providers during a period of market stress.

[42] *Susquehanna Int'l Group, LLP* v. *Securities and Exchange Commission,* 866 F.3d 442, 447 (D.C. Cir. 2017).

[43] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[44] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(2), (3), and (7).

[45] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[46] Notice, 91 FR at 34704 (''Initially, OCC anticipates replacing $250 million of existing liquidity from its non-bank liquidity facility with Commercial Paper proceeds. Specifically, to further diversify OCC's liquidity resources, OCC plans to replace one of three commitments from a single liquidity provider that together comprise 42.5% of the commitments under the . . . non-bank liquidity facility, and approximately 19% of OCC's . . . committed facilities.'').

[47] Exchange Act Release No. 105319 (Apr. 27, 2026), 91 FR 23318, 23320 (Apr. 30, 2026) (FICC–2026–801) (adding proceeds from a commercial paper program to FICC's existing liquidity sources promotes robust risk management by supplementing FICC's existing default liquidity resources and diversifying the type and source of such resources); Exchange Act Release No. 102318 (Jan. 31, 2025), 90 FR 9094, 9097 (Feb. 6, 2025) (DTC–2025–801) (adding proceeds from the periodic issuance and private placement of senior notes to qualified institutional investors as an additional liquid resource that DTC could access in the event of a participant default would promote robust risk management by supplementing DTC's existing default liquidity resources and diversifying the type and source of such resources); Exchange Act Release No. 88146 (Feb. 7, 2020), 85 FR 8046, 8047 (Feb.12, 2020) (NSCC–2019–802) (adding proceeds from the periodic issuance and private placement of term debt to qualified institutional investors as an additional liquid resource that NSCC could access in the event of a member default would promote robust risk management by diversifying the set of liquid resources available to NSCC in the event of a member default); Exchange Act Release No. 75730 (Aug. 19, 2015), 80 FR 51638, 51640 (Aug. 25, 2015) (NSCC–2015–802) (adding proceeds from the private placement of unsecured debt consisting of a combination of commercial paper and extendible-term promissory notes to NSCC's liquidity resources would reduce NSCC's overall liquidity risk consistent with prudent risk-management practices by diversifying the type and source of NSCC's liquidity).

[48] Financial Stability Oversight Council (''FSOC'') 2012 Annual Report, Appendix A, *https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/261/here.pdf* (last visited July 20, 2026).

[49] Risks of the Commercial Paper Program include repayment risk, rollover risk, interest rate risk, and custody risk. Exchange Act Release No. 105602 (June 3, 2026), 91 FR 34685, 34691–92 (June 8, 2026 (OCC–2026–801). Repayment risk is the risk that OCC would not have access to sufficient financial resources to repay the face value of the issued Notes upon maturity. Rollover risk is the risk that a rollover of expiring Notes may not fund, leaving OCC without the liquidity provided by those Notes upon their expiration. Interest rate risk is the risk that the interest rate that OCC would pay on the interest-bearing Notes may become dislocated from the interest rate that OCC earns by holding the Commercial Paper Program proceeds at the Federal Reserve. Custody risk is the risk associated with safeguarding OCC's qualifying liquid resources and ensuring that OCC has prompt access to those resources to satisfy settlement demands on a same-day basis if needed.

[50] As noted above, OCC's other qualifying liquid resources include the Clearing Fund Cash Requirement and the Committed Facilities. Notice, 91 FR at 34703; Exchange Act Release No. 103047 (May 21, 2025), 90 FR 21800, 21802 (May 21, 2025) (SR–OCC–2025–801).

[51] Exchange Act Release No. 105602 (June 3, 2026), 91 FR 34685, 34691 (June 8, 2026) (OCC–2026–801).

[52] *See* comment from Mary Smith (June 3, 2026) (''Mary Smith''), available at *https://www.sec.gov/comments/SR-OCC-2026-801/srocc2026801-800080-2421646.html.*

The commenter also expressed concerns in terms of cost, concentration, or structure. However, the proposal would provide OCC with an additional source of qualifying liquid resources without reducing OCC's ability to rely on its existing sources of qualifying liquid resources, which is an important risk management goal that mitigates the concerns raised by the commenter. Moreover, the concern raised with respect to cost is not unique to this liquidity resource, and it is present in OCC's existing Committed Facilities, in that each liquidity resource generally has some cost.[53] With respect to the commenter's concern regarding concentration, the Proposed Rule Change mitigates concentration risk more broadly by expanding OCC's potential liquidity sources.[54] In terms of structure, the Commercial Paper Program is structured similarly to other clearing agency initiatives.[55]

As described above, OCC also proposes several conforming and clarifying changes. Some of these changes would distinguish Commercial Paper Program proceeds from other categories of assets. For example, proposed changes would distinguish Commercial Paper Program proceeds from LNAFBE and identify Commercial Paper Program proceeds as OCC cash. OCC would also clarify that a rule no longer applies by deleting it. Other proposed changes would conform OCC's procedures and rules with one another. For example, OCC proposes changing the Default Management Policy to make clear that its OCEO has determined that drawing on an existing committed liquidity facility or borrowing Clearing Fund cash deposits are reasonable means to borrow or otherwise obtain funds under Rule 1006. By conforming and clarifying provisions in its procedures and rules, OCC makes these provisions easier to apply during times of market stress and reduces the chances for errors or delays in application of its rules and procedures. Promptly and correctly applying its own rules and procedures reduces the chances that OCC will encounter issues that would prevent it from promptly and accurately clearing and settling securities transactions.

Accordingly, and for the reasons stated above, the Proposed Rule Change promotes the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions.

B. Consistency With Rule 17ad–22(e)(2)

Rule 17ad–22(e)(2) under the Exchange Act requires, in part, that OCC establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to, as applicable, provide for governance arrangements that are clear and transparent and specify clear and direct lines of responsibility.[56] One such clarifying change relates to the use of Clearing Fund contributions. OCC is authorized to use the cash or securities of the Clearing Fund to borrow or otherwise obtain funds based on a determination by Chairman, Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Operating Officer that such borrowing would be reasonable.[57] As described above, OCC proposes to codify a standing determination that certain means of borrowing or otherwise obtaining funds are reasonable in the Default Management Policy. Such codification would streamline the process governing OCC's access to liquidity during a member default. A related governance change would allow the OCEO, CFRO, CRO, or their delegates to authorize OCC's Treasury to initiate a draw from OCC's Committed Facilities, borrow cash deposits maintained in the Clearing Fund, or to approve the use of Commercial Paper Program proceeds, as necessary while requiring approval from the Chairman or OCEO for any other means of borrowing or otherwise obtaining funds consistent with Rule 1006(f).

OCC also proposes governance-related changes to its TPRMF to include the dealers and agents supporting OCC's Commercial Paper Program within the scope of Financial Institutions. By making this proposed change, OCC assigns responsibility for governance of the onboarding and ongoing monitoring of its relationships with dealers and agents supporting OCC's Commercial Paper Program to OCC's Credit and Liquidity Risk Working Group.

Accordingly, certain proposed changes related to governance arrangements are consistent with Rule 17ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v).[58]

C. Consistency With Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)

Rule 17ad–22(e)(3) under the Exchange Act requires, in part, that OCC establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to maintain a sound risk management framework for comprehensively managing legal, credit, liquidity, operational, general business, investment, custody, and other risks that arise in or are borne by the covered clearing agency which includes risk management policies, procedures, and systems designed to identify, measure, monitor, and manage the range of risks that arise in or are borne by the covered clearing agency, that are subject to review on a specified periodic basis and approved by the board of directors annually.[59] The LRMF and TPRMF address risks, including liquidity and counterparty risk. As described above, in the LRMF, OCC proposes changes that distinguish liquidity providers from Commercial Paper Program third-parties (dealers, agents, and Noteholders) because the Commercial Paper Program does not present the risk that the liquidity providers may fail to perform their obligations to fund a draw under the contractual terms of their committed agreements with OCC during a market stress event. As noted above, the proposed changes would also address the risk management of relationships with dealers and agents within OCC's existing framework for managing the risks OCC faces from third-parties.

Accordingly, the proposed changes related to counterparty risk management are consistent with Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(i) under the Exchange Act.[60]

E. Consistency With Rule 17ad–22(e)(7)

Rule 17ad–22(e)(7) under the Exchange Act requires, in part, that OCC establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to effectively measure, monitor, and manage the liquidity risk that arises in or is borne by the covered clearing agency, including measuring, monitoring, and managing its settlement and funding flows on an ongoing and timely basis, and its use of intraday liquidity by, at a minimum, (i) maintaining sufficient liquid resources at the minimum in all relevant currencies to effect same-day and, where appropriate, intraday and multiday settlement of payment obligations with a high degree of

[53] OCC anticipates that the cost of sourcing liquidity through the Commercial Paper Program would be less than the cost of its existing syndicated bank credit facility and non-bank repurchase facility. Notice, 91 FR at 34703 n.13.

[54] OCC plans to replace one of three commitments from a single liquidity provider that together comprise 42.5% of the commitments under the non-bank liquidity facility and approximately 19% of OCC's Committed Facilities. *Id.* at 34704.

[55] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105319 (Apr. 27, 2026), 91 FR 23318 (Apr. 30, 2026) (File No. SR–FICC–2026–801). Here, the size of the proposed Commercial Paper Program is notably smaller than has been approved for other SIFMUs (*e.g.,* the FICC program is authorized for up to $10 billion compared to OCC's proposal not to exceed $1 billion). The FICC program is also unsecured. *See id.*

[56] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v).

[57] OCC Rule 1006(f)(2)(A)(iii).

[58] 17 CFR 240.17ad22(e)(2)(i) and (v).

[59] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(3)(i).

[60] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(3)(i).

confidence under a wide range of foreseeable stress scenarios that includes, but is not limited to, the default of the participant family that would generate the largest aggregate payment obligation for the covered clearing agency in extreme but plausible market conditions,[61] (ii) holding qualifying liquid resources sufficient to meet the minimum liquidity resource requirement under Rule 17ad–22(e)(7)(i) in each relevant currency for which the covered clearing agency has payment obligations owed to clearing members,[62] and (iii) using the access to accounts and services at a Federal Reserve Bank, when available and where determined to be practical by the board of directors of the covered clearing agency, to enhance its management of liquidity risk.[63] For any covered clearing agency, ''qualifying liquid resources'' includes cash held either at the central bank of issue or at creditworthy commercial banks.[64]

With respect to maintaining sufficient liquid resources, OCC proposes to change how it sets the size of the Clearing Fund to account for the Commercial Paper Program by incorporating proceeds into the minimum Clearing Fund size calculation. To the extent OCC issues Notes, the proposed change would increase the minimum size of the Clearing Fund. OCC would also distinguish Commercial Paper Program proceeds from Prefunded Financial Resources which would encourage proper sizing of their Clearing Fund. Increasing the minimum size of the Clearing Fund and distinguishing Commercial Paper Program proceeds from Prefunded Financial Resources, in turn, would increase the likelihood that OCC would maintain sufficient liquid resources to meet its payment obligations. Thus, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with Rule 17ad–22(e)(7)(i).[65]

With respect to holding qualifying liquid resources, proceeds from the Commercial Paper Program would be qualifying liquid resources because they would be cash.[66] The Commercial Paper Program would be an addition to the sources of liquid resources OCC may draw upon to manage a Clearing Member default.[67] The addition of the Commercial Paper Program would, therefore, diversify OCC's qualifying liquid resources, thereby providing alternatives if obtaining liquidity from another source is too time consuming or impossible.[68] The finite term of the Notes raises the risk that OCC may be unable to replace expiring debt with new debt. As described above, OCC plans to stagger the maturities of the Notes in the Commercial Paper Program to avoid maturing liabilities being due at the same time and to mitigate the risk that a rollover issuance to replace expiring Notes does not fund.[69] Diversifying OCC's sources of qualifying liquid resources and mitigating the risk that these liquid resources are unavailable helps ensure that OCC will be able to hold sufficient qualifying liquid resources to meet its liquidity requirements consistent with Rule 17ad–22(e)(7)(ii).[70]

As described above, OCC proposes to hold proceeds from the Commercial Paper Program at its Federal Reserve Bank Account. Because the proceeds would be cash held in a central bank account, such proceeds would be available during a default. Maintaining cash in a central bank account to enhance liquidity risk management in this way is consistent with Rule 17ad–22(e)(7)(iii).[71]

Accordingly, the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with Rule 17ad–22(e)(7) under the Exchange Act.[72]

IV. Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, the Commission finds that the Proposed Rule Change is consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act, and in particular, Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act,[73] and Rules 17ad–22(e)(2), (3), and (7) thereunder.[74]

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Exchange Act, that the proposed rule change (SR–OCC–2026–004) be, and hereby is, approved.[75]

For the Commission by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[76]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15176 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

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[61] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(7)(i).

[62] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(7)(ii).

[63] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(7)(iii).

[64] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(a).

[65] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(7)(i).

[66] As described above, OCC proposes rule changes to limit the use of such cash proceeds to ensure that they are available as qualifying liquid resources to meet payment obligations in extreme but plausible market conditions, such as by prohibiting investment of cash proceeds.

[67] Initially, OCC intends to use cash proceeds to replace a portion of existing qualifying liquid resources from its non-bank repurchase facility. Notice, 91 FR at 34704. However, the proposal does not require such replacement or other reduction in the use of Committed Facilities.

[68] To further limit the risks related to the availability of Commercial Paper Program proceeds, the Proposed Rule Change accounts for the Commercial Paper Program proceeds in the calculation of the minimum Clearing Fund size and allows the Board to cap the amount of Commercial Paper Program proceeds that may be qualifying liquid resources. *Id.* at 34704–05.

[69] *Id.* at 34704.

[70] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(7)(ii).

[71] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(7)(iii).

[72] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(7).

[73] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[74] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(2), (3), and (7).

[75] In approving the proposed rule change, the Commission considered the proposal's impacts on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[76] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105977; File No. SR–CboeBYX–2026–026]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Designation of a Longer Period for Commission Action on Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 11.9(d) Regarding Intermarket Sweep Orders

July 23, 2026.

On June 5, 2026, Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc. (''BYX'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change (a) to amend Rule 11.9(d) to: (i) permit an Intermarket Sweep Order to be entered as a Non-Displayed Order and (ii) to establish the price level at which the System will consider an Intermarket Sweep Order available for other orders to be entered and (b) to amend Rule 11.9(g)(4) to permit Non-Displayed Orders to re-price to more aggressive prices. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on June 23, 2026.[3]

Section 19(b)(2) of the Act [4] 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

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105710 (June 17, 2026), 91 FR 37451. The Commission has received no comment letters on the proposed rule change.

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved. The 45th day after publication of the notice for this proposed rule change is August 7, 2026. The Commission is extending this 45-day time period.

The Commission finds it appropriate to designate a longer period within which to take action on 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,[5] designates September 21, 2026, as the date by which the Commission shall either approve or disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove, the proposed rule change (File No. SR–CboeBYX–2026–026).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[6]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15173 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0471]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 15c1–5

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 provided for in Rule 15c1–5 (17 CFR 240.15c1–5) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C 78a *et seq.*) (''Exchange Act'').

Rule 15c1–5 states that any broker-dealer controlled by, controlling, or under common control with the issuer of a security that the broker-dealer is trying to sell to or buy from a customer must give the customer written notification disclosing the control relationship at or before completion of the transaction. The Commission estimates that 162 respondents provide notifications annually under Rule 15c1–5 and that each respondent would spend approximately 10 hours per year complying with the requirements of the rule for a total burden of approximately 1,620 hours per year. There is no retention period requirement under Rule 15c1–5. This Rule does not involve the collection of confidential information.

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 28, 2026.

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15178 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105978; File No. SR–CboeBZX–2026–004]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing of Amendment No. 1 and Order Approving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, To Amend the Opening Auction Process Provided Under Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B) To Delay the Opening Auction Under Certain Market Conditions

July 23, 2026.

I. Introduction

On January 8, 2026, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (''Exchange'' or ''BZX'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change to amend the Opening Auction Process provided under Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B) to delay the Opening Auction under certain market conditions in order to improve price discovery and allow executions to occur at prices that better reflect current market conditions. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on January 27, 2026.[3] On March 11, 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 disapprove the proposed rule change.[5] On April 27, 2026, the Commission instituted proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change.[6] On July 10, 2026, the Exchange filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change.[7] The Commission has received no comments regarding the proposed rule change. The Commission is publishing this Notice and Order to solicit comment on Amendment No. 1 in Sections II and III below, which sections are being published verbatim as filed by the Exchange, and to approve the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, on an accelerated basis.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (''BZX'' or the ''Exchange'') is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'' or ''SEC'') a proposal to amend the Opening Auction Process provided under Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B) to

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[6] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(31).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 104654 (January 27, 2026), 91 FR 3588.

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[5] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 104975 (March 11, 2026), 91 FR 12649 (March 30, 2026). The Commission designated April 27, 2026, as the date by which the Commission shall approve or disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove, the proposed rule change.

[6] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105316, 91 FR 23330 (April 30, 2026).

[7] Amendment No. 1 amends and replaces in its entirely the originally submitted proposal. In Amendment No. 1, the Exchange added additional information in support of the proposal, including examples of instances where the proposed rule change, if in effect at the time, would have changed the results of the opening process as well as additional support for the Exchange's rationale in proposing changes to the opening process.

delay the Opening Auction under certain market conditions in order to improve price discovery and allow executions to occur at prices that better reflect current market conditions. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Commission's website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*), the Exchange's website (*https://www.cboe.com/us/equities/regulation/rule_filings/bzx/*), and at the principal office of the Exchange.

III. 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

This Amendment No. 1 to SR–CboeBZX–2026–004 amends and replaces in its entirety the proposal as originally submitted on January 8, 2026. The Exchange submits this Amendment No. 1 in order to clarify certain points and add additional details to the proposal.

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B) to delay the Opening Auction under certain market conditions to improve price discovery and allow executions to occur at prices that better reflect current market conditions. Specifically, as proposed, the Rule would provide that when (1) there is a Valid National Best Bid and Offer (''NBBO'') [8] but the Indicative Price [9] is outside the Collar Price Range [10] established using the NBBO (the ''NBBO-established Collar Price Range'') or (2) there is no Valid NBBO and the Indicative Price is outside the Collar Price Range established using the Final Last Sale Eligible Trade (''FLSET'') [11] (the ''FLSET-established Collar Price Range''), the Opening Auction will be delayed until market conditions improve or the delay period has lapsed, as further described below. In addition to these changes above, the Exchange proposes to amend the definition of ''BZX Official Opening Price'' to allow odd lot trades to set the BZX Official Opening Price.

The Exchange notes that the official opening price disseminated by the primary listing market (such as the BZX Official Opening Price) [12] provides market participants valuable information that is typically used to calculate the initial limit up-limit down (''LULD'') price bands [13] and also may serve as the basis for trading strategies for that trading day.[14] The Exchange believes the proposal will result in (1) fewer LULD Halts due to LULD bands that are based on a stale price (*i.e.,* the BZX Official Closing Price); and (2) more accurate Collar Price Ranges that are based on current market conditions rather than the BZX Official Closing Price. The Exchange believes the benefit of allowing crossed auction interest to execute at the price that better reflects market conditions for a given security, outweighs any minimal and finite delay in the dissemination of the BZX Official Opening Price and LULD price bands. As such, the Exchange believes that this proposal strikes an appropriate balance by providing additional time for the Opening Auction Process to facilitate more meaningful price formation that better reflects current market conditions for BZX-listed securities, while limiting any delay to ensure the BZX Official Opening Price is still reported to the Securities Information Processor (''SIP'') [15] by 9:35 a.m. and used to set the LULD price bands.

[8] As provided in Rule 11.23(a)(23), a NBBO is a Valid NBBO where: (i) there is both a NBB and NBO for the security; (ii) the NBBO is not crossed; and (iii) the midpoint of the NBBO is less than the Maximum Percentage away from both the NBB and the NBO. *See* Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(23). The Maximum Percentage will vary depending on the price of the NBBO midpoint. Currently, the Maximum Percentages are as follows: for a NBBO midpoint price less than or equal to $25, the Maximum Percentage is 5%; for a NBBO midpoint price greater than $25 but less than or equal to $50, the Maximum Percentage is 2.5%; for a NBBO midpoint price greater than $50, the Maximum Percentage is 1.5%. *See* Section 1.5 (Definitions) of the US Equities Auction Process at *https://cdn.cboe.com/resources/membership/Cboe_US_Equities_Auction_Process.pdf*.

[9] The term ''Indicative Price'' shall mean the price at which the most shares from the Auction Book and the Continuous Book would match. In the event of a volume based tie at multiple price levels, the Indicative Price will be the price which results in the minimum total imbalance. In the event of a volume based tie and a tie in minimum total imbalance at multiple price levels, the Indicative Price will be the price closest to the Volume Based Tie Breaker. *See* Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(10). The term ''Volume Based Tie Breaker'' shall mean the midpoint of the NBBO for a particular security where the NBBO is a Valid NBBO. A NBBO is a Valid NBBO where: (i) there is both a NBB and NBO for the security; (ii) the NBBO is not crossed; and (iii) the midpoint of the NBBO is less than the Maximum Percentage away from both the NBB and the NBO. The Maximum Percentage will be determined by the Exchange and will be published in a circular distributed to Members with reasonable advance notice prior to initial implementation and any change thereto. Where the NBBO is not a Valid NBBO, the price of the Final Last Sale Eligible Trade will be used. *See* Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(23).

[10] The term ''Collar Price Range'' shall mean the range from a set percentage below the Collar Midpoint (as defined below) to above the Collar Midpoint, such set percentage being dependent on the value of the Collar Midpoint at the time of the auction, as described below. The Collar Midpoint will be the Volume Based Tie Breaker for all applicable auctions, except for IPO Auctions in ETPs (as defined in Rule 11.8, Interpretation and Policy .02(d)(2)), for which the Collar Midpoint will be the issue price. Specifically, the Collar Price Range will be determined as follows: where the Collar Midpoint is $25.00 or less, the Collar Price Range shall be the range from 10% below the Collar Midpoint to 10% above the Collar Midpoint; where the Collar Midpoint is greater than $25.00 but less than or equal to $50.00, the Collar Price Range shall be the range from 5% below the Collar Midpoint to 5% above the Collar Midpoint; and where the Collar Midpoint is greater than $50.00, the Collar Price Range shall be the range from 3% below the Collar Midpoint to 3% above the Collar Midpoint. *See* Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(6).

[11] The term ''Final Last Sale Eligible Trade'' shall mean the last round lot trade occurring during Regular Trading Hours on the Exchange if the trade was executed within the last one second prior to either the Closing Auction or, for Halt Auctions, trading in the security being halted. Where the trade was not executed within the last one second, the last round lot trade reported to the consolidated tape received by the Exchange during Regular Trading Hours and, where applicable, prior to trading in the security being halted will be used. If there is no qualifying trade for the current day, the BZX Official Closing Price from the previous trading day will be used. *See* Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(9). As noted in the definition of Final Last Sale Eligible Trade, if no qualifying trade occurs on the current day, the BZX Official Closing Price from the previous day will be used. Under Rule 11.23(c)(2)(B)(ii), the BZX Official Closing Price may, in certain circumstances, be determined using the time-weighted average price of the NBBO midpoint measured over the last five minutes of Regular Trading Hours. Consequently, both the BZX Official Closing Price and the Final Last Sale Eligible Trade may be determined based on a time-weighted average price calculation rather than an actual trade.

[12] The term ''BZX Official Opening Price'' shall mean the price disseminated to the consolidated tape as the market center opening trade. *See* Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(5).

[13] The LULD Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility (the ''LULD Plan'') provides for a market-wide LULD mechanism intended to address extraordinary market volatility in NMS Stocks, as defined in Rule 600(b)(55) of Regulation NMS under the Exchange Act. The LULD Plan sets forth procedures that provide for market-wide LULD requirements to prevent trades in individual NMS Stocks and from occurring outside the specified LULD price bands''.

[14] The Exchange further notes that the official opening price is not as important or time sensitive as the official closing price disseminated by the primary listing market, which is used for the pricing and valuation of certain indices, funds and derivative products.

[15] The SIP links the U.S. markets by processing and consolidating all protected bid/ask quotes and

Continued

Background—Current Opening Auction Process

As noted above, the Exchange proposes to amend its Opening Auction Process to allow, under limited circumstances, a delay that would enable additional information to be incorporated into the determination of the Opening Auction price. Currently, Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B) sets forth the process by which the BZX Official Opening Price is determined for BZX-listed securities during the Opening Auction Process (hereinafter referred to as the ''Standard Opening Process''). Specifically, as currently provided in Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B), the Opening Auction price will be the price level within the Collar Price Range that maximizes the number of shares executed between the Continuous Book [16] and Auction Book [17] in the Opening Auction. In the event of a volume based tie at multiple price levels, the Opening Auction price will be the price which results in the minimum total imbalance. In the event of a volume based tie and a tie in minimum total imbalance at multiple price levels, the Opening Auction price will be the price closest to the Volume Based Tie Breaker.[18]

The Collar Price Range for an Opening Auction is the range from a set percentage below the Collar Midpoint (which is generally the Volume Based Tie Breaker) to above the Collar Midpoint.[19] The Collar Midpoint (and Volume Based Tie Breaker) will be the midpoint of the NBBO where there is a Valid NBBO. Where there is no Valid NBBO, the FLSET will be used as the Collar Midpoint (and Volume Based Tie Breaker).

Proposal

The Exchange notes, however, that because the FLSET [20] is typically based on the most recent execution in a security during Regular Trading Hours,[21] its value may be significantly away from the Indicative Price at the time of the Opening Auction Process.[22] As a result, the Exchange has observed instances where auction eligible orders priced in-line with the Indicative Price were not executed in the Opening Auction because they were outside the FLSET-established Collar Price Range. Based on analysis by the Exchange and feedback from market participants, certain of these instances prevented orders from executing in the Opening Auction at prices that would have been acceptable to both parties.

The Exchange believes that in every instance in which the proposed delay mechanism is invoked, the price ultimately produced by the Opening Auction will more accurately reflect current market conditions than the absence of any price that results under the current rule. To illustrate this with concrete data, the Exchange presents the following two examples drawn from actual opening auction activity in BZX-listed securities.

Example 1: KEEX—April 29, 2026

At the open on April 29, 2026, symbol KEEX experienced a dislocated opening auction condition that illustrates the price quality problem created by the current rule. The prior day's closing price was $34.97. An auction-only sell order for 10 shares at $26.63 had been resting in the BZX book since 09:05:41.445 (nearly 25 minutes before the open). At 09:30:00.000042, the Opening Auction was attempted. The NBBO was invalid (spread too wide), and the FLSET-established Collar Price Range was $33.22–$36.71; a range anchored to the prior day's closing price. The Indicative Price was $26.62, reflecting the actual intersection of buy and sell interest at the time of the open, but that price was below the collar. Under the current rule, the auction produced no execution, the Indicative Price was disregarded, and the sell order was canceled and returned. The participant who entered a legitimate, price-bounded order nearly 25 minutes before the open received no execution and no price.

Under the proposed rule, the delay mechanism would have been triggered and the sell order preserved. One second later, at 09:30:01, a 3,400-share bid entered at $33.60 (*i.e.,* inside the collar and consistent with the prior day's closing price of $34.97). The Opening Auction would have occurred at $33.60, producing a price well within the established collar range and reflective of genuine, bilateral market interest.

Example 2: JELH—May 1, 2026

At the open on May 1, 2026, symbol JELH presented a different but equally instructive example of how the current rule can produce a worse price outcome. An auction-only market buy order for 200 shares had been resting in the BZX book since 08:05:12.134 (over 85 minutes before the open). As a market order, it represented unconditional buy interest willing to trade at any price.

At 09:30:00.000016, the Opening Auction was attempted. The Collar Reference Price was $25.21, establishing a Collar Price Range of $23.95–$26.47. The uncollared Indicative Price was $37.81 (well above the collar upper bound) reflecting a significant dislocation between the prior day's reference price and current market interest. Executable size was zero. Under the current rule, the auction produced no execution and the buy order was canceled, despite the fact that contra-side sell interest later entered the book at $25.32; a price squarely inside the established collar of $23.95–$26.47 and well within a reasonable range of the $25.21 reference price.

Under the proposed rule, the delay mechanism would have been triggered and the buy order preserved. Two seconds later, at 09:30:02, a 500-share offer entered the BZX book at $25.32 (inside the collar). The Opening Auction would have occurred at $25.32, producing a price that is both inside the established collar and closely aligned with the $25.21 collar reference price.

In this example, the price ultimately produced under the proposed rule ($25.32) is not only inside the established collar but is closely consistent with the collar reference price of $25.21, demonstrating that the proposed delay mechanism does not produce executions at unreasonable or far-removed prices. Rather, it allows the market the brief additional time needed to supply contra-side liquidity at a price that the collar framework itself validates as appropriate. The current rule, by contrast, discards that price discovery opportunity entirely.

Taken together, these examples support the Exchange's view that the proposed delay mechanism produces superior price outcomes in every

trades from every trading venue into a single data feed.

[16] The term ''Continuous Book'' shall mean all orders on the BZX Book that are not Eligible Auction Orders. *See* Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(7).

[17] The term ''Auction Book'' shall mean all Eligible Auction Orders on the BZX Book. *See* Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(1).

[18] The term ''Volume Based Tie Breaker'' shall mean the midpoint of the NBBO for a particular security where the NBBO is a Valid NBBO. A NBBO is a Valid NBBO where: (i) there is both a NBB and NBO for the security; (ii) the NBBO is not crossed; and (iii) the midpoint of the NBBO is less than the Maximum Percentage away from both the NBB and the NBO. The Maximum Percentage will be determined by the Exchange and will be published in a circular distributed to Members with reasonable advance notice prior to initial implementation and any change thereto. Where the NBBO is not a Valid NBBO, the price of the Final Last Sale Eligible Trade will be used. *See* Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(23).

[19] *Supra* note 5.

[20] *Supra* note 6.

[21] *See* Exchange Rule 1.5(w).

[22] The Exchange notes that such price differences may be particularly exacerbated for leveraged exchange-traded products (''ETPs'').

instance in which it is invoked. Under the current rule, the Opening Auction produces no price, no execution, and no centralized price discovery when the Indicative Price falls outside the applicable collar range. Under the proposed rule, the same conditions trigger a brief, bounded delay that allows the market to supply the liquidity needed to establish a price that is both reflective of current market conditions and consistent with the applicable collar framework. The Exchange submits that a centralized, collar-validated opening price is, in every relevant respect, a better outcome than the absence of any opening price.To address the circumstances described, above, the Exchange is proposing to change its Opening Auction process in circumstances where the Indicative Price is outside the Collar Price Range—whether an FLSET-established Collar Price Range or NBBO-established Collar Price Range. The proposal is designed to prevent the cancellation of auction eligible orders priced equally or more aggressively than the Indicative Price, which the Exchange believes will result in Opening Auctions that occur at a price that better reflects current market conditions. The proposed process follows the general framework of the LULD re-opening process provided under existing Exchange Rules.[23] The Exchange proposes to modify the definition of BZX Official Opening Price in Rule 11.23(a)(5). Existing Rule 11.23(a)(5) provides that the term ''BZX Official Opening Price'' shall mean the price disseminated to the consolidated tape as the market center opening trade.[24] Based on this rule text, the Exchange currently allows only round-lot trades to set the BZX Official Opening Price. The Exchange now proposes to revise the definition to provide that the term ''BZX Official Opening Price'' shall mean the price disseminated to the consolidated tape as the market center official open (rather than market center opening trade). This change would align the Exchange's terminology with the terms used in specification documents related to the Consolidated Tape System Participation Input Binary Specification (''CTS SIP'')[25] and would encompass both odd-lot and round-lot executions. The proposed change would allow the Exchange to determine the BZX Official Opening Price by execution of either a round-lot or an odd-lot trade in the Opening Auction. The Exchange believes it is important to allow an odd-lot execution in the Opening Auction to set the BZX Official Opening Price because such a price would better reflect current market conditions.

The Exchange also proposes to expand the definition of BZX Official Opening Price to provide that the BZX Opening Auction price shall be the BZX Official Opening Price for issues that participate in the BZX Opening Auction. In the event there is no Opening Auction for an issue, the BZX Official Opening Price will be the price of the Final Last Sale Eligible Trade. This additional language is being moved from existing Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B) to more clearly explain how the BZX Official Opening Price is determined. The Exchange does not propose to move (and therefore proposes to eliminate) the portion of existing Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B) that provides that the FLSET will be the previous BZX Official Closing Price, because as proposed an FLSET may occur between 9:30:00 and 9:34:30, as described further below.

Next, as the proposal would allow the Opening Auction to occur later than 9:30 a.m. ET in certain circumstances, the Exchange also proposes to modify Rules 11.23(b)(1)(A) and (B) to reflect this variable timing. Specifically, as amended Rule 11.23(b)(1)(A) would state that Users may submit orders to the Exchange as set forth in Rule 11.1. Any Eligible Auction Orders designated for the Opening Auction will be queued for participation in the Opening Auction. Users may submit limit-on-open (''LOO'') and market-on-open (''MOO'') orders until 9:28 a.m., at which point any additional LOO and MOO orders submitted to the Exchange will be rejected. Regular Hours Only[26] (''RHO'') market orders will also be rejected from 9:28 a.m. until the Opening Auction has concluded. Users may submit late-limit-on-open[27] (''LLOO'') orders from 9:28 a.m. until the Opening Auction has concluded. Any LLOO orders submitted before 9:28 a.m. or after the Opening Auction has concluded will be rejected. RHO limit orders submitted from 9:28 a.m. until the Opening Auction has concluded will be treated as LLOO orders.[28] Any portion of such order that remains unexecuted after the Opening Auction concludes will revert to RHO limit order treatment. As amended, Rule 11.23(b)(1)(B) would state that Eligible Auction Orders designated for the Opening Auction may not be cancelled or modified from 9:28 a.m. until the Opening Auction has concluded except that RHO limit orders designated for the Opening Auction may be modified, but not cancelled, from 9:28 a.m. until the time the Opening Auction has concluded. Any such RHO limit orders modified from 9:28 a.m. until the Opening Auction has concluded will be treated as LLOO orders until the Opening Auction has concluded. Any portion of such order that remains unexecuted after the Opening Auction concludes will revert to RHO limit order treatment.

Proposed Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B)(i) would set forth the ''Standard Opening Process'' as described above and currently provided for in existing Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B). However, the Standard Opening Process would only apply if the conditions of proposed Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B)(i) or (ii) are met. Specifically, the Opening Auction price will be established pursuant to the Standard Opening Process if (i) there is a Valid NBBO and the Indicative Price is within the NBBO-established Collar Price Range, or (ii) there is no Valid NBBO and the Indicative Price is within the FLSET-established Collar Price Range.

Proposed Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B)(iii) would delay the Opening Auction and set forth an alternative Opening Auction Process in subparagraphs (a) and (b), as discussed below, if the conditions in proposed Rules 11.23(b)(2)(B)(i) or (ii) are not met.

(a) Initial Five-Second Delay Period (9:30:00–9:30:05)

The System will check every second from 9:30:00 to 9:30:05 to determine whether (1) there is a Valid NBBO and the Indicative Price is within the NBBO-established Collar Price Range, or (2) there is no Valid NBBO and the Indicative Price is within the FLSET-established Collar Price Range. If either condition is met during a check, the Opening Auction price will be established pursuant to the Standard Opening Auction Process.

If, during any one-second check, there is no Indicative Price (*i.e.,* there is no

[23] *See* Exchange Rule 11.23(d)(2)(C).

[24] Market center opening trade is a term that is consistent with a sale condition set forth in the Consolidated Tape System (''CTS'') participant input binary specification document. *See e.g.,* CTS Input Specification. The market center opening trade sale condition requires a round-lot execution.

[25] ''Market Center Official Open'' indicates the official opening value as determined by a market center for purposes of the Consolidated Tape System (''CTS'') participant input binary specification document. *See e.g.,* CTS Input Specification.

[26] *See* Exchange Rule 11.9(b)(7).

[27] *See* Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(12).

[28] Consistent with Rule 11.1, Continuous book orders (*i.e.,* Day orders) may continue to be submitted after 9:28 a.m. as trading may occur on the continuous book.

longer crossed interest), the Opening Auction would occur immediately pursuant to proposed Rule 11.23(2)(B)(v), which provides that the BZX Official Opening Price will be the price of the FLSET.

(b) Collar Widening and Extended Delay Period (9:30:05–9:34:30)

If the Opening Auction has not occurred by 9:30:05, the System will widen the Collar Price Range in the direction of the Indicative Price by 5% of the Volume Based Tie Breaker [29] as of 9:30:05 a.m. (the ''Widening Amount'').[30] The Exchange calibrated the 5% Widening Amount based on the collar widening increment used in the LULD halt re-opening process, which has established precedent as a standard measure for price collar adjustments across the national market system. The Exchange believes that a 5% increment strikes an appropriate balance; it is meaningful enough to permit executions at prices that reflect current market conditions while remaining narrow enough to guard against executions at prices so far removed from the reference price as to raise concerns about price integrity. The Exchange notes that successive application of the 5% widening step results in a maximum cumulative collar expansion of 25% by 9:34:30. This maximum reflects a deliberate calibration: the collar is never so narrow as to categorically prevent executions at reasonable prices, nor so broadly opened as to permit executions at prices wholly disconnected from any reasonable reference point. The Exchange views 25% as an appropriate outer bound given the finite, compressed timeframe of the proposed delay relative to the 5-to-10 minute halt re-opening periods provided under the LULD framework, and given the expectation that the rapid influx of liquidity in the first minutes of Regular Trading Hours will, in the vast majority of cases, allow the auction to occur well before the maximum collar expansion is reached.

The Volume Based Tie Breaker will be locked in at 9:30:05 and will be used for all subsequent collar widenings. If the Indicative Price is within the widened Collar Price Range, the Opening Auction price will be established pursuant to the Standard Opening Auction Process. If the Indicative Price is not within the widened Collar Price Range, the Opening Auction will be further delayed, as discussed below.

Proposed Rules 11.23(b)(2)(B)(iii)(b)(1) through (4) would set forth the delay of the Opening Auction if no auction occurred between 9:30:05 and 9:34:30. Specifically, the proposed Rules would provide:

(1) The System will check to see whether the Indicative Price is inside the widened Collar Price Range every second between 9:30:05 and 9:30:30 a.m. If the Indicative Price is inside the widened Collar Price Range during a check, the Opening Auction price will be established pursuant to the Standard Opening Auction Process.

(2) If by 9:30:30 a.m. the Indicative Price is not within the widened Collar Price Range, the Collar Price Range will again widen by the Widening Amount (based on the locked-in 9:30:05 Volume Based Tie Breaker). The System will check to see whether the Indicative Price is inside the widened Collar Price Range every second between 9:30:30 and 9:31:30 a.m. If an Indicative Price is inside the widened Collar Price Range during a check, the Opening Auction price will be established pursuant to the Standard Opening Auction Process.

(3) If by 9:31:30 a.m. the Indicative Price is not within the widened Collar Price Range, the Collar Price Range will again widen by the Widening Amount. The System will check to see whether the Indicative Price is inside the widened Collar Price Range every second between 9:31:30 and 9:32:30 a.m. If an Indicative Price is inside the widened Collar Price Range during a check, the Opening Auction price will be established pursuant to the Standard Opening Auction Process.

(4) If by 9:32:30 a.m. the Indicative Price is not within the widened Collar Price Range, the Collar Price Range will again widen by the Widening Amount. The System will check to see whether the Indicative Price is inside the widened Collar Price Range every second between 9:32:30 and 9:33:30 a.m. If an Indicative Price is inside the widened Collar Price Range during a check, the Opening Auction price will be established pursuant to the Standard Opening Auction Process.

(5) If by 9:33:30 a.m. the Indicative Price is not within the widened Collar Price Range, the Collar Price Range will again widen by the Widening Amount. The System will check to see whether the Indicative Price is inside the widened Collar Price Range every second between 9:33:30 and 9:34:30 a.m. If an Indicative Price is inside the widened Collar Price Range during a check, the Opening Auction price will be established pursuant to the Standard Opening Auction Process.

(6) If no Opening Auction has occurred by 9:34:30 a.m., the Opening Auction will occur pursuant to the Standard Opening Auction Process using the expanded Collar Price Range as of 9:34:30.

The Exchange notes that if, during any one-second check after 9:30:05, there is no longer an Indicative Price (*i.e.,* there is no longer crossed interest), the Opening Auction would occur immediately pursuant to proposed Rule 11.23(2)(B)(v).[31] The Exchange is proposing to stop extending the Opening Auction Process at 9:34:30 a.m. in part to ensure that the Exchange is able to disseminate the BZX Official Opening Price with sufficient time to be used in the determination of the opening price [32] pursuant to the Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility (the ''LULD Plan''), from which the reference price [33] is used to calculate the LULD price bands. Specifically, the reference price for trading is typically the opening price on the primary listing exchange in an NMS Stock if such opening price occurs less than five minutes after the start of Regular Trading Hours. Therefore, because under the proposal the Opening Auction Process would occur no later than 9:34:30, the LULD price bands would be determined based on the BZX Official Opening Price.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with

[29] As referenced in the definition of Volume Based Tie Breaker, if there is no Valid NBBO, the FLSET will be used as the Volume Based Tie Breaker. *See* Exchange Rule 11.23(a)(23).

[30] The Exchange notes that Widening Amount will be locked-in as of 9:30:05 and will not change between 9:30:05 and 9:34:30 even in the event that a round lot trade (*i.e.,* a FLSET) reported to the consolidated tape after that 9:30:05.

[31] The Exchange notes that the BZX Official Opening Price will be the price of the FLSET, which will be the previous BZX Official Closing Price unless an FLSET occurred after 9:30:00.

[32] For purposes of the Plan, ''opening price'' shall mean the price of a transaction that opens trading on the primary listing exchange. If the primary listing exchange opens with quotations, the ''opening price'' shall mean the closing price of the NMS Stock on the primary listing exchange on the previous trading day, or if no such closing price exists, the last sale on the primary listing exchange.*See* section I(I) of the Plan.

[33] For purposes of the plan, ''reference price'' shall have the meaning provided in Section V of the Plan. *See* section I(R) of the Plan. Section V of the Plan provides that the LULD price bands are based on a reference price for each NMS Stock that, for purposes of the first reference price for a trading day shall be the opening price on the primary listing exchange in an NMS Stock if such opening price occurs less than five minutes after the start of Regular Trading Hours. If the opening price on the primary listing exchange in an NMS Stock does not occur within five minutes after the start of Regular Trading Hours, the first reference price for a trading day shall be the arithmetic mean price of eligible reported transactions for the NMS Stock over the preceding five minute time period. If there is no opening price on the primary listing exchange in an NMS Stock and no trades have occurred by 9:35:00, the previous reference price shall remain in effect.

Section 6(b) of the Act.[34] Specifically, the proposed change is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[35] because it would promote just and equitable principles of trade, remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protect investors and the public interest. The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(1) of the Act, which provides that the Exchange be organized and have the capacity to be able to carry out the purposes of the Act and to enforce compliance by the Exchange's Members and persons associated with its Members with the Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and the rules of the Exchange.[36] The Exchange's overarching objective is to improve the quality of the opening price produced by the BZX Opening Auction Process. A more accurate opening price, one that reflects genuine, current bilateral market interest rather than a collar anchored to a prior day's reference price, benefits all market participants, provides a sounder foundation for the LULD price bands, and enhances the integrity of the national market system.

First, the Exchange believes proposed Rules 11.23(b)(2)(B)(i) and (ii) are consistent with the Act as the proposed paragraphs are substantially similar to existing Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B) and involve no change in the Opening Auction functionality. Second, the Exchange believes proposed Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B)(iii) would promote just and equitable principles of trade, remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system and, in general, protect investors and the public interest. The proposal is designed to improve the quality of the price produced by the Opening Auction by preserving auction-eligible orders and providing a brief, bounded period for current market conditions to be reflected in the auction's price discovery process, rather than allowing the Opening Auction to terminate without producing any price when the Indicative Price falls outside a collar range that may be anchored to a stale reference.

As stated above, current Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B) provides that in the event there is no Valid NBBO, the FLSET will be used as the Volume Based Tie Breaker and basis for calculating the Collar Price Range. Because the current Opening Auction Process occurs at 9:30:00 a.m., such a Collar Price Range is based on an FLSET that may not have occurred recently or may not otherwise be reflective of current market conditions. As a result, the Exchange has observed instances where auction eligible orders priced in-line with the Indicative Price were not executed in the Opening Auction because they were outside the FLSET-established Collar Price Range. The Exchange believes it is important to ensure that the BZX Opening Process is designed to produce an opening price that accurately reflects current market conditions. A collar range anchored to a prior day's closing price or a stale last sale does not serve that objective when the Indicative Price falls outside that range. Under those circumstances, the current rule effectively suppresses price discovery, discarding the very price signal that buyers and sellers have collectively generated through their pre-positioned auction orders.

Further to this point, Market-On-Open orders (also known as MOO orders) [37] are market orders only eligible for execution in the Opening Auction that are designed for participants that want to get an execution without regard to price. Because such orders are not price sensitive, they are more likely to cross contra-side orders outside of the Collar Price Range and the Exchange believes that the proposed changes improve the quality of the opening price for participants using such orders by ensuring their interest contributes to price discovery rather than being discarded when the Indicative Price falls outside a potentially stale collar reference.

The Exchange also believes the proposal strikes an appropriate balance by providing additional time for the Opening Auction Process to facilitate more meaningful price formation that better reflects current market conditions for BZX-listed securities, while limiting any delay to ensure the BZX Official Opening Price is reported to SIP [38] by 9:35 a.m. and is therefore used to set the LULD price bands. The Exchange notes that, while there will be no LULD price bands until the Exchange disseminates a reference price and thus there will be no LULD price bands during the period before the Opening Auction Process occurs, this is a tradeoff that already exists as it relates to the opening process on the New York Stock Exchange LLC (''NYSE''), which may delay the opening process for an indefinite period of time. The Exchange further notes that, during the period in which the Opening Auction is delayed and LULD price bands are not yet in effect, the Exchange's Clearly Erroneous Execution rules provided under BZX Rule 11.17 will continue to apply. Rule 11.17 provides a mechanism by which the Exchange may review and, if appropriate, nullify or adjust transactions that are clearly erroneous. The Exchange believes that the availability of these protections during the delay period provides an additional and meaningful safeguard for market participants in the event that any executions occurring prior to the establishment of the BZX Official Opening Price and the corresponding LULD price bands produce anomalous or erroneous results.[39]

The Exchange also notes that LULD price bands disseminated during the circumstances in which the proposed delay would be applied are more likely to be based on a price that may not be reflective of current market conditions. For example, in situations where the proposed delay would be applied, the LULD price bands would be based off an FLSET from the prior trading day, and thus the LULD price bands could be based on a stale price. The Exchange is only proposing to delay the Opening Auction in circumstances where there is crossed interest and either (1) there is a Valid NBBO but the Indicative Price is outside the NBBO-established Collar Price Range, or (2) there is no Valid NBBO and the Indicative Price is outside the FLSET-established Collar Price Range, meaning that there are parties willing to execute at a particular price but the Collar Price Range established using either the NBBO or FLSET is not reflective of current market conditions. Therefore, the

[34] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[35] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[36] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(1).

[37] As defined in Rule 11.23(a)(16), the term ''Market-On-Open'' or ''MOO'' shall mean a BZX market order that is designated for execution only in the Opening Auction.

[38] The SIP links the U.S. markets by processing and consolidating all protected bid/ask quotes and trades from every trading venue into a single data feed.

[39] During April 2026 (21 trading days), average daily volume in the BZX Opening Auction was approximately 2,386,496 shares (approximately 50.1 million shares in total). By comparison, average daily volume in BZX-listed securities traded pursuant to unlisted trading privileges (''UTP'') on all non-BZX markets during the one-second period between 9:30:00 and 9:30:01 ET was approximately 691,529 shares per day (approximately 14.5 million shares in total for the month). The Exchange notes that this UTP volume during the first second of Regular Trading Hours is transacted in the absence of a BZX Official Opening Price and without the benefit of LULD price bands based on a current-day opening price, a condition that already exists under the current rule and would persist during the proposed delay period. The Exchange believes that the availability of BZX Rule 11.17's Clearly Erroneous Execution rules during this window appropriately addresses investor protection concerns arising from the absence of LULD price bands.

Exchange believes any potential drawback in a delay of the LULD price bands is mitigated by the limited circumstances in which the delay would occur and that any LULD price bands disseminated during such a delay may not be reflective of current market conditions. Delaying the opening auction process under certain circumstances provides an opportunity for more meaningful price formation that is more representative of current market conditions, especially in thinly traded or less liquid securities which are by definition less likely to have executions during the period before the Opening Auction Process occurs.

Separately, the Exchange believes that creating functionality that could delay the Opening Auction Process by four minutes and 30 seconds is consistent with the Act because it also ensures that the Exchange's opening process is used to determine the LULD price band reference price. If the opening price on a primary listing exchange is not reported to the SIPs within five minutes after the start of Regular Trading Hours, the first reference price for a trading day is the arithmetic mean price of eligible reported transactions for the NMS stock over the preceding five minute period.[40] However, if no eligible reported transactions have occurred in the NMS stock over the preceding five minute period, there will be no reference price and thus no LULD price bands in the security until an eligible reported transaction occurs. The Exchange believes that LULD price bands are an important mechanism for investor protection, especially in thinly traded or illiquid securities and, as such, is proposing to calculate a BZX Official Opening Price no later than 9:34:30 a.m. which will allow it to continue to report the BZX Official Opening price to the SIP prior to 9:35 a.m. so that it serves as the reference price on which the LULD price bands are based. To the extent that the Exchange's proposed opening process results in a more accurate BZX Official Opening Price, the Exchange believes it follows that such a price would also provide a better foundation for the LULD price bands. This improvement in the quality of the foundational reference price benefits the entire national market system without negatively impacting the LULD process, because the Exchange would continue to provide the BZX Official Opening Price to the SIP prior to 9:35 a.m.

To the extent that the Exchange's proposed opening process results in a more accurate BZX Official Opening Price it follows that such a price would also provide a better foundation for the LULD price bands without negatively impacting the LULD process because the Exchange would continue to provide the BZX Official Opening Price to the SIP prior to 9:35. As a result, the Exchange believes that the proposal would promote just and equitable principles of trade, remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system and, in general, protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange notes that the concept of delaying an auction and widening the Collar Price Range as provided in proposed paragraphs 11.23(b)(2)(B)(iii)(b)(1) through (5) is similar to the Twelfth Amendment of the Plan (''Amendment 12'') and corresponding amendments by the primary listing exchanges. Specifically, Amendment 12 was created to improve re-openings following a trading pause,[41] with an eye towards carefully balancing halt auction price quality and the speed with which continuous trading can be resumed. Amendment 12 provided that auction halt periods would be extended if either the auction price at which the most shares would be traded is outside the range of the pre-defined price threshold collars (the ''price threshold collars'') or there is a market order share imbalance. Further, Amendment 12 provided that the price threshold collars would be widened in the event that the auction's halt period is extended. In its approval of Amendment 12, the Commission stated that it is appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors and the maintenance of a fair and orderly market to provide that a trading pause continue until the primary listing exchange has reopened trading using its established reopening procedures, even if such reopening is more than 10 minutes after the beginning of a trading pause, and to require that trading centers may not resume trading in an NMS Stock following a trading pause without price bands in such NMS Stock. The Commission stated that these two provisions together support a more standardized process for reopening trading after a trading pause has been declared.

As a primary listing exchange, the Exchange amended Rule 11.23(d) to incorporate the provisions of Amendment 12.[42] The Exchange notes that the purpose of Amendment 12 and corresponding Exchange amendment was intended to delay a halt auction to attract offsetting interest and improve price discovery, while the purpose of this proposal is intended to delay the Opening Auction Process in order to provide the Opening Auction price additional time to reflect current market conditions to arrive at a price that better reflects current market conditions and allows willing buyers and sellers to execute. While Exchange Rule 11.23(d) and Amendment 12 apply only to re-opening auctions that are single venue liquidity events and this proposal applies to the opening auction which is not a single venue liquidity event,[43] applying a common functionality across the two remains logical because the Exchange believes that delaying the Opening Auction Process under certain conditions such that the delay will be coincident with the increasing liquidity that comes shortly after the beginning of Regular Trading Hours, which the Exchange believes is similar to extending halt auctions in order to allow for greater participation and simultaneous expansion of executable price range. Even though trading is ongoing while the Opening Auction Process is underway, orders on the Continuous Book are included in the Opening Auction Process and the increased liquidity around the open will generally increase liquidity in the Opening Auction Process even if market participants are entering orders in the Continuous Book rather than auction specific orders. To this point, both are designed to balance auction price quality and the speed with which an auction can occur and thus continuous trading can be resumed, in the case of a halt auction, or when the Opening Auction Process completes, in the case of an Opening Auction. Further, this consistency in approach offers a process

[40] *See* Section V(B)(2) of the Plan.

[41] A ''trading pause'' refers to a function of the LULD mechanism provided under the Plan. Specifically, the Plan sets for procedures that provide for market-wide LULD requirements that prevent trades in individual NMS stocks from occurring outside of the specified price bands and provides for trading pauses to accommodate more fundamental price moves.

[42] *See* Securities Exchange Act No. 75879 (October 26, 2016) 81 FR 75875 (November 1, 2016) (SR–BatsBZX–2016–61) (Notice of Filing of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Exchange Rule 11.23, Auctions, To Enhance the Reopening Auction Process Following a Trading Halt Declared Pursuant to the Plan To Address Extraordinary Market Volatility Pursuant to Rule 608 of Regulation NMS). *See also* Securities Exchange Act No. 79885 (January 26, 2017) 82 FR 8968 (February 1, 2017) (SR–BatsBZX–2016–61) (Order Granting Approval of Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, To Amend Exchange Rule 11.23, Auctions, To Enhance the Reopening Auction Process Following a Trading Halt Declared Pursuant to the Plan To Address Extraordinary Market Volatility Pursuant to Rule 608 of Regulation NMS)

[43] The Exchange's Opening Auction is not a single venue liquidity event because trading is occurring on the Exchange's Continuous book and at away market centers before and during the Opening Auction.

that market participants are already familiar with. Having consistent auction processes benefits all investors because market participants are already familiar with the proposed functionality and will not have to learn a new set of nuanced rules designed to accomplish the same end goal, will understand how the functionality operates because of its common usage in the LULD context, and will generally help with quick understanding and adoption while reducing the need for market participants to build systems designed to accommodate an entirely new process. Therefore, the Exchange believes the proposal is appropriate, in the public interest, for the protection of investors and the maintenance of a fair and orderly market.

The Exchange believes its proposal to allow odd-lot executions to establish the BZX Official Opening Price is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because it will enable the Exchange to disseminate an opening price that more accurately reflects current market conditions and investor interest. By allowing either round-lot or odd-lot executions to set the BZX Official Opening Price, the Exchange will provide market participants with more timely and accurate pricing information, thereby promoting fair and orderly markets and protecting investors and the public interest. Additionally, a BZX Official Opening Price that more accurately reflects current market conditions will contribute to more appropriate LULD price bands. More accurate LULD bands better protect investors by preventing erroneous trades that deviate significantly from prevailing market prices while avoiding unnecessary trading halts that could result from bands based on stale or unrepresentative opening prices.

The Exchange also believes its proposal to move the last two sentences of existing Rule 11.23(b)(2)(B) to paragraphs 11.23(b)(2)(B)(iv) and (v), respectively, is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because it will improve the clarity and readability of the rule without altering its substantive operation. Clear and well-organized rules enable market participants to better understand their obligations and the Exchange's procedures, thereby facilitating compliance and promoting fair and orderly markets. Further, the proposal to remove the provision of paragraph 11.23(b)(2)(B)(v) that states the FLSET will be the previous BZX Official Closing Price is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act and the new proposed functionality, which would allow for an FLSET to occur between 9:30 and 9:34:30. This change eliminates an outdated provision that would be inconsistent with the Exchange's enhanced ability to establish a current-day FLSET during the opening period, thereby ensuring the rule accurately reflects the Exchange's operational procedures and provides market participants with the most current and relevant pricing information. Finally, the Exchange believes its proposed clarifications to Rules 11.23(b)(1)(A) and (B) to reflect that the Opening Auction may occur at a time other than 9:30 a.m. will allow the Exchange to more easily administer its rules, and Members can more clearly understand how the Opening Auction Process may occur. Specifically, the proposed amendments to Rules 11.23(b)(1)(A) and (B) will add clarity, transparency and internal consistency to Exchange rules making them easier to navigate, in light of the other proposed Rule changes described herein.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. To the contrary, allowing the Exchange to make the above proposed modifications will allow the Exchange to better compete with other exchanges as a listing venue by improving the Exchange's auction process by allowing executions to occur at prices that better reflect current market conditions. The Exchange believes the proposed amendments will improve the Exchange's auction process, allowing it to better compete as both a listing and execution venue.

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.

IV. Discussion and Commission Findings

After careful review, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, is consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities exchange.[44] In particular, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Exchange Act,[45] which requires, among other things, that the rules of a national securities exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, 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, and not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Commission believes the proposed changes to the Exchange's opening process is designed to strike an appropriate balance between providing additional time to facilitate more meaningful price formation that better reflects current market conditions for BZX-listed securities, while at the same time limiting any delay to ensure the BZX Official Opening Price is reported to the SIP for the purpose of setting LULD price bands. Prior to the proposed rule change, an Opening Auction could terminate without producing any price when the Indicative Price falls outside a collar range that may be anchored to a stale reference price. Under the proposed change, there would instead be a brief, bounded period for current market conditions to be reflected in the auction's price discovery process.

While a delay in the Opening Auction also would delay when LULD bands are in effect, the Commission notes that that the Clearly Erroneous Execution rules would continue to apply during the delay. The availability of Clearly Erroneous Execution rule protections during the delay period is designed to provide a safeguard for market participants in the event that any executions occurring prior to the establishment of the BZX Official Opening Price and corresponding LULD price bands produce anomalous or erroneous results.

Allowing either round-lot or odd-lot executions to set the BZX Official Opening Price is designed to better reflect current market conditions, which should contribute to promoting fair and orderly markets and protecting investors and the public interest. As the Exchange notes, the official opening price disseminated by the primary listing market (such as the BZX Official Opening Price) provides market participants valuable information that is typically used to calculate the initial LULD price bands and also may serve as the basis for trading strategies for that trading day.

[44] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b). In approving this proposed rule change, the Commission has considered the proposed rule change's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. *See* 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[45] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission believes that the proposal, as modified by Amendment No. 1, is consistent with the Act.

V. Solicitation of Comments on Amendment No. 1 to the Proposed Rule Change

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–CboeBZX–2026–004 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–CboeBZX–2026–004. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–CboeBZX–2026–004 and should be submitted on or before August 18, 2026.

VI. Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Change, as Modified and Superseded by Amendment No. 1

The Commission finds good cause to approve the proposed rule change, as modified and superseded by Amendment No. 1 (''Amended Proposal''), prior to the thirtieth day after the date of publication of notice of filing Amendment No. 1 in the **Federal Register**. Amendment No. 1 provided additional rationale for the proposed rule change including examples of how the proposed rule change would have impacted the opening. Amendment No. 1 does not raise any novel regulatory issues. The changes add additional clarity about the proposed rule change and assist the Commission in evaluating the Amended Proposal and in determining that it is consistent with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities exchange, as discussed above. The Commission finds that Amendment No. 1 is reasonably designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission finds good cause, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act, to approve the Amended Proposal on an accelerated basis prior to the thirtieth day after publication of notice of filing of Amendment No. 1 in the **Federal Register**.

VII. Conclusion

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[46] that the proposed rule change (SR–CboeBZX–2026–004), as modified and superseded by Amendment No. 1, be, and hereby is, approved on an accelerated basis.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[47]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15175 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105976; File No. SR-CboeBZX–2026–053]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Designation of a Longer Period for Commission Action on Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 11.9(d) Regarding Intermarket Sweep Orders

July 23, 2026.

On June 5, 2026, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (''BZX'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change (a) to amend Rule 11.9(d) to: (i) permit an Intermarket Sweep Order to be entered as a Non-Displayed Order and (ii) to establish the price level at which the System will consider an Intermarket Sweep Order available for other orders to be entered and (b) to amend Rule 11.9(g)(4) to permit Non-Displayed Orders to re-price to more aggressive prices. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on June 23, 2026.[3]

Section 19(b)(2) of the Act[4] 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 for this proposed rule change is August 7, 2026. The Commission is extending this 45-day time period.

The Commission finds it appropriate to designate a longer period within which to take action on 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,[5] designates September 21, 2026, as the date by which the Commission shall either approve or disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove, the proposed rule change (File No. SR–CboeBZX–2026–053).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[6]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15174 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

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[46] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(2).

[47] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105711 (June 17, 2026), 91 FR 37464. The Commission has received no comment letters on the proposed rule change.

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[6] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(31).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–105972; File No. SR–IEX–2026–22]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Investors Exchange LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change Pursuant to IEX Rule 15.110(a) and (c) To Establish a Rebate for the External Distribution of Real-Time IEX Market Data Products

July 23, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) [1] of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act'') [2] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[3] notice is hereby given that, on July 17, 2026, the Investors Exchange LLC (''IEX'' or the ''Exchange'') 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 the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19(b)(1) under the Act,[4] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[5] the Exchange is filing with the Commission a proposed rule change to amend the IEX Fee Schedule (''Fee Schedule''), pursuant to IEX Rules 15.110(a) and (c), to establish an external distribution rebate that data subscribers may earn by enlisting new external data subscribers of IEX market data products.

Changes to the Fee Schedule pursuant to this proposal are effective upon filing,[6] and will be operative beginning on September 1, 2026.

The text of the proposed rule change is available at the Exchange's website at *https://www.iexexchange.io/resources/regulation/rule-filings* and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and the 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 these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The self-regulatory organization has prepared summaries, set forth in Sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend the Market Data Fees section of the Fee Schedule [7] to establish an external distribution rebate for Data Subscribers [8] who distribute Real-Time IEX market data [9] to new External Data Subscribers.[10] As proposed, the rebate would be available for a Data Subscriber that distributes IEX market data products (referred to herein as a ''Data Redistributor'') to a new External Data Subscriber(s). The proposed external distribution rebate would be equal to 75% of the subscription fees paid to IEX by the new External Data Subscriber(s) enlisted by the Data Redistributor. The purpose of the proposed rebate is to incentivize Data Redistributors to enlist new External Data Subscribers and thereby increase distribution of IEX market data products.

IEX offers three Real-Time market data products: (i) DEEP+, an uncompressed data feed of order-by-order depth of book quotations for all displayed orders resting on the Order Book at each price level, and execution information (*i.e.,* last sale information) for executions on the Exchange; [11] (ii) DEEP, an uncompressed data feed that provides aggregated depth of book quotations for all displayed orders resting on the Order Book at each price level and execution information (*i.e.,* last sale information) for executions on the Exchange; [12] and (iii) TOPS, an uncompressed data feed that provides aggregated top of book quotations for all displayed orders resting on the Order Book and execution information (*i.e.,* last sale information) for executions on the Exchange.[13]

As proposed, a Data Redistributor would be eligible to receive a rebate of 75% of the amount of subscription fees paid to IEX by any new External Data Subscriber that begins to subscribe to one or more Real-Time IEX market data products through the Data Redistributor. The Data Redistributor would be eligible to earn the proposed external distribution rebate starting the first full month of the new External Data Subscriber's subscription. The proposed rebate would apply to the subscriptions of new External Data Subscribers who, as of July 1, 2026, were not entitled to receive Real-Time IEX market data products and would not apply to a Data Subscriber's existing Data Subscriber customers.[14]

The Data Redistributor would report to IEX on a monthly basis any new External Data Subscribers that began subscribing to a particular IEX market data product through the Data Redistributor during the previous month.[15] A Data Subscriber wishing to participate in the proposed external distribution rebate would opt into the program via an updated Exhibit A (Data Request Form) to the IEX Data Subscriber Agreement, and each new External Data Subscriber would be required to execute the IEX Data Subscriber Agreement.

As proposed, the rebate would expire on the earlier of (a) the termination of an External Data Subscriber's applicable subscription, or (b) August 31, 2028 (two years from the commencement of the proposed external distribution rebate program).[16]

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 15 U.S.C. 78a.

[3] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[5] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

[7] *See* IEX Fee Schedule—Market Data Fees, available at *https://www.iex.io/resources/trading/fee-schedule#market-data-fees.*

[8] ''Data Subscriber'' means any natural person or entity that receives Real-Time IEX market data either directly from the Exchange or from another non-affiliated Data Subscriber via uncontrolled distribution where such non-affiliated Data Subscriber does not control both the entitlement to and display of the Real-Time IEX Market Data by the Data Subscriber. *See* IEX Data Subscriber Agreement, Section 1—Definitions, available at *https://www.iex.io/documents/iex-data-subscriber-agreement.* A Data Subscriber must enter into a Data Subscriber Agreement with IEX in order to receive Real-Time IEX market data. A natural person or entity that receives Real-Time IEX market data from an affiliated Data Subscriber is subject to the Data Subscriber Agreement of such affiliated Data Subscriber.

[9] ''Real-Time IEX market data'' is IEX market data that is accessed, used or distributed less than fifteen (15) minutes after it was made available by the Exchange. *See* IEX Fee Schedule, *supra* note 7.

[10] ''External Data Subscriber'' means any Person who (i) receives IEX Market Data from a Data Subscriber via Uncontrolled Distribution, and (ii) is not a Data User or Affiliate of such Data Subscriber. *See* IEX Data Subscriber Agreement, Section 1—Definitions, *supra* note 8.

[11] *See* IEX Rule 11.330(a)(3).

[12] *See* IEX Rule 11.330(a)(2).

[13] *See* IEX Rule 11.330(a)(1).

[14] To the extent that a new External Data Subscriber chooses to participate in the one-time 30-day free trial that IEX offers for TOPS and DEEP, the proposed external distribution rebate would begin at the end of the 30-day free trial period. *See* IEX Fee Schedule—Market Data Fees—Trial Usage, *supra* note 7.

[15] Data Subscribers that distribute Real-Time IEX market data externally to External Data Subscribers are already required to report such distributions. *See* IEX Data Subscriber Agreement, Exhibit A—Data Request Form, *supra* note 8.

[16] Should the Exchange determine to extend the proposed rebate program, it would do so subject to

Continued

The proposed rebate would work as follows. Assume for illustrative purposes that a Data Redistributor enlists the following External Data Subscribers over a period of two months:

Date	New external data subscribers enlisted by data redistributor	Market data product	Monthly subscription fees
September 5	External Data Subscriber A	DEEP+	$3,500
September 25	External Data Subscriber B	DEEP	2,500
October 5	External Data Subscriber C	TOPS	500
October 25	External Data Subscriber D	DEEP+	3,500

In the above example, the Data Redistributor would be eligible for a rebate of $4,500 for the month of September (September would be the first full month of the rebate which is 75% of the $3,500 DEEP+ subscription and the $2,500 DEEP subscription). The Data Redistributor would be eligible for a rebate of $7,500 for the month of October ($4,500 recurring rebate from September subscriptions plus a $3,000 rebate (75% of the $4,000 in new subscriptions—TOPS $500 and DEEP+ $3,500—that began in October)).[17]

Other exchanges currently offer or have offered similar credit or fee waiver programs designed to incentivize distributors to build external distribution networks and enlist new subscribers for their proprietary market data feeds.[18] The Exchange's proposed external distribution rebate is similar to the Cboe exchanges' fee waiver program for new external distributors except that their fee waivers are limited by the amount of the distributor's own external distributor fees. Instead, as proposed, the amount of IEX's proposed external distribution rebate would not be so limited but rather would be based on fees paid to IEX by new External Data Subscribers enlisted through the Data Redistributor.

IEX believes that it is appropriate to enable the external distribution rebate to result in a rebate payment to the Data Redistributor in order to provide a strong incentive to expand the distribution of IEX market data products by offering a share in the economics of the new subscriptions in the form of a rebate. As discussed below, the Exchange notes that rebate payments are common for exchanges.

In general, the Exchange believes that exchanges, in setting fees of all types, should meet very high standards of transparency to demonstrate why each new fee or fee increase meets the Exchange Act requirements. The Exchange believes this high standard is especially important when an exchange imposes fees for market participants to access an exchange's marketplace. The Exchange believes the proposed rebate is reasonable when compared with similar fee waivers and credits offered by other equities exchanges. As described in the Statutory Basis section, the proposed external distribution rebate is comparable to similar credits and fee waivers offered by other equities exchanges.

The Exchange plans to implement the proposed fee change on September 1, 2026, subject to effectiveness of this proposed rule change. In order to provide advance notice and allow market participants time to prepare for the proposed rebate program, the Exchange plans to announce the planned implementation at least 30 days in advance of September 1, 2026.

Accordingly, the Exchange proposes to amend the Market Data Fees section of the IEX Fee Schedule as follows:

- Add the defined term ''External Data Subscriber'' (defined in the IEX Data Subscriber Agreement) to the Definitions section to provide clarity on the scope of the proposed external distribution rebate:
  - The term ''External Data Subscriber'' means any Person who (i) receives IEX Market Data from a Data Subscriber via Uncontrolled Distribution, and (ii) is not a Data User or Affiliate of such Data Subscriber.
- Add a new section entitled ''External Distribution Rebate'' with the following description:

Each Data Subscriber of Real-Time IEX market data products will be eligible to receive an External Distribution Rebate of 75% of the amount of subscription fees paid to IEX by any new External Data Subscriber that begins to subscribe to one or more Real-Time IEX market data products through such Data Subscriber. Each Data Subscriber will be eligible to earn the External Distribution Rebate starting the first full month of any new External Data Subscriber's subscription to any Real-Time IEX market data product. To qualify for the External Distribution Rebate, a Data Subscriber must opt into the program via an updated Exhibit A (Data Request Form) to the IEX Data Subscriber Agreement, report monthly to IEX any new External Data Subscribers that began subscribing to a particular Real-Time IEX market data product through the Data Subscriber during the previous month, and each new External Data Subscriber must execute the IEX Data Subscriber Agreement. Only External Data Subscribers who, as of July 1, 2026, were not entitled to receive Real-Time IEX market data products will be eligible to be counted. The External Distribution Rebate does not apply to a Data Subscriber's existing External Data Subscriber customers. The External Distribution Rebate shall automatically expire on the earlier of (a) the termination of an External Data Subscriber's applicable subscription, or (b) August 31, 2028.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 6(b)[19] of the Act in general and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(4)[20] of the Act, in particular, in that it is designed to provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its Members and other recipients of Exchange market data products. The Exchange also believes that the proposed rule change is designed to promote just and equitable principles of

an effective SEC rule filing and notice to market participants.

[17] These examples assume that none of the External Data Subscribers availed themselves of the 30-day free trial for DEEP or TOPS. *See supra* note 14.

[18] The Cboe U.S. equities exchanges (EDGX, EDGA, BYX, and BZX) waive external distribution fees for new uncontrolled external distributors of certain Cboe market data feeds until such time as they enlist one or more users to receive the applicable data feeds: Summary Depth, Top and aggregated market data feeds, Cboe One Summary and Cboe One Premium. *See* Cboe EDGX U.S. Equities Fee Schedule, effective July 1, 2026, available at *https://www.cboe.com/us/equities/membership/fee_schedule/edgx;* Cboe EDGA U.S. Equities Fee Schedule, effective July 1, 2026, available at *https://www.cboe.com/us/equities/membership/fee_schedule/edga;* Cboe BYX U.S. Equities Fee Schedule, effective July 1, 2026, available at *https://www.cboe.com/us/equities/membership/fee_schedule/byx;* Cboe BZX U.S. Equities Fee Schedule, effective July 1, 2026, available at *https://www.cboe.com/us/equities/membership/fee_schedule/bzx.* NYSE also provides a redistribution credit up to the amount of the external distribution fee for the external distribution of the Pillar Depth data feed. *See* NYSE Proprietary Market Data Pricing Guide, effective May 14, 2026, available at *https://www.nyse.com/publicdocs/nyse/data/NYSE_Market_Data_Pricing.pdf.*

[19] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[20] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

trade, will not be unfairly discriminatory, and is consistent with the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) [21] of the Act.

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because the external distribution rebate would be available to any Data Subscriber that distributes IEX's market data products to new customers. As such, the proposed external distribution rebate is narrowly tailored to increase external distribution of IEX market data and attract new External Data Subscribers. The Exchange believes that the proposed external distribution rebate will not only lower the effective costs for Data Redistributors who successfully enlist new External Data Subscribers by defraying the costs of their own subscription fees but will also potentially reward them with rebates exceeding the amount of fees owed for the Data Redistributor's own subscription to IEX market data feeds. The Exchange believes the proposed external distribution rebate is reasonably designed because the amount of the rebate will ultimately be a function of the ability of a Data Redistributor to enlist new External Data Subscribers for IEX market data products.

Similarly, the Exchange believes it is reasonable that the proposed rebate is not available to Data Subscribers who distribute IEX market data products internally to their own users or to existing subscribers of IEX market data products because such distribution would not increase the number of External Data Subscribers or expand the distribution of IEX market data to new customers.[22] As such, the proposed rebate is not based on the type of Data Subscriber but on the business model as determined by the Data Redistributor.

In addition, IEX believes that it is reasonable to condition eligibility for the 75% rebate to the subscriptions of those downstream customers of Data Redistributors that, as of July 1, 2026, were not entitled to receive Real-Time IEX market data. This clarifies which downstream customers are eligible to be new External Data Subscribers, and is consistent with the Exchange's launch of the program.

Furthermore, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with charging fees that are reasonable, fair, and equitable, and not unfairly discriminatory because the proposed rule change does not alter the level of fees that the Exchange currently charges for Real-Time market data products. The proposed external distribution rebate would apply equally to all Data Subscribers that are eligible for the rebate.

In addition, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 11A of the Exchange Act [23] in that it is designed to facilitate the economically efficient execution of securities transactions, fair competition among brokers and dealers, exchange markets and markets other than exchange markets, and the practicability of brokers executing investors' orders in the best market. As noted above, the proposed external distribution rebate is designed to expand access to IEX market data to a broader range of users and thereby supports the economically efficient execution of securities transactions on IEX.

As discussed in the Purpose section, other exchanges have similar credits or fee waiver programs designed to incentivize external distribution of market data products.[24] Although other exchanges that offer such credits or fee waiver programs cap such credits or waivers at the amount of fees payable by the upstream distributor, IEX does not believe this difference is material in that it merely reflects a difference in degree rather than substance. And IEX notes that exchanges routinely provide rebate payments to their members with respect to transaction fees. Thus, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change raises any new or novel issues not already considered by the Commission. For the foregoing reasons, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with charging fees that are reasonable, fair, equitable, and not unfairly discriminatory.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on intramarket or intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. To the contrary, the proposal is designed to enhance the Exchange's competitiveness by incentivizing Data Redistributors to enlist new External Data Subscribers and increase distribution of IEX market data products, thereby expanding access to IEX market data. Other exchanges are free to offer similar external distribution rebates to compete with the Exchange's offering, subject to the Commission's rule filing process.

Further, the Exchange believes that the proposed rebate program does not impose a burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because all Data Subscribers are eligible for the proposed rebate. The proposed rebate is not based on the type of Data Subscriber but on their respective business models as determined by the Data Redistributor.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) [25] of the Act.

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) [26] 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–IEX–2026–22 on the subject line.

[21] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[22] IEX does not charge incremental fees for internal distribution of its market data.

[23] 15 U.S.C. 78k–1.

[24] *See* supra note 18.

[25] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

[26] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

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–IEX–2026–22. 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–IEX–2026–22 and should be submitted on or before August 18, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[27]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15170 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21727 and #21728; IOWA Disaster Number IA–20015]

Administrative Declaration of a Disaster for the State of Iowa

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice of an Administrative declaration of a disaster for the state of Iowa dated July 23, 2026.

Incident: Severe Storms, Heavy Rain, and Flash Flooding.

DATES: Issued on July 23, 2026.

Incident Period: July 2, 2026 through July 4, 2026.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: September 21, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: April 23, 2027.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sharon Henderson, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given as a result of the Administrator's disaster declaration, applications for disaster loans may be submitted online using the MySBA Loan Portal *https://lending.sba.gov* or in person at other locally announced locations. For further assistance please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center by email at *disastercustomerservice@sba.gov* or by phone at 1–800–659–2955. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary County: Polk.

Contiguous Counties:

Iowa: Boone, Dallas, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Story, Warren.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners with Credit Available Elsewhere	5.750
Homeowners without Credit Available Elsewhere	2.875
Businesses with Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000
Businesses without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Private Non-Profit Organizations with Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
Private Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
For Economic Injury:	
Business and Small Agricultural Cooperatives without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Private Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 217276 and for economic injury is 217280.

The states which received an SBA Administrative declaration are Iowa.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026–15200 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 13082]

Notice of Determinations; Culturally Significant Objects Being Imported for Exhibition—Determinations: ''Juste-Aurèle Meissonnier: Rococo Goldsmith in Focus'' Exhibition

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: I hereby determine that certain objects being imported from abroad pursuant to agreements with their foreign owners or custodians for temporary display in the exhibition ''Juste-Aurèle Meissonnier: Rococo Goldsmith in Focus'' at The Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio, and at possible additional exhibitions or venues yet to be determined, are of cultural significance, and, further, that their temporary exhibition or display within the United States as aforementioned is in the national interest. I have ordered that Public Notice of these determinations be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Reed Liriano, Program Coordinator, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State (telephone: 202–632–6471; email: *section2459@state.gov*). The mailing address is U.S. Department of State, L/PD, 2200 C Street NW (SA–5), Suite 5H03, Washington, DC 20522–0505.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The foregoing determinations were made pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.;* 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, Delegation of Authority No. 236–3 of August 28, 2000, and Delegation of Authority No. 523 of December 22, 2021.

Sherry C. Keneson-Hall,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2026–15224 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–05–P

[27] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 13075]

60-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Medical Clearance Update Form

ACTION: Notice of request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of State is seeking Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we are requesting comments on this collection from all interested individuals and organizations. The purpose of this notice is to allow 60 days for public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB.

DATES: The Department will accept comments from the public up to September 28, 2026.

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

- *Web:* Persons with access to the internet may comment on this notice by going to *www.Regulations.gov.* You can search for the document by entering ''Docket Number: DOS–2026–0826'' in the Search field. Then click the ''Comment Now'' button and complete the comment form.
- *Email: MartinezJA7@state.gov.*
- *Regular Mail:* Medical Director, Office of Medical Clearances, Bureau of Medical Services, 2401 E Street NW, SA–1, Room L–101, Washington, DC 20522–0101.
- *Fax:* 202–647–0292, Attention: Medical Clearance Director.

You must include the DS form number (if applicable), information collection title, and the OMB control number in any correspondence.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Direct requests for additional information regarding the collection listed in this notice, including requests for copies of the proposed collection instrument and supporting documents, to Jessica Martinez, Director of Medical Clearances, who may be reached on (202) 663–1657 or at *MartinezJA7@state.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- *Title of Information Collection:* Medical Clearance Update Form.
- *OMB Control Number:* 1405–0131.
- *Type of Request:* Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.
- *Originating Office:* Bureau of Medical Services, Office of Medical Clearances MED/CP/CS/CL.
- *Form Number:* DS–3057.
- *Respondents:* Chief of Mission personnel and eligible family members.
- *Estimated Number of Respondents:* 8,782.
- *Estimated Number of Responses:* 8,782.
- *Average Time per Response:* 30 Minutes.
- *Total Estimated Burden Time:* 4,391 Hours.
- *Frequency:* Every change in station/new assignment, or intermittent as needed.
- *Obligation to Respond:* Required to Obtain or Retain a Benefit.

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department to:

- Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department.
- Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.
- Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please note that comments submitted in response to this Notice are public record. Before including any detailed personal information, you should be aware that your comments as submitted, including your personal information, will be available for public review.

Abstract of Proposed Collection

The information requested on the DS–3057 is required for professional medical staff of the Bureau of Medical Services to make decisions on the type of medical clearance an individual and family members are assigned. Under the authority of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901) and the Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651), the Secretary has the ability to establish a medical program. As specified in 16 FAM 201.1, the medical program provides medical examinations for applicants for employment and medical examinations as necessary for members of the Foreign Service and employees of the Department and their eligible family members. The Medical Clearance Program ensures that all members of the Foreign Service, other Department employees, other Agency employees through the ICASS program, and their eligible family members have appropriate medical facilities abroad for any underlying medical conditions. Following their initial medical clearance, respondents will use a DS–3057 to maintain medical clearance validity throughout their employment under Chief of Mission.

Methodology

The information will be collected digitally by the respondent via MED's new online portal system, myMED, within the MED Provider Portal (MPP) application. Identification verification and two-factor authentication will be a requirement to access the online system where the respondent with will complete the DS–3057 questions for themselves and any children ages seventeen and younger. Adults eighteen and older will have their own account to complete their personal medical clearance review. Once complete, the answers to the DS–3057 will be submitted to the Office of Medical Clearances for the review to be completed via the secure online portal system.

Jessica A. Martinez,

Director of Medical Clearances, Bureau of Medical Services, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2026–15208 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–36–P

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SJI Board of Directors Meeting, Notice

AGENCY: State Justice Institute.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this meeting is to consider grant applications for the 4th quarter of FY 2026, and other business.

DATES: The SJI Board of Directors will be meeting on Monday, August 31, 2026 at 1:00 p.m. CT.

ADDRESSES: Oklahoma Judicial Center, 2100 N Lincoln Blvd. #4, Oklahoma City, OK.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathan Mattiello, Executive Director, State Justice Institute, 12700 Fair Lakes Circle, Suite 340, Fairfax, VA 22033, 703–660–4979, *contact@sji.gov.*

(Authority: 42 U.S.C. 10702(f).)

Jonathan D. Mattiello,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 2026–15179 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–SC–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2025–0259]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Request for Comment; Advanced Drunk Driving Prevention Technology Telltale Development

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

ACTION: Notice and request for comments on a request for approval of a new information collection.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) summarized below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. This document describes a new collection of information for which NHTSA intends to seek OMB approval on the development and evaluation of an advanced drunk driving prevention technology telltale. A **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on the following information collection was published on December 15, 2025. NHTSA received ten comments. While process improvements are planned in response to the comments, there were no changes to the design of the information collection that affects the burden calculation.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before August 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection, including suggestions for reducing burden, should be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget at *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* To find this particular information collection, select ''Currently under Review—Open for Public Comment'' or use the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or access to background documents, contact Eric Traube, Office of Vehicle Safety Research, Human Factors/Engineering Integration Division NSR–310, West Building, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590; 202–366–5673; *eric.traube@dot.gov.* Please identify the relevant collection of information by referring to its OMB Control Number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), a Federal agency must receive approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) before it collects certain information from the public and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information by a Federal agency unless the collection displays a valid OMB control number. In compliance with these requirements, this notice announces that the following information collection request will be submitted to OMB.

Title: Advanced Drunk Driving Prevention Technology Telltale Development.

OMB Control Number: New.

Form Number(s): There are multiple forms for this new information collection including:

- NHTSA Form 2092: Online Survey—Study 1A
- NHTSA Form 2086: Eligibility Questionnaire—Study 1B
- NHTSA Form 2087: Eligibility Questionnaire—Study 2
- NHTSA Form 2081: Appointment Confirmation-Sober—Study 1B
- NHTSA Form 2080: Appointment Confirmation-Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B
- NHTSA Form 2082: Appointment Confirmation—Study 2
- NHTSA Form 2090: Informed Consent Document-Sober—Study 1B
- NHTSA Form 2089: Informed Consent Document-Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B
- NHTSA Form 2091: Informed Consent Document—Study 2
- NHTSA Form 2083: Combined Driving Questionnaire—Study 1B & Study 2
- NHTSA Form 2096: Telltale Questions—Study 1B
- NHTSA Form 2095: Telltale Acceptance Questionnaire—Study 1B
- NHTSA Form 2094: Post-Drive Ratings—Study 2
- NHTSA Form 2093: Post-Drive Questionnaire—Study 2
- NHTSA Form 2097: Wellness Questionnaire—Study 2
- NHTSA Form 2084: Debriefing Statement—Study1B
- NHTSA Form 2085: Debriefing Statement—Study 2
- NHTSA Form 2088: End of Visit Release Agreement—Study 1B & Study 2

Type of Request: New.

Type of Review Requested: Regular.

Length of Approval Requested: Three years from date of approval.

Summary of the Collection of Information: The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is seeking approval to collect information from the public as part of a multiyear effort to understand how best to alert drivers that a drunk driving detection system has (1) detected the presence of alcohol in their vehicle that corresponds to a driver that is near or above the legal limit or (2) detected that the driver's behavioral state is likely to be classified as under the influence of alcohol or ''drunk.'' The overall objective of this research is to advance the state of knowledge regarding driver alcohol impairment detection telltales through developing and evaluating telltale alternatives and is not immediately intended to inform regulations or policy. The research will be conducted in three parts, referred to as Study 1A, Study 1B, and Study 2. All study procedures are approved by the University of Iowa Institutional Review Board (IRB).

Study 1 will focus on the evaluation of candidate telltales developed under this project. In Study 1A, respondents will complete an online survey to gain initial information about telltale comprehension and preferences. Participants will be randomly assigned to one of the candidate telltales and to one of two question display orders for overall ratings. Study 1B will involve sober and alcohol-impaired evaluation of the candidate telltales in a research setting. Participants will be screened and assigned to the sober or alcohol-dosed visit type based on eligibility. All participants will provide informed consent, undergo intake and eligibility confirmation procedures, complete a questionnaire to obtain demographic and driving behavior information, view the candidate telltales while seated at a miniSim driving simulator, complete comprehension questions related to the telltales, complete questions related to telltale efficacy and acceptance, and be debriefed on study procedures. Alcohol-dosed participants will receive alcohol to a BrAC level of approximately .08 g/210L for their telltale comprehension, wait at DSRI until their BrAC is at or below .03 g/210L, and complete an agreement that they will not drive, bike, or walk home after the visit.

Study 2 will be a repeated-measures simulator study to assess the impact of the final candidate telltale on pre-drive and mid-drive decision making. All participants will receive alcohol to a BrAC level of approximately .08 g/210L. Participants will provide informed consent, undergo intake and eligibility

confirmation procedures, complete a questionnaire to obtain demographic and driving behavior information, complete training on a miniSim driving simulator and complete a familiarization drive and a wellness questionnaire to screen for simulator sickness, complete a sober baseline drive, undergo alcohol dosing procedures, complete three telltale evaluation drives with post-drive ratings and a small alcohol booster drink between drives, complete a post-drive questionnaire, be debriefed on study procedures, wait at DSRI until their BrAC is at or below .03 g/210L, and complete an agreement that they will not drive, bike, or walk home after the visit. Participants will be randomly assigned to one of six possible telltale evaluation drive orders for the three telltale conditions (no telltale, telltale pre-drive, telltale mid-drive). The simulator will collect vehicle data (*e.g.,* brake inputs, steering wheel angle) and data about the surrounding environment (*e.g.,* distance to surrounding vehicles and lane markings). Data will be analyzed to understand how human drivers respond to a drunk driving detection telltale under different conditions.

Description of the Need for the Information and Proposed Use of the Information: NHTSA's mission is to save lives, prevent injuries, and reduce the economic costs of road traffic crashes through education, research, safety standards, and enforcement activity. As vehicle technologies advance, they have the potential to dramatically reduce the loss of life each day in roadway crashes. Alternatively, the systems may not reach this potential or could potentially decrease safety when drivers do not understand how to safely interact with the systems or do not understand the capabilities and limitations. This new information collection request is for a multipart study to understand how best to alert drivers that a drunk driving detection system has (1) detected the presence of alcohol in their vehicle that corresponds to a driver that is near or above the federal limit of .08 g/dL BAC or (2) detected that the driver's behavioral state is likely to be classified as under the influence of alcohol or ''drunk.'' This research supports NHTSA's mission of safety.

The following components will be used to obtain the necessary information to achieve this purpose.

(1) *Online Survey—Study 1A (NHTSA Form 2092):* This survey is necessary for evaluating initial driver comprehension of candidate telltales. Results from this survey will be used to improve the candidate telltales for Study 1B by modifying, eliminating, or creating new candidates.

(2) *Eligibility Questionnaire—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2086):* This questionnaire is necessary for determining respondent suitability for the study based on driving experience and history and ability to adhere to study requirements. To be considered for the alcohol-dosed visit, suitability is also based on general health and alcohol use.

(3) *Eligibility Questionnaire—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2087):* This questionnaire is necessary for determining respondent suitability for the study based on driving experience and history, ability to adhere to study requirements, general health, alcohol use, and ability to safely drive the miniSim without concerns.

(4) *Appointment Confirmation-Sober—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2081):* This form contains the reminder email and information provided to the participant and is necessary for reminding participants of their study visit and communicating necessary information for the visit. No data is collected or analyzed from this form. The email is sent one time to the participant 48 hours prior to the scheduled visit. The respondent does not have to respond to any specific questions but is asked to contact the research team if there has been a change in health or if they are currently experiencing any symptoms of illness or are feeling unwell. To confirm the visit, the participant will click on a link that takes them to an information page that contains reminders and instructions for the visit.

(5) *Appointment Confirmation—Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2080):* This form contains the reminder email and information provided to the participant and is necessary for reminding participants of their study visit and communicating necessary information for the visit. No data is collected or analyzed from this form. The email is sent one time to the participant 48 hours prior to the scheduled visit. The respondent does not have to respond to any specific questions but is asked to contact the research team if there has been a change in health or if they are currently experiencing any symptoms of illness or are feeling unwell. To confirm the visit, the participant will click on a link that takes them to an information page that contains reminders and instructions for the visit.

(6) *Appointment Confirmation—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2082):* This form contains the reminder email and information provided to the participant and is necessary for reminding participants of their study visit and communicating necessary information for the visit. No data is collected or analyzed from this form. The email is sent one time to the participant 48 hours prior to the scheduled visit. The respondent does not have to respond to any specific questions but is asked to contact the research team if there has been a change in health or if they are currently experiencing any symptoms of illness or are feeling unwell. To confirm the visit, the participant will click on a link that takes them to an information page that contains reminders and instructions for the visit.

(7) *Informed Consent Document-Sober—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2090):* This form is necessary for obtaining documented informed consent from the participant to participate in the study. The form describes all study procedures, data storage and use, and potential risks from the study.

(8) *Intake & Eligibility Confirmation-Sober—Study 1B:* This process includes completion of the research participant substitute W–9 for payment, review of the driver's license to confirm it is valid by checking the expiration date and confirming age (for eligibility) and sex (for balancing sample) as listed on the license, administration of a breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) reading to ensure sobriety, and obtaining a urine sample for drug testing. While there is a preferred order to these procedures, the block is fluid to permit for variability in participant ability to provide a urine sample at the designated time. These procedures are necessary to pay the participant and ensure they meet eligibility requirements before continuing with Study 1B sober visit procedures.

(9) *Combined Driving Questionnaire—Study 1B & Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2083):* This form is necessary for obtaining demographic information (*e.g.,* age, sex, race/ethnicity, household income, employment status, education, driving experience and comfort, licensure, history of crashes) and gathering opinions and driving behaviors related to alcohol and driving. Prior experience with alcohol and driving could influence telltale comprehension and acceptance. This form is administered at both the sober and alcohol-dosed visits of Study 1B as well as the Study 2 visit.

(10) *Telltale Evaluation at the Simulator—Study 1B:* This block of procedures in Study 1B, both visit types, includes preparing the miniSim and seating the participant at the simulator, training on the evaluation protocol, and administration of the

protocol. Participants are shown twelve telltales one at a time and answer comprehension questions between telltale displays. NHTSA Form 2096 includes all telltales and questions to be asked as part of this process. Participants will not be driving the miniSim but will be shown each of the telltales in context on the simulator's instrument cluster.

(11) *Telltale Acceptance Questionnaire—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2095):* This form is necessary to assess acceptance of the telltales and is administered after the Telltale Evaluation at the Simulator.

(12) *Debriefing Statement—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2084):* This form is necessary to ensure participants are given full information about the study and to instruct participants not to share specific details with others. A researcher will verbally communicate all information contained in the form and provide a copy to the participant.

(13) *Informed Consent Document—Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2089):* This form is necessary for obtaining documented informed consent from the participant to participate in the study. The form describes all study procedures, data storage and use, and potential risks from the study.

(14) *Intake & Eligibility Confirmation—Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B & Study 2:* This process includes procedures necessary for eligibility confirmation and baseline readings as well as standard intake procedures. Intake procedures include completion of the research participant substitute W–9 for payment and review of the driver's license to confirm it is valid by checking the expiration date and confirming age (for eligibility) and sex as listed on the license (for balancing sample and required pregnancy testing due to alcohol dosing), and obtaining measurements of weight and height (for alcohol dosing calculations). Eligibility procedures include asking a series of ''yes/no'' questions to confirm nothing has changed in eligibility status from the online eligibility questionnaire, administration of a breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) reading to ensure sobriety (and to serve as baseline) and obtaining a urine sample for drug and pregnancy testing. Baseline vitals of blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, pulse oximetry, and temperature are taken. While there is a preferred order to these procedures, the block is fluid to permit for variability in participant ability to provide a urine sample at the designated time.

(15) *Alcohol Dosing Procedures—Study 1B & Study 2:* This block of procedures is necessary for the administration of alcohol. Participants will be dosed to achieve an approximate BrAC level of .08. The participant will undergo multiple BrAC measurements as part of this process.

(16) *End of Visit Procedures—Alcohol Dosed Study 1B & Study 2:* This block of procedures comes at the end of the alcohol-dosed visits, after debriefing is complete. Procedures in this block are to ensure participant well-being and safety and have been approved by University of Iowa Risk Management. Procedures include a period of monitoring the participant while waiting for them to sober to a level at or below a .03, administering BrAC measurements, discharge vitals, and administration of NHTSA Form 2088 (the End of Visit Release Agreement). This agreement is necessary to ensure there is documentation that the participant understood they could not drive, bike, or walk home.

(17) *Informed Consent Document—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2091):* This form is necessary for obtaining documented informed consent from the participant to participate in the study. The form describes all study procedures, data storage and use, and potential risks from the study.

(18) *Sober Baseline Driving Procedures—Study 2:* This block of procedures is necessary to prepare participants for their study drives. Participants will receive protocol training of approximately 5 minutes on the miniSim driving simulator and on the incentive structure to be used in the telltale evaluation drives, complete a familiarization drive of approximately 10 minutes, and complete a sober baseline drive of approximately 15 minutes. The familiarization drive allows participants a chance to become comfortable with driving the miniSim and will prepare them for the drives they will complete later in the visit. It also serves to screen for simulator sickness. The sober baseline drive is necessary for gathering information for the purpose of assessing how drivers interact with the telltale and the impact of these interactions on safety.

(19) *Wellness Questionnaire—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2097):* This form is necessary for evaluating simulator sickness symptoms to determine participant ability to complete the telltale evaluation study drives in the miniSim driving simulator. This questionnaire will be administered after the familiarization drive and after the final study drive.

(20) *Telltale Evaluation Drives—Study 2:* These study evaluation drives are necessary to assess the impact of the final candidate telltale on pre-drive and mid-drive decision making. Each of the three study drives, one for each telltale condition (no telltale, pre-drive telltale, mid-drive telltale), will last approximately 15 minutes. The drive will take place in a simulated nighttime environment to mimic the lighting conditions when most alcohol-related crashes occur. Financial incentives will be used to mimic the motivational tradeoffs of an impaired driving situation.

(21) *Post-Drive Ratings—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2094):* After each of the telltale evaluation drives, participants will provide a BrAC measurement and will be asked to complete ratings of their impairment and asked about their decision-making process during the drive. This data is necessary to assess telltale efficacy and consequences. At the same time as these ratings, participants will be given a small booster drink to create uncertainty in their BrAC level. The drink will contain orange juice (or pre-approved substitute) with a 5 ml alcohol float. The drink is only given after the first and second evaluation drives; no booster drink will be given after the final evaluation.

(22) *Post-Drive Questionnaire—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2093):* This form is necessary to assess telltale efficacy, comprehension, and acceptance. It will be administered after the final telltale evaluation drive.

(23) *Debriefing Statement—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2085):* This form is necessary to ensure participants are given full information about the study and to instruct participants not to share specific details with others. A researcher will verbally communicate all information contained in the form and provide a copy to the participant.

60-Day Notice

A **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting public comments on the following information collection was published on December 15, 2025 (90 FR 58079). NHTSA received ten comments including detailed comments from *Responsibility.org*, the National Alliance to Stop Impaired Driving (NASID), Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), the American Automobile Association (AAA), Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety, the Governors Highway Safety Association (GHSA), National Safety Council (NSC), Safe Kids, and the Alliance for Automotive Innovation.

NHTSA is grateful for the thorough and detailed review of the 60-day notice and the time and attention these organizations have given to ensure appropriate study parameters have been

and will be considered. NHTSA's incorporation of certain process steps and survey controls in response to feedback included in the comments do not affect the burden estimates and did not necessitate changes to the burden calculations. Most specifically, one comment resulted in the addition of a new question to two questionnaires. However, this addition does not materially affect overall burden estimates either. In the following sections, NHTSA provides additional explanations on how the agency considered and addressed the comments relating to the information collection. Some comments received did not relate to the topic of PRA clearance for this information collection and are not addressed here.

Responsibility.org and NASID suggested several key gaps and considerations for this research and encouraged NHTSA to consider eight key points: (1) consideration of telltales across multiple BAC ranges, (2) inclusion of telltales for both alcohol-detection technologies and driver monitoring systems, (3) assessment of potential behavioral adaptations and risk compensation associated with threshold-based telltales, (4) investigation of warnings when a driver surpasses standard per se limits while driving, (5) assessment of how a participant's previous experience with existing warning systems might influence their perception of the telltales in this research, (6) solicitation of participants' perceptions on long-term use of these systems, (7) incorporation of potential intervention and mitigation strategies in consideration of the HALT law, and (8) consideration of escalating warnings across multiple sensory domains.

Response: NHTSA acknowledges these are all important points and will take steps to address as many of them as possible without increasing participant burden. Studies 1B and 2 will be designed to dose participants up to a maximum of 0.08% BAC. To ensure the data reflects a driver's ability to interpret the system without bias, participants will not be informed of their actual Breath Alcohol Concentration (BrAC) and will be given placebo drinks to maintain uncertainty about their impairment level throughout testing NHTSA will also ensure that the current research methodology addresses the importance of considering both direct alcohol detection (breath- or touch-based) and indirect driver monitoring systems through a technology-agnostic approach. The primary objective will be to evaluate which visual symbols best communicate the status of ''alcohol impairment detected'' regardless of the underlying sensor technology used to reach that classification. The current research design will explicitly incorporate measures to evaluate unintended behavioral adaptations, risk compensation, and changing BAC levels during a drive. Furthermore, the research will include situational questionnaires to assess ''unintended consequences,'' such as whether the absence of a telltale symbol increases a driver's likelihood of operating a vehicle while impaired or if it encourages them to drive a different vehicle without the telltale technology. By measuring these decision-making shifts in a simulated environment, NHTSA will evaluate how the presence (or absence) of the telltale symbol impacts a driver's assessment of their own risk. In addition, Study 2 will account for the complexities of rising BAC levels during a trip by including a ''mid-drive'' condition (occurring 4.5–6 minutes into the simulated drive). This condition mimics a scenario where a Driver Monitoring System (DMS) or sensing technology accumulates evidence of impairment over time. By comparing driver reactions to telltale symbols appearing when the drive is initiated (at vehicle start) versus those appearing mid-drive, the agency is specifically evaluating how the timing of visual communication impacts drivers' subsequent decision-making (*e.g.,* electing to pull over and request a rideshare).

The current research will focus on the perception and comprehension of new telltale symbols to determine whether they are intuitive to the general driving population. While individual history with false positives or ''alarm fatigue'' is not a primary variable in the current study design, NHTSA acknowledges and agrees that previous exposure to similar technologies may shape a driver's cognitive response. As a result, the agency will add a question to NHTSA Form 2095: Telltale Acceptance Questionnaire—Study 1B and to NHTSA Form 2093: Post-Drive Questionnaire—Study 2 to obtain this information from participants and consider this feedback as it analyzes the data and considers the human factors issues associated with the long-term efficacy of impaired driving prevention systems.

Following the simulated drives, participants will complete a questionnaire to rate their acceptance of the alcohol telltale symbols. However, NHTSA acknowledges that while these measures provide high-fidelity data on initial user intent and perceived validity, they represent short-term acceptance within a controlled laboratory environment. Observing long-term behavior, such as potential system deactivation or ''habituation'' over months of ownership, is outside the scope of this specific study. NHTSA considers this research a necessary baseline for understanding the driver's immediate knowledge and ability to interact with the system, which will inform the design of future longitudinal studies regarding real-world implementation.

NHTSA acknowledges that the effectiveness of telltale symbols is interconnected with a vehicle's operational response and mitigation strategies and recognizes that how operational changes are conveyed to the driver is a critical component of system-level effectiveness. This includes the recommendation to explore multi-modal and escalating warning strategies. However, this information collection is focused on the comprehension and perception of the static visual telltale symbols themselves as a means of communicating with the driver and incorporating active vehicle interventions is not a focus of the current research. The goal is to establish a baseline of driver understanding for the telltale symbols themselves. As such, dynamic elements, including escalating warning levels, integration with other interface modalities, and system-level interventions are out of scope for this phase of evaluation. This research is intentionally limited to measuring how drivers interpret the visual meaning of the telltales and how that information influences their stated intent to drive.

MADD, AAA, Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety, GHSA, NSC, *Responsibility.org*, and Safe Kids wanted to ensure the proposed telltales reflect the most current technologies and opportunities for partnership and collaboration, to ensure the research is responsive to rulemaking and its real-world implementation in communicating to a driver when impairment is detected to enhance public understanding and support, and to highlight that these technologies are rapidly entering the marketplace and at this point this research should be viewed as a refinement tool and not a precondition for implementation of the HALT Drunk Driving Act.

Response: NHTSA recognizes the continued progress being made by the automotive industry and the importance of ensuring that research aligns with the real-world deployment of impaired driving prevention technologies. Auto manufacturers possess extensive expertise with respect to human factors,

telltales, and impairment detection technologies. To ensure the proposed telltale symbols reflect current technological capabilities, this project will include active collaboration with international standards bodies. Furthermore, the project team will leverage a gap analysis of existing industry technologies and regulations (such as FMVSS 101) to ensure that the novel telltale symbols are compatible with current and emerging vehicle interiors.

The agency agrees that high-quality independent research is vital for building public trust and acceptance. By evaluating how drivers interpret impairment warnings in a controlled environment, this study will aim to provide the empirical data necessary to optimize the communication interface. It will also complement industry progress by providing a transparent, publicly available baseline for driver comprehension. This information collection is intended to inform the agency's understanding of human-machine interfaces. As highlighted by the comment that these technologies are rapidly entering the marketplace and at this point this research should be viewed as a refinement tool and not a precondition for implementation of the HALT Drunk Driving Act, this research will serve as a refinement tool to ensure that a standardized warning symbol is available for use across vehicles. Additionally, this will support the development of visual warnings that are intuitive, minimize driver distraction, and effectively communicate the vehicle's operational status to the driver.

The Alliance for Automotive Innovation expressed three areas of concerns: (1) development of the alcohol-impairment telltales, (2) simulating advanced impaired driving technology, and (3) challenges and limitations in evaluating both impaired and sober drivers. They highlighted that the agency does not include information on the development of the initial design concepts included in the first survey with reminders that development is complex. They recommended establishing a process for soliciting expert stakeholder feedback to help inform the initial design concepts. Auto Innovators also stated that additional information regarding how the agency intends to address potential knowledge gaps among participants would also be helpful. They emphasized that some unknowns included the information provided to participants about the detection technology and when the telltale appears, whether the telltale is displayed during sober or lower-level alcohol impaired drives to assess responses to unexpected alerts or simulated false positives, and when and how the telltales are triggered. They also wanted consideration of whether a driver's perceived levels of alcohol impairment are consistent with the BrAC measured during the alcohol dosing procedures as this may affect the post-drive questionnaire responses. Auto Innovators acknowledged that evaluation of alcohol impaired driver responses in a simulated environment is challenging, with alcohol affecting individuals differently, even at identical BrAC levels, and participants possibly modifying their behavior due to being monitored in a controlled environment or perceiving risk differently. Auto Innovators expressed concern that the incentive structure may artificially influence driver responses and emphasized that this places an increased emphasis on the post-drive questionnaire as the primary means to evaluate whether drivers perceived the telltale and how it impacted their decision-making process. They had concerns about naturalistic responses and suggested that the pre-drive instructions be written in a neutral manner and to avoid directing a specific response to a telltale. Lastly, they noted the study will have limitations on its ability to assess the effectiveness of warnings at higher levels of alcohol impairment and suggested it may be an area for future study.

Response: NHTSA acknowledges the complexity of developing intuitive telltale symbols, particularly for drivers with diminished cognitive abilities due to alcohol impairment. The study will target a highly iterative and expert-led development process that will extend beyond the initial survey (Form 2092).

- *Initial Design Concepts:* The initial telltale symbols were developed by a multi-disciplinary team, including graphics experts with specific experience in vehicle interior design and human factors researchers. The team leveraged a comprehensive literature review and gap analysis of current telltale standards, including FMVSS 101, ISO 2575, and SAE J2402, to ensure the new symbols do not conflict with well-established icons. The designs utilize a ''family of symbols'' approach, combining known elements like ''intoxication'' or ''stop'' with standard vehicle interface language to build on existing driver knowledge. To refine the candidate pool, the team conducted informal surveys and down-selection exercises with technical colleagues. These internal evaluations gauged initial comprehension and required participants to rank candidate symbols based on their ability to convey specific intended meanings (*e.g.,* ''BAC may be above the legal limit''). This preliminary filter ensured that only the 10 most effective and intuitive telltales, those with the highest baseline for knowledge acquisition, moved forward to the formal OMB-approved research phase.
- *Stakeholder Feedback:* As recommended by The Alliance for Automotive Innovation, the project team will solicit input from internationally recognized experts. Furthermore, the project will incorporate a generational perspective by engaging university research programs to ensure the telltale symbols are intuitive across different age groups.
- *Audible and Escalated Alerts:* While NHTSA recognizes the importance of multi-modal warnings in an escalated strategy, the current research is strictly focused on establishing a baseline for evaluating driver's comprehension of static visual telltale symbols and their effectiveness.

NHTSA agrees that baseline awareness and alert timing are critical to evaluating driver response. Participants will be informed that the vehicle is equipped with alcohol-detection and driver-monitoring technology. To maintain experimental control and simulate real-world uncertainty, participants will not be told their specific Breath Alcohol Concentration (BrAC).

- *Trigger Logic:* The study will evaluate two primary scenarios:
  - Telltale symbol appears immediately after vehicle start.
  - Telltale symbol appears 4.5–6 minutes into the drive, mimicking behavioral evidence accumulation.
- *False Positives and Baseline:* A ''No Telltale'' condition and placebo dosing will be used to evaluate how participants respond to unexpected alerts and to determine whether the absence of a telltale symbol leads to a false sense of security or other unintended consequences.
- *Perceived vs. Measured Impairment:* Post-drive questionnaires to measure driver perception of whether they were impaired by alcohol during the drive that can be compared to actual measured BrAC.

NHTSA agrees with the Alliance for Automotive Innovation and acknowledges the inherent complexities of simulating real-world risk and behavioral responses in a controlled laboratory setting. The research methodology will be designed to mitigate these limitations as follows:

- *Financial Incentive Structure:* The study design will use a balanced

''reward vs. penalty'' model to simulate the motivational tradeoffs of real-world driving. By offering a baseline payout with deductions for choosing a safe-ride alternative, the study creates a tangible cost-benefit decision. While the agency recognizes that laboratory incentives cannot fully replicate criminal or safety risks, this model provides a validated proxy for measuring how telltales shift a driver's priorities under pressure.

- *Neutrality of Instructions:* To ensure naturalistic responses, all pre-drive instructions will be delivered in a neutral manner as suggested by the Alliance for Automotive Innovation. Participants will be informed of the vehicle's technologies but are not directed on how to respond to alerts. The protocol will provide participants with full flexibility to initiate, continue, or discontinue a drive at any point, allowing for an authentic assessment of whether the telltale triggers a behavioral change.
- *Post-Drive Assessment:* The agency agrees that the post-drive questionnaire is a primary tool for evaluating the ''detection vs. reaction'' gap. By correlating objective driving data (*e.g.,* lane position, speed) with subjective assessments of the telltale's impact, NHTSA will determine if a driver's decision to continue driving was a result of not perceiving the alert or a conscious decision to ignore it.
- *Scope of Impairment Levels:* This study will be intentionally focused on 0.08% BAC, at or near the legal limit in most states. NHTSA acknowledges that behavior at higher levels of impairment represents a different risk profile and will consider higher-dosage evaluations for future research.

Affected Public: Individuals 18 and older from Eastern Iowa and the surrounding areas who have volunteered to take part in driving studies or who have opted in to receive research-related emails from the University of Iowa mass email system. For Study 1A, respondents must be 18 or older and drive a vehicle for personal use, professional use, or both. The design for Study 1B includes 30 sober drivers ages 18 to 20, 30 sober drivers 21 and older, and 30 alcohol-dosed drivers 21 and older for an overall sample of 90. The 21 and older groups are further divided into the following age ranges: 21 to 24, 25 to 40, 41 to 54, 55 to 64, and 65 and older. The design for Study 2 includes 30 alcohol-dosed drivers 21 and older in the same five age ranges as Study 1B. Respondents must meet specific eligibility criteria to be included in this information collection. Businesses are ineligible for the sample and will not be contacted.

Estimated Number of Respondents: For Study 1A, we estimate 550 respondents. This number is based on the proposed recruitment pool and a response rate of approximately 1%. The target number of respondents for Study 1B is 90 participants divided across the two dosing conditions and age groups as described in the ''Affected Public'' section above. The target number of respondents for Study 2 is 30 participants divided across the age groups described in the ''Affected Public'' section above. Recent impairment studies at DSRI have shown that only about 15% to 20% of potentially eligible participants enroll, and only about 45% to 50% of respondents to the eligibility questionnaires are potentially eligible (due to self-termination of the questionnaire or not meeting criteria). These statistics were used to estimate response rates for the two online eligibility questionnaires: 600 respondents for Study 1B and 200 respondents for Study 2. In addition, recent impairment study attrition rates ranged from 5% to 15%. These statistics were used to estimate the maximum number of respondents requested in this new information collection request: 65 respondents for the sober visit of Study 1B, 35 respondents for the alcohol-dosed visit of Study 1B, and 35 respondents for Study 2.

Given respondents for Study 1B and Study 2 are a subset of the respondents to the two online eligibility questionnaires, they are not counted again for the total number. The total number of estimated respondents is thus 1,350 across Study 1A, Study 1B, and Study 2 as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS

Component	Estimated respondents
Study 1A	550
Study 1B	600
Study 2	200
Total	1,350

Frequency: This study will be conducted one time during the three-year period for which NHTSA is requesting approval.

Estimated Number of Responses: We estimate 2,695 total responses, or 898 annual responses. The estimated number of responses reflects the number of respondents anticipated at each component of this information collection request. Estimates for the sober visit of Study 1B assume attrition occurs only at the point of eligibility confirmation. Given the nature of alcohol dosing and adverse events, it is challenging to determine when a participant might withdraw or be withdrawn for the alcohol-dosed visit of Study 1B and for Study 2. In addition, all participants must complete the debriefing and end of visit procedures if they are dosed with alcohol even if they do not complete all aspects of the study protocol. As a result, these estimates assume no attrition throughout the visit to allow for the highest burden calculation. Table 2 shows the information collection component, the estimated number of respondents, the frequency of response, and the total number of responses.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RESPONSES

NHTSA form No.	Information collection component	Respondents	Frequency	Total number of responses
Study 1A				
	Online Survey—Study 1A	550	1	550
Recruitment and Scheduling for Study 1B & Study 2				
	Eligibility Questionnaire—Study 1B	600	1	600
	Eligibility Questionnaire—Study 2	200	1	200
	Appointment Reminder Confirmation Process—Sober—Study 1B	65	1	65
	Appointment Reminder Confirmation Process—Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B	35	1	35
	Appointment Reminder Confirmation Process—Study 2	35	1	35

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RESPONSES—Continued

NHTSA form No.	Information collection component	Respondents	Frequency	Total number of responses
	Study 1B Sober Visit			
	Informed Consent—Sober—Study 1B	65	1	65
	Intake & Eligibility Confirmation	65	1	65
	Combined Driving Questionnaire	60	1	60
	Telltale Evaluation at Simulator (includes form Telltale Questions—Study 1B)	60	1	60
	Telltale Acceptance Questionnaire—Study 1B	60	1	60
	Debriefing Statement—Study 1B	60	1	60
	Study 1B Alcohol-Dosed Visit			
	Informed Consent—Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B	35	1	35
	Intake & Eligibility Confirmation	35	1	35
	Combined Driving Questionnaire	35	1	35
	Alcohol Dosing Procedures	35	1	35
	Telltale Evaluation at Simulator (includes form Telltale Questions—Study 1B)	35	1	35
	Telltale Acceptance Questionnaire—Study 1B	35	1	35
	Debriefing Statement—Study 1B	35	1	35
	End of Visit Procedures (includes form End of Visit Release Agreement)	35	1	35
	Study 2			
	Informed Consent—Study 2	35	1	35
	Intake & Eligibility Confirmation	35	1	35
	Combined Driving Questionnaire	35	1	35
	Sober Baseline Driving Procedures	35	1	35
	Wellness Questionnaire—Study 2	35	2	70
	Alcohol Dosing Procedures	35	1	35
	Telltale Evaluation Drives	35	3	105
	Post-Drive Ratings—Study 2	35	3	105
	Post-Drive Questionnaire	35	1	35
	Debriefing Statement—Study 2	35	1	35
	End of Visit Procedures (includes form End of Visit Release Agreement)	35	1	35

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: The total estimated burden for this information collection is 647 hours. The annual burden is 218 hours. Study 1A contributes approximately 46 total hours, Recruitment and Scheduling for Study 1B & Study 2 contribute approximately 144 total hours, Study 1B sober visits contribute approximately 78 total hours, Study 1B alcohol-dosed visits contribute approximately 168 total hours, and Study 2 contributes approximately 212 total hours.

To account for unpredictable withdrawals and mandatory safety debriefings following alcohol consumption, this estimate assumes zero attrition during dosed visits. This approach ensures the ''Estimated Burden'' reflects the maximum possible respondent time and administrative overhead.

The individual form and procedure burden contributions are outlined in the below text and tables (Table 3–Table 9).

- *Online Survey—Study 1A (NHTSA Form 2092):* We estimate 550 individuals will initiate a response to the survey. Respondents will take approximately 5 minutes to complete the survey one time.
- *Eligibility Questionnaire—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2086):* We estimate 600 respondents will initiate a response to the online eligibility questionnaire one time, with 300 respondents completing the questionnaire. Accounting for respondents that are only interested in the sober visit (5 minutes), respondents that initiate but do not complete the questionnaire (5 minutes) and respondents that complete the entire questionnaire (15 minutes), this results in an average of approximately 10 minutes for 600 respondents, with a single response each.
- *Eligibility Questionnaire—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2087):* We estimate 200 respondents will initiate a response to the online eligibility questionnaire one time, with 100 respondents completing the questionnaire. Accounting for respondents that initiate but do not complete the questionnaire (5 minutes) and for respondents that complete the entire questionnaire (15 minutes), this results in an average of approximately 10 minutes for 200 respondents with a single response each.
- *Appointment Confirmation—Sober—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2081):* We expect to schedule 65 participants for the sober visit of Study 1B. The 65 responses will take approximately 5 minutes to read the information one time and to respond if necessary.
- *Appointment Confirmation—Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2080):* We expect to schedule 35 participants for the alcohol-dosed visit of Study 1B. The 35 responses will take approximately 5 minutes to read the information one time and to respond if necessary.
- *Appointment Confirmation—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2082):* We expect to schedule 35 participants for Study 2. The 35 responses will take approximately 5 minutes to read the information one time and to respond if necessary.
- *Informed Consent Document—Sober—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2090):* We expect 65 participants to complete this form prior to their participation in the sober visit of Study 1B. Participants will take approximately 20 minutes to complete the form one time.
- *Intake & Eligibility Confirmation—Sober—Study 1B:* We expect 65 participants to complete this block of procedures one time with a duration of 15 minutes. However, only 60 participants are expected to proceed to

subsequent Study 1B sober visit procedures.

• *Combined Driving Questionnaire—Study 1B & Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2083):* This form is administered at both the sober and alcohol-dosed visits of Study 1B as well as the Study 2 visit. We expect to collect data from 130 participants across these three visit types: 60 participants for the Study 1B sober visit, 35 participants for the Study 1B alcohol-dosed visit, and 35 participants for the Study 2 visit. The 130 participants will take approximately 5 minutes to complete the form one time.

• *Telltale Evaluation at the Simulator—Study 1B:* Preparation of the miniSim and protocol training are expected to take 10 minutes, and administration of the evaluation protocol (including administration of NHTSA Form 2096) is expected to take 15 minutes. This gives a duration of 25 minutes one time for the 60 participants in the sober visit and the 35 participants in alcohol-dosed visit (95 participants total).

• *Telltale Acceptance Questionnaire—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2095):* We expect 60 participants in the sober visit and 35 participants in the alcohol-dosed visit (95 participants total) to complete this form. Participants will take approximately 5 minutes to complete the form one time.

• *Debriefing Statement—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2084):* We expect 60 participants in the sober visit and 35 participants in the alcohol-dosed visit (95 participants total) to complete this form. Participants will take approximately 5 minutes to complete the form one time.

• *Informed Consent Document-Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B (NHTSA Form 2089):* We expect 35 participants to complete this form prior to their participation in the alcohol-dosed visit of Study 1B. Participants will take approximately 20 minutes to complete the form one time.

• *Intake & Eligibility Confirmation—Study 1B Alcohol Dosed & Study 2:* We expect 35 participants from Study 1B and 35 participants from Study 2 (70 participants total) to complete this block of procedures one time with a duration of 25 minutes.

• *Alcohol Dosing Procedures—Study 1B Alcohol Dosed & Study 2:* Participants receive three drinks, 10-minutes apart, over a 30-minute period, then rest for approximately 30 minutes. We expect 35 participants from Study 1B and 35 participants from Study 2 (70 participants total) to complete this 60-minute block of procedures one time.

• *End of Visit Procedures—Study 1B Alcohol Dosed & Study 2:* This block of procedures includes a period of monitoring the participant for roughly 115 to 120 minutes while they sober to .03 BrAC or less and a period of discharge procedures that take a combined 20 minutes (includes administration of the End of Visit Release Agreement, NHTSA Form 2088). This results in a total burden of 140 minutes for Study 1B Alcohol Dosed and 135 minutes for Study 2. We expect 35 participants in Study 1B Alcohol Dosed and 35 participants in Study 2 to complete these procedures and the End of Visit Release Agreement form one time.

• *Informed Consent Document—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2091):* We expect 35 participants to complete this form prior to their participation in Study 2. Participants will take approximately 20 minutes to complete the form one time.

• *Sober Baseline Driving Procedures—Study 2:* These procedures include approximately 5 minutes of protocol training on the miniSim driving simulator and incentive structure, a familiarization drive of approximately 10 minutes, and a sober baseline drive of approximately 15 minutes. We expect 35 participants to complete this approximately 30-minute block of procedures complete one time.

• *Wellness Questionnaire—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2097):* We expect 35 participants to take approximately 5 minutes to complete this form twice for a total burden of 10 minutes.

• *Telltale Evaluation Drives—Study 2:* We expect 35 participants to complete these three drives one time each. Participants will take approximately 15 minutes to complete each of the three drives for a total burden of 45 minutes.

• *Post-Drive Ratings—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2094):* This group of procedures (BrAC measurement, ratings, booster drink) will take approximately 5 minutes and occur 3 times for a total burden of 15 minutes. We expect 35 participants to complete this process one time.

• *Post-Drive Questionnaire—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2093):* We expect it will take 35 participants approximately 10 minutes to complete this form one time.

• *Debriefing Statement—Study 2 (NHTSA Form 2085):* We expect it will take 35 participants approximately 5 minutes to complete this form one time.

TABLE 3—BURDEN ESTIMATES: STUDY 1A

NHTSA form No.	Information collection	Total/annual number of respondents	Estimated burden per response (minutes)	Frequency of response (count)	Total/annual opportunity burden hours
2092	Online Survey—Study 1A	550/183	5	1	46/15

TABLE 4—BURDEN ESTIMATES: RECRUITMENT AND SCHEDULING FOR STUDY 1B & STUDY 2

NHTSA form No.	Information collection	Total/annual number of respondents	Estimated burden per response (minutes)	Frequency of response (count)	Total/annual opportunity burden hours
2086	Eligibility Questionnaire—Study 1B	600/200	10	1	100/33
2087	Eligibility Questionnaire—Study 2	200/67	10	1	33/11
2081	Appointment Reminder Confirmation Process—Sober—Study 1B.	65/22	5	1	5/2
2080	Appointment Reminder Confirmation Process—Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B.	35/12	5	1	3/1
2082	Appointment Reminder Confirmation Process—Study 2	35/12	5	1	3/1

TABLE 5—BURDEN ESTIMATES: STUDY 1B SOBER VISIT

NHTSA form No.	Information collection	Total/annual number of respondents	Estimated burden per response (minutes)	Frequency of response (count)	Total/annual opportunity burden hours
2090	Informed Consent—Sober—Study 1B	65/22	20	1	22/7
	Intake & Eligibility Confirmation	65/22	15	1	16/6
2083	Combined Driving Questionnaire	60/20	5	1	5/2
2096	Telltale Evaluation at Simulator (includes form Telltale Questions—Study 1B).	60/20	25	1	25/8
2095	Telltale Acceptance Questionnaire—Study 1B	60/20	5	1	5/2
2084	Debriefing Statement—Study 1B	60/20	5	1	5/2

TABLE 6—BURDEN ESTIMATES: STUDY 1B ALCOHOL-DOSED VISIT

NHTSA form No.	Information collection	Total/annual number of respondents	Estimated burden per response (minutes)	Frequency of response (count)	Total/annual opportunity burden hours
2089	Informed Consent—Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B	35/12	20	1	12/4
	Intake & Eligibility Confirmation	35/12	25	1	15/5
2083	Combined Driving Questionnaire	35/12	5	1	3/1
	Alcohol Dosing Procedures	35/12	60	1	35/12
2096	Telltale Evaluation at Simulator (includes form Telltale Questions—Study 1B).	35/12	25	1	15/5
2095	Telltale Acceptance Questionnaire—Study 1B	35/12	5	1	3/1
2084	Debriefing Statement—Study 1B	35/12	5	1	3/1
2088	End of Visit Procedures (includes form End of Visit Release Agreement).	35/12	140	1	82/28

TABLE 7—BURDEN ESTIMATES: STUDY 2

NHTSA form No.	Information collection	Total/annual number of respondents	Estimated burden per response (minutes)	Frequency of response (count)	Total/annual opportunity burden hours
2091	Informed Consent—Study 2	35/12	20	1	12/4
	Intake & Eligibility Confirmation	35/12	25	1	15/5
2083	Combined Driving Questionnaire	35/12	5	1	3/1
	Sober Baseline Driving Procedures	35/12	30	1	18/6
2097	Wellness Questionnaire—Study 2	35/12	5	2	6/2
	Alcohol Dosing Procedures	35/12	60	1	35/12
	Telltale Evaluation Drives	35/12	15	3	26/9
2094	Post-Drive Ratings—Study 2	35/12	5	3	9/3
2093	Post-Drive Questionnaire	35/12	10	1	6/2
2085	Debriefing Statement—Study 2	35/12	5	1	3/1
2088	End of Visit Procedures (includes form End of Visit Release Agreement).	35/12	135	1	79/27

TABLE 8—OVERALL BURDEN ESTIMATES BY STAGE

	Total/annual opportunity burden (hours)
Study 1A	46/15
Recruitment & Scheduling for Study 1B & Study 2	144/48
Study 1B—Sober Visit	78/27
Study 1B—Alcohol-Dosed Visit	168/57
Study 2	212/72

TABLE 9—OVERALL BURDEN ESTIMATES BY INFORMATION COLLECTION

[Alphabetical]

	Total/annual opportunity burden (hours)
Alcohol Dosing Procedures for Study 1B Alcohol Dosed & Study 2	70/23
End of Visit Procedures (includes Form 2088 End of Visit Release Agreement) for Study 1B Alcohol Dosed	82/28
End of Visit Procedures (includes Form 2088 End of Visit Release Agreement) for Study 2	79/27
Form 2080 Appointment Reminder Confirmation Process—Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B	3/1
Form 2081 Appointment Reminder Confirmation Process—Sober—Study 1B	5/2
Form 2082 Appointment Reminder Confirmation Process—Study 2	3/1
Form 2083 Combined Driving Questionnaire—Study 1B (both Alcohol Dosed & Sober) & Study 2	11/4
Form 2084 Debriefing Statement—Study 1B (both Alcohol Dosed & Sober)	8/3
Form 2085 Debriefing Statement—Study 2	3/1
Form 2086 Eligibility Questionnaire—Study 1B (both Alcohol Dosed & Sober)	100/33
Form 2087 Eligibility Questionnaire—Study 2	33/11
Form 2089 Informed Consent—Alcohol Dosed—Study 1B	12/4
Form 2090 Informed Consent—Sober—Study 1B	22/7
Form 2091 Informed Consent—Study 2	12/4
Form 2092 Online Survey—Study 1A	46/15
Form 2093 Post-Drive Questionnaire—Study 2	6/2
Form 2094 Post-Drive Ratings—Study 2	9/3
Form 2095 Telltale Acceptance Questionnaire—Study 1B (both Alcohol Dosed & Sober)	8/3
Form 2097 Wellness Questionnaire—Study 2	6/2
Intake and Eligibility Confirmation for Study 1B Sober	16/6
Intake and Eligibility Confirmation for Study 1B Alcohol Dosed & Study 2	29/10
Sober Baseline Driving Procedures for Study 2	18/6
Telltale Evaluation at Simulator (includes Form 2096 Telltale Questions—Study 1B) for Study 1B (both Alcohol Dosed & Sober)	40/13
Telltale Evaluation Drives for Study 2	26/9
Burden of Entire ICR (Total/Annual)	647/218

Estimated Total Annual Burden Cost: $0.

Respondents will not incur any reporting or recordkeeping costs from the information collection. Respondents will incur a one-time cost for local travel to and from DSRI. The cost is minimal and is expected to be offset by the compensation that will be provided to the research participants.

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspects of this information collection, including (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the 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 respondents, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

(Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; 49 CFR 1.49; and DOT Order 1351.29A.)

Cem Hatipoglu,

Associate Administrator, Vehicle Safety Research.

[FR Doc. 2026–15189 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Notice of OFAC Sanctions Action

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing the names of one or more persons that have been placed on OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN List) based on OFAC's determination that one or more applicable legal criteria were satisfied. All property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of these persons are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them.

DATES: This action was issued on July 23, 2026. See Supplementary Information for relevant dates.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: OFAC: Associate Director for Global Targeting, 202–622–2420; Assistant Director for Licensing, 202–622–2480; Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance, 202–622–2490 or *https://ofac.treasury.gov/contact-ofac.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

The SDN List and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available on OFAC's website: *https://ofac.treasury.gov.*

Notice of OFAC Actions

On July 23, 2026, OFAC determined that one or more persons identified below meet one or more of the criteria for the imposition of sanctions set forth in section 1(a)–(c) of Executive Order 14059 of December 15, 2021, ''Imposing Sanctions on Foreign Persons Involved in the Global Illicit Drug Trade,'' 86 FR 71549 (E.O. 14059). OFAC has selected to impose blocking sanctions pursuant to section 2(a)(i) of E.O. 14059 on the persons identified below.

OFAC further determined that one or more persons identified below meet one or more of the criteria for sanctions

pursuant to Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, ''Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, or Support Terrorism,'' 66 FR 49079, as amended by Executive Order 13886 of September 9, 2019, ''Modernizing Sanctions To Combat Terrorism,'' 84 FR 48041 (E.O. 13224, as amended).

As a result, the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following persons are blocked under the relevant sanctions authorities listed below.

Individuals

1. ALVARADO RODRIGUEZ, Martha Alicia, Tequila, Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 02 Jan 1989; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Female; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. AARM890102MJCLDR02 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

2. AYALA BOTELLO, Miguel Angel, Mexico; DOB 09 Aug 1978; POB Michoacan, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. AABM780809HMNYTG02 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: BOTELLO ROZALEZ, Gerardo).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(i) of E.O. 14059 for having provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, or technological support of, or goods or services in support of, Gerardo Botello Rozalez, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, Gerardo Botello Rozalez, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

3. BOTELLO ORTIZ, Edgar Gerardo, Mexico; DOB 04 Apr 1994; POB Michoacan, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. BOOE940404HMNTRD00 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: GREEN AGROPACIFIC S.P.R. DE R.L. DE C.V.).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Green Agropacific S.P.R. de R.L. de C.V., a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Green Agropacific S.P.R. de R.L. de C.V., a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

4. BOTELLO ORTIZ, Jesus David, Mexico; DOB 28 Jun 1997; POB Michoacan, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. BOOJ970628HMNTRS00 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: GREEN AGROPACIFIC S.P.R. DE R.L. DE C.V.).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Green Agropacific S.P.R. de R.L. de C.V., a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Green Agropacific S.P.R. de R.L. de C.V., a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

5. BOTELLO ORTIZ, Ricardo, Mexico; DOB 24 Apr 1999; POB Michoacan, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. BOOR990424HMNTRC08 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: RANCHO SAN MIGUEL LOS TRES HERMANOS S.P.R. DE R.L. DE C.V.).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Rancho San Miguel Los Tres Hermanos S.P.R. de R.L. de C.V., a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Rancho San Miguel Los Tres Hermanos S.P.R. de R.L. de C.V., a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

6. BOTELLO RODRIGUEZ, Gustavo (a.k.a. ''Tavo''; a.k.a. ''Viejon''), Mexico; DOB 20 Jan 1993; POB Michoacan, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. BORG930120HMNTDS06 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

7. BOTELLO RODRIGUEZ, Wiliams Geovanni, Mexico; DOB 02 Mar 1995; POB Michoacan, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. BORW950302HMNTDL09 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

8. BOTELLO ROZALEZ, Gerardo (a.k.a. BOTELLO ROSALES, Gerardo; a.k.a. ''El Cachas''), Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 03 Feb 1977; POB Michoacan, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. BORG770203HMNTZR05 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

9. CASTELLANOS CEJA, Julio Cesar, Colima, Colima, Mexico; DOB 18 Feb 1991; POB Colima, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. CACJ910218HCMSJL08 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(i) of E.O. 14059 for having provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, or technological support of, or goods or services in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

10. CISNEROS TAPIA, Liliana, Mexico; DOB 09 Nov 1980; POB Michoacan, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Female; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. CITL801109MMNSPL07 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: GREEN AGROPACIFIC S.P.R. DE R.L. DE C.V.).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Green Agropacific S.P.R. de R.L. de C.V., a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Green Agropacific S.P.R. de R.L. de C.V., a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

11. CORONA PIMENTEL, Efrain, Mexico; DOB 15 Apr 1994; POB Colima, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. COPE940415HCMRMF01 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

12. CRUZ CABRERA, Jorge Fernando, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 23 Jun 1993; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. CUCJ930623HJCRBR03 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(i) of E.O. 14059 for having provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, or technological support of, or goods or services in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

13. DIAZ ROBLES, Marcial Apolinar (a.k.a. ''ROBLES, Polo''), Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 26 Aug 1988; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. DIRM880826HJCZBR05 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

14. DIAZ ROBLES, Pedro Marcial (a.k.a. ''ROBLES, Peter''), Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 26 Aug 1988; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. DIRP880826HJCZBD00 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

15. DOMINGUEZ AGUILERA, Joana, Mexico; DOB 22 Oct 1981; POB Tamaulipas, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Female; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. DOAJ811022MTSMGN08 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

16. GARCIA MARTINEZ, Jose Octaviano, Mexico; DOB 29 May 1987; POB Tamaulipas, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. GAMO870529HTSRRC08 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

17. GONZALEZ RAMIREZ, Francisco Noe (a.k.a. ''El F1''), Mexico; DOB 05 Feb 1981; POB Aguascalientes, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. GORF810205HASNMR05 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

18. GONZALEZ, Juan Carlos (a.k.a. VALENCIA GONZALEZ, Juan Carlos; a.k.a. ''Pelon''), Mexico; 24892 Three Springs Rd, Hemet, CA 92545, United States; DOB 12 Sep 1984; POB Santa Ana, California, United States; nationality Mexico; alt. nationality United States; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. GOXJ840912HNENXN06 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

19. GUTIERREZ VALDEZ, Jose Jesus, Ixtlan Del Rio, Nayarit, Mexico; DOB 28 Aug 1979; POB Zacatecas, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. GUVJ790828HZSTLS18 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

20. HERNANDEZ MORALES, Uriel, Mexico; DOB 02 Aug 1988; POB Chiapas, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. HEMU880802HCSRRR07 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

21. JIMENEZ ARIAS, Roberto, Amatitan, Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 26 Oct 1988; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. JIAR881026HJCMRB04 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

22. LEDEZMA RAMIREZ, Feliciano (a.k.a. ''Chano Limones''), Mexico; DOB 20 Oct 1981; POB Michoacan, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. LERF811020HMNDML00 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

23. LOPEZ LARIOS, Angel Gabriel, Mexico; DOB 01 Nov 1992; POB Nayarit, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. LOLA921101HNTPRN09 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

24. LOZA GARCIA, Rodolfo Alejandro (a.k.a. ''El 26''), Villas Las Alvarez, Colima, Mexico; DOB 11 Jun 1983; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. LOGR830611HJCZRD03 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of,

directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

25. MEDINA CHAVIRA, Adolfo Gabriel, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 17 Mar 1974; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. MECA740317HJCDHD05 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(i) of E.O. 14059 for having provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, or technological support of, or goods or services in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

26. MEDINA FLORES, Areli Isis, Mexico; DOB 18 Apr 1985; POB Mexico, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Female; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. MEFA850418MMCDLR08 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: FLORES SILVA, Audias).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Audias Flores Silva, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Audias Flores Silva, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

27. MENA ALVARADO, Alma Laura, Mexico; DOB 27 Dec 1983; POB Zacatecas, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Female; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. MEAA831227MZSNLL04 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

28. MENDOZA GARCIA, Luis Mario, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 05 May 1999; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. MEGL990505HJCNRS07 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(i) of E.O. 14059 for having provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, or technological support of, or goods or services in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

29. MORA LEON, Jose, Mexico; DOB 03 Feb 1978; POB Michoacan, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. MOLJ780203HMNRNS00 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(i) of E.O. 14059 for having provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, or technological support of, or goods or services in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

30. MORENO LOPEZ, Fidel Damian, Magdalena, Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 12 Apr 1984; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. MOLF840412HJCRPD08 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

31. RAMIREZ BANALES, Karely Lizbeth (a.k.a. BANUELOS RAMIREZ, Kareli Lizbeth), Mexico; DOB 19 May 1996; POB Nayarit, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Female; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; R.F.C. RABK9605191P7 (Mexico); C.U.R.P. RABK960519MNTMXR03 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: FLORES SILVA, Audias).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Audias Flores Silva, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Audias Flores Silva, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

32. RIVERA ZEPEDA, Cuauhtemoc, Mexico; DOB 17 Aug 1989; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. RIZC890817HJCVPH08 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–

DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

33. RODRIGUEZ FLORES, Salvador Israel, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 04 May 1992; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. ROFS920504HJCDLL00 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(i) of E.O. 14059 for having provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, or technological support of, or goods or services in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

34. RUIZ BANUELOS, Jose Guadalupe (a.k.a. ''Venado''), Mexico; DOB 14 Jul 1975; POB Nayarit, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. RUBG750714HNTZXD05 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: FLORES SILVA, Audias).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(i) of E.O. 14059 for having provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, or technological support of, or goods or services in support of, Audias Flores Silva, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, Audias Flores Silva, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

35. SANCHEZ TAMAYO, Hugo Alejandro, Tlaquepaque, Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 06 Jul 1969; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. SATH690706HJCNMG09 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(i) of E.O. 14059 for having provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, or technological support of, or goods or services in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

36. SERRANO MAGANA, Gabriel, Mexico; DOB 21 Aug 1986; POB Michoacan, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. SEMG860821HMNRGB06 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

37. VILLA SANCHEZ, Jorge, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 20 Jul 1970; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. VISJ700720HJCLNR02 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(i) of E.O. 14059 for having provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, or technological support of, or goods or services in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

38. VILLASENOR OLIVARES, Cesar Alejandro (a.k.a. ''El Guero Conta''), Mexico; DOB 03 Dec 1980; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. VIOC801203HJCLLS08 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACION).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

39. ZEPEDA RODRIGUEZ, Jorge (a.k.a. ''ZEPEDA, George''), Marroquin de Abajo, Guanajuato, Mexico; DOB 18 Jan 1967; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. ZERJ670118HJCPDR06 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: DIAZ ROBLES, Marcial Apolinar; Linked To: DIAZ ROBLES, Pedro Marcial).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(i) of E.O. 14059 for having provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, or technological support of, or goods or services in support of, Marcial Apolinar Diaz Robles and Pedro Marcial Diaz Robles, sanctioned persons pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or

goods or services to or in support of, Marcial Apolinar Diaz Robles and Pedro Marcial Diaz Robles, persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

Entities

1. AGROPECUARIA AMATEQ DEL VALLE S.A. DE C.V., Tequila, Jalisco, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 26 Aug 2021; Organization Type: Support activities for crop production; Folio Mercantil No. N–2021076329 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: JIMENEZ ARIAS, Roberto; Linked To: ALVARADO RODRIGUEZ, Martha Alicia).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Roberto Jimenez Arias and Martha Alicia Alvarado Rodriguez, sanctioned persons pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Roberto Jimenez Arias and Martha Alicia Alvarado Rodriguez, persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

2. BUBUX BABY SHOES S.A. DE C.V., San Francisco del Rincon, Guanajuato, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 18 Apr 2014; Organization Type: Retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather articles in specialized stores; Folio Mercantil No. 4439 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: BOTELLO ROZALEZ, Gerardo).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Gerardo Botello Rozalez, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Gerardo Botello Rozalez, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

3. CASA TEQUILERA EL ORIGEN DEL TEQUILA S.A. DE C.V., Amatitan, Jalisco, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 18 Nov 2022; Organization Type: Growing of beverage crops; Folio Mercantil No. N–2022080980 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: JIMENEZ ARIAS, Roberto).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Roberto Jimenez Arias, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Roberto Jimenez Arias, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

4. CORPORATIVO DE SEGURIDAD PRIVADA ALFA Y GAMA S.A. DE C.V., Morelia, Michoacan, Mexico; Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 29 Nov 2018; Organization Type: Private security activities; R.F.C. CSP1811293I5 (Mexico); Folio Mercantil No. 2020051100 (Mexico); License 1006097025 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: AYALA BOTELLO, Miguel Angel).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Miguel Angel Ayala Botello, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Miguel Angel Ayala Botello, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

5. EL ALMACEN LICORERIA, Ixtlan del Rio, Nayarit, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 01 Apr 2021; Organization Type: Retail sale of food in specialized stores; R.F.C. RABK9605191P7 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: RAMIREZ BANALES, Karely Lizbeth).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Karely Lizbeth Ramirez Banales, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Karely Lizbeth Ramirez Banales, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

6. GREEN AGROPACIFIC S.P.R. DE R.L. DE C.V., Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 30 Jun 2023; Organization Type: Growing of beverage crops; Folio Mercantil No. 2023064007 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: AYALA BOTELLO, Miguel Angel).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Miguel Angel Ayala Botello, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Miguel Angel Ayala Botello, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

7. HURRARI KASH S.A. PROMOTORA DE INVERSION DE C.V., Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 18 Sep 2024; Organization Type: Construction of buildings; Folio Mercantil No. N–2025015902 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: JIMENEZ ARIAS, Roberto).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Roberto Jimenez Arias, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Roberto Jimenez Arias, a person whose property and interests in property are

blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

8. MEDIN PRODUCTS (a.k.a. MEDIN PRODUCTS S.A.S.), Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 25 Jul 2022; Organization Type: Retail sale of food in specialized stores; Company Number SAS2022523655 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: MEDINA CHAVIRA, Adolfo Gabriel).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Adolfo Gabriel Medina Chavira, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Adolfo Gabriel Medina Chavira, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

9. MUNDO FIT SUPLEMENTOS S.A. DE C.V., Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 27 Sep 2022; Organization Type: Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies; Folio Mercantil No. N–2022069078 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: MEDINA CHAVIRA, Adolfo Gabriel).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Adolfo Gabriel Medina Chavira, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Adolfo Gabriel Medina Chavira, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

10. OPTIC PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION S.A. DE C.V., Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 26 Aug 2015; Organization Type: Activities of holding companies; Folio Mercantil No. 91490 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: ZEPEDA RODRIGUEZ, Jorge).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jorge Zepeda Rodriguez, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jorge Zepeda Rodriguez, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

11. PETROCODA S.A. DE C.V., Ziracuaretiro, Michoacan, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 18 Feb 2016; Organization Type: Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialized stores; R.F.C. PET160218N40 (Mexico); Folio Mercantil No. 15149 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: FLORES SILVA, Audias).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Audias Flores Silva, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Audias Flores Silva, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

12. PRODUCTORES VAGU S.A. DE C.V., Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 29 Jun 2015; Organization Type: Manufacture of furniture; Folio Mercantil No. 90943 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: GUTIERREZ VALDEZ, Jose Jesus).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Jesus Gutierrez Valdez, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Jesus Gutierrez Valdez, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

13. RANCHO SAN MIGUEL LOS TRES HERMANOS S.P.R. DE R.L. DE C.V., Zapotlan El Grande, Jalisco, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 02 Aug 2019; Organization Type: Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.; Folio Mercantil No. 2019070393 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: AYALA BOTELLO, Miguel Angel).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Miguel Angel Ayala Botello, a sanctioned person pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Miguel Angel Ayala Botello, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

14. STELLA SERVICIOS COMERCIALES Y EMPRESARIALES S.A. DE C.V., Ahuacatlan, Nayarit, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 13 Mar 2019; Organization Type: Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores; R.F.C. SSC190313CY6 (Mexico); Folio Mercantil No. N–2019021848 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: RAMIREZ BANALES, Karely Lizbeth; Linked To: MEDINA FLORES, Areli Isis).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Karely Lizbeth Ramirez Banales and Areli Isis Medina Flores, sanctioned persons pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Karely Lizbeth Ramirez Banales and Areli Isis Medina Flores, persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

15. STRONG ENERGY S.A. DE C.V., Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established

Date 09 May 2017; Organization Type: Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction; R.F.C. SEN170509R53 (Mexico); Folio Mercantil No. N–2017038887 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: MORA LEON, Jose; Linked To: MENA ALVARADO, Alma Laura).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Mora Leon and Alma Laura Mena Alvarado, sanctioned persons pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Mora Leon and Alma Laura Mena Alvarado, persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

16. TRANSIC LOGISTIC S.A. DE C.V., Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 05 Oct 2020; Organization Type: Transportation and storage; Folio Mercantil No. N–2020078956 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: MORA LEON, Jose; Linked To: MENA ALVARADO, Alma Laura).

Sanctioned pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Mora Leon and Alma Laura Mena Alvarado, sanctioned persons pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Mora Leon and Alma Laura Mena Alvarado, persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

(Authority: E.O. 14059; E.O. 13224, as amended)

Bradley T. Smith,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2026–15157 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Agency Information Collection Activities; Requesting Comment Notice of Application for Reward for Original Information

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 28, 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. 1545–0409'' 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 Jason Schoonmaker, (801) 620–6008.

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.

Title: Application for Reward for Original Information.

OMB Control Number: 1545–0409.

Form Number: 211.

Abstract: Form 211 is the official application form used by persons requesting rewards for submitting information concerning alleged violations of the tax laws by other persons. Such rewards are authorized by Internal Revenue Code section 7623. The data is used to determine and pay rewards to those persons who voluntarily submit information.

Current Actions: There is no change to the previously approved information collection.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Estimated Number of Responses: 20,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 45 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 15,000.

Dated: July 22, 2026.

Jason M. Schoonmaker,

Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2026–15198 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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Part II

Office of the United States Trade Representative

Notice of Actions in Section 301 Investigations of Acts, Policies, and Practices of Various Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor; Notice

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

[Docket Nos. USTR–2026–0265, USTR–2026–0266]

Notice of Actions in Section 301 Investigations of Acts, Policies, and Practices of Various Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor

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

ACTION: Notice of action.

SUMMARY: The United States Trade Representative (Trade Representative) has determined under Section 301(b) and Section 304(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (Trade Act), that in each of 60 investigations, certain of the acts, policies, and practices of the economy at issue are actionable and that action by the United States is appropriate. In accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative is taking actions in each of these investigations by imposing tariffs on all products of the investigated economy, with certain exemptions as provided in Annexes I and II to this notice (Notice). Consistent with the specific direction of the President, for an economy that imposes a forced labor import prohibition, has committed to impose and enforce such a prohibition through an Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (ART), or has imposed a partial regime with the effect of preventing the importation of certain forced labor goods, the Trade Representative has determined 10 percent is the appropriate rate of Section 301 duties, with specific economies subject to a 10 percent rate net of a product's most-favored-nation (MFN) duty. For every other economy, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined 12.5 percent is the appropriate rate of Section 301 duty, with specific economies subject to a 12.5 percent rate net of a product's MFN duty. The Trade Representative has also determined, consistent with the specific direction of the President, to establish, when feasible, tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia, based on each economy's importation of U.S. inputs, to encourage the importation by each of these economies of U.S. cotton and textile goods, in order to reduce reliance on inputs from other sources that are more likely to contain forced labor inputs.

DATES: The additional rates of duty are applicable with respect to products that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 24, 2026, except that goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 24, 2026, and entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption before 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 28, 2026, shall not be subject to such additional duty.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general questions about this Notice, contact Megan Grimball and Philip Butler, Chairs of the Section 301 Committee, at (202) 395–5725.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Proceedings in the Investigations

On March 12, 2026, the Trade Representative initiated 60 investigations related to the failure of various economies to each impose and effectively enforce a prohibition on the importation of goods produced wholly or in part with forced labor (forced labor import prohibition), pursuant to 302(b)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2412(b)(1)). *See* 91 FR 12884 (published March 17, 2026).

On June 2, 2026, the Trade Representative determined that, in each of the 60 investigations, certain of the acts, polices, and practices of the economy at issue are actionable under sections 301(b) and 304(a) of the Trade Act. The Trade Representative also issued a comprehensive report, *Acts, Policies, and Practices of Various Economies Related to the Failure to Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced with Forced Labor* (Report). Specifically, the Trade Representative determined that:

- The following 54 economies have failed to impose and effectively enforce a prohibition on the importation of goods produced with forced labor: Algeria; Angola; Argentina; Australia; the Bahamas; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Brazil; Cambodia; Chile; China, People's Republic of; Colombia; Costa Rica; Dominican Republic; Egypt; El Salvador; Guatemala; Guyana; Honduras; Hong Kong, China; India; Iraq; Israel; Japan; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kuwait; Libya; Malaysia; Morocco; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Nigeria; Norway; Oman; Peru; the Philippines; Qatar; Russia; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; South Africa; South Korea; Sri Lanka; Switzerland; Taiwan; Thailand; Trinidad and Tobago; Türkiye; United Arab Emirates; United Kingdom; Uruguay; Venezuela; and Vietnam.
- The following six economies have failed to effectively enforce a prohibition on the importation of goods produced with forced labor: Canada, Ecuador, the European Union, Indonesia, Mexico, and Pakistan.
- All of the investigated economies have failed to impose a forced labor import prohibition and to effectively enforce such a prohibition (that is to say, all of the economies have failed to satisfy both factors in these investigations).

The Trade Representative proposed to determine that action is appropriate in each investigation, and that appropriate action would include tariffs on all products of an economy, with certain exemptions. The Trade Representative also proposed a textile mechanism that would allow for a certain volume of apparel and textile imports from certain economies to enter the United States at a reduced Section 301 tariff rate. *See* 91 FR 34272 (published June 5, 2026) (the June 5, 2026 FRN).

The June 5, 2026 FRN invited public comments on the proposed actions to be taken in each investigation. The June 5, 2026 FRN proposed applying tariffs of 10 percent for each economy that imposes a forced labor import prohibition; has taken on commitments related to forced labor import prohibitions through an ART; or has imposed a partial regime with the effect of preventing the importation of certain forced labor goods. The June 5, 2026 FRN proposed applying tariffs of 12.5 percent for every other economy. The tariff proposals in each investigation included exemptions for certain goods, including informational materials, donations, accompanied baggage, all articles and parts of articles subject to tariffs under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and certain products identified in Annex A to the June 5, 2026 FRN.

As explained in the June 5, 2026 FRN, the proposed exemptions included: (a) raw materials that, if subject to the proposed additional tariffs, could lead to the unavailability of domestic supply; (b) products that could cause economy-wide disruptions if subject to additional tariffs; (c) certain products that cannot be grown or produced in sufficient quantities in the United States or obtained from other sources; and (d) articles for which additional tariffs may not contribute substantially to the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigations.

Interested persons were invited to provide comments regarding the scope

of tariff coverage (including the proposed excluded products identified in Annex A to the June 5, 2026 FRN and the proposed textile mechanism. With respect to the tariff proposals, the June 5, 2026 FRN stated that, in considering whether certain articles should be subject to additional duties under Section 301 of the Trade Act, USTR will consider the needs of the U.S. economy. With respect to comments on the inclusion or removal of particular tariff subheadings subject to the proposed action, USTR requested that comments address specifically whether the products under the tariff subheading are necessary raw materials that if subject to the proposed tariff could lead to the unavailability of domestic supply; whether additional tariffs would cause serious dislocations in the supply of the products and could cause economy-wide disruptions, or other similar factors; and whether imposing additional tariffs on products under the tariff subheading would be practicable or effective in obtaining the elimination of the investigated acts, policies, and practices.

USTR also requested public comments regarding the proposed actions, including whether the products in Annex A to the June 5, 2026 FRN were appropriately excluded; the level of the increase, if any, in the rate of duty; whether differential tariff rates should be applied to an economy where the economy has made a commitment to the United States to impose and enforce a forced labor import prohibition, has imposed a forced labor import prohibition, or has imposed a partial regime with the effect of preventing the importation of certain forced labor goods; and features of the proposed textile mechanism, including the U.S. and foreign products to be covered, the relative market opportunities for each side, and the tariff rate (if any) to be applied to products subject to the mechanism, as well as whether a similar mechanism should apply to any other product or sector.

In response to the June 5, 2026 FRN, USTR received over 1,600 written comments. USTR and the Section 301 Committee held a three-day public hearing on July 7, 8, and 9, 2026, regarding the proposed actions. During the hearings, over 100 witnesses provided testimony and responded to questions. Witnesses included representatives of the governments of certain investigated economies, industry associations, domestic producers, and non-governmental organizations. The public submissions are available at: *https://comments.ustr.gov/s/* at docket numbers USTR–2026–0265 and USTR–2026–0266. Transcripts of the hearings are available on USTR's website.

Following government-to-government consultations pursuant to Section 303 of the Trade Act and the publication of proposed actions in the June 5, 2026 FRN, additional economies have imposed forced labor import prohibitions—Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Sri Lanka, and Trinidad and Tobago; or undertaken commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions in an ART—Jordan.

II. Determinations of Action

A. Overview of Responsive Actions in the Investigations

On June 2, 2026, the Trade Representative determined that, in each of the 60 investigations, certain acts, policies, and practices of the economy at issue are unreasonable and burden or restrict U.S. commerce, and are thus actionable under Section 301(b) of the Trade Act. Section 301(b) provides that upon determining that the acts, policies, and practices under investigation are actionable and that action is appropriate, the Trade Representative shall take all appropriate and feasible action authorized under Section 301(c), subject to the specific direction, if any, of the President regarding such action, and all other appropriate and feasible action within the power of the President that the President may direct the Trade Representative to take under Section 301(b), to obtain the elimination of that act, policy, or practice. Section 301(b) provides further that actions ''within the power of the President'' may include ''[a]ctions . . . with respect to trade in any goods or services, or with respect to any other area of pertinent relations with the foreign country.''

Section 301(c) of the Trade Act authorizes the Trade Representative to take certain, specific actions for purposes of carrying out the provisions of Section 301(b). For example, Section 301(c)(1)(B) authorizes the Trade Representative to ''impose duties or other import restrictions on the goods'' of the foreign country subject to the investigation. Section 301(c)(3)(A) provides that actions that the Trade Representative is authorized to take may be taken against any goods or economic sector on a non-discriminatory basis or solely against the foreign country concerned. Section 301(c)(3)(B) empowers the Trade Representative to take actions against any goods and economic sector ''without regard to whether or not such goods or economic sector were involved in the act, policy, or practice that is the subject of such action.''

USTR and the Section 301 Committee have carefully reviewed the public comments and testimony regarding the proposed actions to be taken in each investigation. The Trade Representative informed the President of his recommended responsive actions in each investigation, including, for each economy, whether to impose 10 or 12.5 percent tariffs on all products of that economy or, in the case of specific economies, 10 or 12.5 percent tariffs net of a product's MFN duty, with exemptions for certain goods. The Trade Representative also informed the President of economies that have imposed forced labor import prohibitions, or undertaken commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions through an ART, since June 5, 2026. The Trade Representative also advised the President that, after considering significant comments and testimony on the proposed actions, certain products warranted exemption from the tariffs imposed in the investigations as they are: (a) raw materials that if subject to these tariffs could lead to the unavailability of domestic supply; (b) products that could cause economy-wide disruptions if subject to these tariffs; (c) products that cannot be grown or produced in sufficient quantities or at reasonable prices in the United States or obtained from other sources; (d) products for which these tariffs may not be effective in obtaining the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices of economies found to be actionable in the investigations; or (e) certain products of Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ecuador, El Salvador, the European Union, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Switzerland, Taiwan, or the United Kingdom that would encourage these economies to fulfill commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions or to encourage these economies to enact and effectively enforce a forced labor import prohibition.

On July 23, 2026—after considering and taking account of the information and advice provided by the Trade Representative; the information, findings, and determinations in the June 5, 2026 FRN; the need to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices of the investigated economies found to be actionable; and other pertinent information—the President issued a memorandum (Memorandum) directing that:

Section 1. Tariffs and Exemptions. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this memorandum, the Trade Representative shall impose the following tariff rates on all goods of the economy for which an act, policy, or

practice was found actionable under section 301:

(i) 10 percent tariff rate: The Trade Representative shall impose a tariff of 10 percent on goods of Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, and Trinidad and Tobago.

(ii) Tariff rate of 10 percent or 12.5 percent, net of MFN rate: For a product of the European Union or Taiwan, where such product's MFN tariff is less than 10 percent, the Trade Representative shall impose a section 301 tariff pursuant to these investigations so that the sum of the MFN tariff and the section 301 tariff shall be 10 percent, and where such product's MFN tariff is greater than or equal to 10 percent, the Trade Representative shall impose a section 301 tariff of zero. For a product of Japan, Korea, or Switzerland, where such product's MFN tariff is less than 12.5 percent, the Trade Representative shall impose a section 301 tariff pursuant to these investigations so that the sum of the MFN tariff and the tariff imposed pursuant to these investigations shall be 12.5 percent, and where such product's MFN tariff is greater than or equal to 12.5 percent, the Trade Representative shall impose a section 301 tariff of zero. Capping total duties in this manner is feasible, consistent with the terms of the Agreements on Reciprocal Trade or similar arrangements, and appropriate to encourage these economies to fulfill commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions or to enact and effectively enforce such a prohibition.

(iii) 12.5 percent tariff rate: For goods of all other investigated economies, the Trade Representative shall impose a tariff rate of 12.5 percent.

(b) The Trade Representative shall exempt from the tariffs imposed as directed in subsection (a) of this section the products identified in the Annex to this memorandum for each economy for which an act, policy, or practice was found actionable under section 301, as the products identified constitute:

(i) raw materials that if subject to these tariffs could lead to the unavailability of domestic supply;

(ii) products that could cause economy-wide disruptions if subject to these tariffs;

(iii) products that cannot be grown or produced in sufficient quantities in the United States or obtained from other sources;

(iv) products for which these tariffs may not be effective in obtaining the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices of economies found to be actionable in the investigations; or

(v) certain products of Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ecuador, El Salvador, the European Union, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Switzerland, Taiwan, or the United Kingdom that would encourage these economies to fulfill commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions or to encourage these economies to enact and effectively enforce a forced labor import prohibition.

(c) After considering the relevant issues and factors and weighing the relevant considerations, including potential economic harm and efficacy of tariffs, I determine that the products identified in the Annex to this memorandum shall be exempted from the tariffs directed in subsection (a) of this section, and the Trade Representative shall direct that the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) be modified as provided in the Annex to this memorandum. In my judgment, the tariffs directed in subsection (a) of this section with the exemptions described in subsection (b) of this section are appropriate and feasible to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, or practices of the economies found to be actionable under section 301.

Sec. 2. Tariff-Rate Quotas. (a) As soon as the Trade Representative determines that it is feasible, the Trade Representative shall:

(i) establish TRQs for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia, with an initial duration of 3 years, to encourage the importation by each of these economies of U.S. textile goods, in order to reduce reliance on inputs from other sources that are more likely to contain forced labor inputs; and

(ii) structure the TRQs for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia to allow for a certain volume of specific textiles and apparel, based on that economy's importation of U.S. inputs, to enter the United States free of the section 301 tariffs provided for in section 1(a) of this memorandum.

(b) As soon as the Trade Representative determines that it is feasible, the Trade Representative shall:

(i) establish TRQs for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia, with an initial duration of 3 years, to encourage the importation by each of these economies of U.S. cotton, in order to reduce reliance on inputs from other sources that are more likely to contain forced labor inputs; and

(ii) structure the TRQs for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia to allow for a certain volume of specific textile and apparel, based on that economy's importation of U.S. cotton, to enter the United States free of the section 301 tariffs provided for in section 1(a) of this memorandum.

(c) Until the Trade Representative establishes the TRQs described in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the Trade Representative shall impose the applicable section 301 tariffs provided for in section 1(a) of this memorandum (here, 10 percent) on imports of specific textile and apparel of Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia that will be covered by the TRQs for each of those economies.

(d) The Trade Representative shall modify the HTSUS as appropriate to implement the directives in this section. The Trade Representative shall publish a notice in the **Federal Register** regarding the establishment and the effective date of the TRQs directed in this section.

The Memorandum further directs that in the President's judgment, tariffs for each economy of 10 or 12.5 percent on all goods or, in the case of specific economies, 10 or 12.5 percent net of a good's MFN duty, with the exemptions described in the Memorandum, are appropriate and feasible to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices of each economy found to be actionable under Section 301. With respect to the tariff actions and exemptions, the Memorandum also states the President's determination that alternatives to the action directed by the President, such as a lower tariff rate, negotiation without the imposition of tariffs, action under other statutory authority without action under Section 301 of the Trade Act, and combinations of various approaches, would be less effective and less preferable than the action directed in the Memorandum.

Considering the public comments and testimony and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and pursuant to Sections 301(b) and 304(a) of the Trade Act, the Trade Representative has determined that action is appropriate in each investigation. In accordance with the specific direction of the President, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, the Trade Representative has determined pursuant to Sections 301(b), 301(c), and 304(a) of the Trade Act that appropriate and feasible action in each investigation is the application of tariffs to all imports of the investigated economy at issue, with certain exemptions detailed in Annexes I and II to this Notice.

With respect to tariff rates, the Trade Representative has determined, consistent with the specific direction of the President, to impose a tariff of 10 percent on goods of Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom, unless otherwise exempted from this action.

Consistent with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose a tariff rate of 10 percent or 12.5 percent, net of MFN rate, for certain investigated economies. For a product of the European Union or Taiwan that is not otherwise exempted, where such product's MFN tariff is less than 10 percent, the Trade Representative has determined to impose Section 301 tariffs pursuant to each of these investigations so that the sum of the MFN tariff and the Section 301 tariff for a product shall be 10 percent, and where such product's MFN tariff is greater than or equal to 10 percent, the Section 301 tariff shall be zero. For a product of Japan, Korea, or Switzerland that is not otherwise exempted, where such product's MFN tariff is less than 12.5 percent, the Trade

Representative has determined to impose a Section 301 tariff pursuant to these investigations so that the sum of the MFN tariff and the tariff imposed pursuant to these investigations shall be 12.5 percent, and where such product's MFN tariff is greater than or equal to 12.5 percent, the Section 301 tariff shall be zero. The Trade Representative has determined in each of these investigations that capping total duties in this manner would be consistent with an economy's respective ART or similar arrangement and would be appropriate to encourage an economy to fulfill commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions or to enact and effectively enforce a prohibition.

Consistent with the specific direction of the President, in the investigations of all other economies, the Trade Representative has determined to impose a tariff rate of 12.5 percent on goods of each such economy, unless otherwise exempted from this action.

The Trade Representative has determined to exempt the products listed in Annexes I and II from the scope of actions taken in each of the investigations of the economies enumerated in those annexes. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President, that the product exemptions are appropriate as each of these products constitutes: (a) raw materials that if subject to these tariffs could lead to the unavailability of domestic supply; (b) products that could cause economy-wide disruptions if subject to these tariffs; (c) products that cannot be grown or produced in sufficient quantities or at reasonable prices in the United States or obtained from other sources; (d) products for which these tariffs may not be effective in obtaining the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices of economies found to be actionable in the investigations; or (e) certain products of Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ecuador, El Salvador, the European Union, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Switzerland, Taiwan, or the United Kingdom that would encourage these economies to fulfill commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions or to encourage these economies to enact and effectively enforce a forced labor import prohibition.

Any product of an economy that is subject to the additional duty imposed by action taken in the respective investigation, and that is admitted into a U.S. foreign trade zone, except any product that is eligible for admission under ''domestic status'' as defined in 19 CFR 146.43, only may be admitted as ''privileged foreign status,'' as defined in 19 CFR 146.41, effective as of the date that the additional duty is imposed.

In accordance with the specific direction of the President, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, the Trade Representative has also determined to establish, when feasible, a textile mechanism in the form of TRQs for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia, based on each economy's importation of U.S. inputs, to encourage the importation by each of these economies of U.S. cotton and textile goods, in order to reduce reliance on inputs from other sources that are more likely to contain forced labor inputs.

B. Specific Determinations of Action in Each Investigation

1. Algeria: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Algeria, considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Algeria, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President, that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

2. Angola: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Angola, considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Angola, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President, that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

3. Argentina: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Argentina, including consideration of Argentina's commitment in its ART related to prohibiting the importation of forced labor goods, considering the public comments, testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Argentina, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A and I, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President, that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

4. Australia: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Australia, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Australia, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President, that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

5. The Bahamas: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of The Bahamas, and considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of The Bahamas, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President, that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and

exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

6. Bahrain: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Bahrain, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Bahrain, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President, that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

7. Bangladesh: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Bangladesh, including consideration of Bangladesh's obligation in its ART related to prohibiting the importation of forced labor goods, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Bangladesh, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A and J, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

8. Brazil: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Brazil, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Brazil, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

9. Cambodia: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Cambodia, including consideration of Cambodia's commitment in its ART related to prohibiting the importation of forced labor goods and its adoption of a forced labor import prohibition subsequent to the publication of the June 5, 2026 FRN, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Cambodia, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A and F, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

10. Canada: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Canada, including that Canada has failed to effectively enforce its forced labor import prohibition, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Canada, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

11. Chile: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Chile, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Chile, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

12. China, People's Republic of: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of China, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of China, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

13. Colombia: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Colombia, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Colombia, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

14. Costa Rica: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Costa Rica, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of

advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Costa Rica, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

15. Dominican Republic: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of the Dominican Republic, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of the Dominican Republic, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

16. Ecuador: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Ecuador, including consideration of Ecuador's commitment in its ART related to prohibiting the importation of forced labor goods, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Ecuador, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A and M, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

17. Egypt: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Egypt, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Egypt, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

18. El Salvador: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of El Salvador, including consideration of El Salvador's commitment in its ART related to prohibiting the importation of forced labor goods, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of El Salvador, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A, H, and O, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

19. European Union: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of the European Union, including that it has failed to effectively enforce its forced labor import prohibition, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs net of MFN on products of the European Union, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A and C, of this Notice. For greater certainty, for a product of the European Union, where such product's MFN tariff is less than 10 percent, the sum of the MFN tariff and the Section 301 tariff shall be 10 percent, and where such product's MFN tariff is greater than or equal to 10 percent, the Section 301 tariff applied shall be zero. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

20. Guatemala: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Guatemala, including consideration of Guatemala's commitment in its ART related to prohibiting the importation of forced labor goods and its adoption of a forced labor import prohibition subsequent to the publication of the June 5, 2026 FRN, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Guatemala, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A, G, and O, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

21. Guyana: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Guyana, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Guyana, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

22. Honduras: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Honduras, including its adoption of a forced labor import prohibition subsequent to the publication of the June 5, 2026 FRN, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Honduras, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

23. Hong Kong, China: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Hong Kong, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Hong Kong, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

24. India: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of India, including India's adoption of a forced labor import prohibition subsequent to the publication of the June 5, 2026 FRN, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of India, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

25. Indonesia: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Indonesia, including consideration of Indonesia's commitment in its ART related to prohibiting the importation of forced labor goods, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Indonesia, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A and L, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

26. Iraq: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Iraq, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Iraq, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

27. Israel: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Israel, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Israel, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

28. Japan: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Japan, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs net of MFN on products of Japan, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. For greater certainty, for a product of Japan, where such product's MFN tariff is less than 12.5 percent, the sum of the MFN tariff and the Section 301 tariff shall be 12.5 percent, and where such product's MFN tariff is greater than or equal to 12.5 percent, the Section 301 tariff applied shall be zero. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

29. Jordan: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Jordan, including consideration of Jordan's commitment in its ART related to prohibiting the importation of forced labor goods, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Jordan, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A, N, and O, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

30. Kazakhstan: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Kazakhstan, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Kazakhstan, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

31. Kuwait: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Kuwait, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Kuwait, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

32. Libya: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Libya, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Libya, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

33. Malaysia: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Malaysia, including consideration of Malaysia's obligation in its ART related to prohibiting the importation of forced labor goods, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Malaysia, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A and E, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

34. Mexico: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Mexico, including that Mexico has failed to effectively enforce such prohibition, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Mexico, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

35. Morocco: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Morocco, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Morocco, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

36. New Zealand: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of New Zealand, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of New Zealand, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

37. Nicaragua: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Nicaragua, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Nicaragua, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

38. Nigeria: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Nigeria, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Nigeria, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are

appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

39. Norway: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Norway, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Norway, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

40. Oman: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Oman, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Oman, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

41. Pakistan: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Pakistan, including that Pakistan has failed to effectively enforce its forced labor import prohibition, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Pakistan, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

42. Peru: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Peru, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Peru, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

43. The Philippines: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of the Philippines, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of the Philippines, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

44. Qatar: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Qatar, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Qatar, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

45. Russia: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Russia, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Russia, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

46. Saudi Arabia: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Saudi Arabia, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Saudi Arabia, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

47. Singapore: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Singapore, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Singapore, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be

applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

48. South Africa: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of South Africa, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of South Africa, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

49. South Korea: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of South Korea, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs net of MFN on products of South Korea, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. For greater certainty, for a product of South Korea, where such product's MFN tariff is less than 12.5 percent, the sum of the MFN tariff and the Section 301 tariff shall be 12.5 percent, and where such product's MFN tariff is greater than or equal to 12.5 percent, the Section 301 tariff applied shall be zero. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

50. Sri Lanka: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Sri Lanka, including its adoption of a forced labor import prohibition subsequent to the publication of the June 5, 2026 FRN, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Sri Lanka, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

51. Switzerland: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Switzerland, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs net of MFN on products of Switzerland, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A and D, of this Notice. For greater certainty, for a product of Switzerland where such product's MFN tariff is less than 12.5 percent, the sum of the MFN tariff and the Section 301 tariff shall be 12.5 percent, and where such product's MFN tariff is greater than or equal to 12.5 percent, the Section 301 tariff applied shall be zero. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

52. Taiwan: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Taiwan, including consideration of Taiwan's commitment in its ART related to prohibiting the importation of forced labor goods, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs net of MFN on products of Taiwan, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A and K, of this Notice. For greater certainty, for a product of the Taiwan, where such product's MFN tariff is less than 10 percent, the sum of the MFN tariff and the Section 301 tariff shall be 10 percent, and where such product's MFN tariff is greater than or equal to 10 percent, the Section 301 tariff applied shall be zero. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

53. Thailand: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Thailand, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Thailand, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

54. Trinidad and Tobago: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Trinidad and Tobago, including its adoption of a forced labor import prohibition subsequent to the publication of the June 5, 2026 FRN, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of Trinidad and Tobago, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

55. Türkiye: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Türkiye, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as

well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Türkiye, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

56. United Arab Emirates: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of the United Arab Emirates, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of the United Arab Emirates, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

57. United Kingdom: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of the United Kingdom, including its imposition of a partial regime with the effect of prohibiting certain forced labor goods, and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10 percent tariffs on products of the United Kingdom, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Parts A and B, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

58. Uruguay: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Uruguay, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Uruguay, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

59. Venezuela: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Venezuela, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Venezuela, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

60. Vietnam: Determination of Action in Investigation

Based on the findings in the investigation of Vietnam, considering the public comments, testimony, and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 12.5 percent tariffs on products of Vietnam, except as provided in Annex I and Annex II, Part A, of this Notice. The Trade Representative has determined, in accordance with the specific direction of the President that the tariff rate to be applied, and the scope of tariffs and exemptions are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigation.

III. USTR Responses to Significant Comments

In response to the June 5, 2026 FRN, USTR received over 1,600 written comments and heard testimony from over 100 witnesses. USTR and the Section 301 Committee reviewed, examined, and considered each comment and the public testimony. USTR responds below to significant issues raised in the public comments and hearings in response to the June 5, 2026 FRN and further explains the Trade Representative's determinations to take appropriate and feasible action under Section 301(b) at the specific direction of the President. *See* 19 U.S.C. 2411(b)(2).

A. Response to Comments Regarding Prior Determinations on Actionability

Multiple comments raised arguments taking issue with some or all of the conclusions the Trade Representative reached in his actionability finding and Report in these investigations. These include arguments that the Trade Representative failed to substantiate the existence of unreasonable acts, policies, or practices in each investigation, or that the Trade Representative failed to demonstrate a burden or restriction imposed by the acts, policies, and practices of each economy. With respect to these arguments and other arguments regarding the Trade Representative's earlier findings on actionability, the Trade Representative observes that any such arguments that were appropriately raised during the actionability phase of these investigations were addressed in the June 5, 2026 FRN or the related comprehensive Report. Moreover, the Trade Representative has taken into account all available information regarding the efforts of the investigated economies to impose and effectively enforce forced labor import prohibitions since the issuance of the June 5, 2026 FRN.

B. Comments Regarding the Use of Tariffs and Tariff Rates

1. Responses to Significant Comments Regarding the Appropriateness of the Additional Tariffs To Address the Acts, Policies, and Practices Under Investigation

A number of comments argued that the additional tariffs proposed in these investigations are not appropriate to achieve the elimination of the unreasonable acts, policies, or practices of each of the investigated economies. These comments argued, among other things, that additional tariffs would be unlikely to significantly lessen the use of forced labor. Other comments argued

that USTR should undertake diplomatic engagement or engage in technical assistance and capacity building in order to achieve the elimination of the acts, policies, or practices in these investigations.

With respect to the first argument, consistent with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose tariffs as a means to encourage the investigated economies to impose and effectively enforce a forced labor import ban. Further, USTR observes that since the initiation of the investigations and the announcement of the proposed tariff actions, various economies have imposed or are taking steps toward imposing a forced labor import prohibition. This serves to confirm that tariff action can help obtain the elimination of the investigated acts, policies, and practices. While the elimination of forced labor generally is not the aim of these Section 301 investigations, as observed in the Report, the prevalence of forced labor has increased in recent years. Existing efforts to address forced labor have proven inadequate to prevent this increase. As discussed in the Report in these investigations, it is well established that an effectively enforced forced labor import prohibition can lead to the remediation of significant instances of forced labor.

With respect to technical assistance and capacity building, we observe that such efforts on their own are unlikely to achieve the elimination of the unreasonable acts, policies, and practices. However, where an economy agrees to address the issue of forced labor imports, and seeks assistance to impose or effectively enforce such a prohibition, such activities will be more effective. As discussed above, trade-based measures, particularly tariffs, are encouraging economies to impose or take steps toward imposing a forced labor import prohibition.

While the Trade Representative has considered the arguments raised in the comments, the Trade Representative disagrees with the comments for the reasons discussed above. Furthermore, because the comments suggested alternative actions that are inconsistent with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative cannot accommodate them.

2. Response to Comments Regarding the Proposed Tariff Rates

USTR received several types of comments regarding the proposed rates of duty for each investigation. For example, multiple comments questioned whether a 10 or 12.5 percent duty would be significant enough to encourage economies to eliminate the investigated acts, policies, and practices. Some comments argued that the 2.5 percentage point difference between the two rates is not significant enough to encourage economies to eliminate the investigated acts, policies, or practices. Multiple comments argued for certain investigated economies to be excluded from the application of additional duties or be assigned a lower additional rate of duty, including where the economy has domestic laws prohibiting forced labor. Related to these arguments, certain other comments argued that it was not appropriate for economies that have made commitments regarding forced labor in ARTs to receive the same tariff rate as economies with a forced labor import prohibition, or economies that have taken steps towards enforcement of a forced labor import prohibition, or economies with partial regimes with the effect of preventing the importation of certain forced labor goods. USTR addresses each of these comments in turn.

With respect to the significance of the rates of duty in these investigations, including the differential of 2.5 percentage points, the Trade Representative has determined that the rate for each economy is appropriate to obtain the elimination of that economy's acts, policies, and practices at this time. The Trade Representative considers that a lower rate of duty would not be appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices, at this time. The specific action and level of duty that will obtain the elimination of an act, policy, or practice is a matter of judgment, to be exercised by the Trade Representative, subject to any specific direction of the President. Information available indicates that these tariff rates and the differential between them are significant enough to spur action by investigated economies. Since the publication of the proposed actions in these investigations, a number of economies have either imposed forced labor import prohibitions, or undertaken a commitment to impose a forced labor import prohibition as part of an ART. Other economies have informed USTR that they are in the process of developing such measures. Accordingly, the rates and the differential between them have been successful in encouraging investigated economies to take steps toward eliminating the investigated acts, policies, and practices.

With respect to excluding economies or providing a lower rate of duty based on those economies' efforts to address forced labor within their jurisdictions, such as the ratification of International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions or domestic enforcement efforts related to forced labor, doing so would not achieve the elimination of the investigated acts, policies, and practices. The Trade Representative applauds the efforts of our trading partners to eliminate forced labor within their jurisdictions; however, as discussed in our June 5, 2026 FRN and the related Report, these efforts are not pertinent to the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices that are the subject of these investigations.

With respect to excluding or providing a lower rate to economies that are in the process of developing forced labor import prohibitions, the mere development or proposal of a measure to prohibit the importation of forced labor goods, absent adoption of such measure, is insufficient to address the acts, policies, and practices that are the subject of these investigations. The development or proposal of such measures alone provides no guarantee that a forced labor import prohibition will be adopted and effectively enforced. Further, this is distinct from circumstances where an economy has taken on a concrete obligation to prohibit the importation of goods. Certain comments contend that the Trade Representative should assign different rates of duty to each of the following groups of economies: (1) those that have imposed forced labor import prohibitions; (2) those that made commitments regarding forced labor in an ART or other similar agreement; and (3) those that have imposed a partial regime with the effect of preventing the importation of certain forced labor goods. In the Trade Representative's judgment, imposing distinct tariff rates on each of these groups at this time would hinder the ability of the Trade Representative to achieve the elimination of the investigated acts, policies, and practices. The Trade Representative's determination to apply a lower rate of duty to each economy meeting these criteria acknowledges significant steps such economies are taking toward imposing and effectively enforcing forced labor import prohibitions.

Considering the public comments and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and consistent with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined that it is appropriate to impose tariffs of 10 percent or 10 percent net of MFN duties, based on whether an economy has imposed a

forced labor import prohibition, has undertaken commitments in an ART regarding forced labor import prohibition, or has imposed a partial regime with the effect of preventing the importation of certain forced labor goods, and has determined that it is appropriate to impose tariffs of 12.5 percent or 12.5 percent net of MFN duties for each other investigated economy. In the Trade Representative's judgment, imposing an economy-wide rate of zero or lower than 10 percent on economies that have entered into an ART without implementing a forced labor import prohibition, or on economies that have imposed a prohibition but do not yet effectively implement such prohibition, would be ineffective in encouraging the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices under investigation. While the Trade Representative has considered the arguments raised in the comments, the Trade Representative disagrees with the comments for the reasons discussed above. Furthermore, because the comments suggested alternative actions that are inconsistent with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative cannot accommodate them.

3. Response to Comments Urging Lower Tariff Rates in Investigations of Economies With Perceived Low-Risk Supply

Multiple comments suggested that the Trade Representative should impose a lower or zero tariff rate on economies with export industries that have a low-risk of forced labor in their supply chains. For example, certain commenters argued that where investigated economies export products to major U.S. retailers with their own supply chain due diligence procedures, additional tariffs on such products would be ineffective in bringing about the elimination of the investigated acts, policies, and practices. These comments misunderstand the aims of the investigations and the use of tariffs as leverage.

As demonstrated throughout the investigations, including in the Report, the investigations are broader than any particular industry or supply chain. The aim of each investigation is to encourage that economy to impose and effectively enforce a forced labor import prohibition. As already seen in certain investigations to date, tariffs have proved to be an effective point of leverage to encourage the elimination of the investigated acts, policies, and practices. Even accepting these arguments at face value, it does not follow that U.S. products do not compete in those economies against other imports manufactured with forced labor, or that other exports from those economies (*i.e.,* those not subject to supply chain due diligence procedures) are not manufactured with imported inputs made with forced labor. While the Trade Representative has considered the arguments raised in the comments, the Trade Representative disagrees with the comments for the reasons discussed above. Furthermore, because the comments suggested alternative actions that are inconsistent with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative cannot accommodate them.

C. Discussion of Comments on Proposed Product Exemptions

USTR received a variety of comments on the proposed exemption list, including support for the products proposed for exemption and requests to remove certain products from the proposed exemption list. Considering the public comments and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to exempt all of the products proposed for exemption in Annex A to the June 5, 2026 FRN, except the non-pharmaceutical applications of certain chemical products. Other than the products with non-pharmaceutical applications, as discussed below, the Trade Representative determined not to remove additional products from the exemption list. The Trade Representative determined to exempt certain additional products not included in the proposed exemptions in Annex A to June 5, 2026 FRN.

1. Support for Keeping Products on the Proposed Exemption List

USTR received a number of comments expressing support for maintaining certain proposed exemptions. Comments supported the exemption of coffee, mineral tars, certain copper products, iron oxides, coke, aluminum oxide, and coconut products. Other comments expressed support for maintaining the proposed exemptions from Section 301 tariffs for products that are subject to Section 232 tariffs. Commenters generally noted that these products are raw materials with limited-to-no availability from domestic sources or cannot be grown or produced in sufficient quantities or at reasonable prices in the United States or obtained from other sources.

Considering the public comments and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees—and in accordance with the specific direction of the President—the Trade Representative has determined not to remove products other than the non-pharmaceutical applications of certain products from the proposed exemption list, as the remaining products in the proposed exemption list constitute: (1) raw materials that if subject to the proposed additional tariffs could lead to the unavailability of domestic supply; (2) products that could cause economy-wide disruptions if subject to the proposed additional tariffs; (3) products that cannot be grown or produced in sufficient quantities or at reasonable prices in the United States or obtained from other sources; or (4) products for which tariffs may not contribute substantially to the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices found to be actionable.

2. Determination To Remove Certain Products From the Proposed Exemption List

Considering the public comments and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees—and in accordance with the specific direction of the President—the Trade Representative has determined to limit the exemption for certain chemicals and chemical products to their pharmaceutical applications. Certain comments noted the health-related applications of products proposed for exemptions and stated that certain ingredients that support U.S. manufacturing of healthcare products are not available in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet domestic demand. Some commenters also requested that these product exemptions be limited to their pharmaceutical applications due to competition with domestic production. Limiting exemptions for these proposed chemical products to their pharmaceutical applications is consistent with the proposal in the June 5, 2026 FRN because an exemption for all applications is broader than necessary to cover goods that have limited availability outside of the investigated economies.

3. Comments Requesting the Removal of Additional Products From Exemption List

Some commenters requested that USTR remove other products from the proposed exemption list or otherwise advocated for narrowly tailored exemptions. Industries or products for which commenters expressed

opposition to proposed exemptions include beef, avocados, paprika and paprika products, lithium hexafluorophosphate, and forgings and articles containing forgings.

Commenters suggested, for example, that beef imported from certain economies is linked to certain acts, policies, and practices found actionable in these investigations, and that exempting these products would benefit foreign exporters of beef produced with forced labor at the expense of the American cattle producer. Similarly, commenters suggested that paprika and paprika derived products, lithium hexafluorophosphate, and certain chemicals used in the production of pesticides are imported from certain economies linked to certain acts, policies, and practices found actionable in these investigations.

Additionally, commenters suggested that imports of these products are available from domestic sources and are putting pressure on domestic producers. With respect to paprika and paprika derived products, commenters suggested that imports have caused market disruptions, preventing U.S. production of these products. Additionally, comments reported that imports of lithium hexafluorophosphate and certain chemicals used in the production of pesticides have inhibited U.S. production of these products. Commenters pointed to recent and anticipated expansion in U.S. production capabilities, and suggested that imposing tariffs on these products could support investment and employment in domestic production. With respect to forgings and articles containing forgings, commenters suggested that these products are readily available from domestic sources, at reasonable prices, in sufficient quantities and that subjecting imports of these products to tariffs could support investment and employment in the United States. Similarly, comments suggested that the domestic avocado industry is under significant pressure due to low-priced avocado imports and applying tariffs would benefit certain U.S. agricultural producers.

Considering the public comments and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees—and in accordance with the specific direction of the President—the Trade Representative has determined not to remove these products from the list of exempted products. There remains limited availability of these products from domestic sources, a point conceded by one commenter regarding paprika. Regarding claims that these products should be subject to the tariffs because they are related to acts, policies, and practices found actionable in these investigations, Section 301(c)(3)(B) provides that the Trade Representative is authorized to take action against any goods or economic sector ''without regard to whether or not such goods or economic sector were involved in the act, policy, or practice that is the subject of such action.''

D. Determination To Exempt Additional Products

In addition to the products initially proposed for exemption in the June 5, 2026 FRN, the Trade Representative, in accordance with the specific direction of the President, has determined in each investigation to exclude an additional 471 products from tariffs imposed with respect to products of that economy. In certain investigations, the Trade Representative also has determined to apply additional exemptions for products from that specific investigated economy based on requested exemptions negotiated in the context of certain agreements and arrangements.

A number of comments expressed support for product exemptions in addition to the initial list of proposed exemptions in the June 5, 2026 FRN. Comments requested exemptions of products including certain agriculture products; metals and alloys; chemicals; semiconductor manufacturing equipment; and art, antique, and collectible products. Certain economies that have concluded ARTs or similar arrangements with the United States have also requested exemption of products negotiated as part of those agreements and arrangements.

Having considered the public comments, advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative determined to exempt the following additional products from the scope of actions: certain animal products; certain seeds; certain vegetable products; certain sugar and sugar containing products; unflavored instant coffee; certain fertilizer inputs and pesticide inputs; certain animal hides and leather; certain wood products; vanadium oxides and hydroxides; pig iron; certain ferrous inputs and waste; certain aluminum scrap waste; aluminum hydroxide; ash containing precious metals or precious metal compounds; certain battery waste and scrap; certain semiconductor manufacturing equipment; certain pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical ingredients; worked shell; worn clothing; and certain antiques, collectibles, and art.

With respect to certain animal products used as food for animals or an input in such food, commenters noted that these products are incorporated into U.S. animal nutrition programs that support livestock, poultry, aquaculture, and pet food production. According to commenters, there is little opportunity for import substitution for these products and any tariff applied to these products would impose additional costs on U.S. consumers.

With respect to seeds of a kind used for planting, commenters noted that tariffs on seeds have resulted in increased costs for U.S. seed producers and U.S. farmers. According to comments, tariffs that impact seed movement erode the ability of U.S. seed companies to provide U.S. farmers with pure, high-quality seeds at an affordable price due to the global nature of seed production. Specifically, many U.S. seed companies have foreign operations to take advantage of environmental and production conditions, such as additional growing seasons. Commenters also noted that the increased costs associated with seed production could reduce choices in the marketplace for consumers as certain varieties of seed will no longer be viable for commercialization in the United States.

With respect to certain vegetable products, commenters noted that certain products falling under the relevant HTSUS subheading are already included in Annex A to the June 5, 2026 FRN, but that the proposed product exemptions are limited to products used for religious purposes only. According to comments, products in the relevant HTSUS subheading are essential growing-media and fiber inputs used in nursery production that have no domestic source, including coconut coir, jute burlap, and sisal twine. According to comments, the crops used to produce these products are not commercially grown in the United States given climate limitations and, therefore, there is no domestic industry capable of producing these inputs for the U.S. horticulture sector.

With respect to in-quota imports of certain sugar and sugar-containing products, commenters noted that U.S. sugar producers are more efficient than ever and domestic sugar yields have increased, yet the United States has never produced enough sugar to meet its domestic demand. To meet this demand, the United States has historically had to import significant amounts of sugar. According to comments, U.S. sugar processing

facilities rely on certain in-quota sugar to meet U.S. demand and supply a critical input of the U.S. food supply chain.

With respect to unflavored instant coffee, commenters noted that unflavored instant coffee is not available from domestic sources in sufficient quantities for U.S. consumers and coffee companies, including value-added manufacturers. These comments also maintained that over 99 percent of instant coffee imports come from economies covered by these investigations and there are not adequate non-tariffed alternatives. Commenters also noted that U.S. coffee companies will continue to be at a disadvantage producing and innovating ready-to-drink and cold brew coffee compared to their foreign competitors if tariffs on unflavored instant coffee are imposed.

With respect to certain fertilizer inputs and pesticide inputs, commenters noted that imposing additional duties on these chemicals could cause disruptions or shortages in the domestic supply due to the limited availability of certain active ingredients outside of the investigated economies and because these products cannot be produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet domestic demand. Commenters also noted that the exemptions would be essential to avoid tariff inversion, causing U.S. manufacturers who produce value-added products to be disadvantaged in comparison to importers of finished agriculture chemical products.

With respect to certain animal hides and leather products, commenters noted that certain types of exotic leather—including reptile and ostrich—cannot be obtained in the United States because there is no domestic supply. According to commenters, tariffs would cause the migration of exotic leather manufacturing and American jobs to other countries, such as Mexico.

With respect to certain wood and wood products, commenters noted that certain types of wood and wood product imports—including eucalyptus and certain eucalyptus products—are not available from domestic producers in sufficient quantities to meet U.S. demand. According to commenters, these products are raw material inputs that are used to make timber and crane mats necessary in U.S. construction, powerline installation, and heavy civil infrastructure.

With respect to vanadium oxides and hydroxides, commenters noted that these products are necessary critical mineral inputs for which there is no or insufficient primary production in the United States and additional tariffs on these materials would cause serious supply dislocations for critical energy-storage infrastructure including AI data centers, electric-grid resiliency, and defense applications. According to comments, vanadium and vanadium electrolytes are necessary inputs across multiple sectors, including steel (including high-strength, low-alloy steels for construction, pipelines, and automotive applications); titanium alloys used in aerospace and defense; and critical energy-storage.

With respect to pig iron, commenters noted that, historically, more than 95 percent of domestic pig iron production has been consumed internally by U.S. integrated steel producers, meaning that iron foundries (like electric arc furnace steel producers) are reliant on imported pig iron. Commenters also noted that other third-country sources of pig iron were limited given that China consumes virtually all of the pig iron it produces, and supply from Russia and Ukraine has been affected by the Russia-Ukraine war. Commenters also stated that pig iron is an essential raw material for iron foundry operations, and that it is melted and mixed with scrap iron and other alloys to produce cast iron. The comments observed that there is no substitute for pig iron, and that additional tariffs on pig iron imports would exacerbate competition they already face from imports of downstream products.

With respect to certain ferrous products, including pellets, turnings, shavings, chips, fillings, trimmings, and stampings, commenters noted that these products are similar to other products that were proposed to be exempted from tariffs applied pursuant to this action. The comments noted that, like other products already proposed for exemption, iron and steel waste and scrap are important inputs for carbon and alloy steel production, and there is no viable domestic supply for these products.

With respect to aluminum scrap and waste, commenters noted it is key feedstock material for the U.S. aluminum industry and imposing tariffs would disrupt the supply chains, negatively impacting U.S. aluminum production and, in turn, harming downstream industries and the U.S. economy.

With respect to aluminum hydroxide, commenters noted that the sole U.S. supplier of aluminum hydroxide is unable to meet U.S. demand and that approximately 40 percent of U.S. supply is sourced from Brazil, with remaining supply supported by producers in Germany and Türkiye, among others. According to comments, aluminum hydroxide is an essential, non-substitutable raw material used in critical applications such as sanitation of drinking water, production of flame-retardant polymer materials used in defense and industrial applications, production of oil and gas, and refining of aluminum. Companies that use aluminum hydroxide in these and other applications require a stable and cost-effective supply of aluminum hydroxide.

With respect to ash containing precious metals or precious metal compounds, commenters noted that tariffs on these items would increase costs and disrupt supply chains for products needed to protect U.S. national security, U.S. critical mineral security, and medical device supply chains.

With respect to certain battery waste and scrap, commenters noted that these products, which are crucial inputs for, among other things, communications and safety technologies, are not available from U.S. manufacturers in sufficient quantities or at commercially reasonable prices. Commenters also noted additional tariffs on these products would result in significant supply chain dislocations by increasing costs, reducing sourcing flexibility, delaying production schedules, and limiting product availability.

With respect to certain semiconductor manufacturing equipment, commenters noted that these highly specialized tools are not readily substitutable, and that applying Section 301 tariffs to these products would increase investment costs for U.S. manufacturing without materially encouraging the investigated economies to eliminate the acts, policies, and practices determined to be actionable in the investigations. The comments noted that these items are like other products already proposed for exemption.

With respect to pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical ingredients, commenters suggested that these products are ingredients that support U.S. manufacturing and cannot be obtained in the United States. Comments further observed that these products were used for health purposes similar to uses for products already proposed for exemption from tariffs.

With respect to worked shell, commenters noted that there is no U.S. source that can sufficiently meet domestic demand.

With respect to used worn clothing, and other worn articles, commenters noted that the secondhand apparel market, which is now a mainstream market, has distinct commercial characteristics in comparison to the

broader retail apparel market, and that the used clothing market is structurally different from new, commercially manufactured clothing. Commenters also noted that additional Section 301 tariffs on used clothing would undermine the goal of eliminating the investigated acts, policies, and practices of the investigated economies; be disproportionate to the value of the goods themselves (*i.e.,* the additional tariffs would be on the resale of the good, not its production); cause serious dislocations in consumer access to affordable clothing; and pose fundamental enforcement challenges in relation to determining the country of origin.

With respect to certain goods under HTSUS Chapter 97, including, among other things, art, antiques, and collections and collectors' pieces of numismatic interest; goods of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical interest; extinct or endangered species and parts thereof; and goods of archeological, ethnographic or historical interest, commenters emphasized the unique quality, design, history, sourcing or origin, and supply chains of certain works of art and collectibles, as well as the irreplaceable nature of certain works of art and collectibles. The comments asserted that applying the additional Section 301 tariffs would not be effective in obtaining the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices of the 60 economies determined to be actionable in these investigations and would result in increased costs, administrative burdens, and disproportionate harm to museums, educational institutions, researchers, galleries, auction houses, and micro-, small- or medium-sized enterprises operating within the cultural sector.

The Trade Representative has determined to add certain animal products; certain seeds; certain vegetable products; certain sugar and sugar containing products; unflavored instant coffee; certain fertilizer inputs and pesticide inputs; certain animal hides and leather; certain wood products; vanadium oxides and hydroxides; pig iron; certain ferrous inputs and waste; certain aluminum scrap and waste; aluminum hydroxide; ash containing precious metals or precious metal compounds; certain battery waste and scrap; certain semiconductor manufacturing equipment; certain pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical ingredients; worked shell; worn clothing; and certain antiques, collectibles, and art to the list of products exempted from these actions. These products constitute (a) raw materials that if subject to these tariffs could lead to the unavailability of domestic supply; (b) products that could cause economy-wide disruptions if subject to these tariffs; (c) products that cannot be grown or produced in sufficient quantities or at reasonable prices in the United States or obtained from other sources; or (d) articles for which these tariffs may not contribute substantially to the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices of the 60 investigated economies found to be actionable in the investigations.

The Trade Representative has also determined, consistent with the specific direction of the President, to exempt certain products of Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ecuador, El Salvador, the European Union, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom from the tariffs imposed on products of that economy in each respective investigation. Exempting these products would be appropriate to encourage each economy to fulfill its commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions in its ART or, in the case of the European Union, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, would be appropriate to encourage the economy to impose and effectively enforce a forced labor import prohibition.

E. Determination Not To Exempt Additional Products and Response to Comments

USTR received numerous comments that requested that additional products be added to the exemption list and exempted from tariffs. These comments covered products in a wide range of industries. Most comments that requested that particular products be added to the exemption list based their request on six arguments. These included: (1) requested products have limited or no availability from U.S. source; (2) additional tariffs would increase costs for producers and consumers; (3) tariffs are a competitive disadvantage for U.S. businesses; (4) products requested for exemption are unrelated to the acts, policies, and practices investigated; (5) tariffs would not shift production to the United States; and (6) the tariffs would cause economy-wide disruptions. These six arguments are discussed below, followed by a response to those arguments.

Products have limited or no availability from U.S. sources. A large number of comments requested the exemption of products due to limited or no availability from domestic sources. These products included medical devices, decorations, frozen seafood, beads, hats, refined lead, olive oil, packaging products, travel products, and sporting goods.

Several comments noted that domestic producers supplied only a small portion of U.S. demand or were unable to meet all of domestic demand. Comments also noted that their products were not available from domestic sources at reasonable prices or domestic production was not commercially viable, as no domestic producer has the production capacity, specialized equipment, technical expertise, or quality systems necessary to supply the domestic market. Due to the lack of domestic sources, some comments noted that companies would be forced to curtail their business. Additionally, some comments noted that because so many economies would be covered by the tariffs, it would not be possible to shift production to economies not subject to the tariffs and doing so would require significant time and investment.

Increased costs. Numerous comments reported that the tariffs would result in increased costs to U.S. companies and consumers. These comments came from a range of industries, including: sugar, travel bags, agricultural packaging products, food products, parts and accessories for inkjet printing, and auto parts.

Comments noted that due to limited domestic availability, costs would increase for U.S. supply chains, including for U.S. food and U.S. manufacturing. Comments noted increasing production costs would result in a reduction in U.S. investment and the funds necessary to create conditions of fair trade, including responsible labor practices. Commenters also suggested that the increased costs would impact retailers, small businesses, and consumers. A comment regarding parts and accessories for inkjet printing systems reported that the tariffs would increase operating and maintenance costs for U.S. companies, extend repair times, disrupt production, and reduce the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturers. Similarly, a comment on auto parts noted that as a result of the tariffs, U.S. distributors, repair shops, and consumers would face higher prices, reduced product availability, and diminished competitiveness in the aftermarket supply chain.

Competitive disadvantage for U.S. businesses. Comments from a variety of industries noted that tariffs put products produced in the United States at a competitive disadvantage domestically and in international markets. With respect to agricultural and horticultural

products, for example, commenters noted that they rely upon imports to operate efficiently and remain competitive. Similarly, a comment regarding imports of goose down used in domestic production noted that tariffs on the raw materials will increase costs on domestic manufacturing, making their products less accessible to U.S. consumers. A global producer of electric bicycles that assembles bicycles in the United States using certain imported parts reported that the tariffs will make the company's U.S. subsidiary its most expensive production facility. A commenter seeking an exemption for powersports vehicles reported that it relies on certain imported inputs and that a portion of its domestic manufacturing is supported by exports. Similarly, a comment regarding loudspeakers noted that domestic producers that rely on imported components are disadvantaged when selling in international markets when those components are subject to increased tariffs.

Products unrelated to the acts, policies, and practices investigated. Many comments argued that the tariffs should be narrowly tailored to specific products linked to forced labor. These comments noted that the products for which they requested exemption from tariffs were not related to the acts, policies, and practices found actionable in these investigations. Those products include: historical coins; radiators and other parts and accessories for motor vehicles; manuka honey; artificial floral, greenery, and seasonal decorative products; various electrical and lighting products; canned olives; and purified isophthalic acid. The comments emphasized that certain imports and sectors have no connection to forced labor. For example, regarding historical coins, a comment noted that the importation of those goods has no connection to forced labor because they were typically produced by skilled laborers or long ago.

Tariffs would not shift production to the United States. Some comments, such as those related to hydraulic log splitters, women's outerwear and insulated garments, stainless steel insulated drinkware, outer shell covers for pets, cyanate ester resins, crayons, salmon, and finished bovine upholstery leather argued that tariffs should not be applied to their products, as the tariffs would not shift production to the United States. Many of these comments argued that for a variety of reasons, production in the United States is not feasible.

Tariffs would cause economy-wide disruptions. Some comments, such as those related to toys and DL-methionine, suggested that tariffs would cause economy-wide disruptions. With respect to DL-methionine, commenters noted that tariffs risk serious disruption to the U.S. economy, including U.S. poultry, dairy, beef, and swine producers that depend on imports of that essential nutrient for livestock, and that the additional tariff is likely to disrupt the feed supply chain for U.S. livestock producers.

The President has directed the Trade Representative to impose tariffs on all goods of the 60 investigated economies, with certain exemptions. Exemptions directed by the President are limited to: (1) raw materials that if subject to the proposed additional tariffs could lead to the unavailability of domestic supply; (2) products that could cause economy-wide disruptions if subject to the proposed additional tariffs; (3) products that cannot be grown or produced in sufficient quantities or at reasonable prices in the United States or obtained from other sources; (4) products for which tariffs may not contribute substantially to the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices found to be actionable; or (5) products that if exempted from these tariffs would encourage economies that have made commitments to the United States regarding forced labor import prohibitions to implement those commitments or to enact and effectively enforce a forced labor import prohibition.

Considering the public comments and the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees—and in accordance with the specific direction of the President—the Trade Representative has determined that the goods above and other goods do not warrant exemption. With respect to the large number of the comments requesting exemption based on availability, most were not raw materials. Rather, most requests were for inputs or consumer goods. While some inputs and consumer goods may have limited or no availability from U.S. sources, those products should remain generally available and will not cause economy-wide disruptions if subjected to additional tariffs. Regarding tariffs resulting in increased costs, it is possible that costs will increase, but a number of factors may affect costs, and increased costs for a particular company or in a particular sector are unlikely to cause economy-wide disruptions. With respect to the argument that tariffs may result in a competitive disadvantage to certain domestic producers, a competitive disadvantage does not indicate unavailability of domestic supply or that products cannot be produced in sufficient quantities or at reasonable prices in the United States. Moreover, many inputs, including auto parts already subject to Section 232 tariffs, are exempt from additional tariffs pursuant to this action.

With respect to the comments that argued that the tariffs should be narrowly tailored to specific products linked to forced labor, imposing tariffs on imports can create greater leverage to obtain the elimination of the investigated acts, policies, and practices, and as described above, Section 301(c)(3)(B) of the Trade Act authorizes the Trade Representative to take action against any goods or economic sector of the foreign country concerned regardless of whether or not such goods or economic sector are involved in the act, policy, or practice subject to investigation. Regarding comments that argued that the tariffs would not shift production to the United States, the goal of the tariff action is not to create domestic production, but to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, or practices found to be actionable. Finally, with respect to the comments that argued that the tariffs would cause economy-wide disruptions, the comments fail to demonstrate how tariffs on these products would cause economy-wide disruptions, particularly with maximum tariffs of 12.5 percent.

While the Trade Representative has considered the arguments raised in the comments, the Trade Representative disagrees with the comments for the reasons discussed above. Furthermore, because the comments suggested alternative actions that are inconsistent with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative cannot accommodate them.

F. Response to Comments Regarding the Features of a Textile Mechanism

Consistent with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative will establish a textile mechanism in a separate notice. As outlined in Section II.A above, the President directed the Trade Representative to, when feasible, establish TRQs for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia, with an initial duration of three years, to encourage the importation of each of these economies of U.S. cotton and textile goods. The President also directed that the TRQs be structured to allow a certain volume of specific textile and apparel, based on each economy's importation of U.S. cotton and textile inputs, to enter the United States free of

the Section 301 tariffs in these investigations. In accordance with the President's direction, the Trade Representative will publish a notice in the **Federal Register** regarding the establishment and the effective date of such TRQs. The Trade Representative continues to consider the comments regarding the features of a textile mechanism that were submitted in the response to the June 5, 2026 FRN and will establish the mechanism and provide responses to significant comments regarding the mechanism in a subsequent notice.

G. Response to Comments Suggesting Action Other Than Tariffs

Certain comments recommended the Trade Representative establish an exclusion process, or engage in a periodic review of the actions taken in these investigations. As discussed above, the President directed the imposition of tariffs in each investigation on all products of that economy, with exemptions for certain goods, finding that alternatives such as a lower tariff rate would be less effective and less preferable. Establishing an exclusion process that would result in lowering of tariffs on additional products would be inconsistent with the President's direction. Regarding the request for periodic reviews, the Section 301 statute itself provides for the modification of actions, including a provision on review of necessity, in Section 307 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2417).

IV. Severability of Tariff Actions

For convenience and concision, this Notice has set out the actions of the Trade Representative in each of the 60 investigations of the acts, policies, and practices of each investigated economy related to its failure to enact and effectively enforce a forced labor import prohibition.

The actions taken by the Trade Representative in this Notice with respect to the acts, policies, and practices of an economy in one investigation are separate from the actions taken with respect to the acts, policies, and practices of each other economy in other investigations by the Trade Representative. Each tariff action as to an economy in one investigation is separate from every other tariff action in other investigations and is for the distinct purpose of obtaining the elimination of the applicable economy's acts, policies, and practices found actionable under Section 301 in that investigation.

Each tariff action on an economy taken by the Trade Representative in this Notice in one investigation is only for the purpose of obtaining the elimination of the applicable economy's acts, policies, and practices found actionable under Section 301 in that investigation and not for any other purpose.

Each tariff action as to an economy taken by the Trade Representative in this Notice is intended to operate independently of each other, and the potential invalidity of one tariff action taken in this Notice should not affect any other tariff. The potential invalidity of one aspect of any tariff action taken in this Notice should not affect any other aspect of the tariff action.

Should a court hold that the implementation of any tariff action taken by the Trade Representative in this Notice with respect to any Section 301 investigation to be invalid, only that tariff in that investigation should be treated as invalid, and any other tariff action taken in this Notice with respect to that investigation, or any other investigation, and the remainder of the actions in this Notice should continue to apply and should not be affected. Should a court hold that any aspect of any tariff action taken by the Trade Representative in this Notice with respect to any Section 301 investigation to be invalid, only that aspect of that tariff action should be treated as invalid.

In the Trade Representative's judgment, each tariff action taken in this Notice is feasible and appropriate to obtain the elimination of the applicable economy's acts, policies, and practices the Trade Representative has found actionable under Section 301 in that investigation. If any aspect of the tariff action for an economy is held to be invalid, the remaining aspects of the tariff action and each tariff for a product of an investigated economy would remain appropriate and feasible to obtain the elimination of the applicable economy's acts, policies, or practices found actionable under Section 301 in that investigation.

This section reflects the Trade Representative's intent that each tariff action and each exemption for a product of an investigated economy as set forth in section II.B of this Notice remain operative to the maximum extent consistent with law. If any exemption to any tariff action taken in this Notice with respect to an investigation is held to be invalid in whole or in part, only that exemption or that part of the exemption should be treated as invalid, and no other exemption, part of an exemption, or application of an exemption should be treated as invalid. The applicable tariff action taken in this Notice would apply to imports of a product from the applicable economy to which the invalidated exemption or the invalidated part of the exemption applied before its invalidation.

For greater certainty, the Trade Representative has determined that every tariff action and exemption in each investigation as set forth in this Notice is lawful. This section reflects the Trade Representative's view that each tariff action taken by the Trade Representative in this Notice should remain operative to obtain the elimination of the applicable economy's acts, policies, and practices found actionable under Section 301.

The determinations in this section are consistent with the President's specific direction in the Memorandum that ''[e]ach tariff action directed in this memorandum is separate from every other and imposed for the distinct purpose of obtaining the elimination of the specific economy's act, policy, or practice found actionable under section 301''; that ''[e]ach tariff action directed in this memorandum, when implemented, is intended to operate independent of each other, and the potential invalidity of one tariff directed in this memorandum that is implemented should not affect any other tariff directed in this memorandum that is implemented''; that ''each tariff directed in this memorandum that is implemented—with any combinations of exemptions or even without any exemptions—should remain operative to obtain the elimination of the specific economy's act, policy, or practice found actionable under section 301''; and that ''[i]f any exemption to any tariff, when implemented, is held to be invalid in whole or in part, only that exemption or that part of the exemption should be treated invalid'' and ''[t]he applicable tariff action directed in this memorandum should apply to imports to which the invalidated exemption or the invalidated part of the exemption applied before its invalidation.'' Further, this Notice, including this section, is consistent with the President's directive that ''[e]ach tariff action directed in this memorandum is only for the purpose of obtaining the elimination of the specific economy's act, policy, or practice found actionable under section 301 and not for any other purpose.''

Jennifer Thornton,

General Counsel, Office of the United States Trade Representative.

Annex I

A. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn

from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 24, 2026, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified as follows:

1. The following new provisions are inserted in numerical sequence, with the material in each new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled ''Heading/Subheading'', ''Article Description'', ''Rates of Duty 1—General'', ''Rates of Duty 1—Special'' and ''Rates of Duty 2'', respectively:

BILLING CODE 3390–F4–P

Heading / Subheading	Article Description	Rates of Duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
"9903.05.20	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Algeria, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.21	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Angola, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.22	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.10–9903.06.11, articles the product of Argentina, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.23	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Australia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.24	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of the Bahamas, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.25	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Bahrain, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.26	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the

	and 9903.06.12–9903.06.13, articles the product of Bangladesh, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	applicable subheading + 10%	applicable subheading + 10%	applicable subheading
9903.05.27	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Brazil, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.28	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.02–9903.06.03, articles the product of Cambodia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.29	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.93, articles the product of Canada, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.30	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Chile, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.31	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of China, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.32	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Colombia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.05.33	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.95, articles the product of Costa Rica, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.34	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.95, articles the product of Dominican Republic, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.35	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.18–9903.06.19, articles the product of Ecuador, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.36	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Egypt, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.37	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, 9903.05.95 and 9903.06.07–9903.06.09, articles the product of El Salvador, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.38	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.97, articles the product of a member state of the European Union, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	No change

	under column 1 equal to or greater than 10 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter			
9903.05.39	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.97, articles the product of a member state of the European Union, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 less than 10 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	10%	10%	No change
9903.05.40	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, 9903.05.95 and 9903.06.04–9903.06.06, articles the product of Guatemala, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.41	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Guyana, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.42	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.95, articles the product of Honduras, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.43	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Hong Kong, China, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.05.44	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of India, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.45	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.16–9903.06.17, articles the product of Indonesia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.46	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Iraq, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.47	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Israel, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.48	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Japan, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 equal to or greater than 12.5 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	No change
9903.05.49	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Japan, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 less than 12.5 percent, as provided for in U.S.	12.5%	12.5%	No change

	note 52 to this subchapter			
9903.05.50	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.20–9903.06.21, articles the product of Jordan, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.51	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Kazakhstan, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.52	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Kuwait, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.53	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Libya, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.54	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.99–9903.06.01, articles the product of Malaysia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.55	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.94, articles the product of Mexico, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.05.56	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Morocco, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.57	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of New Zealand, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.58	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.95, articles the product of Nicaragua, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.59	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Nigeria, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.60	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Norway, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.61	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Oman, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.62	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Pakistan, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.05.63	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Peru, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.64	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of the Philippines, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.65	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Qatar, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.66	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Russia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%
9903.05.67	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Saudi Arabia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.68	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Singapore, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.69	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of South Africa, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.05.70	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of South Korea, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 equal to or greater than 12.5 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	No change
9903.05.71	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of South Korea, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 less than 12.5 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	12.5%	12.5%	No change
9903.05.72	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Sri Lanka, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.73	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.98, articles the product of Switzerland, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 equal to or greater than 12.5 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	No change
9903.05.74	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.98, articles the product of Switzerland, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem*	12.5%	12.5%	No change

	equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 less than 12.5 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter			
9903.05.75	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.14–9903.06.15, articles the product of Taiwan, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 equal to or greater than 10 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	No change
9903.05.76	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.14–9903.06.15, articles the product of Taiwan, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 less than 10 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	10%	10%	No change
9903.05.77	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Thailand, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.78	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Trinidad and Tobago, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.79	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of	The duty provided in the applicable	The duty provided in the applicable	The duty provided in the

	Türkiye, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	subheading + 12.5%	subheading + 12.5%	applicable subheading
9903.05.80	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of the United Arab Emirates, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.81	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.96, articles the product of the United Kingdom, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.82	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Uruguay, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.83	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Venezuela, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.84	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Vietnam, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.85	Articles that (1) were loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit prior to entry into the United States before 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 24, 2026; and (2) are entered for consumption, or	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

	withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, before 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 28, 2026.			
9903.05.86	Articles provided for in subdivision (b) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.87	Articles provided for in subdivision (c) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.88	Articles of civil aircraft (all aircraft other than military aircraft); their engines, parts and components; their other parts, components and subassemblies; and ground flight simulators and their parts and components, as provided for in subdivision (d) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.89	Articles for use in pharmaceutical applications, as provided for in subdivision (c) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.90	Articles of aluminum, of steel or of copper or derivative aluminum or steel articles; passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans and cargo vans) and light trucks; parts of passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans and cargo vans) and light trucks; medium- and heavy-duty vehicles; parts of medium- and heavy-	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

	duty vehicles; wood products; and semiconductor articles, as provided in subdivision (f) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter			
9903.05.91	Articles that are donations by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, such as food, clothing and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.92	Articles that are informational materials, including but not limited to publications, films, posters, phonograph records, photographs, microfilms, microfiche, tapes, compact disks, CD ROMs, artworks and news wire feeds	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.93	Articles the product of Canada, as provided for in subdivision (g) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.94	Articles the product of Mexico, as provided for in subdivision (h) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.95	Articles of textiles or apparel the product of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras or Nicaragua, as provided for in subdivision (i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.96	Articles the product of the United Kingdom, as provided for in subdivision (j)(1) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.05.97	Articles the product of a member state of the European Union, as provided for in subdivision (j)(2) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.98	Articles the product of Switzerland, as provided for in subdivision (j)(3) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.99	Articles the product of Malaysia, as provided for in subdivision (j)(4)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.01	Articles the product of Malaysia, as provided for in subdivision (j)(4)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.02	Articles the product of Cambodia, as provided for in subdivision (j)(5)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.03	Articles the product of Cambodia, as provided for in subdivision (j)(5)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.04	Articles the product of Guatemala, as provided for in subdivision (j)(6)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.05	Articles the product of Guatemala, as provided for in subdivision (j)(6)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.06	Articles of textiles or apparel the product of Guatemala, as provided for in subdivision (j)(6)(iii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.07	Articles the product of El Salvador, as provided for	The duty provided in	The duty provided in	The duty provided in

	in subdivision (j)(7)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	the applicable subheading	the applicable subheading	the applicable subheading
9903.06.08	Articles the product of El Salvador, as provided for in subdivision (j)(7)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.09	Articles of textiles or apparel the product of El Salvador, as provided for in subdivision (j)(7)(iii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.10	Articles the product of Argentina, as provided for in subdivision (j)(8)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.11	Articles the product of Argentina, as provided for in subdivision (j)(8)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.12	Articles the product of Bangladesh, as provided for in subdivision (j)(9)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.13	Articles the product of Bangladesh, as provided for in subdivision (j)(9)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.14	Articles the product of Taiwan, as provided for in subdivision (j)(10)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.15	Articles the product of Taiwan, as provided for in subdivision (j)(10)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.16	Articles the product of Indonesia, as provided for in subdivision (j)(11)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.06.17	Articles the product of Indonesia, as provided for in subdivision (j)(11)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.18	Articles the product of Ecuador, as provided for in subdivision (j)(12)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.19	Articles the product of Ecuador, as provided for in subdivision (j)(12)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.20	Articles the product of Jordan, as provided for in subdivision (j)(13)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.21	Articles the product of Jordan, as provided for in subdivision (j)(13)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading”

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2. The following new U.S. note 52 is inserted in numerical order:

‘‘52. (a) Except as provided in headings 9903.05.85–9903.06.21 and in subdivisions (b) through (k) of this note, and other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 impose additional *ad valorem* rates of duty on imports of all products of the countries provided for in these headings. Notwithstanding U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, all products that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* rates of duty imposed by these headings shall also be subject to the general rates of duty imposed under subheadings in chapters 1 to 97 of the tariff schedule. Except as provided in subdivisions (b) through (k) of this note, all products that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* rates of duty imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall also be subject to any additional duty provided for in this subchapter or in subchapter IV of chapter 99. Products that are eligible for special tariff treatment under general note 3(c)(i) to the tariff schedule, or that are eligible for temporary duty exemptions or reductions under subchapter II to chapter 99, shall be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rates of duty imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84, except as otherwise provided in this note.

The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall not apply to goods for which entry is properly claimed under a provision of chapter 98 of the tariff schedule pursuant to applicable regulations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (‘‘CBP’’), and whenever CBP agrees that entry under such a provision is appropriate, except for goods entered under subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50 or 9802.00.60 or heading 9802.00.80. For goods entered under subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50 and 9802.00.60, the additional duties apply to the value of repairs, alterations or processing performed, as described in the applicable subheading. For goods entered under heading 9802.00.80, the additional duties apply to the value of the article assembled abroad, less the cost or value of such products of the United States, as described.

Products that are provided for in this note shall continue to be subject to antidumping, countervailing or other duties, taxes, fees, exactions and charges.

(b) As provided in heading 9903.05.86, the duties imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall not apply to articles that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

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0201.10.05	0201.10.10	0201.10.50	0201.20.02	0201.20.04
0201.20.06	0201.20.10	0201.20.30	0201.20.50	0201.20.80
0201.30.02	0201.30.04	0201.30.06	0201.30.10	0201.30.30
0201.30.50	0201.30.80	0202.10.05	0202.10.10	0202.10.50
0202.20.02	0202.20.04	0202.20.06	0202.20.10	0202.20.30
0202.20.50	0202.20.80	0202.30.02	0202.30.04	0202.30.06
0202.30.10	0202.30.30	0202.30.50	0202.30.80	0206.10.00
0206.21.00	0206.22.00	0206.29.00	0210.20.00	0508.00.00
0511.99.30	0602.10.00	0701.10.00	0702.00.20	0702.00.40
0702.00.60	0709.99.05	0709.99.10	0710.80.15	0711.90.30
0712.32.00	0712.34.10	0712.34.20	0712.90.8550	0713.10.10
0713.20.10	0713.31.10	0713.32.10	0713.33.10	0713.34.10
0713.34.20	0713.34.40	0713.39.11	0713.40.10	0713.50.10
0713.60.10	0713.90.11	0713.90.50	0714.10.10	0714.10.20
0714.40.10	0714.40.20	0714.40.50	0714.40.60	0714.50.10
0714.50.20	0714.50.60	0714.90.42	0714.90.44	0714.90.46
0714.90.48	0714.90.61	0801.11.00	0801.12.00	0801.19.01
0801.21.00	0801.22.00	0801.31.00	0801.32.00	0802.41.00
0802.42.00	0802.61.00	0802.62.00	0802.70.10	0802.70.20
0802.80.10	0802.80.20	0802.91.10	0802.91.90	0802.92.10
0802.92.90	0803.10.10	0803.10.20	0803.90.00	0804.30.20
0804.30.40	0804.30.60	0804.40.00	0804.50.40	0804.50.60
0804.50.80	0805.10.00	0805.50.30	0805.50.40	0807.20.00
0808.40.20	0808.40.40	0810.50.00	0810.60.00	0810.90.27
0810.90.46	0811.90.10	0811.90.25	0811.90.30	0811.90.40
0811.90.50	0811.90.52	0812.90.40	0901.11.00	0901.12.00
0901.21.00	0901.22.00	0901.90.10	0901.90.20	0902.10.10
0902.10.90	0902.20.10	0902.20.90	0902.30.00	0902.40.00
0903.00.00	0904.11.00	0904.12.00	0904.21.20	0904.21.40
0904.21.60	0904.21.80	0904.22.20	0904.22.40	0904.22.73
0904.22.76	0904.22.80	0905.10.00	0905.20.00	0906.11.00
0906.19.00	0906.20.00	0907.10.00	0907.20.00	0908.11.00
0908.12.00	0908.21.00	0908.22.20	0908.22.40	0908.31.00
0908.32.00	0909.21.00	0909.22.00	0909.31.00	0909.32.00
0909.61.00	0909.62.00	0910.11.00	0910.12.00	0910.20.00
0910.30.00	0910.91.00	0910.99.07	0910.99.10	0910.99.20
0910.99.40	0910.99.50	0910.99.60	1001.11.00	1001.91.00
1002.10.00	1003.10.00	1003.90.40	1004.10.00	1005.10.00
1007.10.00	1008.21.00	1008.30.00	1008.40.00	1008.60.00
1106.20.90	1106.30.20	1108.14.00	1108.19.00	1201.10.00
1202.30.05	1202.30.40	1202.30.80	1203.00.00	1204.00.0010
1205.10.0010	1205.90.0010	1206.00.0031	1207.21.00	1207.70.00
1207.91.00	1209.10.00	1209.21.00	1209.22.20	1209.22.40
1209.23.00	1209.24.00	1209.25.00	1209.29.10	1209.29.91
1209.30.00	1209.91.10	1209.91.20	1209.91.40	1209.91.50
1209.91.60	1209.91.80	1209.99.20	1209.99.41	1404.90.90
1513.11.00	1513.19.00	1521.10.00	1521.90.20	1602.50.05
1602.50.07	1602.50.08	1602.50.21	1602.50.60	1602.50.90
1701.12.10	1701.13.10	1701.14.10	1701.91.10	1701.99.10
1702.90.10	1801.00.00	1802.00.00	1803.10.00	1803.20.00
1804.00.00	1805.00.00	1903.00.20	1903.00.40	2001.90.45

2005.91.60	2006.00.40	2007.99.40	2007.99.50	2008.19.15
2008.20.00	2008.30.35	2008.91.00	2008.99.13	2008.99.15
2008.99.40	2008.99.45	2008.99.91	2009.11.00	2009.12.25
2009.12.45	2009.19.00	2009.39.20	2009.49.40	2101.11.21
2101.11.29	2101.12.90	2101.20.20	2106.90.44	2106.90.48
2202.99.30	2202.99.35	2503.00.00	2504.10.10	2504.10.50
2504.90.00	2510.10.00	2510.20.00	2511.10.10	2511.10.50
2519.10.00	2519.90.10	2519.90.20	2524.90.00	2529.21.00
2529.22.00	2530.20.10	2530.20.20	2530.90.10	2530.90.20
2530.90.80	2601.11.00	2601.20.00	2602.00.00	2603.00.00
2604.00.00	2605.00.00	2606.00.00	2608.00.00	2609.00.00
2610.00.00	2611.00.30	2611.00.60	2612.10.00	2612.20.00
2613.90.00	2614.00.30	2614.00.60	2615.90.30	2615.90.60
2616.10.00	2617.10.00	2620.30.00	2620.99.50	2701.11.00
2701.12.00	2701.19.00	2701.20.00	2702.10.00	2702.20.00
2703.00.00	2704.00.00	2705.00.00	2706.00.00	2707.10.00
2707.20.00	2707.30.00	2707.40.00	2707.50.00	2707.91.00
2707.99.10	2707.99.20	2707.99.40	2707.99.51	2707.99.55
2707.99.59	2707.99.90	2708.10.00	2708.20.00	2709.00.10
2709.00.20	2710.12.15	2710.12.18	2710.12.25	2710.12.45
2710.12.90	2710.19.06	2710.19.11	2710.19.16	2710.19.24
2710.19.25	2710.19.26	2710.19.30	2710.19.35	2710.19.40
2710.19.45	2710.19.90	2710.20.05	2710.20.10	2710.20.15
2710.20.25	2710.91.00	2710.99.05	2710.99.10	2710.99.16
2710.99.21	2710.99.31	2710.99.32	2710.99.39	2710.99.45
2710.99.90	2711.11.00	2711.12.00	2711.13.00	2711.14.00
2711.19.00	2711.21.00	2711.29.00	2712.10.00	2712.20.00
2712.90.10	2712.90.20	2713.11.00	2713.12.00	2713.20.00
2713.90.00	2714.10.00	2714.90.00	2715.00.00	2716.00.00
2801.20.00	2802.00.00	2804.29.00	2804.30.00	2804.50.00
2804.61.00	2804.80.00	2804.90.00	2805.19.10	2805.19.20
2805.19.90	2805.30.00	2807.00.00	2811.11.00	2811.19.10
2811.29.10	2811.29.20	2812.19.00	2813.90.10	2814.10.00
2814.20.00	2815.20.00	2816.10.00	2816.40.10	2816.40.20
2817.00.00	2818.10.10	2818.10.20	2818.20.00	2818.30.00
2820.10.00	2821.10.00	2821.20.00	2822.00.00	2823.00.00
2825.20.00	2825.30.00	2825.40.00	2825.50.30	2825.60.00
2825.80.00	2825.90.15	2825.90.20	2825.90.30	2825.90.90
2826.12.00	2826.30.00	2826.90.90	2827.31.00	2827.39.25
2827.39.45	2827.39.60	2827.39.90	2827.41.00	2827.49.50
2827.59.51	2827.60.10	2827.60.51	2833.21.00	2833.24.00
2833.25.00	2833.27.00	2833.29.10	2833.29.45	2833.29.51
2834.21.00	2834.29.10	2834.29.20	2834.29.51	2836.60.00
2836.91.00	2836.92.00	2836.99.10	2836.99.50	2841.80.00
2841.90.20	2844.10.10	2844.10.20	2844.20.00	2844.30.20
2844.30.50	2846.10.00	2846.90.20	2846.90.40	2846.90.80
2849.20.10	2849.20.20	2849.90.30	2853.90.10	2853.90.90
2915.29.30	2918.29.75	2926.90.30	2930.20.10	2933.19.23
2936.21.00	2936.22.00	2936.23.00	2936.24.01	2936.25.00
2936.26.00	2936.27.00	2936.28.00	2936.29.10	2936.29.16
2936.29.20	2936.29.50	2936.90.01	2937.11.00	2937.12.00

2937.19.00	2937.21.00	2937.22.00	2937.23.10	2937.23.25
2937.23.50	2937.29.10	2937.29.90	2937.50.00	2937.90.05
2937.90.10	2937.90.20	2937.90.40	2937.90.45	2937.90.90
2939.11.00	2939.19.10	2939.19.20	2939.19.50	2939.20.00
2939.30.00	2939.41.00	2939.42.00	2939.44.00	2939.45.00
2939.49.03	2939.59.00	2939.62.00	2939.63.00	2939.69.00
2939.72.00	2939.79.00	2941.10.10	2941.10.20	2941.10.30
2941.10.50	2941.20.10	2941.20.50	2941.30.00	2941.40.00
2941.50.00	2941.90.10	2941.90.30	2941.90.50	3001.20.00
3001.90.01	3002.12.00	3002.13.00	3002.14.00	3002.15.00
3002.41.00	3002.42.00	3002.49.00	3002.51.00	3002.59.00
3002.90.10	3002.90.52	3003.10.00	3003.20.00	3003.39.10
3003.39.50	3003.41.00	3003.42.00	3003.49.00	3003.90.01
3004.10.10	3004.10.50	3004.20.00	3004.31.00	3004.32.00
3004.39.00	3004.41.00	3004.42.00	3004.49.00	3004.50.10
3004.50.20	3004.50.30	3004.50.40	3004.50.50	3004.60.00
3004.90.10	3004.90.92	3006.30.10	3006.30.50	3006.60.00
3006.93.10	3006.93.20	3006.93.50	3006.93.60	3101.00.00
3102.10.00	3102.21.00	3102.29.00	3102.30.00	3102.40.00
3102.50.00	3102.60.00	3102.80.00	3102.90.01	3103.11.00
3103.19.00	3103.90.01	3104.20.00	3104.30.00	3104.90.01
3105.10.00	3105.20.00	3105.30.00	3105.40.00	3105.51.00
3105.59.00	3105.60.00	3105.90.00	3204.17.20	3206.11.00
3206.19.00	3606.90.30	3818.00.00	4001.10.00	4001.21.00
4001.22.00	4001.29.00	4001.30.00	4113.30.30	4113.30.60
4113.90.30	4113.90.60	4403.42.00	4403.49.02	4403.98.00
4407.21.00	4407.22.00	4407.23.01	4407.25.00	4407.26.00
4407.27.00	4407.28.00	4407.29.02	4407.99.0295	4408.31.01
4408.39.02	4703.11.00	4703.21.00	4703.29.00	6309.00.00
7106.91.10	7108.11.00	7108.12.10	7108.12.50	7108.13.10
7108.13.55	7108.13.70	7108.20.00	7110.11.00	7110.19.00
7110.21.00	7110.29.00	7110.31.00	7110.39.00	7110.41.00
7110.49.00	7112.30.01	7112.92.01	7115.90.05	7115.90.30
7118.90.00	7201.10.00	7201.20.00	7201.50.30	7202.11.10
7202.11.50	7202.19.10	7202.19.50	7202.30.00	7202.41.00
7202.49.10	7202.49.50	7202.50.00	7202.60.00	7202.80.00
7202.91.00	7202.93.40	7202.93.80	7203.10.00	7203.90.00
7204.10.00	7204.21.00	7204.29.00	7204.30.00	7204.41.00
7204.49.00	7204.50.00	7401.00.00	7402.00.00	7403.11.00
7403.12.00	7403.13.00	7403.19.00	7403.21.00	7403.22.00
7403.29.01	7404.00.30	7404.00.60	7405.00.10	7405.00.60
7501.10.00	7502.10.00	7502.20.00	7503.00.00	7504.00.00
7508.90.50	7602.00.00	7901.11.00	7901.12.10	7901.12.50
7901.20.00	7902.00.00	7903.90.30	7907.00.60	8001.10.00
8001.20.00	8002.00.00	8007.00.50	8101.10.00	8101.97.00
8103.20.00	8103.30.00	8103.91.00	8103.99.00	8104.11.00
8104.19.00	8104.20.00	8104.30.00	8104.90.00	8105.20.30
8105.20.60	8105.20.90	8105.30.00	8105.90.00	8106.10.00
8106.90.00	8108.20.00	8108.30.00	8108.90.30	8108.90.60
8110.10.00	8110.20.00	8110.90.00	8111.00.47	8111.00.49
8112.21.00	8112.22.00	8112.29.00	8112.41.10	8112.41.50

8112.49.00	8112.59.00	8112.92.10	8112.92.30	8112.92.40
8112.92.60	8112.92.65	8112.99.10	8112.99.20	8112.99.91
8471.30.01	8471.41.01	8471.49.00	8471.50.01	8471.60.10
8471.60.20	8471.60.70	8471.60.80	8471.60.90	8471.70.10
8471.70.20	8471.70.30	8471.70.40	8471.70.50	8471.70.60
8471.70.90	8471.80.10	8471.80.40	8471.80.90	8471.90.00
8473.30.11	8473.30.20	8473.30.51	8473.30.91	8486.10.00
8486.20.00	8486.30.00	8486.40.00	8486.90.00	8505.11.0070
8517.13.00	8517.62.00	8523.51.00	8524.11.10	8524.11.90
8524.12.00	8524.19.00	8524.91.10	8524.91.90	8524.92.00
8524.99.00	8528.52.00	8541.10.00	8541.21.00	8541.29.00
8541.30.00	8541.41.00	8541.49.10	8541.49.70	8541.49.80
8541.49.95	8541.51.00	8541.59.00	8541.90.00	8542.31.00
8542.32.00	8542.33.00	8542.39.00	8542.90.00	8549.13.00
9030.82.00	9030.90.84	9031.41.00	9031.49.70	9031.80.40
9031.90.45	9031.90.54	9031.90.70	9601.90.20	9701.21.00
9701.22.00	9701.29.00	9701.91.00	9701.92.00	9701.99.00
9702.10.00	9702.90.00	9703.10.00	9703.90.00	9704.00.00
9705.10.00	9705.21.00	9705.22.00	9705.29.00	9705.31.00
9705.39.00	9706.10.00	9706.90.00		

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(c) As provided in heading 9903.05.87, the duties imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall not apply to the following particular articles:

(1) Etrogs (classifiable in subheading 0805.90.01);

(2) Tropical fruit, nesoi, frozen, whether or not previously steamed or boiled (classifiable in subheading 0811.90.80);

(3) Castor oil seeds, for sowing (classifiable in subheading 1207.30.00);

(4) Sesame seeds, whether or not broken, for sowing (classifiable in subheading 1207.40.00);

(5) Mustard seeds, whether or not broken, for sowing (classifiable in subheading 1207.50.00);

(6) Safflower (Carthamus tintorius) seeds, for sowing (classifiable in subheading 1207.60.00);

(7) Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits whether or not broken, including niger seeds, hemp seeds and seeds nesoi, for sowing (classifiable in subheading 1207.99.03);

(8) Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and similar baked products, nesoi, and puddings, whether or not containing chocolate, fruit, nuts or confectionery, for religious purposes only (classifiable in subheading 1905.90.10);

(9) Bakers' wares, communion wafers, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products, nesoi, for religious purposes only (classifiable in subheading 1905.90.90);

(10) Acai (classifiable in subheading 2008.99.21);

(11) Citrus juice of any single citrus fruit (other than orange, grapefruit or lime), of a Brix value not exceeding 20, concentrated, unfermented, except for lemon juice (classifiable in subheading 2009.31.60);

(12) Coconut water or juice of acai (classifiable in subheading 2009.89.70);

(13) Coconut water juice blends, not from concentrate, packaged for retail sale (classifiable in subheading 2009.90.40);

(14) Acai preparations for the manufacture of beverages (classifiable in subheading 2106.90.99);

(15) Essential oils other than those of citrus fruit, nesoi, for religious purposes only (classifiable in subheading 3301.29.51); and

(16) Eucalyptus plywood sheets not exceeding 6 mm in thickness, outer ply of specified nonconiferous wood including birch or walnut, surface covered beyond clear or transparent material (classifiable in subheading 4412.33.57).

(d) As provided in heading 9903.05.88, the additional duties imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall not apply to articles that are civil aircraft (all aircraft other than military aircraft); their engines, parts and components; their other parts, components and subassemblies; and ground flight simulators and their parts and components, that otherwise meet the criteria of general note 6 of the HTSUS and are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS, but regardless of whether a product is entered under a provision for which the rate of duty ''Free (C)'' appears in the ''Special'' sub-column:

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3917.21.00	3917.22.00	3917.23.00	3917.29.00	3917.31.00
3917.33.00	3917.39.00	3917.40.00	3926.90.45	3926.90.94
3926.90.96	3926.90.99	4008.29.20	4009.12.00	4009.22.00
4009.32.00	4009.42.00	4011.30.00	4012.13.00	4012.20.10
4016.10.00	4016.93.50	4016.99.35	4016.99.60	4017.00.00
4504.90.00	4823.90.10	4823.90.20	4823.90.31	4823.90.40
4823.90.50	4823.90.60	4823.90.67	4823.90.70	4823.90.80
4823.90.86	6812.80.90	6812.99.10	6812.99.20	6812.99.90
6813.20.00	6813.81.00	6813.89.00	7007.21.11	7304.31.30
7304.31.60	7304.39.00	7304.41.30	7304.41.60	7304.49.00
7304.51.10	7304.51.50	7304.59.10	7304.59.20	7304.59.60
7304.59.80	7304.90.10	7304.90.30	7304.90.50	7304.90.70
7306.30.10	7306.30.30	7306.30.50	7306.40.10	7306.40.50
7306.50.10	7306.50.30	7306.50.50	7306.61.10	7306.61.30
7306.61.50	7306.61.70	7306.69.10	7306.69.30	7306.69.50
7306.69.70	7312.10.05	7312.10.10	7312.10.20	7312.10.30
7312.10.50	7312.10.60	7312.10.70	7312.10.80	7312.10.90
7312.90.00	7322.90.00	7324.10.00	7324.90.00	7326.20.00
7413.00.90	7608.10.00	7608.20.00	8302.10.60	8302.10.90
8302.20.00	8302.42.30	8302.42.60	8302.49.40	8302.49.60
8302.49.80	8302.60.30	8307.10.30	8307.90.30	8407.10.00
8408.90.90	8409.10.00	8411.11.40	8411.11.80	8411.12.40
8411.12.80	8411.21.40	8411.21.80	8411.22.40	8411.22.80
8411.81.40	8411.82.40	8411.91.10	8411.91.90	8411.99.10
8411.99.90	8412.10.00	8412.21.00	8412.29.40	8412.29.80
8412.31.00	8412.39.00	8412.80.10	8412.80.90	8412.90.90
8413.19.00	8413.20.00	8413.30.10	8413.30.90	8413.50.00
8413.60.00	8413.70.10	8413.70.20	8413.81.00	8413.91.10
8413.91.20	8413.91.90	8414.10.00	8414.20.00	8414.30.40
8414.30.80	8414.51.30	8414.51.90	8414.59.30	8414.59.65
8414.80.05	8414.80.16	8414.80.20	8414.80.90	8414.90.10
8414.90.30	8414.90.41	8414.90.91	8415.10.60	8415.10.90
8415.81.01	8415.82.01	8415.83.00	8415.90.40	8415.90.80
8418.10.00	8418.30.00	8418.40.00	8418.61.01	8418.69.01
8419.50.10	8419.50.50	8419.81.50	8419.81.90	8419.90.10
8419.90.20	8419.90.30	8419.90.50	8419.90.85	8421.19.00
8421.21.00	8421.23.00	8421.29.00	8421.31.00	8421.32.00
8421.39.01	8424.10.00	8425.11.00	8425.19.00	8425.31.01
8425.39.01	8425.42.00	8425.49.00	8426.99.00	8428.10.00
8428.20.00	8428.33.00	8428.39.00	8428.90.03	8443.31.00
8443.32.10	8443.32.50	8479.89.10	8479.89.20	8479.89.65
8479.89.70	8479.89.95	8479.90.41	8479.90.45	8479.90.55
8479.90.65	8479.90.75	8479.90.85	8479.90.95	8483.10.10
8483.10.30	8483.10.50	8483.30.40	8483.30.80	8483.40.10
8483.40.30	8483.40.50	8483.40.70	8483.40.80	8483.40.90
8483.50.40	8483.50.60	8483.50.90	8483.60.40	8483.60.80
8483.90.10	8483.90.20	8483.90.30	8483.90.50	8483.90.80
8484.10.00	8484.90.00	8501.20.50	8501.20.60	8501.31.50
8501.31.60	8501.31.81	8501.32.20	8501.32.55	8501.32.61
8501.33.20	8501.33.30	8501.33.61	8501.34.61	8501.40.50
8501.40.60	8501.51.50	8501.51.60	8501.52.40	8501.52.80

8501.53.40	8501.53.60	8501.61.01	8501.62.01	8501.63.01
8501.71.00	8501.72.10	8501.72.20	8501.72.30	8501.72.90
8501.80.10	8501.80.20	8501.80.30	8502.11.00	8502.12.00
8502.13.00	8502.20.00	8502.31.00	8502.39.00	8502.40.00
8504.10.00	8504.31.20	8504.31.40	8504.31.60	8504.32.00
8504.33.00	8504.40.40	8504.40.60	8504.40.70	8504.40.85
8504.40.95	8504.50.40	8504.50.80	8507.10.00	8507.20.80
8507.30.80	8507.50.00	8507.60.00	8507.80.82	8507.90.40
8507.90.80	8511.10.00	8511.20.00	8511.30.00	8511.40.00
8511.50.00	8511.80.20	8511.80.40	8511.80.60	8514.20.40
8516.80.40	8516.80.80	8517.14.00	8517.61.00	8517.69.00
8517.71.00	8518.10.40	8518.10.80	8518.21.00	8518.22.00
8518.29.40	8518.29.80	8518.30.10	8518.30.20	8518.40.10
8518.40.20	8518.50.00	8519.81.10	8519.81.20	8519.81.25
8519.81.30	8519.81.41	8519.89.10	8519.89.20	8519.89.30
8521.10.30	8521.10.60	8521.10.90	8522.90.25	8522.90.36
8522.90.45	8522.90.58	8522.90.65	8522.90.80	8526.10.00
8526.91.00	8526.92.10	8526.92.50	8528.42.00	8528.62.00
8529.10.21	8529.10.40	8529.10.91	8529.90.04	8529.90.05
8529.90.06	8529.90.09	8529.90.13	8529.90.16	8529.90.19
8529.90.21	8529.90.24	8529.90.29	8529.90.33	8529.90.36
8529.90.39	8529.90.43	8529.90.46	8529.90.49	8529.90.55
8529.90.63	8529.90.68	8529.90.73	8529.90.77	8529.90.78
8529.90.81	8529.90.83	8529.90.87	8529.90.88	8529.90.89
8529.90.93	8529.90.95	8529.90.97	8529.90.98	8531.10.00
8531.20.00	8531.80.15	8531.80.90	8536.70.00	8539.10.00
8539.51.00	8543.70.42	8543.70.45	8543.70.60	8543.70.80
8543.70.91	8543.70.95	8543.90.12	8543.90.15	8543.90.35
8543.90.65	8543.90.68	8543.90.85	8543.90.88	8544.30.00
8801.00.00	8802.11.01	8802.12.01	8802.20.01	8802.30.01
8802.40.01	8805.29.00	8806.10.00	8806.21.00	8806.22.00
8806.23.00	8806.24.00	8806.29.00	8806.91.00	8806.92.00
8806.93.00	8806.94.00	8806.99.00	8807.10.00	8807.20.00
8807.30.00	8807.90.90	9001.90.40	9001.90.50	9001.90.60
9001.90.80	9001.90.90	9002.90.20	9002.90.40	9002.90.70
9002.90.85	9002.90.95	9014.10.10	9014.10.60	9014.10.70
9014.10.90	9014.20.20	9014.20.40	9014.20.60	9014.20.80
9014.90.10	9014.90.20	9014.90.40	9014.90.60	9020.00.40
9020.00.60	9025.11.20	9025.11.40	9025.19.40	9025.19.80
9025.80.10	9025.80.15	9025.80.20	9025.80.35	9025.80.40
9025.80.50	9025.90.06	9026.10.20	9026.10.40	9026.10.60
9026.20.40	9026.20.80	9026.80.20	9026.80.40	9026.80.60
9026.90.20	9026.90.40	9026.90.60	9029.10.80	9029.20.40
9029.90.80	9030.10.00	9030.20.05	9030.20.10	9030.31.00
9030.32.00	9030.33.34	9030.33.38	9030.39.01	9030.40.00
9030.84.00	9030.89.01	9030.90.25	9030.90.46	9030.90.66
9030.90.68	9030.90.89	9031.80.80	9031.90.21	9031.90.59
9031.90.91	9032.10.00	9032.20.00	9032.81.00	9032.89.20
9032.89.40	9032.89.60	9032.90.21	9032.90.41	9032.90.61
9033.00.90	9104.00.05	9104.00.10	9104.00.20	9104.00.25
9104.00.30	9104.00.40	9104.00.45	9104.00.50	9104.00.60

9109.10.50	9109.10.60	9109.90.20	9401.10.40	9401.10.80
9403.20.00	9403.70.40	9403.70.80	9405.11.40	9405.11.60
9405.11.80	9405.19.40	9405.19.60	9405.19.80	9405.61.20
9405.61.40	9405.61.60	9405.69.20	9405.69.40	9405.69.60
9405.92.00	9405.99.20	9405.99.40	9620.00.50	9620.00.60
9802.00.40	9802.00.50	9802.00.60	9802.00.80	9818.00.05
9818.00.07				

(e) As provided in heading 9903.05.89, the additional duties imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall not apply to articles that are for use in pharmaceutical applications and that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS, but regardless of whether a product is entered under a provision for which the rate of duty ''Free (K)'' appears in the ''Special'' sub-column:

2804.10.00	2806.10.00	2809.20.00	2811.12.00	2811.22.50
2812.12.00	2815.11.00	2815.12.00	2815.30.00	2825.10.00
2827.39.65	2827.60.20	2832.10.00	2832.30.10	2833.11.50
2833.19.00	2833.22.00	2834.10.10	2835.22.00	2835.24.00
2836.20.00	2836.30.00	2836.40.20	2837.20.51	2841.90.40
2842.10.00	2842.90.90	2843.29.01	2843.30.00	2843.90.00
2844.41.00	2844.42.00	2844.43.00	2844.44.00	2845.20.00
2845.30.00	2845.90.01	2847.00.00	2850.00.50	2853.10.00
2853.90.50	2901.10.40	2902.19.00	2902.90.30	2903.12.00
2903.13.00	2903.22.00	2903.41.10	2903.42.10	2903.43.10
2903.44.10	2903.45.10	2903.46.10	2903.47.10	2903.48.00
2903.49.00	2903.51.10	2903.59.10	2903.59.90	2903.69.10
2903.69.90	2903.71.01	2903.77.00	2903.78.00	2903.79.90
2903.81.00	2903.89.15	2903.89.20	2903.89.70	2903.92.00
2903.93.00	2903.94.00	2903.99.20	2903.99.80	2904.10.32
2904.10.50	2904.20.10	2904.20.15	2904.20.20	2904.20.30
2904.20.35	2904.20.40	2904.20.45	2904.20.50	2904.99.04
2904.99.08	2904.99.15	2904.99.20	2904.99.30	2904.99.35
2904.99.40	2904.99.47	2904.99.50	2905.11.20	2905.12.00
2905.13.00	2905.19.10	2905.19.90	2905.22.10	2905.22.20
2905.22.50	2905.29.90	2905.31.00	2905.32.00	2905.39.90
2905.49.20	2905.49.50	2905.51.00	2905.59.10	2905.59.90
2906.11.00	2906.19.50	2906.29.60	2907.11.00	2907.19.10
2907.19.20	2907.19.40	2907.19.80	2907.29.90	2908.19.10
2908.19.35	2908.19.60	2908.99.12	2908.99.15	2908.99.25
2909.11.00	2909.19.18	2909.19.60	2909.20.00	2909.30.40
2909.30.60	2909.49.05	2909.49.10	2909.49.15	2909.49.20
2909.49.60	2909.50.20	2909.50.40	2909.50.45	2909.50.50
2910.10.00	2910.30.00	2910.40.00	2910.50.00	2910.90.10
2910.90.20	2910.90.91	2911.00.10	2911.00.50	2912.19.50
2912.29.60	2912.49.26	2912.60.00	2914.11.10	2914.19.00
2914.29.30	2914.29.50	2914.39.90	2914.40.40	2914.40.90
2914.50.10	2914.50.30	2914.50.50	2914.62.00	2914.69.21
2914.69.90	2914.71.00	2914.79.10	2914.79.40	2914.79.60
2914.79.90	2915.21.00	2915.24.00	2915.29.50	2915.32.00
2915.36.00	2915.39.10	2915.39.31	2915.39.35	2915.39.40
2915.39.45	2915.39.47	2915.39.70	2915.39.90	2915.40.10
2915.40.20	2915.40.30	2915.40.50	2915.50.20	2915.90.10
2915.90.14	2915.90.18	2915.90.20	2915.90.50	2916.16.00
2916.19.30	2916.19.50	2916.20.50	2916.31.30	2916.31.50
2916.39.15	2916.39.17	2916.39.46	2916.39.79	2917.13.00
2917.19.10	2917.19.15	2917.19.17	2917.19.20	2917.19.23
2917.19.27	2917.19.30	2917.19.35	2917.19.40	2917.19.70
2917.20.00	2917.34.01	2917.37.00	2917.39.30	2918.11.51
2918.12.00	2918.13.50	2918.14.00	2918.16.50	2918.18.00
2918.19.15	2918.19.20	2918.19.31	2918.19.60	2918.19.90
2918.21.10	2918.22.10	2918.22.50	2918.23.10	2918.23.30
2918.23.50	2918.29.20	2918.29.22	2918.29.65	2918.30.10
2918.30.15	2918.30.25	2918.30.30	2918.30.70	2918.30.90
2918.99.05	2918.99.30	2918.99.43	2918.99.47	2918.99.50
2919.10.00	2919.90.30	2919.90.50	2920.19.40	2920.19.50

2920.21.00	2920.22.00	2920.23.00	2920.24.00	2920.29.00
2920.30.00	2920.90.20	2920.90.51	2921.11.00	2921.14.00
2921.19.11	2921.19.61	2921.29.00	2921.30.10	2921.30.30
2921.30.50	2921.41.10	2921.41.20	2921.42.65	2921.42.90
2921.43.40	2921.45.60	2921.45.90	2921.46.00	2921.49.38
2921.49.43	2921.49.45	2921.49.50	2921.59.40	2921.59.80
2922.11.00	2922.12.00	2922.14.00	2922.15.00	2922.16.00
2922.17.00	2922.18.00	2922.19.09	2922.19.20	2922.19.33
2922.19.60	2922.19.70	2922.19.90	2922.19.96	2922.21.10
2922.21.25	2922.21.40	2922.21.50	2922.29.03	2922.29.06
2922.29.08	2922.29.10	2922.29.13	2922.29.15	2922.29.20
2922.29.26	2922.29.27	2922.29.29	2922.29.61	2922.29.81
2922.31.00	2922.39.05	2922.39.10	2922.39.14	2922.39.17
2922.39.25	2922.39.45	2922.39.50	2922.41.00	2922.42.10
2922.42.50	2922.43.10	2922.43.50	2922.44.00	2922.49.05
2922.49.10	2922.49.26	2922.49.30	2922.49.37	2922.49.43
2922.49.49	2922.49.60	2922.49.80	2922.50.07	2922.50.10
2922.50.11	2922.50.13	2922.50.14	2922.50.17	2922.50.19
2922.50.25	2922.50.35	2922.50.40	2922.50.50	2923.10.00
2923.20.10	2923.20.20	2923.30.00	2923.40.00	2923.90.01
2924.11.00	2924.12.00	2924.19.11	2924.19.80	2924.21.16
2924.21.20	2924.21.45	2924.21.50	2924.23.70	2924.23.75
2924.24.00	2924.25.00	2924.29.01	2924.29.03	2924.29.05
2924.29.10	2924.29.23	2924.29.26	2924.29.28	2924.29.33
2924.29.57	2924.29.62	2924.29.65	2924.29.71	2924.29.77
2924.29.80	2924.29.95	2925.12.00	2925.19.42	2925.19.91
2925.21.00	2925.29.10	2925.29.18	2925.29.20	2925.29.60
2925.29.70	2925.29.90	2926.30.10	2926.40.00	2926.90.14
2926.90.43	2926.90.48	2926.90.50	2927.00.40	2927.00.50
2928.00.10	2928.00.15	2928.00.25	2928.00.30	2928.00.50
2929.90.05	2929.90.15	2929.90.20	2929.90.50	2930.10.01
2930.20.20	2930.20.90	2930.30.60	2930.40.00	2930.60.00
2930.70.00	2930.90.29	2930.90.49	2930.90.92	2931.41.00
2931.42.00	2931.43.00	2931.44.00	2931.45.00	2931.46.00
2931.47.00	2931.48.00	2931.49.00	2931.51.00	2931.52.00
2931.53.00	2931.54.00	2931.59.00	2931.90.22	2931.90.30
2931.90.60	2931.90.90	2932.11.00	2932.14.00	2932.19.10
2932.19.51	2932.20.05	2932.20.20	2932.20.25	2932.20.30
2932.20.45	2932.20.50	2932.95.00	2932.99.04	2932.99.08
2932.99.21	2932.99.32	2932.99.35	2932.99.39	2932.99.55
2932.99.61	2932.99.70	2932.99.90	2933.11.00	2933.19.08
2933.19.35	2933.19.37	2933.19.43	2933.19.45	2933.19.90
2933.21.00	2933.29.05	2933.29.10	2933.29.20	2933.29.35
2933.29.43	2933.29.45	2933.29.60	2933.29.90	2933.31.00
2933.33.01	2933.34.00	2933.35.00	2933.36.00	2933.37.00
2933.39.08	2933.39.10	2933.39.20	2933.39.21	2933.39.23
2933.39.25	2933.39.27	2933.39.31	2933.39.41	2933.39.61
2933.39.92	2933.41.00	2933.49.08	2933.49.10	2933.49.15
2933.49.17	2933.49.20	2933.49.26	2933.49.30	2933.49.60
2933.49.70	2933.52.10	2933.52.90	2933.53.00	2933.54.00
2933.55.00	2933.59.10	2933.59.15	2933.59.18	2933.59.21

2933.59.22	2933.59.36	2933.59.46	2933.59.53	2933.59.59
2933.59.70	2933.59.80	2933.59.85	2933.59.95	2933.69.50
2933.69.60	2933.72.00	2933.79.04	2933.79.08	2933.79.15
2933.79.20	2933.79.30	2933.79.40	2933.79.85	2933.91.00
2933.99.01	2933.99.02	2933.99.05	2933.99.06	2933.99.08
2933.99.11	2933.99.12	2933.99.14	2933.99.16	2933.99.17
2933.99.22	2933.99.24	2933.99.26	2933.99.42	2933.99.46
2933.99.51	2933.99.53	2933.99.55	2933.99.58	2933.99.61
2933.99.65	2933.99.70	2933.99.75	2933.99.79	2933.99.82
2933.99.85	2933.99.89	2933.99.90	2933.99.97	2934.10.10
2934.10.20	2934.10.70	2934.10.90	2934.20.40	2934.20.80
2934.30.18	2934.30.23	2934.30.27	2934.30.43	2934.30.50
2934.91.00	2934.92.00	2934.99.01	2934.99.03	2934.99.05
2934.99.06	2934.99.07	2934.99.08	2934.99.09	2934.99.11
2934.99.12	2934.99.15	2934.99.16	2934.99.18	2934.99.20
2934.99.30	2934.99.39	2934.99.44	2934.99.47	2934.99.70
2934.99.90	2935.50.00	2935.90.06	2935.90.10	2935.90.13
2935.90.15	2935.90.20	2935.90.29	2935.90.30	2935.90.32
2935.90.33	2935.90.42	2935.90.48	2935.90.60	2935.90.75
2935.90.95	2938.10.00	2938.90.00	2939.43.00	2939.51.00
2939.61.00	2939.80.00	2940.00.60	2942.00.03	2942.00.05
2942.00.10	2942.00.35	2942.00.50	3003.31.00	3003.43.00
3003.60.00	3004.43.00	3006.70.00	3006.92.00	3006.93.80
3203.00.80	3204.13.60	3204.13.80	3204.18.00	3204.90.00
3401.30.10	3402.42.10	3402.42.20	3402.42.90	3402.50.11
3507.90.70	3802.10.00	3808.59.40	3808.59.50	3808.61.50
3808.94.10	3808.94.50	3812.31.00	3815.11.00	3815.12.00
3815.90.50	3824.81.00	3824.82.10	3824.82.90	3824.83.00
3824.84.00	3824.85.00	3824.86.00	3824.87.00	3824.88.00
3824.89.00	3824.91.00	3824.92.00	3824.99.25	3824.99.29
3824.99.49	3824.99.50	3824.99.55	3824.99.93	3826.00.30
3827.13.00	3827.14.00	3827.40.00	3901.90.90	3902.90.00
3904.61.00	3905.91.10	3905.91.50	3905.99.80	3906.90.50
3907.10.00	3907.21.00	3907.29.00	3907.30.00	3907.61.00
3907.69.00	3907.70.00	3907.99.50	3908.10.00	3908.90.20
3909.10.00	3909.40.00	3910.00.00	3911.20.00	3911.90.25
3911.90.45	3911.90.91	3912.20.00	3912.31.00	3912.39.00
3912.90.00	3913.90.20	3913.90.50	3914.00.20	3914.00.60

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(f) As provided in heading 9903.05.90, the additional duties imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall not apply to:

(1) articles of aluminum, of steel or of copper, nor to derivative aluminum or steel articles provided for in headings 9903.82.02 and 9903.82.04–9903.82.26;

(2) passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans and cargo vans) and light trucks provided for in headings 9903.94.01, 9903.94.02 (as applied to the U.S. content of passenger vehicles and light trucks described in subdivision 33(d) of this subchapter upon approval from the Secretary of Commerce), 9903.94.03, 9903.94.31, 9903.94.40, 9903.94.41, 9903.94.50, 9903.94.51, 9903.94.60 and 9903.94.61;

(3) parts of passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans and cargo vans) and parts of light trucks provided for in headings 9903.94.05, 9903.94.06 (as applied to parts of passenger vehicles that are eligible for special tariff treatment under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) other than automobile knock-down kits or parts compilations), 9903.94.07, 9903.94.32, 9903.94.33, 9903.94.42, 9903.94.43, 9903.94.44, 9903.94.45, 9903.94.52, 9903.94.53, 9903.94.54, 9903.94.55, 9903.94.62, 9903.94.63, 9903.94.64, 9903.94.65, 9903.94.66, 9903.94.67, 9903.94.68 and 9903.94.69, and parts of passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans and cargo vans) and parts of light trucks subject to an import adjustment offset pursuant to

Proclamation 10925 of April 29, 2025 (90 FR 18899), as amended;

(4) wood products provided for in headings 9903.76.01, 9903.76.02, 9903.76.03, 9903.76.20, 9903.76.21, 9903.76.22, 9903.76.23 and 9903.76.24;

(5) medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, buses and other vehicles provided for in headings 9903.74.01, 9903.74.02, 9903.74.03 and 9903.74.06;

(6) medium- and heavy-duty vehicle parts provided for in headings 9903.74.08, 9903.74.09 and 9903.74.10, and parts of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles subject to an import adjustment offset pursuant to Proclamation 10984 of October 17, 2025 (90 FR 48451); and

(7) semiconductor articles provided for in heading 9903.79.01.

(g) As provided in heading 9903.05.93, the additional duties imposed by heading 9903.05.29 shall not apply to any products of Canada entered free of duty under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, but regardless of whether a product is entered under a provision for which the rate of duty ''S or S+'' appears in the ''Special'' sub-column.

(h) As provided in heading 9903.05.94, the additional duties imposed by heading 9903.05.55 shall not apply to any products of Mexico entered free of duty under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, but regardless of whether a product is entered under a provision for which the rate of duty ''S or S+'' appears in the ''Special'' sub-column.

(i) As provided in heading 9903.05.95, the additional duties imposed by headings 9903.05.33, 9903.05.34, 9903.05.37, 9903.05.40, 9903.05.42 and 9903.05.58 shall not apply to a textile or apparel good as defined in subdivision (d)(v) of general note 29 of the HTSUS which is the product of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras or Nicaragua, entered free of duty under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS.

(j)

(1) As provided in heading 9903.05.96, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.81 shall not apply to articles the product of the United Kingdom that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

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2208.30.30	2208.30.60	8419.20.0010	9018.11.30	9018.11.60
9018.11.90	9018.12.00	9018.13.00	9018.14.00	9018.19.40
9018.19.55	9018.19.75	9018.19.95	9018.20.00	9018.41.00
9018.49.40	9018.49.80	9018.50.00	9018.90.20	9018.90.30
9018.90.50	9018.90.60	9018.90.64	9018.90.68	9018.90.75
9018.90.80	9019.10.20	9019.10.40	9019.20.00	9020.00.60
9020.00.90	9021.31.00	9021.39.00	9021.40.00	9021.50.00
9021.90.40	9021.90.81	9022.12.00	9022.13.00	9022.14.00
9022.19.00	9022.21.00	9022.30.00	9022.90.05	9022.90.15
9022.90.25	9022.90.40	9022.90.60	9022.90.95	

(2) As provided in heading 9903.05.97, the duties imposed by headings 9903.05.38–9903.05.39 shall not apply to articles the product of a member state of the European Union that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

3823.11.00	3823.12.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4501.10.00
4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20	4503.10.30
4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60
4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45
4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00	5004.00.00	5005.00.00
5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00
5007.90.30	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00
7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10
7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07		

(3) As provided in heading 9903.05.98, the duties imposed by headings 9903.05.73–9903.05.74 shall not apply to articles the product of Switzerland that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.14.00	0106.19.30	0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.31.00
0106.39.01	0106.90.01	0208.50.00	0208.90.25	0410.10.00
0501.00.00	0510.00.40	0601.10.15	0601.10.30	0601.10.45
0601.10.60	0601.10.75	0601.10.90	0601.20.90	0602.40.00
0602.90.30	0602.90.60	0603.11.00	0603.12.30	0603.12.70
0603.14.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01	0603.90.00	0604.20.00
0604.90.10	0604.90.30	0604.90.60	1212.94.00	1302.19.21
1302.31.00	1302.32.00	1404.90.30	1404.90.40	1515.30.00
1515.90.21	2101.30.00	2102.20.60	3301.19.51	3301.29.10
3301.30.00	3823.11.00	3823.12.00	3823.70.40	4403.41.00
4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50
4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26
4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61
4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41
4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41
4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00
4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20
4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30
4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00
4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01
4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16
4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5001.00.00
5002.00.00	5003.00.10	5003.00.90	5004.00.00	5005.00.00
5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00
5007.90.30	5102.11.90	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00
7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00
7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07	

(4) (i) As provided in heading 9903.05.99, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.54 shall not apply to articles the product of Malaysia that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.90.01	0410.10.00	0602.90.20
0603.13.00	0603.14.00	0603.19.01	0604.20.00	0604.90.10
1401.10.00	1511.10.00	1511.90.00	1513.29.00	1515.30.00
2102.20.60	2306.50.00	3823.11.00	3823.12.00	3823.19.20
3823.70.40	4403.41.00	4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25
4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90
4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48
4412.31.52	4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10
4412.51.31	4412.51.41	4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10
4412.91.31	4412.91.41	4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20
4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40
4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10
4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47
4504.10.50	4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90
4601.29.40	4601.93.01	4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05
4602.12.14	4602.12.16	4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35
4602.12.45	5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90
5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30	7101.10.30
7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20
7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00
8112.92.07				

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.01, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.54 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Malaysia:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89);

(B) Boswellia (classifiable in subheading 1301.90.91); and

(C) Argan oil (classifiable in subheading 1515.90.81)

(5) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.02, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.28 shall not apply to articles the product of Cambodia that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.11.00	0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.31.00	0106.32.00
0106.39.01	0106.90.01	0208.50.00	0208.90.25	0410.10.00
0501.00.00	0510.00.40	0601.10.15	0601.10.30	0601.10.45
0601.10.60	0601.10.75	0601.10.90	0601.20.90	0602.40.00
0602.90.20	0602.90.30	0602.90.60	0603.11.00	0603.12.30
0603.12.70	0603.13.00	0603.14.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01
0603.90.00	0604.20.00	0604.90.10	0604.90.30	0604.90.60
1207.10.00	1211.30.00	1211.60.00	1211.90.60	1212.21.00
1212.29.00	1212.94.00	1301.20.00	1302.19.21	1302.31.00
1302.32.00	1401.10.00	1401.20.20	1401.20.40	1404.90.30
1404.90.40	1511.10.00	1511.90.00	1513.21.00	1513.29.00
1515.30.00	1515.90.21	1515.90.60	2101.30.00	2102.20.60
2306.50.00	3301.19.51	3301.29.10	3301.30.00	3823.11.00
3823.12.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4403.41.00	4409.22.05
4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60
4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42
4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61	4412.31.92
4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41	4412.51.51
4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41	4412.91.51
4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20
4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40
4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40
4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00	4601.22.40
4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01	4601.93.05
4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16	4602.12.23
4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5001.00.00	5002.00.00
5003.00.10	5003.00.90	5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10
5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30
5102.11.90	5102.19.20	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00
7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00
7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07	

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.03, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.28 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Cambodia:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89);

(B) Boswellia (classifiable in subheading 1301.90.91); and

(C) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91)

(6) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.04, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.40 shall not apply to articles the product of Guatemala that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.19.91	0601.20.90	0602.90.20	0602.90.30	0602.90.60
0603.11.00	0603.12.70	0603.13.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01
0603.90.00	0604.20.00	0604.90.30	0604.90.60	1207.10.00
1211.90.60	1212.21.00	1404.90.30	1404.90.40	1511.10.00
1511.90.00	1513.21.00	1515.90.21	2101.30.00	3301.19.51
3301.29.10	3301.30.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4403.41.00
4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50
4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26
4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61
4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41
4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41
4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00
4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20
4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30
4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00
4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01
4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16
4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5004.00.00
5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60
5007.20.00	5007.90.30	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00
7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00
7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07	

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.05, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.40 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Guatemala:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89);

(B) Boswellia (classifiable in subheading 1301.90.91); and

(C) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91)

(iii) As provided in heading 9903.06.06, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.40 shall not apply to articles the product of Guatemala for which entry is claimed under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement consistent with general note 29 of the HTSUS, and classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

4202.11.00	4202.12.21	4202.12.29	4202.12.40	4202.12.60
4202.12.81	4202.12.89	4202.19.00	4202.21.30	4202.21.60
4202.21.90	4202.22.15	4202.22.35	4202.22.40	4202.22.45
4202.22.60	4202.22.70	4202.22.81	4202.22.89	4202.29.10
4202.29.20	4202.29.50	4202.29.90	4202.31.30	4202.31.60
4202.32.10	4202.32.20	4202.32.40	4202.32.80	4202.32.85
4202.32.91	4202.32.93	4202.32.99	4202.39.10	4202.39.20
4202.39.50	4202.39.90	4202.91.10	4202.91.90	4202.92.04
4202.92.08	4202.92.10	4202.92.15	4202.92.20	4202.92.31
4202.92.33	4202.92.39	4202.92.45	4202.92.50	4202.92.60
4202.92.91	4202.92.93	4202.92.94	4202.92.97	4202.99.10
4202.99.20	4202.99.30	4202.99.50	4202.99.90	5007.90.60
5104.00.00	5105.10.00	5105.21.00	5105.29.00	5105.31.00
5105.39.00	5105.40.00	5106.10.00	5106.20.00	5107.10.30
5107.10.60	5107.20.30	5107.20.60	5108.10.30	5108.10.40
5108.10.80	5108.20.30	5108.20.40	5108.20.80	5109.10.20
5109.10.40	5109.10.80	5109.10.90	5109.90.20	5109.90.40
5109.90.80	5109.90.90	5110.00.00	5111.11.20	5111.11.30
5111.11.70	5111.19.10	5111.19.20	5111.19.60	5111.20.05
5111.20.10	5111.20.90	5111.30.05	5111.30.10	5111.30.90
5111.90.30	5111.90.40	5111.90.50	5111.90.90	5112.11.10
5112.11.30	5112.11.60	5112.19.20	5112.19.60	5112.19.95
5112.20.10	5112.20.20	5112.20.30	5112.30.10	5112.30.20
5112.30.30	5112.90.30	5112.90.40	5112.90.50	5112.90.90
5113.00.00	5203.00.05	5203.00.10	5203.00.30	5203.00.50
5204.11.00	5204.19.00	5204.20.00	5205.11.10	5205.11.20
5205.12.10	5205.12.20	5205.13.10	5205.13.20	5205.14.10
5205.14.20	5205.15.10	5205.15.20	5205.21.00	5205.22.00
5205.23.00	5205.24.00	5205.26.00	5205.27.00	5205.28.00
5205.31.00	5205.32.00	5205.33.00	5205.34.00	5205.35.00
5205.41.00	5205.42.00	5205.43.00	5205.44.00	5205.46.00
5205.47.00	5205.48.00	5206.11.00	5206.12.00	5206.13.00
5206.14.00	5206.15.00	5206.21.00	5206.22.00	5206.23.00
5206.24.00	5206.25.00	5206.31.00	5206.32.00	5206.33.00
5206.34.00	5206.35.00	5206.41.00	5206.42.00	5206.43.00
5206.44.00	5206.45.00	5207.10.00	5207.90.00	5208.11.20
5208.11.40	5208.11.60	5208.11.80	5208.12.40	5208.12.60
5208.12.80	5208.13.00	5208.19.20	5208.19.40	5208.19.60
5208.19.80	5208.21.20	5208.21.40	5208.21.60	5208.22.40
5208.22.60	5208.22.80	5208.23.00	5208.29.20	5208.29.40
5208.29.60	5208.29.80	5208.31.20	5208.31.40	5208.31.60
5208.31.80	5208.32.10	5208.32.30	5208.32.40	5208.32.50
5208.33.00	5208.39.20	5208.39.40	5208.39.60	5208.39.80
5208.41.20	5208.41.40	5208.41.60	5208.41.80	5208.42.10
5208.42.30	5208.42.40	5208.42.50	5208.43.00	5208.49.20
5208.49.40	5208.49.60	5208.49.80	5208.51.20	5208.51.40
5208.51.60	5208.51.80	5208.52.10	5208.52.30	5208.52.40
5208.52.50	5208.59.10	5208.59.20	5208.59.40	5208.59.60
5208.59.80	5209.11.00	5209.12.00	5209.19.00	5209.21.00
5209.22.00	5209.29.00	5209.31.30	5209.31.60	5209.32.00
5209.39.00	5209.41.30	5209.41.60	5209.42.00	5209.43.00

5209.49.00	5209.51.30	5209.51.60	5209.52.00	5209.59.00
5210.11.40	5210.11.60	5210.11.80	5210.19.10	5210.19.20
5210.19.40	5210.19.60	5210.19.80	5210.21.40	5210.21.60
5210.21.80	5210.29.10	5210.29.20	5210.29.40	5210.29.60
5210.29.80	5210.31.40	5210.31.60	5210.31.80	5210.32.00
5210.39.20	5210.39.40	5210.39.60	5210.39.80	5210.41.40
5210.41.60	5210.41.80	5210.49.10	5210.49.20	5210.49.40
5210.49.60	5210.49.80	5210.51.40	5210.51.60	5210.51.80
5210.59.10	5210.59.20	5210.59.40	5210.59.60	5210.59.80
5211.11.00	5211.12.00	5211.19.00	5211.20.21	5211.20.22
5211.20.29	5211.31.00	5211.32.00	5211.39.00	5211.41.00
5211.42.00	5211.43.00	5211.49.00	5211.51.00	5211.52.00
5211.59.00	5212.11.10	5212.11.60	5212.12.10	5212.12.60
5212.13.10	5212.13.60	5212.14.10	5212.14.60	5212.15.10
5212.15.60	5212.21.10	5212.21.60	5212.22.10	5212.22.60
5212.23.10	5212.23.60	5212.24.10	5212.24.60	5212.25.10
5212.25.60	5301.10.00	5301.21.00	5301.29.00	5301.30.00
5302.10.00	5302.90.00	5303.10.00	5303.90.00	5305.00.00
5306.10.00	5306.20.00	5307.10.00	5307.20.00	5308.10.00
5308.20.00	5308.90.10	5308.90.90	5309.11.00	5309.19.00
5309.21.20	5309.21.30	5309.21.40	5309.29.20	5309.29.30
5309.29.40	5310.10.00	5310.90.00	5311.00.20	5311.00.30
5311.00.40	5311.00.60	5401.10.00	5401.20.00	5402.11.30
5402.11.60	5402.19.30	5402.19.60	5402.20.30	5402.20.60
5402.31.30	5402.31.60	5402.32.30	5402.32.60	5402.33.30
5402.33.60	5402.34.30	5402.34.60	5402.39.31	5402.39.61
5402.44.00	5402.45.10	5402.45.90	5402.46.00	5402.47.10
5402.47.90	5402.48.00	5402.49.11	5402.49.91	5402.51.00
5402.52.10	5402.52.90	5402.53.00	5402.59.01	5402.61.00
5402.62.00	5402.63.00	5402.69.01	5403.10.30	5403.10.60
5403.31.00	5403.32.00	5403.33.00	5403.39.10	5403.39.90
5403.41.00	5403.42.00	5403.49.10	5403.49.90	5404.11.00
5404.12.10	5404.12.90	5404.19.10	5404.19.80	5404.90.00
5405.00.30	5405.00.60	5406.00.10	5406.00.20	5407.10.00
5407.20.00	5407.30.10	5407.30.90	5407.41.00	5407.42.00
5407.43.10	5407.43.20	5407.44.00	5407.51.00	5407.52.05
5407.52.20	5407.53.10	5407.53.20	5407.54.00	5407.61.11
5407.61.19	5407.61.21	5407.61.29	5407.61.91	5407.61.99
5407.69.10	5407.69.20	5407.69.30	5407.69.40	5407.69.90
5407.71.00	5407.72.00	5407.73.10	5407.73.20	5407.74.00
5407.81.00	5407.82.00	5407.83.00	5407.84.00	5407.91.05
5407.91.10	5407.91.20	5407.92.05	5407.92.10	5407.92.20
5407.93.05	5407.93.10	5407.93.15	5407.93.20	5407.94.05
5407.94.10	5407.94.20	5408.10.00	5408.21.00	5408.22.10
5408.22.90	5408.23.11	5408.23.19	5408.23.21	5408.23.29
5408.24.10	5408.24.90	5408.31.05	5408.31.10	5408.31.20
5408.32.05	5408.32.10	5408.32.30	5408.32.90	5408.33.05
5408.33.10	5408.33.15	5408.33.30	5408.33.90	5408.34.05
5408.34.10	5408.34.30	5408.34.90	5501.11.00	5501.19.00
5501.20.00	5501.30.00	5501.40.00	5501.90.01	5502.10.00
5502.90.00	5503.11.00	5503.19.10	5503.19.90	5503.20.00

5503.30.00	5503.40.00	5503.90.10	5503.90.90	5504.10.00
5504.90.00	5505.10.00	5505.20.00	5506.10.00	5506.20.00
5506.30.00	5506.40.00	5506.90.01	5507.00.00	5508.10.00
5508.20.00	5509.11.00	5509.12.00	5509.21.00	5509.22.00
5509.31.00	5509.32.00	5509.41.00	5509.42.00	5509.51.30
5509.51.60	5509.52.00	5509.53.00	5509.59.00	5509.61.00
5509.62.00	5509.69.20	5509.69.40	5509.69.60	5509.91.00
5509.92.00	5509.99.20	5509.99.40	5509.99.60	5510.11.00
5510.12.00	5510.20.00	5510.30.00	5510.90.20	5510.90.40
5510.90.60	5511.10.00	5511.20.00	5511.30.00	5512.11.00
5512.19.00	5512.21.00	5512.29.00	5512.91.00	5512.99.00
5513.11.00	5513.12.00	5513.13.00	5513.19.00	5513.21.00
5513.23.01	5513.29.00	5513.31.00	5513.39.01	5513.41.00
5513.49.10	5513.49.20	5513.49.90	5514.11.00	5514.12.00
5514.19.10	5514.19.90	5514.21.00	5514.22.00	5514.23.00
5514.29.00	5514.30.31	5514.30.32	5514.30.33	5514.30.39
5514.41.00	5514.42.00	5514.43.00	5514.49.00	5515.11.00
5515.12.00	5515.13.05	5515.13.10	5515.19.00	5515.21.00
5515.22.05	5515.22.10	5515.29.00	5515.91.00	5515.99.05
5515.99.10	5515.99.90	5516.11.00	5516.12.00	5516.13.00
5516.14.00	5516.21.00	5516.22.00	5516.23.00	5516.24.00
5516.31.05	5516.31.10	5516.32.05	5516.32.10	5516.33.05
5516.33.10	5516.34.05	5516.34.10	5516.41.00	5516.42.00
5516.43.00	5516.44.00	5516.91.00	5516.92.00	5516.93.00
5516.94.00	5601.21.00	5601.22.00	5601.29.00	5601.30.00
5602.10.10	5602.10.90	5602.21.00	5602.29.00	5602.90.30
5602.90.60	5602.90.90	5603.11.00	5603.12.00	5603.13.00
5603.14.30	5603.14.90	5603.91.00	5603.92.00	5603.93.00
5603.94.10	5603.94.30	5603.94.90	5604.10.00	5604.90.20
5604.90.90	5605.00.10	5605.00.90	5606.00.00	5607.21.00
5607.29.00	5607.41.10	5607.41.30	5607.49.10	5607.49.15
5607.49.25	5607.49.30	5607.50.25	5607.50.35	5607.50.40
5607.90.10	5607.90.15	5607.90.25	5607.90.35	5607.90.90
5608.11.00	5608.19.10	5608.19.20	5608.90.10	5608.90.23
5608.90.27	5608.90.30	5609.00.10	5609.00.20	5609.00.30
5609.00.40	5701.10.13	5701.10.16	5701.10.40	5701.10.90
5701.90.10	5701.90.20	5702.10.10	5702.10.90	5702.20.10
5702.20.20	5702.31.10	5702.31.20	5702.32.10	5702.32.20
5702.39.10	5702.39.20	5702.41.10	5702.41.20	5702.42.10
5702.42.20	5702.49.10	5702.49.15	5702.49.20	5702.50.20
5702.50.40	5702.50.52	5702.50.56	5702.50.59	5702.91.20
5702.91.30	5702.91.40	5702.92.10	5702.92.90	5702.99.05
5702.99.15	5702.99.20	5703.10.20	5703.10.80	5703.21.00
5703.29.10	5703.29.20	5703.31.00	5703.39.10	5703.39.20
5703.90.00	5704.10.00	5704.20.00	5704.90.01	5705.00.10
5705.00.20	5801.10.00	5801.21.00	5801.22.10	5801.22.90
5801.23.00	5801.26.00	5801.27.10	5801.27.50	5801.31.00
5801.32.00	5801.33.00	5801.36.00	5801.37.10	5801.37.50
5801.90.10	5801.90.20	5802.10.10	5802.10.90	5802.20.00
5802.30.00	5803.00.10	5803.00.20	5803.00.30	5803.00.40
5803.00.50	5803.00.90	5804.10.10	5804.10.90	5804.21.00

5804.29.10	5804.29.90	5804.30.00	5805.00.10	5805.00.20
5805.00.25	5805.00.30	5805.00.40	5806.10.10	5806.10.24
5806.10.28	5806.10.30	5806.20.00	5806.31.00	5806.32.10
5806.32.20	5806.39.10	5806.39.20	5806.39.30	5806.40.00
5807.10.05	5807.10.15	5807.10.20	5807.90.05	5807.90.15
5807.90.20	5808.10.10	5808.10.40	5808.10.50	5808.10.70
5808.10.90	5808.90.00	5809.00.00	5810.10.00	5810.91.00
5810.92.10	5810.92.90	5810.99.10	5810.99.90	5811.00.10
5811.00.20	5811.00.30	5811.00.40	5901.10.10	5901.10.20
5901.90.20	5901.90.40	5902.10.00	5902.20.00	5902.90.00
5903.10.10	5903.10.15	5903.10.18	5903.10.20	5903.10.25
5903.10.30	5903.20.10	5903.20.15	5903.20.18	5903.20.20
5903.20.25	5903.20.30	5903.90.10	5903.90.15	5903.90.18
5903.90.20	5903.90.25	5903.90.30	5904.10.00	5904.90.10
5904.90.90	5905.00.10	5905.00.90	5906.91.10	5906.91.20
5906.91.25	5906.91.30	5906.99.10	5906.99.20	5906.99.25
5906.99.30	5907.00.05	5907.00.15	5907.00.25	5907.00.35
5907.00.60	5907.00.80	5908.00.00	5909.00.10	5909.00.20
5910.00.10	5910.00.90	5911.10.10	5911.10.20	5911.20.10
5911.20.20	5911.20.30	5911.31.00	5911.32.00	5911.40.01
5911.90.00	6001.10.20	6001.10.60	6001.21.00	6001.22.00
6001.29.00	6001.91.00	6001.92.00	6001.99.10	6001.99.90
6002.40.40	6002.40.80	6002.90.40	6002.90.80	6003.10.10
6003.10.90	6003.20.10	6003.20.30	6003.30.10	6003.30.60
6003.40.10	6003.40.60	6003.90.10	6003.90.90	6004.10.00
6004.90.20	6004.90.90	6005.21.00	6005.22.00	6005.23.00
6005.24.00	6005.35.00	6005.36.00	6005.37.00	6005.38.00
6005.39.00	6005.41.00	6005.42.00	6005.43.00	6005.44.00
6005.90.10	6005.90.90	6006.10.00	6006.21.10	6006.21.90
6006.22.10	6006.22.90	6006.23.10	6006.23.90	6006.24.10
6006.24.90	6006.31.00	6006.32.00	6006.33.00	6006.34.00
6006.41.00	6006.42.00	6006.43.00	6006.44.00	6006.90.10
6006.90.90	6101.20.00	6101.30.10	6101.30.15	6101.30.20
6101.90.05	6101.90.10	6101.90.90	6102.10.00	6102.20.00
6102.30.05	6102.30.10	6102.30.20	6102.90.10	6102.90.90
6103.10.10	6103.10.20	6103.10.30	6103.10.40	6103.10.50
6103.10.60	6103.10.70	6103.10.90	6103.22.00	6103.23.00
6103.29.05	6103.29.10	6103.29.20	6103.31.00	6103.32.00
6103.33.10	6103.33.20	6103.39.10	6103.39.40	6103.39.80
6103.41.10	6103.41.20	6103.42.10	6103.42.20	6103.43.10
6103.43.15	6103.43.20	6103.49.10	6103.49.20	6103.49.40
6103.49.80	6104.13.10	6104.13.20	6104.19.10	6104.19.15
6104.19.40	6104.19.50	6104.19.60	6104.19.80	6104.22.00
6104.23.00	6104.29.05	6104.29.10	6104.29.20	6104.31.00
6104.32.00	6104.33.10	6104.33.20	6104.39.10	6104.39.20
6104.41.00	6104.42.00	6104.43.10	6104.43.20	6104.44.10
6104.44.20	6104.49.10	6104.49.90	6104.51.00	6104.52.00
6104.53.10	6104.53.20	6104.59.10	6104.59.40	6104.59.80
6104.61.00	6104.62.10	6104.62.20	6104.63.10	6104.63.15
6104.63.20	6104.69.10	6104.69.20	6104.69.40	6104.69.80
6105.10.00	6105.20.10	6105.20.20	6105.90.10	6105.90.40

6105.90.80	6106.10.00	6106.20.10	6106.20.20	6106.90.10
6106.90.15	6106.90.25	6106.90.30	6107.11.00	6107.12.00
6107.19.10	6107.19.90	6107.21.00	6107.22.00	6107.29.20
6107.29.50	6107.29.90	6107.91.00	6107.99.10	6107.99.20
6107.99.50	6107.99.90	6108.11.00	6108.19.10	6108.19.90
6108.21.00	6108.22.10	6108.22.90	6108.29.10	6108.29.90
6108.31.00	6108.32.00	6108.39.10	6108.39.40	6108.39.80
6108.91.00	6108.92.00	6108.99.20	6108.99.50	6108.99.90
6109.10.00	6109.90.10	6109.90.15	6109.90.40	6109.90.80
6110.11.00	6110.12.10	6110.12.20	6110.19.00	6110.20.10
6110.20.20	6110.30.10	6110.30.15	6110.30.20	6110.30.30
6110.90.10	6110.90.90	6111.20.10	6111.20.20	6111.20.30
6111.20.40	6111.20.50	6111.20.60	6111.30.10	6111.30.20
6111.30.30	6111.30.40	6111.30.50	6111.90.05	6111.90.10
6111.90.20	6111.90.30	6111.90.40	6111.90.50	6111.90.70
6111.90.90	6112.11.00	6112.12.00	6112.19.10	6112.19.40
6112.19.80	6112.20.10	6112.20.20	6112.31.00	6112.39.00
6112.41.00	6112.49.00	6113.00.10	6113.00.90	6114.20.00
6114.30.10	6114.30.20	6114.30.30	6114.90.05	6114.90.10
6114.90.90	6115.21.00	6115.22.00	6115.29.40	6115.29.80
6115.30.10	6115.30.90	6115.94.00	6115.95.60	6115.95.90
6115.96.60	6115.96.90	6115.99.14	6115.99.19	6115.99.40
6115.99.90	6116.10.05	6116.10.08	6116.10.13	6116.10.17
6116.10.44	6116.10.48	6116.10.55	6116.10.65	6116.10.75
6116.10.95	6116.91.00	6116.92.05	6116.92.08	6116.92.64
6116.92.74	6116.92.88	6116.92.94	6116.93.05	6116.93.08
6116.93.64	6116.93.74	6116.93.88	6116.93.94	6116.99.20
6116.99.35	6116.99.48	6116.99.54	6116.99.75	6116.99.95
6117.10.10	6117.10.20	6117.10.40	6117.10.60	6117.80.20
6117.80.30	6117.80.85	6117.80.87	6117.80.95	6117.90.10
6117.90.90	6201.20.11	6201.20.19	6201.20.29	6201.20.35
6201.20.40	6201.30.12	6201.30.20	6201.30.30	6201.30.40
6201.30.50	6201.30.60	6201.30.70	6201.30.80	6201.40.10
6201.40.15	6201.40.20	6201.40.25	6201.40.35	6201.40.40
6201.40.45	6201.40.50	6201.40.55	6201.40.60	6201.40.65
6201.40.70	6201.40.75	6201.90.19	6201.90.29	6201.90.39
6201.90.49	6201.90.59	6201.90.69	6202.20.11	6202.20.19
6202.20.29	6202.20.35	6202.20.40	6202.30.12	6202.30.20
6202.30.30	6202.30.40	6202.30.50	6202.30.60	6202.30.70
6202.30.80	6202.40.10	6202.40.15	6202.40.20	6202.40.25
6202.40.35	6202.40.40	6202.40.45	6202.40.50	6202.40.55
6202.40.60	6202.40.65	6202.40.70	6202.40.75	6202.90.19
6202.90.29	6202.90.39	6202.90.49	6202.90.59	6202.90.69
6203.11.15	6203.11.30	6203.11.60	6203.11.90	6203.12.10
6203.12.20	6203.19.10	6203.19.20	6203.19.30	6203.19.50
6203.19.90	6203.22.10	6203.22.30	6203.23.00	6203.29.10
6203.29.15	6203.29.20	6203.29.30	6203.31.50	6203.31.90
6203.32.10	6203.32.20	6203.33.10	6203.33.20	6203.39.10
6203.39.20	6203.39.50	6203.39.90	6203.41.01	6203.41.03
6203.41.06	6203.41.08	6203.41.25	6203.41.30	6203.41.60
6203.41.80	6203.42.03	6203.42.05	6203.42.07	6203.42.17

6203.42.25	6203.42.45	6203.43.01	6203.43.03	6203.43.05
6203.43.09	6203.43.11	6203.43.13	6203.43.45	6203.43.55
6203.43.60	6203.43.65	6203.43.70	6203.43.75	6203.43.90
6203.49.01	6203.49.05	6203.49.07	6203.49.09	6203.49.25
6203.49.35	6203.49.50	6203.49.60	6203.49.90	6204.11.00
6204.12.00	6204.13.10	6204.13.20	6204.19.10	6204.19.20
6204.19.40	6204.19.80	6204.21.00	6204.22.10	6204.22.30
6204.23.00	6204.29.20	6204.29.40	6204.31.10	6204.31.20
6204.32.10	6204.32.20	6204.33.10	6204.33.20	6204.33.40
6204.33.50	6204.39.20	6204.39.30	6204.39.60	6204.39.80
6204.41.10	6204.41.20	6204.42.10	6204.42.20	6204.42.30
6204.43.10	6204.43.20	6204.43.30	6204.43.40	6204.44.20
6204.44.30	6204.44.40	6204.49.10	6204.49.50	6204.51.00
6204.52.10	6204.52.20	6204.53.10	6204.53.20	6204.53.30
6204.59.10	6204.59.20	6204.59.30	6204.59.40	6204.61.05
6204.61.15	6204.61.60	6204.61.80	6204.62.03	6204.62.05
6204.62.15	6204.62.50	6204.62.60	6204.62.70	6204.62.80
6204.63.01	6204.63.02	6204.63.03	6204.63.08	6204.63.09
6204.63.11	6204.63.50	6204.63.55	6204.63.60	6204.63.65
6204.63.70	6204.63.75	6204.63.90	6204.69.01	6204.69.02
6204.69.03	6204.69.04	6204.69.05	6204.69.06	6204.69.15
6204.69.22	6204.69.28	6204.69.45	6204.69.65	6204.69.80
6205.20.10	6205.20.20	6205.30.10	6205.30.15	6205.30.20
6205.90.05	6205.90.07	6205.90.10	6205.90.30	6205.90.40
6206.10.00	6206.20.10	6206.20.20	6206.20.30	6206.30.10
6206.30.20	6206.30.30	6206.40.10	6206.40.20	6206.40.25
6206.40.30	6206.90.00	6207.11.00	6207.19.10	6207.19.90
6207.21.00	6207.22.00	6207.29.10	6207.29.90	6207.91.10
6207.91.30	6207.99.20	6207.99.40	6207.99.70	6207.99.75
6207.99.85	6207.99.90	6208.11.00	6208.19.20	6208.19.50
6208.19.90	6208.21.00	6208.22.00	6208.29.10	6208.29.90
6208.91.10	6208.91.30	6208.92.00	6208.99.20	6208.99.30
6208.99.50	6208.99.80	6209.20.10	6209.20.20	6209.20.30
6209.20.50	6209.30.10	6209.30.20	6209.30.30	6209.90.05
6209.90.10	6209.90.20	6209.90.30	6209.90.50	6209.90.90
6210.10.20	6210.10.50	6210.10.70	6210.10.90	6210.20.30
6210.20.50	6210.20.70	6210.20.90	6210.30.30	6210.30.50
6210.30.70	6210.30.90	6210.40.15	6210.40.25	6210.40.28
6210.40.29	6210.40.35	6210.40.55	6210.40.75	6210.40.80
6210.50.03	6210.50.05	6210.50.12	6210.50.22	6210.50.35
6210.50.55	6210.50.75	6210.50.80	6211.11.10	6211.11.40
6211.11.80	6211.12.10	6211.12.40	6211.12.80	6211.20.04
6211.20.08	6211.20.15	6211.20.24	6211.20.28	6211.20.34
6211.20.38	6211.20.44	6211.20.48	6211.20.54	6211.20.58
6211.20.64	6211.20.68	6211.20.74	6211.20.78	6211.32.50
6211.32.90	6211.33.50	6211.33.90	6211.39.03	6211.39.07
6211.39.15	6211.39.30	6211.39.60	6211.39.80	6211.42.05
6211.42.10	6211.43.05	6211.43.10	6211.49.03	6211.49.15
6211.49.25	6211.49.50	6211.49.60	6211.49.80	6212.10.30
6212.10.50	6212.10.70	6212.10.90	6212.20.00	6212.30.00
6212.90.00	6213.20.10	6213.20.20	6213.90.05	6213.90.07

6213.90.10	6213.90.20	6214.10.10	6214.10.20	6214.20.00
6214.30.00	6214.40.00	6214.90.00	6215.10.00	6215.20.00
6215.90.00	6216.00.05	6216.00.08	6216.00.13	6216.00.17
6216.00.19	6216.00.21	6216.00.24	6216.00.26	6216.00.29
6216.00.31	6216.00.33	6216.00.35	6216.00.38	6216.00.41
6216.00.43	6216.00.46	6216.00.54	6216.00.58	6216.00.80
6216.00.90	6217.10.10	6217.10.85	6217.10.95	6217.90.10
6217.90.90	6301.10.00	6301.20.00	6301.30.00	6301.40.00
6301.90.00	6302.10.00	6302.21.30	6302.21.50	6302.21.70
6302.21.90	6302.22.10	6302.22.20	6302.29.00	6302.31.30
6302.31.50	6302.31.70	6302.31.90	6302.32.10	6302.32.20
6302.39.00	6302.40.10	6302.40.20	6302.51.10	6302.51.20
6302.51.30	6302.51.40	6302.53.00	6302.59.10	6302.59.20
6302.59.30	6302.60.00	6302.91.00	6302.93.10	6302.93.20
6302.99.10	6302.99.15	6302.99.20	6303.12.00	6303.19.11
6303.19.21	6303.91.00	6303.92.10	6303.92.20	6303.99.00
6304.11.10	6304.11.20	6304.11.30	6304.19.05	6304.19.10
6304.19.15	6304.19.20	6304.19.30	6304.20.00	6304.91.01
6304.92.00	6304.93.00	6304.99.10	6304.99.15	6304.99.25
6304.99.35	6304.99.40	6304.99.60	6305.10.00	6305.20.00
6305.32.00	6305.33.00	6305.39.00	6305.90.00	6306.12.00
6306.19.11	6306.19.21	6306.22.10	6306.22.90	6306.29.11
6306.29.21	6306.30.00	6306.40.41	6306.40.49	6306.90.10
6306.90.50	6307.10.10	6307.10.20	6307.20.00	6307.90.30
6307.90.40	6307.90.50	6307.90.60	6307.90.68	6307.90.72
6307.90.75	6307.90.85	6307.90.89	6307.90.98	6308.00.00
6310.10.10	6310.10.20	6310.90.10	6310.90.20	6501.00.30
6501.00.60	6501.00.90	6502.00.20	6502.00.40	6502.00.60
6502.00.90	6504.00.30	6504.00.60	6504.00.90	6505.00.01
6505.00.04	6505.00.08	6505.00.15	6505.00.20	6505.00.25
6505.00.30	6505.00.40	6505.00.50	6505.00.60	6505.00.70
6505.00.80	6505.00.90	6506.91.00	6506.99.30	6506.99.60
6507.00.00	7019.11.00	7019.12.00	7019.13.05	7019.13.15
7019.13.24	7019.13.28	7019.13.35	7019.19.30	7019.19.70
7019.19.91	7019.61.05	7019.61.10	7019.61.30	7019.61.40
7019.61.70	7019.61.90	7019.63.05	7019.63.15	7019.63.30
7019.63.40	7019.63.70	7019.63.90	7019.64.05	7019.64.15
7019.64.30	7019.64.40	7019.64.70	7019.64.90	7019.65.51
7019.65.90	7019.66.30	7019.66.40	7019.66.70	7019.66.90
7019.69.30	7019.69.40	7019.69.70	7019.69.90	9404.30.40
9404.30.80	9404.40.10	9404.40.90	9404.90.10	9404.90.20
9404.90.81	9404.90.96			

(7) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.07, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.37 shall not apply to articles the product of El Salvador that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.11.00	0106.20.00	0106.31.00	0106.32.00	0604.20.00
0604.90.60	1212.21.00	1212.29.00	1301.20.00	1302.32.00
1404.90.30	1511.10.00	1513.29.00	1515.30.00	2306.50.00
3301.30.00	3823.11.00	3823.12.00	4403.41.00	4409.22.05
4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60
4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42
4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61	4412.31.92
4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41	4412.51.51
4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41	4412.91.51
4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20
4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40
4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40
4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00	4601.22.40
4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01	4601.93.05
4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16	4602.12.23
4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5004.00.00	5005.00.00
5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00
5007.90.30	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00
7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10
7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07		

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.08, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.37 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of El Salvador:

(A) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91)

(iii) As provided in heading 9903.06.09, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.37 shall not apply to articles the product of El Salvador for which entry is claimed under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement consistent with general note 29 of the HTSUS and which are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

4202.11.00	4202.12.21	4202.12.29	4202.12.40	4202.12.60
4202.12.81	4202.12.89	4202.19.00	4202.21.30	4202.21.60
4202.21.90	4202.22.15	4202.22.35	4202.22.40	4202.22.45
4202.22.60	4202.22.70	4202.22.81	4202.22.89	4202.29.10
4202.29.20	4202.29.50	4202.29.90	4202.31.30	4202.31.60
4202.32.10	4202.32.20	4202.32.40	4202.32.80	4202.32.85
4202.32.91	4202.32.93	4202.32.99	4202.39.10	4202.39.20
4202.39.50	4202.39.90	4202.91.10	4202.91.90	4202.92.04
4202.92.08	4202.92.10	4202.92.15	4202.92.20	4202.92.31
4202.92.33	4202.92.39	4202.92.45	4202.92.50	4202.92.60
4202.92.91	4202.92.93	4202.92.94	4202.92.97	4202.99.10
4202.99.20	4202.99.30	4202.99.50	4202.99.90	5007.90.60
5104.00.00	5105.10.00	5105.21.00	5105.29.00	5105.31.00
5105.39.00	5105.40.00	5106.10.00	5106.20.00	5107.10.30
5107.10.60	5107.20.30	5107.20.60	5108.10.30	5108.10.40
5108.10.80	5108.20.30	5108.20.40	5108.20.80	5109.10.20
5109.10.40	5109.10.80	5109.10.90	5109.90.20	5109.90.40
5109.90.80	5109.90.90	5110.00.00	5111.11.20	5111.11.30
5111.11.70	5111.19.10	5111.19.20	5111.19.60	5111.20.05
5111.20.10	5111.20.90	5111.30.05	5111.30.10	5111.30.90
5111.90.30	5111.90.40	5111.90.50	5111.90.90	5112.11.10
5112.11.30	5112.11.60	5112.19.20	5112.19.60	5112.19.95
5112.20.10	5112.20.20	5112.20.30	5112.30.10	5112.30.20
5112.30.30	5112.90.30	5112.90.40	5112.90.50	5112.90.90
5113.00.00	5203.00.05	5203.00.10	5203.00.30	5203.00.50
5204.11.00	5204.19.00	5204.20.00	5205.11.10	5205.11.20
5205.12.10	5205.12.20	5205.13.10	5205.13.20	5205.14.10
5205.14.20	5205.15.10	5205.15.20	5205.21.00	5205.22.00
5205.23.00	5205.24.00	5205.26.00	5205.27.00	5205.28.00
5205.31.00	5205.32.00	5205.33.00	5205.34.00	5205.35.00
5205.41.00	5205.42.00	5205.43.00	5205.44.00	5205.46.00
5205.47.00	5205.48.00	5206.11.00	5206.12.00	5206.13.00
5206.14.00	5206.15.00	5206.21.00	5206.22.00	5206.23.00
5206.24.00	5206.25.00	5206.31.00	5206.32.00	5206.33.00
5206.34.00	5206.35.00	5206.41.00	5206.42.00	5206.43.00
5206.44.00	5206.45.00	5207.10.00	5207.90.00	5208.11.20
5208.11.40	5208.11.60	5208.11.80	5208.12.40	5208.12.60
5208.12.80	5208.13.00	5208.19.20	5208.19.40	5208.19.60
5208.19.80	5208.21.20	5208.21.40	5208.21.60	5208.22.40
5208.22.60	5208.22.80	5208.23.00	5208.29.20	5208.29.40
5208.29.60	5208.29.80	5208.31.20	5208.31.40	5208.31.60
5208.31.80	5208.32.10	5208.32.30	5208.32.40	5208.32.50
5208.33.00	5208.39.20	5208.39.40	5208.39.60	5208.39.80
5208.41.20	5208.41.40	5208.41.60	5208.41.80	5208.42.10
5208.42.30	5208.42.40	5208.42.50	5208.43.00	5208.49.20
5208.49.40	5208.49.60	5208.49.80	5208.51.20	5208.51.40
5208.51.60	5208.51.80	5208.52.10	5208.52.30	5208.52.40
5208.52.50	5208.59.10	5208.59.20	5208.59.40	5208.59.60
5208.59.80	5209.11.00	5209.12.00	5209.19.00	5209.21.00
5209.22.00	5209.29.00	5209.31.30	5209.31.60	5209.32.00
5209.39.00	5209.41.30	5209.41.60	5209.42.00	5209.43.00

5209.49.00	5209.51.30	5209.51.60	5209.52.00	5209.59.00
5210.11.40	5210.11.60	5210.11.80	5210.19.10	5210.19.20
5210.19.40	5210.19.60	5210.19.80	5210.21.40	5210.21.60
5210.21.80	5210.29.10	5210.29.20	5210.29.40	5210.29.60
5210.29.80	5210.31.40	5210.31.60	5210.31.80	5210.32.00
5210.39.20	5210.39.40	5210.39.60	5210.39.80	5210.41.40
5210.41.60	5210.41.80	5210.49.10	5210.49.20	5210.49.40
5210.49.60	5210.49.80	5210.51.40	5210.51.60	5210.51.80
5210.59.10	5210.59.20	5210.59.40	5210.59.60	5210.59.80
5211.11.00	5211.12.00	5211.19.00	5211.20.21	5211.20.22
5211.20.29	5211.31.00	5211.32.00	5211.39.00	5211.41.00
5211.42.00	5211.43.00	5211.49.00	5211.51.00	5211.52.00
5211.59.00	5212.11.10	5212.11.60	5212.12.10	5212.12.60
5212.13.10	5212.13.60	5212.14.10	5212.14.60	5212.15.10
5212.15.60	5212.21.10	5212.21.60	5212.22.10	5212.22.60
5212.23.10	5212.23.60	5212.24.10	5212.24.60	5212.25.10
5212.25.60	5301.10.00	5301.21.00	5301.29.00	5301.30.00
5302.10.00	5302.90.00	5303.10.00	5303.90.00	5305.00.00
5306.10.00	5306.20.00	5307.10.00	5307.20.00	5308.10.00
5308.20.00	5308.90.10	5308.90.90	5309.11.00	5309.19.00
5309.21.20	5309.21.30	5309.21.40	5309.29.20	5309.29.30
5309.29.40	5310.10.00	5310.90.00	5311.00.20	5311.00.30
5311.00.40	5311.00.60	5401.10.00	5401.20.00	5402.11.30
5402.11.60	5402.19.30	5402.19.60	5402.20.30	5402.20.60
5402.31.30	5402.31.60	5402.32.30	5402.32.60	5402.33.30
5402.33.60	5402.34.30	5402.34.60	5402.39.31	5402.39.61
5402.44.00	5402.45.10	5402.45.90	5402.46.00	5402.47.10
5402.47.90	5402.48.00	5402.49.11	5402.49.91	5402.51.00
5402.52.10	5402.52.90	5402.53.00	5402.59.01	5402.61.00
5402.62.00	5402.63.00	5402.69.01	5403.10.30	5403.10.60
5403.31.00	5403.32.00	5403.33.00	5403.39.10	5403.39.90
5403.41.00	5403.42.00	5403.49.10	5403.49.90	5404.11.00
5404.12.10	5404.12.90	5404.19.10	5404.19.80	5404.90.00
5405.00.30	5405.00.60	5406.00.10	5406.00.20	5407.10.00
5407.20.00	5407.30.10	5407.30.90	5407.41.00	5407.42.00
5407.43.10	5407.43.20	5407.44.00	5407.51.00	5407.52.05
5407.52.20	5407.53.10	5407.53.20	5407.54.00	5407.61.11
5407.61.19	5407.61.21	5407.61.29	5407.61.91	5407.61.99
5407.69.10	5407.69.20	5407.69.30	5407.69.40	5407.69.90
5407.71.00	5407.72.00	5407.73.10	5407.73.20	5407.74.00
5407.81.00	5407.82.00	5407.83.00	5407.84.00	5407.91.05
5407.91.10	5407.91.20	5407.92.05	5407.92.10	5407.92.20
5407.93.05	5407.93.10	5407.93.15	5407.93.20	5407.94.05
5407.94.10	5407.94.20	5408.10.00	5408.21.00	5408.22.10
5408.22.90	5408.23.11	5408.23.19	5408.23.21	5408.23.29
5408.24.10	5408.24.90	5408.31.05	5408.31.10	5408.31.20
5408.32.05	5408.32.10	5408.32.30	5408.32.90	5408.33.05
5408.33.10	5408.33.15	5408.33.30	5408.33.90	5408.34.05
5408.34.10	5408.34.30	5408.34.90	5501.11.00	5501.19.00
5501.20.00	5501.30.00	5501.40.00	5501.90.01	5502.10.00
5502.90.00	5503.11.00	5503.19.10	5503.19.90	5503.20.00

5503.30.00	5503.40.00	5503.90.10	5503.90.90	5504.10.00
5504.90.00	5505.10.00	5505.20.00	5506.10.00	5506.20.00
5506.30.00	5506.40.00	5506.90.01	5507.00.00	5508.10.00
5508.20.00	5509.11.00	5509.12.00	5509.21.00	5509.22.00
5509.31.00	5509.32.00	5509.41.00	5509.42.00	5509.51.30
5509.51.60	5509.52.00	5509.53.00	5509.59.00	5509.61.00
5509.62.00	5509.69.20	5509.69.40	5509.69.60	5509.91.00
5509.92.00	5509.99.20	5509.99.40	5509.99.60	5510.11.00
5510.12.00	5510.20.00	5510.30.00	5510.90.20	5510.90.40
5510.90.60	5511.10.00	5511.20.00	5511.30.00	5512.11.00
5512.19.00	5512.21.00	5512.29.00	5512.91.00	5512.99.00
5513.11.00	5513.12.00	5513.13.00	5513.19.00	5513.21.00
5513.23.01	5513.29.00	5513.31.00	5513.39.01	5513.41.00
5513.49.10	5513.49.20	5513.49.90	5514.11.00	5514.12.00
5514.19.10	5514.19.90	5514.21.00	5514.22.00	5514.23.00
5514.29.00	5514.30.31	5514.30.32	5514.30.33	5514.30.39
5514.41.00	5514.42.00	5514.43.00	5514.49.00	5515.11.00
5515.12.00	5515.13.05	5515.13.10	5515.19.00	5515.21.00
5515.22.05	5515.22.10	5515.29.00	5515.91.00	5515.99.05
5515.99.10	5515.99.90	5516.11.00	5516.12.00	5516.13.00
5516.14.00	5516.21.00	5516.22.00	5516.23.00	5516.24.00
5516.31.05	5516.31.10	5516.32.05	5516.32.10	5516.33.05
5516.33.10	5516.34.05	5516.34.10	5516.41.00	5516.42.00
5516.43.00	5516.44.00	5516.91.00	5516.92.00	5516.93.00
5516.94.00	5601.21.00	5601.22.00	5601.29.00	5601.30.00
5602.10.10	5602.10.90	5602.21.00	5602.29.00	5602.90.30
5602.90.60	5602.90.90	5603.11.00	5603.12.00	5603.13.00
5603.14.30	5603.14.90	5603.91.00	5603.92.00	5603.93.00
5603.94.10	5603.94.30	5603.94.90	5604.10.00	5604.90.20
5604.90.90	5605.00.10	5605.00.90	5606.00.00	5607.21.00
5607.29.00	5607.41.10	5607.41.30	5607.49.10	5607.49.15
5607.49.25	5607.49.30	5607.50.25	5607.50.35	5607.50.40
5607.90.10	5607.90.15	5607.90.25	5607.90.35	5607.90.90
5608.11.00	5608.19.10	5608.19.20	5608.90.10	5608.90.23
5608.90.27	5608.90.30	5609.00.10	5609.00.20	5609.00.30
5609.00.40	5701.10.13	5701.10.16	5701.10.40	5701.10.90
5701.90.10	5701.90.20	5702.10.10	5702.10.90	5702.20.10
5702.20.20	5702.31.10	5702.31.20	5702.32.10	5702.32.20
5702.39.10	5702.39.20	5702.41.10	5702.41.20	5702.42.10
5702.42.20	5702.49.10	5702.49.15	5702.49.20	5702.50.20
5702.50.40	5702.50.52	5702.50.56	5702.50.59	5702.91.20
5702.91.30	5702.91.40	5702.92.10	5702.92.90	5702.99.05
5702.99.15	5702.99.20	5703.10.20	5703.10.80	5703.21.00
5703.29.10	5703.29.20	5703.31.00	5703.39.10	5703.39.20
5703.90.00	5704.10.00	5704.20.00	5704.90.01	5705.00.10
5705.00.20	5801.10.00	5801.21.00	5801.22.10	5801.22.90
5801.23.00	5801.26.00	5801.27.10	5801.27.50	5801.31.00
5801.32.00	5801.33.00	5801.36.00	5801.37.10	5801.37.50
5801.90.10	5801.90.20	5802.10.10	5802.10.90	5802.20.00
5802.30.00	5803.00.10	5803.00.20	5803.00.30	5803.00.40
5803.00.50	5803.00.90	5804.10.10	5804.10.90	5804.21.00

5804.29.10	5804.29.90	5804.30.00	5805.00.10	5805.00.20
5805.00.25	5805.00.30	5805.00.40	5806.10.10	5806.10.24
5806.10.28	5806.10.30	5806.20.00	5806.31.00	5806.32.10
5806.32.20	5806.39.10	5806.39.20	5806.39.30	5806.40.00
5807.10.05	5807.10.15	5807.10.20	5807.90.05	5807.90.15
5807.90.20	5808.10.10	5808.10.40	5808.10.50	5808.10.70
5808.10.90	5808.90.00	5809.00.00	5810.10.00	5810.91.00
5810.92.10	5810.92.90	5810.99.10	5810.99.90	5811.00.10
5811.00.20	5811.00.30	5811.00.40	5901.10.10	5901.10.20
5901.90.20	5901.90.40	5902.10.00	5902.20.00	5902.90.00
5903.10.10	5903.10.15	5903.10.18	5903.10.20	5903.10.25
5903.10.30	5903.20.10	5903.20.15	5903.20.18	5903.20.20
5903.20.25	5903.20.30	5903.90.10	5903.90.15	5903.90.18
5903.90.20	5903.90.25	5903.90.30	5904.10.00	5904.90.10
5904.90.90	5905.00.10	5905.00.90	5906.91.10	5906.91.20
5906.91.25	5906.91.30	5906.99.10	5906.99.20	5906.99.25
5906.99.30	5907.00.05	5907.00.15	5907.00.25	5907.00.35
5907.00.60	5907.00.80	5908.00.00	5909.00.10	5909.00.20
5910.00.10	5910.00.90	5911.10.10	5911.10.20	5911.20.10
5911.20.20	5911.20.30	5911.31.00	5911.32.00	5911.40.01
5911.90.00	6001.10.20	6001.10.60	6001.21.00	6001.22.00
6001.29.00	6001.91.00	6001.92.00	6001.99.10	6001.99.90
6002.40.40	6002.40.80	6002.90.40	6002.90.80	6003.10.10
6003.10.90	6003.20.10	6003.20.30	6003.30.10	6003.30.60
6003.40.10	6003.40.60	6003.90.10	6003.90.90	6004.10.00
6004.90.20	6004.90.90	6005.21.00	6005.22.00	6005.23.00
6005.24.00	6005.35.00	6005.36.00	6005.37.00	6005.38.00
6005.39.00	6005.41.00	6005.42.00	6005.43.00	6005.44.00
6005.90.10	6005.90.90	6006.10.00	6006.21.10	6006.21.90
6006.22.10	6006.22.90	6006.23.10	6006.23.90	6006.24.10
6006.24.90	6006.31.00	6006.32.00	6006.33.00	6006.34.00
6006.41.00	6006.42.00	6006.43.00	6006.44.00	6006.90.10
6006.90.90	6101.20.00	6101.30.10	6101.30.15	6101.30.20
6101.90.05	6101.90.10	6101.90.90	6102.10.00	6102.20.00
6102.30.05	6102.30.10	6102.30.20	6102.90.10	6102.90.90
6103.10.10	6103.10.20	6103.10.30	6103.10.40	6103.10.50
6103.10.60	6103.10.70	6103.10.90	6103.22.00	6103.23.00
6103.29.05	6103.29.10	6103.29.20	6103.31.00	6103.32.00
6103.33.10	6103.33.20	6103.39.10	6103.39.40	6103.39.80
6103.41.10	6103.41.20	6103.42.10	6103.42.20	6103.43.10
6103.43.15	6103.43.20	6103.49.10	6103.49.20	6103.49.40
6103.49.80	6104.13.10	6104.13.20	6104.19.10	6104.19.15
6104.19.40	6104.19.50	6104.19.60	6104.19.80	6104.22.00
6104.23.00	6104.29.05	6104.29.10	6104.29.20	6104.31.00
6104.32.00	6104.33.10	6104.33.20	6104.39.10	6104.39.20
6104.41.00	6104.42.00	6104.43.10	6104.43.20	6104.44.10
6104.44.20	6104.49.10	6104.49.90	6104.51.00	6104.52.00
6104.53.10	6104.53.20	6104.59.10	6104.59.40	6104.59.80
6104.61.00	6104.62.10	6104.62.20	6104.63.10	6104.63.15
6104.63.20	6104.69.10	6104.69.20	6104.69.40	6104.69.80
6105.10.00	6105.20.10	6105.20.20	6105.90.10	6105.90.40

6105.90.80	6106.10.00	6106.20.10	6106.20.20	6106.90.10
6106.90.15	6106.90.25	6106.90.30	6107.11.00	6107.12.00
6107.19.10	6107.19.90	6107.21.00	6107.22.00	6107.29.20
6107.29.50	6107.29.90	6107.91.00	6107.99.10	6107.99.20
6107.99.50	6107.99.90	6108.11.00	6108.19.10	6108.19.90
6108.21.00	6108.22.10	6108.22.90	6108.29.10	6108.29.90
6108.31.00	6108.32.00	6108.39.10	6108.39.40	6108.39.80
6108.91.00	6108.92.00	6108.99.20	6108.99.50	6108.99.90
6109.10.00	6109.90.10	6109.90.15	6109.90.40	6109.90.80
6110.11.00	6110.12.10	6110.12.20	6110.19.00	6110.20.10
6110.20.20	6110.30.10	6110.30.15	6110.30.20	6110.30.30
6110.90.10	6110.90.90	6111.20.10	6111.20.20	6111.20.30
6111.20.40	6111.20.50	6111.20.60	6111.30.10	6111.30.20
6111.30.30	6111.30.40	6111.30.50	6111.90.05	6111.90.10
6111.90.20	6111.90.30	6111.90.40	6111.90.50	6111.90.70
6111.90.90	6112.11.00	6112.12.00	6112.19.10	6112.19.40
6112.19.80	6112.20.10	6112.20.20	6112.31.00	6112.39.00
6112.41.00	6112.49.00	6113.00.10	6113.00.90	6114.20.00
6114.30.10	6114.30.20	6114.30.30	6114.90.05	6114.90.10
6114.90.90	6115.21.00	6115.22.00	6115.29.40	6115.29.80
6115.30.10	6115.30.90	6115.94.00	6115.95.60	6115.95.90
6115.96.60	6115.96.90	6115.99.14	6115.99.19	6115.99.40
6115.99.90	6116.10.05	6116.10.08	6116.10.13	6116.10.17
6116.10.44	6116.10.48	6116.10.55	6116.10.65	6116.10.75
6116.10.95	6116.91.00	6116.92.05	6116.92.08	6116.92.64
6116.92.74	6116.92.88	6116.92.94	6116.93.05	6116.93.08
6116.93.64	6116.93.74	6116.93.88	6116.93.94	6116.99.20
6116.99.35	6116.99.48	6116.99.54	6116.99.75	6116.99.95
6117.10.10	6117.10.20	6117.10.40	6117.10.60	6117.80.20
6117.80.30	6117.80.85	6117.80.87	6117.80.95	6117.90.10
6117.90.90	6201.20.11	6201.20.19	6201.20.29	6201.20.35
6201.20.40	6201.30.12	6201.30.20	6201.30.30	6201.30.40
6201.30.50	6201.30.60	6201.30.70	6201.30.80	6201.40.10
6201.40.15	6201.40.20	6201.40.25	6201.40.35	6201.40.40
6201.40.45	6201.40.50	6201.40.55	6201.40.60	6201.40.65
6201.40.70	6201.40.75	6201.90.19	6201.90.29	6201.90.39
6201.90.49	6201.90.59	6201.90.69	6202.20.11	6202.20.19
6202.20.29	6202.20.35	6202.20.40	6202.30.12	6202.30.20
6202.30.30	6202.30.40	6202.30.50	6202.30.60	6202.30.70
6202.30.80	6202.40.10	6202.40.15	6202.40.20	6202.40.25
6202.40.35	6202.40.40	6202.40.45	6202.40.50	6202.40.55
6202.40.60	6202.40.65	6202.40.70	6202.40.75	6202.90.19
6202.90.29	6202.90.39	6202.90.49	6202.90.59	6202.90.69
6203.11.15	6203.11.30	6203.11.60	6203.11.90	6203.12.10
6203.12.20	6203.19.10	6203.19.20	6203.19.30	6203.19.50
6203.19.90	6203.22.10	6203.22.30	6203.23.00	6203.29.10
6203.29.15	6203.29.20	6203.29.30	6203.31.50	6203.31.90
6203.32.10	6203.32.20	6203.33.10	6203.33.20	6203.39.10
6203.39.20	6203.39.50	6203.39.90	6203.41.01	6203.41.03
6203.41.06	6203.41.08	6203.41.25	6203.41.30	6203.41.60
6203.41.80	6203.42.03	6203.42.05	6203.42.07	6203.42.17

6203.42.25	6203.42.45	6203.43.01	6203.43.03	6203.43.05
6203.43.09	6203.43.11	6203.43.13	6203.43.45	6203.43.55
6203.43.60	6203.43.65	6203.43.70	6203.43.75	6203.43.90
6203.49.01	6203.49.05	6203.49.07	6203.49.09	6203.49.25
6203.49.35	6203.49.50	6203.49.60	6203.49.90	6204.11.00
6204.12.00	6204.13.10	6204.13.20	6204.19.10	6204.19.20
6204.19.40	6204.19.80	6204.21.00	6204.22.10	6204.22.30
6204.23.00	6204.29.20	6204.29.40	6204.31.10	6204.31.20
6204.32.10	6204.32.20	6204.33.10	6204.33.20	6204.33.40
6204.33.50	6204.39.20	6204.39.30	6204.39.60	6204.39.80
6204.41.10	6204.41.20	6204.42.10	6204.42.20	6204.42.30
6204.43.10	6204.43.20	6204.43.30	6204.43.40	6204.44.20
6204.44.30	6204.44.40	6204.49.10	6204.49.50	6204.51.00
6204.52.10	6204.52.20	6204.53.10	6204.53.20	6204.53.30
6204.59.10	6204.59.20	6204.59.30	6204.59.40	6204.61.05
6204.61.15	6204.61.60	6204.61.80	6204.62.03	6204.62.05
6204.62.15	6204.62.50	6204.62.60	6204.62.70	6204.62.80
6204.63.01	6204.63.02	6204.63.03	6204.63.08	6204.63.09
6204.63.11	6204.63.50	6204.63.55	6204.63.60	6204.63.65
6204.63.70	6204.63.75	6204.63.90	6204.69.01	6204.69.02
6204.69.03	6204.69.04	6204.69.05	6204.69.06	6204.69.15
6204.69.22	6204.69.28	6204.69.45	6204.69.65	6204.69.80
6205.20.10	6205.20.20	6205.30.10	6205.30.15	6205.30.20
6205.90.05	6205.90.07	6205.90.10	6205.90.30	6205.90.40
6206.10.00	6206.20.10	6206.20.20	6206.20.30	6206.30.10
6206.30.20	6206.30.30	6206.40.10	6206.40.20	6206.40.25
6206.40.30	6206.90.00	6207.11.00	6207.19.10	6207.19.90
6207.21.00	6207.22.00	6207.29.10	6207.29.90	6207.91.10
6207.91.30	6207.99.20	6207.99.40	6207.99.70	6207.99.75
6207.99.85	6207.99.90	6208.11.00	6208.19.20	6208.19.50
6208.19.90	6208.21.00	6208.22.00	6208.29.10	6208.29.90
6208.91.10	6208.91.30	6208.92.00	6208.99.20	6208.99.30
6208.99.50	6208.99.80	6209.20.10	6209.20.20	6209.20.30
6209.20.50	6209.30.10	6209.30.20	6209.30.30	6209.90.05
6209.90.10	6209.90.20	6209.90.30	6209.90.50	6209.90.90
6210.10.20	6210.10.50	6210.10.70	6210.10.90	6210.20.30
6210.20.50	6210.20.70	6210.20.90	6210.30.30	6210.30.50
6210.30.70	6210.30.90	6210.40.15	6210.40.25	6210.40.28
6210.40.29	6210.40.35	6210.40.55	6210.40.75	6210.40.80
6210.50.03	6210.50.05	6210.50.12	6210.50.22	6210.50.35
6210.50.55	6210.50.75	6210.50.80	6211.11.10	6211.11.40
6211.11.80	6211.12.10	6211.12.40	6211.12.80	6211.20.04
6211.20.08	6211.20.15	6211.20.24	6211.20.28	6211.20.34
6211.20.38	6211.20.44	6211.20.48	6211.20.54	6211.20.58
6211.20.64	6211.20.68	6211.20.74	6211.20.78	6211.32.50
6211.32.90	6211.33.50	6211.33.90	6211.39.03	6211.39.07
6211.39.15	6211.39.30	6211.39.60	6211.39.80	6211.42.05
6211.42.10	6211.43.05	6211.43.10	6211.49.03	6211.49.15
6211.49.25	6211.49.50	6211.49.60	6211.49.80	6212.10.30
6212.10.50	6212.10.70	6212.10.90	6212.20.00	6212.30.00
6212.90.00	6213.20.10	6213.20.20	6213.90.05	6213.90.07

6213.90.10	6213.90.20	6214.10.10	6214.10.20	6214.20.00
6214.30.00	6214.40.00	6214.90.00	6215.10.00	6215.20.00
6215.90.00	6216.00.05	6216.00.08	6216.00.13	6216.00.17
6216.00.19	6216.00.21	6216.00.24	6216.00.26	6216.00.29
6216.00.31	6216.00.33	6216.00.35	6216.00.38	6216.00.41
6216.00.43	6216.00.46	6216.00.54	6216.00.58	6216.00.80
6216.00.90	6217.10.10	6217.10.85	6217.10.95	6217.90.10
6217.90.90	6301.10.00	6301.20.00	6301.30.00	6301.40.00
6301.90.00	6302.10.00	6302.21.30	6302.21.50	6302.21.70
6302.21.90	6302.22.10	6302.22.20	6302.29.00	6302.31.30
6302.31.50	6302.31.70	6302.31.90	6302.32.10	6302.32.20
6302.39.00	6302.40.10	6302.40.20	6302.51.10	6302.51.20
6302.51.30	6302.51.40	6302.53.00	6302.59.10	6302.59.20
6302.59.30	6302.60.00	6302.91.00	6302.93.10	6302.93.20
6302.99.10	6302.99.15	6302.99.20	6303.12.00	6303.19.11
6303.19.21	6303.91.00	6303.92.10	6303.92.20	6303.99.00
6304.11.10	6304.11.20	6304.11.30	6304.19.05	6304.19.10
6304.19.15	6304.19.20	6304.19.30	6304.20.00	6304.91.01
6304.92.00	6304.93.00	6304.99.10	6304.99.15	6304.99.25
6304.99.35	6304.99.40	6304.99.60	6305.10.00	6305.20.00
6305.32.00	6305.33.00	6305.39.00	6305.90.00	6306.12.00
6306.19.11	6306.19.21	6306.22.10	6306.22.90	6306.29.11
6306.29.21	6306.30.00	6306.40.41	6306.40.49	6306.90.10
6306.90.50	6307.10.10	6307.10.20	6307.20.00	6307.90.30
6307.90.40	6307.90.50	6307.90.60	6307.90.68	6307.90.72
6307.90.75	6307.90.85	6307.90.89	6307.90.98	6308.00.00
6310.10.10	6310.10.20	6310.90.10	6310.90.20	6501.00.30
6501.00.60	6501.00.90	6502.00.20	6502.00.40	6502.00.60
6502.00.90	6504.00.30	6504.00.60	6504.00.90	6505.00.01
6505.00.04	6505.00.08	6505.00.15	6505.00.20	6505.00.25
6505.00.30	6505.00.40	6505.00.50	6505.00.60	6505.00.70
6505.00.80	6505.00.90	6506.91.00	6506.99.30	6506.99.60
6507.00.00	7019.11.00	7019.12.00	7019.13.05	7019.13.15
7019.13.24	7019.13.28	7019.13.35	7019.19.30	7019.19.70
7019.19.91	7019.61.05	7019.61.10	7019.61.30	7019.61.40
7019.61.70	7019.61.90	7019.63.05	7019.63.15	7019.63.30
7019.63.40	7019.63.70	7019.63.90	7019.64.05	7019.64.15
7019.64.30	7019.64.40	7019.64.70	7019.64.90	7019.65.51
7019.65.90	7019.66.30	7019.66.40	7019.66.70	7019.66.90
7019.69.30	7019.69.40	7019.69.70	7019.69.90	9404.30.40
9404.30.80	9404.40.10	9404.40.90	9404.90.10	9404.90.20
9404.90.81	9404.90.96			

(8) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.10, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.22 shall not apply to articles the product of Argentina that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.19.91	0106.39.01	0510.00.40	0603.19.01	1212.29.00
1401.10.00	1401.20.20	1515.90.60	2102.20.60	3301.19.51
4403.41.00	4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40
4409.22.50	4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06
4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52
4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31
4412.51.41	4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31
4412.91.41	4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40
4502.00.00	4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60
4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20
4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50
4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40
4601.93.01	4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14
4602.12.16	4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45
5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30
5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30	7101.10.30	7101.10.60
7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40
7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.11, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.22 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Argentina:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89);

(B) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91); and

(C) Argan oil (classifiable in subheading 1515.90.81)

(9) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.12, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.26 shall not apply to articles the product of Bangladesh that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0604.90.30	1212.94.00	1401.10.00	1515.30.00	2102.20.60
4403.41.00	4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40
4409.22.50	4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06
4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52
4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31
4412.51.41	4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31
4412.91.41	4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40
4502.00.00	4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60
4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20
4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50
4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40
4601.93.01	4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14
4602.12.16	4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45
5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30
5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30	7101.10.30	7101.10.60
7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40
7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.13, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.26 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Bangladesh:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89); and

(B) Argan oil (classifiable in subheading 1515.90.81)

(10) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.14, the duties imposed by headings 9903.05.75–9903.05.76 shall not apply to articles the product of Taiwan that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.90.01	0601.10.90	0602.90.20
0603.11.00	0603.12.30	0603.12.70	0603.13.00	0603.14.00
0603.15.00	0603.19.01	0604.20.00	0604.90.10	0604.90.30
0604.90.60	1212.21.00	1212.29.00	1302.31.00	1401.10.00
1511.90.00	2102.20.60	3301.19.51	3301.29.10	3301.30.00
3823.11.00	3823.12.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4403.41.00
4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50
4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26
4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61
4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41
4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41
4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00
4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20
4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30
4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00
4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01
4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16
4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5001.00.00
5002.00.00	5003.00.10	5003.00.90	5004.00.00	5005.00.00
5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00
5007.90.30	5102.11.90	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00
7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00
7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07	

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.15, the duties imposed by headings 9903.05.75–9903.05.76 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Taiwan:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89);

(B) Boswellia (classifiable in subheading 1301.90.91);

(C) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91); and

(D) Argan oil (classifiable in subheading 1515.90.81)

(11) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.16, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.45 shall not apply to articles the product of Indonesia that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.11.00	0106.12.01	0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.32.00
0106.39.01	0106.90.01	0208.50.00	0208.90.25	0410.10.00
0501.00.00	0510.00.40	0601.10.15	0601.10.30	0601.10.45
0601.10.60	0601.10.75	0601.10.90	0601.20.90	0602.40.00
0602.90.20	0602.90.30	0602.90.60	0603.11.00	0603.12.30
0603.12.70	0603.13.00	0603.14.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01
0603.90.00	0604.20.00	0604.90.10	0604.90.30	0604.90.60
1207.10.00	1211.30.00	1211.90.60	1212.21.00	1212.29.00
1302.31.00	1302.32.00	1401.10.00	1401.20.20	1401.20.40
1404.90.30	1404.90.40	1511.10.00	1511.90.00	1513.21.00
1513.29.00	1515.30.00	1515.90.21	1515.90.60	2102.20.60
2306.50.00	3301.19.51	3301.29.10	3301.30.00	3823.11.00
3823.12.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4403.41.00	4409.22.05
4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60
4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42
4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61	4412.31.92
4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41	4412.51.51
4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41	4412.91.51
4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20
4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40
4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40
4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00	4601.22.40
4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01	4601.93.05
4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16	4602.12.23
4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5001.00.00	5002.00.00
5003.00.10	5003.00.90	5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10
5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30
7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00
7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50
7205.10.00	8112.92.07			

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.17, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.45 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Indonesia:

(A) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91)

(12) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.18, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.35 shall not apply to articles the product of Ecuador that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.11.00	0106.12.01	0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.31.00
0106.32.00	0106.39.01	0106.90.01	0208.50.00	0208.90.25
0302.31.00	0302.32.00	0304.87.00	0410.10.00	0501.00.00
0510.00.40	0601.10.15	0601.10.30	0601.10.45	0601.10.60
0601.10.75	0601.10.90	0601.20.90	0602.40.00	0602.90.20
0602.90.30	0602.90.60	0603.11.00	0603.12.30	0603.12.70
0603.13.00	0603.14.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01	0603.90.00
0604.20.00	0604.90.10	0604.90.30	0604.90.60	1207.10.00
1211.30.00	1211.60.00	1211.90.60	1212.21.00	1212.29.00
1212.94.00	1302.31.00	1401.10.00	1401.20.20	1401.20.40
1404.90.40	1511.10.00	1511.90.00	1513.21.00	1513.29.00
1515.30.00	1515.90.21	1515.90.60	1604.14.40	2101.30.00
2102.20.60	2306.50.00	2933.49.08	3301.19.51	3301.29.10
3301.30.00	3823.11.00	3823.12.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40
4403.41.00	4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40
4409.22.50	4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06
4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52
4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31
4412.51.41	4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31
4412.91.41	4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40
4502.00.00	4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60
4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20
4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50
4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40
4601.93.01	4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14
4602.12.16	4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45
5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30
5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30	7101.10.30	7101.10.60
7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40
7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.19, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.35 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Ecuador:

(A) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91)

(13) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.20, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.50 shall not apply to articles the product of Jordan that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.13.00	0106.14.00	0106.19.30	0106.19.91	0106.20.00
0106.31.00	0106.32.00	0106.39.01	0106.90.01	0410.10.00
0501.00.00	0510.00.40	0601.10.15	0601.10.30	0601.10.45
0601.10.60	0601.10.75	0601.10.90	0601.20.90	0602.40.00
0602.90.20	0602.90.30	0602.90.60	0603.11.00	0603.12.30
0603.12.70	0603.13.00	0603.14.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01
0603.90.00	0604.20.00	0604.90.10	0604.90.30	0604.90.60
1207.10.00	1211.60.00	1211.90.60	1212.94.00	1301.20.00
1302.19.21	1302.31.00	1302.32.00	1401.20.20	1401.20.40
1404.90.30	1404.90.40	1511.10.00	1511.90.00	1513.21.00
1513.29.00	1515.30.00	1515.90.21	1515.90.60	2101.30.00
2102.20.60	2306.50.00	3301.19.51	3301.29.10	3301.30.00
3823.11.00	3823.12.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4202.11.00
4202.12.21	4202.12.29	4202.12.40	4202.12.60	4202.12.81
4202.12.89	4202.19.00	4202.21.30	4202.21.60	4202.21.90
4202.22.15	4202.22.35	4202.22.40	4202.22.45	4202.22.60
4202.22.70	4202.22.81	4202.22.89	4202.29.10	4202.29.20
4202.29.50	4202.29.90	4202.31.30	4202.31.60	4202.32.10
4202.32.20	4202.32.40	4202.32.80	4202.32.85	4202.32.91
4202.32.93	4202.32.99	4202.39.10	4202.39.20	4202.39.50
4202.39.90	4202.91.10	4202.91.90	4202.92.04	4202.92.08
4202.92.10	4202.92.15	4202.92.20	4202.92.31	4202.92.33
4202.92.39	4202.92.45	4202.92.50	4202.92.60	4202.92.91
4202.92.93	4202.92.94	4202.92.97	4202.99.10	4202.99.20
4202.99.30	4202.99.50	4202.99.90	4403.41.00	4409.22.05
4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60
4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42
4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61	4412.31.92
4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41	4412.51.51
4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41	4412.91.51
4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20
4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40
4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40
4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00	4601.22.40
4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01	4601.93.05
4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16	4602.12.23
4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5001.00.00	5002.00.00
5003.00.10	5003.00.90	5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10
5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30
5007.90.60	5102.11.90	5102.19.20	5104.00.00	5105.10.00
5105.21.00	5105.29.00	5105.31.00	5105.39.00	5105.40.00
5106.10.00	5106.20.00	5107.10.30	5107.10.60	5107.20.30
5107.20.60	5108.10.30	5108.10.40	5108.10.80	5108.20.30
5108.20.40	5108.20.80	5109.10.20	5109.10.40	5109.10.80
5109.10.90	5109.90.20	5109.90.40	5109.90.80	5109.90.90
5110.00.00	5111.11.20	5111.11.30	5111.11.70	5111.19.10
5111.19.20	5111.19.60	5111.20.05	5111.20.10	5111.20.90
5111.30.05	5111.30.10	5111.30.90	5111.90.30	5111.90.40
5111.90.50	5111.90.90	5112.11.10	5112.11.30	5112.11.60
5112.19.20	5112.19.60	5112.19.95	5112.20.10	5112.20.20
5112.20.30	5112.30.10	5112.30.20	5112.30.30	5112.90.30

5112.90.40	5112.90.50	5112.90.90	5113.00.00	5203.00.05
5203.00.10	5203.00.30	5203.00.50	5204.11.00	5204.19.00
5204.20.00	5205.11.10	5205.11.20	5205.12.10	5205.12.20
5205.13.10	5205.13.20	5205.14.10	5205.14.20	5205.15.10
5205.15.20	5205.21.00	5205.22.00	5205.23.00	5205.24.00
5205.26.00	5205.27.00	5205.28.00	5205.31.00	5205.32.00
5205.33.00	5205.34.00	5205.35.00	5205.41.00	5205.42.00
5205.43.00	5205.44.00	5205.46.00	5205.47.00	5205.48.00
5206.11.00	5206.12.00	5206.13.00	5206.14.00	5206.15.00
5206.21.00	5206.22.00	5206.23.00	5206.24.00	5206.25.00
5206.31.00	5206.32.00	5206.33.00	5206.34.00	5206.35.00
5206.41.00	5206.42.00	5206.43.00	5206.44.00	5206.45.00
5207.10.00	5207.90.00	5208.11.20	5208.11.40	5208.11.60
5208.11.80	5208.12.40	5208.12.60	5208.12.80	5208.13.00
5208.19.20	5208.19.40	5208.19.60	5208.19.80	5208.21.20
5208.21.40	5208.21.60	5208.22.40	5208.22.60	5208.22.80
5208.23.00	5208.29.20	5208.29.40	5208.29.60	5208.29.80
5208.31.20	5208.31.40	5208.31.60	5208.31.80	5208.32.10
5208.32.30	5208.32.40	5208.32.50	5208.33.00	5208.39.20
5208.39.40	5208.39.60	5208.39.80	5208.41.20	5208.41.40
5208.41.60	5208.41.80	5208.42.10	5208.42.30	5208.42.40
5208.42.50	5208.43.00	5208.49.20	5208.49.40	5208.49.60
5208.49.80	5208.51.20	5208.51.40	5208.51.60	5208.51.80
5208.52.10	5208.52.30	5208.52.40	5208.52.50	5208.59.10
5208.59.20	5208.59.40	5208.59.60	5208.59.80	5209.11.00
5209.12.00	5209.19.00	5209.21.00	5209.22.00	5209.29.00
5209.31.30	5209.31.60	5209.32.00	5209.39.00	5209.41.30
5209.41.60	5209.42.00	5209.43.00	5209.49.00	5209.51.30
5209.51.60	5209.52.00	5209.59.00	5210.11.40	5210.11.60
5210.11.80	5210.19.10	5210.19.20	5210.19.40	5210.19.60
5210.19.80	5210.21.40	5210.21.60	5210.21.80	5210.29.10
5210.29.20	5210.29.40	5210.29.60	5210.29.80	5210.31.40
5210.31.60	5210.31.80	5210.32.00	5210.39.20	5210.39.40
5210.39.60	5210.39.80	5210.41.40	5210.41.60	5210.41.80
5210.49.10	5210.49.20	5210.49.40	5210.49.60	5210.49.80
5210.51.40	5210.51.60	5210.51.80	5210.59.10	5210.59.20
5210.59.40	5210.59.60	5210.59.80	5211.11.00	5211.12.00
5211.19.00	5211.20.21	5211.20.22	5211.20.29	5211.31.00
5211.32.00	5211.39.00	5211.41.00	5211.42.00	5211.43.00
5211.49.00	5211.51.00	5211.52.00	5211.59.00	5212.11.10
5212.11.60	5212.12.10	5212.12.60	5212.13.10	5212.13.60
5212.14.10	5212.14.60	5212.15.10	5212.15.60	5212.21.10
5212.21.60	5212.22.10	5212.22.60	5212.23.10	5212.23.60
5212.24.10	5212.24.60	5212.25.10	5212.25.60	5301.10.00
5301.21.00	5301.29.00	5301.30.00	5302.10.00	5302.90.00
5303.10.00	5303.90.00	5305.00.00	5306.10.00	5306.20.00
5307.10.00	5307.20.00	5308.10.00	5308.20.00	5308.90.10
5308.90.90	5309.11.00	5309.19.00	5309.21.20	5309.21.30
5309.21.40	5309.29.20	5309.29.30	5309.29.40	5310.10.00
5310.90.00	5311.00.20	5311.00.30	5311.00.40	5311.00.60
5401.10.00	5401.20.00	5402.11.30	5402.11.60	5402.19.30

5402.19.60	5402.20.30	5402.20.60	5402.31.30	5402.31.60
5402.32.30	5402.32.60	5402.33.30	5402.33.60	5402.34.30
5402.34.60	5402.39.31	5402.39.61	5402.44.00	5402.45.10
5402.45.90	5402.46.00	5402.47.10	5402.47.90	5402.48.00
5402.49.11	5402.49.91	5402.51.00	5402.52.10	5402.52.90
5402.53.00	5402.59.01	5402.61.00	5402.62.00	5402.63.00
5402.69.01	5403.10.30	5403.10.60	5403.31.00	5403.32.00
5403.33.00	5403.39.10	5403.39.90	5403.41.00	5403.42.00
5403.49.10	5403.49.90	5404.11.00	5404.12.10	5404.12.90
5404.19.10	5404.19.80	5404.90.00	5405.00.30	5405.00.60
5406.00.10	5406.00.20	5407.10.00	5407.20.00	5407.30.10
5407.30.90	5407.41.00	5407.42.00	5407.43.10	5407.43.20
5407.44.00	5407.51.00	5407.52.05	5407.52.20	5407.53.10
5407.53.20	5407.54.00	5407.61.11	5407.61.19	5407.61.21
5407.61.29	5407.61.91	5407.61.99	5407.69.10	5407.69.20
5407.69.30	5407.69.40	5407.69.90	5407.71.00	5407.72.00
5407.73.10	5407.73.20	5407.74.00	5407.81.00	5407.82.00
5407.83.00	5407.84.00	5407.91.05	5407.91.10	5407.91.20
5407.92.05	5407.92.10	5407.92.20	5407.93.05	5407.93.10
5407.93.15	5407.93.20	5407.94.05	5407.94.10	5407.94.20
5408.10.00	5408.21.00	5408.22.10	5408.22.90	5408.23.11
5408.23.19	5408.23.21	5408.23.29	5408.24.10	5408.24.90
5408.31.05	5408.31.10	5408.31.20	5408.32.05	5408.32.10
5408.32.30	5408.32.90	5408.33.05	5408.33.10	5408.33.15
5408.33.30	5408.33.90	5408.34.05	5408.34.10	5408.34.30
5408.34.90	5501.11.00	5501.19.00	5501.20.00	5501.30.00
5501.40.00	5501.90.01	5502.10.00	5502.90.00	5503.11.00
5503.19.10	5503.19.90	5503.20.00	5503.30.00	5503.40.00
5503.90.10	5503.90.90	5504.10.00	5504.90.00	5505.10.00
5505.20.00	5506.10.00	5506.20.00	5506.30.00	5506.40.00
5506.90.01	5507.00.00	5508.10.00	5508.20.00	5509.11.00
5509.12.00	5509.21.00	5509.22.00	5509.31.00	5509.32.00
5509.41.00	5509.42.00	5509.51.30	5509.51.60	5509.52.00
5509.53.00	5509.59.00	5509.61.00	5509.62.00	5509.69.20
5509.69.40	5509.69.60	5509.91.00	5509.92.00	5509.99.20
5509.99.40	5509.99.60	5510.11.00	5510.12.00	5510.20.00
5510.30.00	5510.90.20	5510.90.40	5510.90.60	5511.10.00
5511.20.00	5511.30.00	5512.11.00	5512.19.00	5512.21.00
5512.29.00	5512.91.00	5512.99.00	5513.11.00	5513.12.00
5513.13.00	5513.19.00	5513.21.00	5513.23.01	5513.29.00
5513.31.00	5513.39.01	5513.41.00	5513.49.10	5513.49.20
5513.49.90	5514.11.00	5514.12.00	5514.19.10	5514.19.90
5514.21.00	5514.22.00	5514.23.00	5514.29.00	5514.30.31
5514.30.32	5514.30.33	5514.30.39	5514.41.00	5514.42.00
5514.43.00	5514.49.00	5515.11.00	5515.12.00	5515.13.05
5515.13.10	5515.19.00	5515.21.00	5515.22.05	5515.22.10
5515.29.00	5515.91.00	5515.99.05	5515.99.10	5515.99.90
5516.11.00	5516.12.00	5516.13.00	5516.14.00	5516.21.00
5516.22.00	5516.23.00	5516.24.00	5516.31.05	5516.31.10
5516.32.05	5516.32.10	5516.33.05	5516.33.10	5516.34.05
5516.34.10	5516.41.00	5516.42.00	5516.43.00	5516.44.00

5516.91.00	5516.92.00	5516.93.00	5516.94.00	5601.21.00
5601.22.00	5601.29.00	5601.30.00	5602.10.10	5602.10.90
5602.21.00	5602.29.00	5602.90.30	5602.90.60	5602.90.90
5603.11.00	5603.12.00	5603.13.00	5603.14.30	5603.14.90
5603.91.00	5603.92.00	5603.93.00	5603.94.10	5603.94.30
5603.94.90	5604.10.00	5604.90.20	5604.90.90	5605.00.10
5605.00.90	5606.00.00	5607.21.00	5607.29.00	5607.41.10
5607.41.30	5607.49.10	5607.49.15	5607.49.25	5607.49.30
5607.50.25	5607.50.35	5607.50.40	5607.90.10	5607.90.15
5607.90.25	5607.90.35	5607.90.90	5608.11.00	5608.19.10
5608.19.20	5608.90.10	5608.90.23	5608.90.27	5608.90.30
5609.00.10	5609.00.20	5609.00.30	5609.00.40	5701.10.13
5701.10.16	5701.10.40	5701.10.90	5701.90.10	5701.90.20
5702.10.10	5702.10.90	5702.20.10	5702.20.20	5702.31.10
5702.31.20	5702.32.10	5702.32.20	5702.39.10	5702.39.20
5702.41.10	5702.41.20	5702.42.10	5702.42.20	5702.49.10
5702.49.15	5702.49.20	5702.50.20	5702.50.40	5702.50.52
5702.50.56	5702.50.59	5702.91.20	5702.91.30	5702.91.40
5702.92.10	5702.92.90	5702.99.05	5702.99.15	5702.99.20
5703.10.20	5703.10.80	5703.21.00	5703.29.10	5703.29.20
5703.31.00	5703.39.10	5703.39.20	5703.90.00	5704.10.00
5704.20.00	5704.90.01	5705.00.10	5705.00.20	5801.10.00
5801.21.00	5801.22.10	5801.22.90	5801.23.00	5801.26.00
5801.27.10	5801.27.50	5801.31.00	5801.32.00	5801.33.00
5801.36.00	5801.37.10	5801.37.50	5801.90.10	5801.90.20
5802.10.10	5802.10.90	5802.20.00	5802.30.00	5803.00.10
5803.00.20	5803.00.30	5803.00.40	5803.00.50	5803.00.90
5804.10.10	5804.10.90	5804.21.00	5804.29.10	5804.29.90
5804.30.00	5805.00.10	5805.00.20	5805.00.25	5805.00.30
5805.00.40	5806.10.10	5806.10.24	5806.10.28	5806.10.30
5806.20.00	5806.31.00	5806.32.10	5806.32.20	5806.39.10
5806.39.20	5806.39.30	5806.40.00	5807.10.05	5807.10.15
5807.10.20	5807.90.05	5807.90.15	5807.90.20	5808.10.10
5808.10.40	5808.10.50	5808.10.70	5808.10.90	5808.90.00
5809.00.00	5810.10.00	5810.91.00	5810.92.10	5810.92.90
5810.99.10	5810.99.90	5811.00.10	5811.00.20	5811.00.30
5811.00.40	5901.10.10	5901.10.20	5901.90.20	5901.90.40
5902.10.00	5902.20.00	5902.90.00	5903.10.10	5903.10.15
5903.10.18	5903.10.20	5903.10.25	5903.10.30	5903.20.10
5903.20.15	5903.20.18	5903.20.20	5903.20.25	5903.20.30
5903.90.10	5903.90.15	5903.90.18	5903.90.20	5903.90.25
5903.90.30	5904.10.00	5904.90.10	5904.90.90	5905.00.10
5905.00.90	5906.91.10	5906.91.20	5906.91.25	5906.91.30
5906.99.10	5906.99.20	5906.99.25	5906.99.30	5907.00.05
5907.00.15	5907.00.25	5907.00.35	5907.00.60	5907.00.80
5908.00.00	5909.00.10	5909.00.20	5910.00.10	5910.00.90
5911.10.10	5911.10.20	5911.20.10	5911.20.20	5911.20.30
5911.31.00	5911.32.00	5911.40.01	5911.90.00	6001.10.20
6001.10.60	6001.21.00	6001.22.00	6001.29.00	6001.91.00
6001.92.00	6001.99.10	6001.99.90	6002.40.40	6002.40.80
6002.90.40	6002.90.80	6003.10.10	6003.10.90	6003.20.10

6003.20.30	6003.30.10	6003.30.60	6003.40.10	6003.40.60
6003.90.10	6003.90.90	6004.10.00	6004.90.20	6004.90.90
6005.21.00	6005.22.00	6005.23.00	6005.24.00	6005.35.00
6005.36.00	6005.37.00	6005.38.00	6005.39.00	6005.41.00
6005.42.00	6005.43.00	6005.44.00	6005.90.10	6005.90.90
6006.10.00	6006.21.10	6006.21.90	6006.22.10	6006.22.90
6006.23.10	6006.23.90	6006.24.10	6006.24.90	6006.31.00
6006.32.00	6006.33.00	6006.34.00	6006.41.00	6006.42.00
6006.43.00	6006.44.00	6006.90.10	6006.90.90	6101.20.00
6101.30.10	6101.30.15	6101.30.20	6101.90.05	6101.90.10
6101.90.90	6102.10.00	6102.20.00	6102.30.05	6102.30.10
6102.30.20	6102.90.10	6102.90.90	6103.10.10	6103.10.20
6103.10.30	6103.10.40	6103.10.50	6103.10.60	6103.10.70
6103.10.90	6103.22.00	6103.23.00	6103.29.05	6103.29.10
6103.29.20	6103.31.00	6103.32.00	6103.33.10	6103.33.20
6103.39.10	6103.39.40	6103.39.80	6103.41.10	6103.41.20
6103.42.10	6103.42.20	6103.43.10	6103.43.15	6103.43.20
6103.49.10	6103.49.20	6103.49.40	6103.49.80	6104.13.10
6104.13.20	6104.19.10	6104.19.15	6104.19.40	6104.19.50
6104.19.60	6104.19.80	6104.22.00	6104.23.00	6104.29.05
6104.29.10	6104.29.20	6104.31.00	6104.32.00	6104.33.10
6104.33.20	6104.39.10	6104.39.20	6104.41.00	6104.42.00
6104.43.10	6104.43.20	6104.44.10	6104.44.20	6104.49.10
6104.49.90	6104.51.00	6104.52.00	6104.53.10	6104.53.20
6104.59.10	6104.59.40	6104.59.80	6104.61.00	6104.62.10
6104.62.20	6104.63.10	6104.63.15	6104.63.20	6104.69.10
6104.69.20	6104.69.40	6104.69.80	6105.10.00	6105.20.10
6105.20.20	6105.90.10	6105.90.40	6105.90.80	6106.10.00
6106.20.10	6106.20.20	6106.90.10	6106.90.15	6106.90.25
6106.90.30	6107.11.00	6107.12.00	6107.19.10	6107.19.90
6107.21.00	6107.22.00	6107.29.20	6107.29.50	6107.29.90
6107.91.00	6107.99.10	6107.99.20	6107.99.50	6107.99.90
6108.11.00	6108.19.10	6108.19.90	6108.21.00	6108.22.10
6108.22.90	6108.29.10	6108.29.90	6108.31.00	6108.32.00
6108.39.10	6108.39.40	6108.39.80	6108.91.00	6108.92.00
6108.99.20	6108.99.50	6108.99.90	6109.10.00	6109.90.10
6109.90.15	6109.90.40	6109.90.80	6110.11.00	6110.12.10
6110.12.20	6110.19.00	6110.20.10	6110.20.20	6110.30.10
6110.30.15	6110.30.20	6110.30.30	6110.90.10	6110.90.90
6111.20.10	6111.20.20	6111.20.30	6111.20.40	6111.20.50
6111.20.60	6111.30.10	6111.30.20	6111.30.30	6111.30.40
6111.30.50	6111.90.05	6111.90.10	6111.90.20	6111.90.30
6111.90.40	6111.90.50	6111.90.70	6111.90.90	6112.11.00
6112.12.00	6112.19.10	6112.19.40	6112.19.80	6112.20.10
6112.20.20	6112.31.00	6112.39.00	6112.41.00	6112.49.00
6113.00.10	6113.00.90	6114.20.00	6114.30.10	6114.30.20
6114.30.30	6114.90.05	6114.90.10	6114.90.90	6115.21.00
6115.22.00	6115.29.40	6115.29.80	6115.30.10	6115.30.90
6115.94.00	6115.95.60	6115.95.90	6115.96.60	6115.96.90
6115.99.14	6115.99.19	6115.99.40	6115.99.90	6116.10.05
6116.10.08	6116.10.13	6116.10.17	6116.10.44	6116.10.48

6116.10.55	6116.10.65	6116.10.75	6116.10.95	6116.91.00
6116.92.05	6116.92.08	6116.92.64	6116.92.74	6116.92.88
6116.92.94	6116.93.05	6116.93.08	6116.93.64	6116.93.74
6116.93.88	6116.93.94	6116.99.20	6116.99.35	6116.99.48
6116.99.54	6116.99.75	6116.99.95	6117.10.10	6117.10.20
6117.10.40	6117.10.60	6117.80.20	6117.80.30	6117.80.85
6117.80.87	6117.80.95	6117.90.10	6117.90.90	6201.20.11
6201.20.19	6201.20.29	6201.20.35	6201.20.40	6201.30.12
6201.30.20	6201.30.30	6201.30.40	6201.30.50	6201.30.60
6201.30.70	6201.30.80	6201.40.10	6201.40.15	6201.40.20
6201.40.25	6201.40.35	6201.40.40	6201.40.45	6201.40.50
6201.40.55	6201.40.60	6201.40.65	6201.40.70	6201.40.75
6201.90.19	6201.90.29	6201.90.39	6201.90.49	6201.90.59
6201.90.69	6202.20.11	6202.20.19	6202.20.29	6202.20.35
6202.20.40	6202.30.12	6202.30.20	6202.30.30	6202.30.40
6202.30.50	6202.30.60	6202.30.70	6202.30.80	6202.40.10
6202.40.15	6202.40.20	6202.40.25	6202.40.35	6202.40.40
6202.40.45	6202.40.50	6202.40.55	6202.40.60	6202.40.65
6202.40.70	6202.40.75	6202.90.19	6202.90.29	6202.90.39
6202.90.49	6202.90.59	6202.90.69	6203.11.15	6203.11.30
6203.11.60	6203.11.90	6203.12.10	6203.12.20	6203.19.10
6203.19.20	6203.19.30	6203.19.50	6203.19.90	6203.22.10
6203.22.30	6203.23.00	6203.29.10	6203.29.15	6203.29.20
6203.29.30	6203.31.50	6203.31.90	6203.32.10	6203.32.20
6203.33.10	6203.33.20	6203.39.10	6203.39.20	6203.39.50
6203.39.90	6203.41.01	6203.41.03	6203.41.06	6203.41.08
6203.41.25	6203.41.30	6203.41.60	6203.41.80	6203.42.03
6203.42.05	6203.42.07	6203.42.17	6203.42.25	6203.42.45
6203.43.01	6203.43.03	6203.43.05	6203.43.09	6203.43.11
6203.43.13	6203.43.45	6203.43.55	6203.43.60	6203.43.65
6203.43.70	6203.43.75	6203.43.90	6203.49.01	6203.49.05
6203.49.07	6203.49.09	6203.49.25	6203.49.35	6203.49.50
6203.49.60	6203.49.90	6204.11.00	6204.12.00	6204.13.10
6204.13.20	6204.19.10	6204.19.20	6204.19.40	6204.19.80
6204.21.00	6204.22.10	6204.22.30	6204.23.00	6204.29.20
6204.29.40	6204.31.10	6204.31.20	6204.32.10	6204.32.20
6204.33.10	6204.33.20	6204.33.40	6204.33.50	6204.39.20
6204.39.30	6204.39.60	6204.39.80	6204.41.10	6204.41.20
6204.42.10	6204.42.20	6204.42.30	6204.43.10	6204.43.20
6204.43.30	6204.43.40	6204.44.20	6204.44.30	6204.44.40
6204.49.10	6204.49.50	6204.51.00	6204.52.10	6204.52.20
6204.53.10	6204.53.20	6204.53.30	6204.59.10	6204.59.20
6204.59.30	6204.59.40	6204.61.05	6204.61.15	6204.61.60
6204.61.80	6204.62.03	6204.62.05	6204.62.15	6204.62.50
6204.62.60	6204.62.70	6204.62.80	6204.63.01	6204.63.02
6204.63.03	6204.63.08	6204.63.09	6204.63.11	6204.63.50
6204.63.55	6204.63.60	6204.63.65	6204.63.70	6204.63.75
6204.63.90	6204.69.01	6204.69.02	6204.69.03	6204.69.04
6204.69.05	6204.69.06	6204.69.15	6204.69.22	6204.69.28
6204.69.45	6204.69.65	6204.69.80	6205.20.10	6205.20.20
6205.30.10	6205.30.15	6205.30.20	6205.90.05	6205.90.07

6205.90.10	6205.90.30	6205.90.40	6206.10.00	6206.20.10
6206.20.20	6206.20.30	6206.30.10	6206.30.20	6206.30.30
6206.40.10	6206.40.20	6206.40.25	6206.40.30	6206.90.00
6207.11.00	6207.19.10	6207.19.90	6207.21.00	6207.22.00
6207.29.10	6207.29.90	6207.91.10	6207.91.30	6207.99.20
6207.99.40	6207.99.70	6207.99.75	6207.99.85	6207.99.90
6208.11.00	6208.19.20	6208.19.50	6208.19.90	6208.21.00
6208.22.00	6208.29.10	6208.29.90	6208.91.10	6208.91.30
6208.92.00	6208.99.20	6208.99.30	6208.99.50	6208.99.80
6209.20.10	6209.20.20	6209.20.30	6209.20.50	6209.30.10
6209.30.20	6209.30.30	6209.90.05	6209.90.10	6209.90.20
6209.90.30	6209.90.50	6209.90.90	6210.10.20	6210.10.50
6210.10.70	6210.10.90	6210.20.30	6210.20.50	6210.20.70
6210.20.90	6210.30.30	6210.30.50	6210.30.70	6210.30.90
6210.40.15	6210.40.25	6210.40.28	6210.40.29	6210.40.35
6210.40.55	6210.40.75	6210.40.80	6210.50.03	6210.50.05
6210.50.12	6210.50.22	6210.50.35	6210.50.55	6210.50.75
6210.50.80	6211.11.10	6211.11.40	6211.11.80	6211.12.10
6211.12.40	6211.12.80	6211.20.04	6211.20.08	6211.20.15
6211.20.24	6211.20.28	6211.20.34	6211.20.38	6211.20.44
6211.20.48	6211.20.54	6211.20.58	6211.20.64	6211.20.68
6211.20.74	6211.20.78	6211.32.50	6211.32.90	6211.33.50
6211.33.90	6211.39.03	6211.39.07	6211.39.15	6211.39.30
6211.39.60	6211.39.80	6211.42.05	6211.42.10	6211.43.05
6211.43.10	6211.49.03	6211.49.15	6211.49.25	6211.49.50
6211.49.60	6211.49.80	6212.10.30	6212.10.50	6212.10.70
6212.10.90	6212.20.00	6212.30.00	6212.90.00	6213.20.10
6213.20.20	6213.90.05	6213.90.07	6213.90.10	6213.90.20
6214.10.10	6214.10.20	6214.20.00	6214.30.00	6214.40.00
6214.90.00	6215.10.00	6215.20.00	6215.90.00	6216.00.05
6216.00.08	6216.00.13	6216.00.17	6216.00.19	6216.00.21
6216.00.24	6216.00.26	6216.00.29	6216.00.31	6216.00.33
6216.00.35	6216.00.38	6216.00.41	6216.00.43	6216.00.46
6216.00.54	6216.00.58	6216.00.80	6216.00.90	6217.10.10
6217.10.85	6217.10.95	6217.90.10	6217.90.90	6301.10.00
6301.20.00	6301.30.00	6301.40.00	6301.90.00	6302.10.00
6302.21.30	6302.21.50	6302.21.70	6302.21.90	6302.22.10
6302.22.20	6302.29.00	6302.31.30	6302.31.50	6302.31.70
6302.31.90	6302.32.10	6302.32.20	6302.39.00	6302.40.10
6302.40.20	6302.51.10	6302.51.20	6302.51.30	6302.51.40
6302.53.00	6302.59.10	6302.59.20	6302.59.30	6302.60.00
6302.91.00	6302.93.10	6302.93.20	6302.99.10	6302.99.15
6302.99.20	6303.12.00	6303.19.11	6303.19.21	6303.91.00
6303.92.10	6303.92.20	6303.99.00	6304.11.10	6304.11.20
6304.11.30	6304.19.05	6304.19.10	6304.19.15	6304.19.20
6304.19.30	6304.20.00	6304.91.01	6304.92.00	6304.93.00
6304.99.10	6304.99.15	6304.99.25	6304.99.35	6304.99.40
6304.99.60	6305.10.00	6305.20.00	6305.32.00	6305.33.00
6305.39.00	6305.90.00	6306.12.00	6306.19.11	6306.19.21
6306.22.10	6306.22.90	6306.29.11	6306.29.21	6306.30.00
6306.40.41	6306.40.49	6306.90.10	6306.90.50	6307.10.10

6307.10.20	6307.20.00	6307.90.30	6307.90.40	6307.90.50
6307.90.60	6307.90.68	6307.90.72	6307.90.75	6307.90.85
6307.90.89	6307.90.98	6308.00.00	6310.10.10	6310.10.20
6310.90.10	6310.90.20	6501.00.30	6501.00.60	6501.00.90
6502.00.20	6502.00.40	6502.00.60	6502.00.90	6504.00.30
6504.00.60	6504.00.90	6505.00.01	6505.00.04	6505.00.08
6505.00.15	6505.00.20	6505.00.25	6505.00.30	6505.00.40
6505.00.50	6505.00.60	6505.00.70	6505.00.80	6505.00.90
6506.91.00	6506.99.30	6506.99.60	6507.00.00	7019.11.00
7019.12.00	7019.13.05	7019.13.15	7019.13.24	7019.13.28
7019.13.35	7019.19.30	7019.19.70	7019.19.91	7019.61.05
7019.61.10	7019.61.30	7019.61.40	7019.61.70	7019.61.90
7019.63.05	7019.63.15	7019.63.30	7019.63.40	7019.63.70
7019.63.90	7019.64.05	7019.64.15	7019.64.30	7019.64.40
7019.64.70	7019.64.90	7019.65.51	7019.65.90	7019.66.30
7019.66.40	7019.66.70	7019.66.90	7019.69.30	7019.69.40
7019.69.70	7019.69.90	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00
7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00
7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07	9404.30.40
9404.30.80	9404.40.10	9404.40.90	9404.90.10	9404.90.20
9404.90.81	9404.90.96			

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(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.21, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.50 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Jordan:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89); and

(B) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91).

(k) As provided in headings 9903.05.38, 9903.05.39, 9903.05.48, 9903.05.49, 9903.05.70, 9903.05.71 and 9903.05.73–9903.05.76, for any good of a member state of the European Union, Japan, South Korea, Switzerland or Taiwan subject to a specific or compound rate of duty under column 1-General, the *ad valorem* equivalent rate of duty of such good shall be determined by dividing the amount of duty payable under column 1-General by the customs value of the good. For example, if a good were subject to a specific duty of 50 cents per kilogram, and one kilogram of the good were entered with a customs value of $10, then the *ad valorem* equivalent rate of duty would be obtained by dividing 50 cents by $10, yielding 5 percent. For any good of South Korea for which a specific or compound rate of duty under column 1-Special is properly claimed, the *ad valorem* equivalent rate of duty shall be determined in the same manner.

For headings 9903.05.39 and 9903.05.76, articles for which the applicable column 1 duty rate is less than 10 percent, the sum of the column 1 duty rate and the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty is 10 percent *ad valorem*.

For headings 9903.05.49, 9903.05.71 and 9903.05.74, articles for which the applicable column 1 duty rate is less than 12.5 percent, the sum of the column 1 duty rate and the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty is 12.5 percent *ad valorem*.''

B. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 31, 2026, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified as follows:

1. The article description of heading 9903.05.90 is modified by inserting ''patented pharmaceutical articles;'' after ''wood products;''; and

2. Subdivision (f) of U.S. note 52 is modified:

a. by deleting the word ''and'' at the end of item (6);

b. by deleting the period at the end of item (7) and by inserting ''; and'' in lieu thereof; and

c. by inserting the following new item (8) in numerical order: ''(8) patented pharmaceutical articles provided for in headings 9903.04.60–9903.04.66.''

Annex II

Note: All products that are properly classified in the provisions of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) that are listed in this Annex are not covered by the actions, except as provided in the ''Scope Limitations'' column. The product descriptions that are contained in this Annex are provided for informational purposes only, and are not intended to delimit in any way the scope of the actions. In the product descriptions, the abbreviation ''nesoi'' means ''not elsewhere specified or included''. Any questions regarding the scope of particular HTSUS provisions should be referred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Notes on certain HTSUS provisions for which only a portion of the provision is covered in this Annex, as provided in the ''Scope Limitations'' column:

- A subheading marked with ''Ex'' is defined and limited by the product description.
- A subheading marked with ''Aircraft'' includes only articles of civil aircraft (all aircraft other than military aircraft); their engines, parts, and components; their other parts, components, and subassemblies; and ground flight simulators and their parts and components, that otherwise meet the criteria of general note 6 of the HTSUS, regardless of whether a product is entered under a provision for which the rate of duty ''Free (C)'' appears in the ''Special'' sub-column.
- A subheading marked with ''Pharma'' includes only articles that are for use in pharmaceutical applications, regardless of whether a product is entered under a provision for which the

rate of duty ''Free (K)'' appears in the ''Special'' sub-column.

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BILLING CODE 3390–F4–P

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0201.10.05	Bovine carcasses and halves, fresh or chilled, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0201.10.10	Bovine carcasses and halves, fresh or chilled, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0201.10.50	Bovine carcasses and halves, fresh or chilled, other than described in general note 15 or additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0201.20.02	High-quality beef cuts, with bone in, processed, fresh or chilled, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0201.20.04	Bovine meat cuts (except high-quality beef cuts), with bone in, processed, fresh or chilled, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0201.20.06	Bovine meat cuts, with bone in, not processed, fresh or chilled, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0201.20.10	High-quality beef cuts, with bone in, processed, fresh or chilled, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0201.20.30	Bovine meat cuts (except high-quality beef cuts), with bone in, processed, fresh or chilled, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0201.20.50	Bovine meat cuts, with bone in, not processed, fresh or chilled, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0201.20.80	Bovine meat cuts, with bone in, fresh or chilled, not described in general note 15 or additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0201.30.02	High-quality beef cuts, boneless, processed, fresh or chilled, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0201.30.04	Bovine meat cuts (except high-quality beef cuts), boneless, processed, fresh or chilled, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0201.30.06	Bovine meat cuts, boneless, not processed, fresh or chilled, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0201.30.10	High-quality beef cuts, boneless, processed, fresh or chilled, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0201.30.30	Bovine meat cuts (except high-quality beef cuts), boneless, processed, fresh or chilled, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0201.30.50	Bovine meat cuts, boneless, not processed, fresh or chilled, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0201.30.80	Bovine meat cuts, boneless, fresh or chilled, not described in general note 15 or additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0202.10.05	Bovine carcasses and halves, frozen, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0202.10.10	Bovine carcasses and halves, frozen, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0202.10.50	Bovine carcasses and halves, frozen, other than described in general note 15 or additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0202.20.02	High-quality beef cuts, with bone in, processed, frozen, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0202.20.04	Bovine meat cuts (except high-quality beef cuts), with bone in, processed, frozen, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0202.20.06	Bovine meat cuts, with bone in, not processed, frozen, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0202.20.10	High-quality beef cuts, with bone in, processed, frozen, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0202.20.30	Bovine meat cuts (except high-quality beef cuts), with bone in, processed, frozen, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0202.20.50	Bovine meat cuts, with bone in, not processed, frozen, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0202.20.80	Bovine meat cuts, with bone in, frozen, not described in general note 15 or additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0202.30.02	High-quality beef cuts, boneless, processed, frozen, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0202.30.04	Bovine meat cuts (except high-quality beef cuts), boneless, processed, frozen, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0202.30.06	Bovine meat cuts, boneless, not processed, frozen, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS	
0202.30.10	High-quality beef cuts, boneless, processed, frozen, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0202.30.30	Bovine meat cuts (except high-quality beef cuts), boneless, processed, frozen, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0202.30.50	Bovine meat cuts, boneless, not processed, frozen, described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0202.30.80	Bovine meat cuts, boneless, frozen, not described in general note 15 or additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 2 of the HTSUS	
0206.10.00	Edible offal of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	
0206.21.00	Tongues of bovine animals, frozen	
0206.22.00	Livers of bovine animals, frozen	
0206.29.00	Edible offal of bovine animals, except tongues or livers, frozen	
0210.20.00	Meat of bovine animals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	
0508.00.00	Coral, shells, cuttlebone and similar materials, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape; powder and waste thereof	
0511.99.30	Animal products chiefly used as food for animals or as ingredients in such food, nesoi	
0602.10.00	Unrooted cuttings and slips of live plants	
0701.10.00	Seed potatoes, fresh or chilled	
0702.00.20	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled, if entered during the period from March 1 to July 14, or the period from September 1 to November 14 in any year	
0702.00.40	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled, if entered during the period from July 15 to August 31 in any year	
0702.00.60	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled, if entered during the period from November 15, in any year, to the last day of February of the following year	
0709.99.05	Jicamas and breadfruit, fresh or chilled	
0709.99.10	Chayote (Sechium edule), fresh or chilled	
0710.80.15	Bamboo shoots and water chestnuts (other than Chinese water chestnuts), uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	
0711.90.30	Capers, provisionally preserved but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	
0712.32.00	Dried wood ears (Auricularia spp.), whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	
0712.34.10	Air dried or sun dried shiitake	
0712.34.20	Dried (other than air dried or sun dried) shiitake	
0712.90.8550	Sweet corn seeds of a kind used for sowing	
0713.10.10	Seeds of peas of a kind used for sowing	
0713.20.10	Seeds of chickpeas (garbanzos) of a kind used for sowing	
0713.31.10	Seeds of beans of a kind used for sowing	
0713.32.10	Seeds of small red (adzuki) beans of a kind used for sowing	
0713.33.10	Seeds of kidney beans, including white pea beans of a kind used for sowing	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0713.34.10	Dried seeds of Bambara beans, of a kind used for sowing	
0713.34.20	Dried Bambara beans, shelled, if entered for consumption during the period from May 1 through August 31, inclusive, in any year	
0713.34.40	Dried Bambara beans, shelled, if entered for consumption outside the above period, or if withdrawn for consumption	
0713.39.11	Seeds of beans nesoi, of a kind used for sowing	
0713.40.10	Lentil seeds of a kind used for sowing	
0713.50.10	Seeds of broad beans and horse beans of a kind used for sowing	
0713.60.10	Dried pigeon pea seeds, of a kind used for sowing	
0713.90.11	Seeds of leguminous vegetables nesoi, of a kind used for sowing	
0713.90.50	Dried guar seeds, shelled	
0714.10.10	Cassava (manioc), frozen, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets	
0714.10.20	Cassava (manioc), fresh, chilled or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets	
0714.40.10	Taro (Colocasia spp.), fresh or chilled, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets	
0714.40.20	Taro (Colocasia spp.), frozen	
0714.40.50	Taro (Colocasia spp.), dried, in the form of pellets	
0714.40.60	Taro (Colocasia spp.), dried, whether or not sliced but not in pellets	
0714.50.10	Yautia (Xanthosoma spp.), fresh or chilled, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets	
0714.50.20	Yautia (Xanthosoma spp.), frozen	
0714.50.60	Yautia (Xanthosoma spp.), dried, whether or not sliced but not in pellets	
0714.90.42	Other mixtures of Chinese water chestnuts, frozen	
0714.90.44	Chinese water chestnuts, not mixed, frozen	
0714.90.46	Frozen dasheens, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, and similar roots and tubers, nesoi	
0714.90.48	Chinese water chestnuts, dried	
0714.90.61	Dried dasheens, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, and similar roots and tubers nesoi, whether or not sliced but not in pellets	
0801.11.00	Coconuts, desiccated	
0801.12.00	Coconuts, fresh, in the inner shell (endocarp)	
0801.19.01	Coconuts, fresh, not in the inner shell (endocarp)	
0801.21.00	Brazil nuts, fresh or dried, in shell	
0801.22.00	Brazil nuts, fresh or dried, shelled	
0801.31.00	Cashew nuts, fresh or dried, in shell	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0801.32.00	Cashew nuts, fresh or dried, shelled	
0802.41.00	Chestnuts (Castanea spp.), fresh or dried, in shell	
0802.42.00	Chestnuts (Castanea spp.), fresh or dried, shelled	
0802.61.00	Macadamia nuts, in shell	
0802.62.00	Macadamia nuts, shelled	
0802.70.10	Kola nuts (Cola spp.), fresh or dried, in shell	
0802.70.20	Kola nuts (Cola spp.), fresh or dried, shelled	
0802.80.10	Areca nuts, fresh or dried, in shell	
0802.80.20	Areca nuts, fresh or dried, shelled	
0802.91.10	Pignolia pine nuts, fresh or dried, in shell	
0802.91.90	Pine nuts (other than Pignolia), fresh or dried, in shell	
0802.92.10	Pignolia pine nuts, fresh or dried, shelled	
0802.92.90	Pine nuts (other than Pignolia), fresh or dried, shelled	
0803.10.10	Plantains, fresh	
0803.10.20	Plantains, dried	
0803.90.00	Bananas, fresh or dried	
0804.30.20	Pineapples, fresh or dried, not reduced in size, in bulk	
0804.30.40	Pineapples, fresh or dried, not reduced in size, in crates or other packages	
0804.30.60	Pineapples, fresh or dried, reduced in size	
0804.40.00	Avocados, fresh or dried	
0804.50.40	Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh, if entered during the period September 1 through the following May 31, inclusive	
0804.50.60	Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh, if entered during the period June 1 through August 31, inclusive	
0804.50.80	Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, dried	
0805.10.00	Oranges, fresh or dried	
0805.50.30	Tahitian limes, Persian limes and other limes of the Citrus latifolia variety, fresh or dried	
0805.50.40	Limes of the Citrus aurantifolia variety, nesoi, fresh or dried	
0805.90.01	Etrogs	Ex
0807.20.00	Papayas (papaws), fresh	
0808.40.20	Quinces, fresh, if entered during the period from April 1 through June 30, inclusive	
0808.40.40	Quinces, fresh, if entered during the period from July 1 through the following March 31, inclusive	
0810.50.00	Kiwifruit, fresh	
0810.60.00	Durians, fresh	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0810.90.27	Other berries and tamarinds, fresh	
0810.90.46	Fruit, nesoi, fresh	
0811.90.10	Bananas and plantains, frozen, in water or containing added sweetening	
0811.90.25	Cashew apples, mameyes colorados, sapodillas, soursops and sweetsops, frozen, in water or containing added sweetening	
0811.90.30	Coconut meat, frozen, in water or containing added sweetening	
0811.90.40	Papayas, frozen, in water or containing added sweetening	
0811.90.50	Pineapples, frozen, in water or containing added sweetening	
0811.90.52	Mangoes, frozen, whether or not previously steamed or boiled	
0811.90.80	Tropical fruit, nesoi, frozen, whether or not previously steamed or boiled	Ex
0812.90.40	Pineapples, provisionally preserved, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	
0901.11.00	Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	
0901.12.00	Coffee, not roasted, decaffeinated	
0901.21.00	Coffee, roasted, not decaffeinated	
0901.22.00	Coffee, roasted, decaffeinated	
0901.90.10	Coffee husks and skins	
0901.90.20	Coffee substitutes containing coffee	
0902.10.10	Green tea in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg, flavored	
0902.10.90	Green tea in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg, not flavored	
0902.20.10	Green tea in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3 kg, flavored	
0902.20.90	Green tea in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3 kg, not flavored	
0902.30.00	Black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg	
0902.40.00	Black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, other than in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg	
0903.00.00	Maté	
0904.11.00	Pepper of the genus Piper, neither crushed nor ground	
0904.12.00	Pepper of the genus Piper, crushed or ground	
0904.21.20	Paprika, dried, neither crushed nor ground	
0904.21.40	Anaheim and ancho pepper, dried, neither crushed nor ground	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0904.21.60	Fruits of the genus Capsicum, other than paprika or anaheim and ancho pepper, dried, neither crushed nor ground	
0904.21.80	Fruits of the genus Pimenta (including allspice), dried	
0904.22.20	Paprika, crushed or ground	
0904.22.40	Anaheim and ancho pepper, crushed or ground	
0904.22.73	Mixtures of mashed or macerated hot red peppers and salt, nesoi	
0904.22.76	Fruits of the genus Capsicum, crushed or ground, nesoi	
0904.22.80	Fruits of the genus Pimenta (including allspice), crushed or ground	
0905.10.00	Vanilla beans, neither crushed nor ground	
0905.20.00	Vanilla beans, crushed or ground	
0906.11.00	Cinnamon (Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume), neither crushed nor ground	
0906.19.00	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers, nesoi, neither crushed nor ground	
0906.20.00	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers, crushed or ground	
0907.10.00	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems), neither crushed nor ground	
0907.20.00	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems), crushed or ground	
0908.11.00	Nutmeg, neither crushed nor ground	
0908.12.00	Nutmeg, crushed or ground	
0908.21.00	Mace, neither crushed nor ground	
0908.22.20	Mace, ground, Bombay or wild	
0908.22.40	Mace, crushed or ground, other than ground Bombay or wild mace	
0908.31.00	Cardamoms, neither crushed nor ground	
0908.32.00	Cardamoms, crushed or ground	
0909.21.00	Seeds of coriander, neither crushed nor ground	
0909.22.00	Seeds of coriander, crushed or ground	
0909.31.00	Seeds of cumin, neither crushed nor ground	
0909.32.00	Seeds of cumin, crushed or ground	
0909.61.00	Seeds of anise, badian, caraway or fennel; juniper berries; neither crushed nor ground	
0909.62.00	Seeds of anise, badian, caraway or fennel; juniper berries; crushed or ground	
0910.11.00	Ginger, neither crushed nor ground	
0910.12.00	Ginger, crushed or ground	
0910.20.00	Saffron	
0910.30.00	Turmeric (curcuma)	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0910.91.00	Mixtures of spices referred to in note 1(b) to chapter 9 of the HTSUS	
0910.99.07	Bay leaves, other than crude or not manufactured	
0910.99.10	Curry	
0910.99.20	Origanum, crude or not manufactured	
0910.99.40	Origanum, other than crude or not manufactured	
0910.99.50	Dill	
0910.99.60	Spices, nesoi	
1001.11.00	Durum wheat, seed	
1001.91.00	Seed of wheat and meslin, other than durum wheat	
1002.10.00	Rye, seed	
1003.10.00	Barley, seed	
1003.90.40	Barley, not seed, other than for malting purposes	
1004.10.00	Oats, seed	
1005.10.00	Seed corn (maize)	
1007.10.00	Grain sorghum, seed	
1008.21.00	Millet, seed	
1008.30.00	Canary seed	
1008.40.00	Fonio (Digitaria spp.)	
1008.60.00	Triticale	
1106.20.90	Flour, meal and powder of sago, or of roots or tubers of heading 0714 (excluding Chinese water chestnuts)	
1106.30.20	Flour, meal and powder of banana and plantain	
1108.14.00	Cassava (manioc) starch	
1108.19.00	Starches other than wheat, corn (maize), potato or cassava (manioc) starches	
1201.10.00	Soybeans, whether or not broken, seed	
1202.30.05	Peanuts (ground-nuts), seed, not roasted or cooked, shelled, subject to gen note 15 of the HTS	
1202.30.40	Peanuts (ground-nuts), seed, not roasted or cooked, shelled, subject to add. US note 2 to Ch.12	
1202.30.80	Peanuts (ground-nuts), seed, not roasted or cooked, shelled, not subject to gen note 15 or add. US note 2 to Ch.12	
1203.00.00	Copra	
1204.00.0010	Flaxseed (linseed), whether or not broken, for sowing	
1205.10.0010	Low erucic acid rape or colza seeds, for sowing	
1205.90.0010	Rape or colza seeds (other than of low erucic acid), whether or not broken, for sowing	
1206.00.0031	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken, for sowing	
1207.21.00	Cotton seeds, whether or not broken, seed for sowing	
1207.30.00	Castor oil seeds, for sowing	Ex
1207.40.00	Sesame seeds, whether or not broken, for sowing	Ex

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
1207.50.00	Mustard seeds, whether or not broken, for sowing	Ex
1207.60.00	Safflower (Carthamus tintorius) seeds, for sowing	Ex
1207.70.00	Melon seeds	
1207.91.00	Poppy seeds, whether or not broken	
1207.99.03	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits whether or not broken, including niger seeds, hemp seeds and seeds nesoi, for sowing	Ex
1209.10.00	Sugar beet seeds of a kind used for sowing	
1209.21.00	Alfalfa (lucerne) seed of a kind used for sowing	
1209.22.20	White and ladino clover seeds of a kind used for sowing	
1209.22.40	Clover seeds, other than white and ladino, of a kind used for sowing	
1209.23.00	Fescue seeds of a kind used for sowing	
1209.24.00	Kentucky blue grass seeds of a kind used for sowing	
1209.25.00	Rye grass seeds of a kind used for sowing	
1209.29.10	Beet seed, other than sugar beet seed, of a kind used for sowing	
1209.29.91	Seeds of forage plants of a kind used for sowing, not elsewhere specified or included	
1209.30.00	Seeds of herbaceous plants cultivated principally for their flowers	
1209.91.10	Cauliflower seeds of a kind used for sowing	
1209.91.20	Celery seeds of a kind used for sowing	
1209.91.40	Onion seeds of a kind used for sowing	
1209.91.50	Parsley seeds of a kind used for sowing	
1209.91.60	Pepper seeds of a kind used for sowing	
1209.91.80	Vegetable seeds, nesoi, of a kind used for sowing	
1209.99.20	Tree and shrub seeds of a kind used for sowing	
1209.99.41	Seeds, fruits and spores, of a kind used for sowing, nesoi	
1404.90.90	Other vegetable materials nesoi	
1513.11.00	Coconut (copra) oil and its fractions, crude oil	
1513.19.00	Coconut (copra) oil and its fractions, other	
1521.10.00	Vegetable waxes (other than triglycerides), whether or not refined or colored	
1521.90.20	Bleached beeswax	
1602.50.05	Offal of bovine animals, prepared or preserved	
1602.50.07	Corned beef in airtight containers	
1602.50.08	Offal of bovine animals, cured or pickled, not corned beef, not in airtight containers	
1602.50.21	Offal of bovine animals, other, in airtight containers	
1602.50.60	Prepared or preserved meat of bovine animals, not containing cereals or vegetables, nesoi	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
1602.50.90	Prepared or preserved meat of bovine animals, containing cereals or vegetables	
1701.12.10	Beet sugar, raw, in solid form, w/o added flavoring or coloring, subject to add. US 5 to Ch.17	
1701.13.10	Cane sugar, raw, specified in subheading 2 and subject to add'l note 5 to this chapter, in solid form, w/o added flavoring or coloring	
1701.14.10	Other cane sugar, raw, in solid form, w/o added flavoring or coloring, subject to add. US 5 to Ch.17	
1701.91.10	Cane/beet sugar & pure sucrose, refined, solid, w/added coloring but not flav., subject to add. US 5 to Ch.17	
1701.99.10	Cane/beet sugar & pure sucrose, refined, solid, w/o added coloring or flavoring, subject to add. US 5 to Ch.17	
1702.90.10	Cane/beet sugars & syrups (incl. invert sugar); nesoi, w/soluble non-sugar solids 6% or less soluble solids, subj Ch17 US note 5	
1801.00.00	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	
1802.00.00	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste	
1803.10.00	Cocoa paste, not defatted	
1803.20.00	Cocoa paste, wholly or partly defatted	
1804.00.00	Cocoa butter, fat and oil	
1805.00.00	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	
1903.00.20	Tapioca and substitutes prepared from starch, of arrowroot, cassava or sago, in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, siftings or in similar forms	
1903.00.40	Tapioca and substitutes, prepared from starch nesoi, in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, siftings or in similar forms	
1905.90.10	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and similar baked products, nesoi, and puddings, whether or not containing chocolate, fruit, nuts or confectionery, for religious purposes only	Ex
1905.90.90	Bakers' wares, communion wafers, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products, nesoi, for religious purposes only	Ex
2001.90.45	Mangoes, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	
2005.91.60	Bamboo shoots in airtight containers, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, not preserved by sugar	
2006.00.40	Pineapples, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallized)	
2007.99.40	Pineapple jam	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2007.99.50	Guava and mango pastes and purees, being cooked preparations	
2008.19.15	Coconuts, otherwise prepared or preserved, nesoi	
2008.20.00	Pineapples, otherwise prepared or preserved, nesoi	
2008.30.35	Orange pulp	
2008.91.00	Palm hearts, otherwise prepared or preserved, nesoi	
2008.99.13	Banana pulp, otherwise prepared or preserved, nesoi	
2008.99.15	Bananas, other than pulp, otherwise prepared or preserved, nesoi	
2008.99.21	Acai	Ex
2008.99.40	Mangoes, otherwise prepared or preserved, nesoi	
2008.99.45	Papaya pulp, otherwise prepared or preserved, nesoi	
2008.99.91	Bean cake, bean stick, miso, other fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved	
2009.11.00	Orange juice, frozen, unfermented and not containing added spirit	
2009.12.25	Orange juice, not frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20, not concentrated and not made from juice having a degree of concentration of 1.5 or more, unfermented	
2009.12.45	Orange juice, not frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20, concentrated, unfermented	
2009.19.00	Orange juice, not frozen, of a Brix value exceeding 20, unfermented	
2009.31.60	Citrus juice of any single citrus fruit (other than orange, grapefruit or lime), of a Brix value not exceeding 20, concentrated, unfermented, except for lemon juice	Ex
2009.39.20	Lime juice, of a Brix value exceeding 20, fit for beverage purposes, unfermented	
2009.49.40	Pineapple juice, of a Brix value exceeding 20, concentrated (in degree of concentration greater than 3.5)	
2009.89.70	Coconut water or juice of acai	Ex
2009.90.40	Coconut water juice blends, not from concentrate, packaged for retail sale	Ex
2101.11.21	Instant coffee, not flavored	
2101.11.29	Extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee other than unflavored instant coffee	
2101.12.90	Preparations nesoi, with a basis of extracts, essences or concentrates or with a basis of coffee	
2101.20.20	Extracts, essences or concentrates of tea or mate	
2106.90.44	Syrups from cane/beet sugar, neosi, w/added coloring but not added flavoring, subject to add US note 5 to Ch. 17, not GN15	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2106.90.48	Orange juice, fortified with vitamins or minerals	
2106.90.99	Acai preparations for the manufacture of beverages	Ex
2202.99.30	Orange juice, fortified with vitamins or minerals, not made from a juice having a degree of concentration of 1.5 or more	
2202.99.35	Orange juice, fortified with vitamins or minerals, nesoi	
2503.00.00	Sulfur of all kinds, other than sublimed, precipitated and colloidal sulfur	
2504.10.10	Natural graphite, crystalline flake (not including flake dust)	
2504.10.50	Natural graphite in powder or flakes other than crystalline flake	
2504.90.00	Natural graphite, other than in powder or in flakes	
2510.10.00	Natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminum calcium phosphates, unground	
2510.20.00	Natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminum calcium phosphates, ground	
2511.10.10	Natural barium sulfate (barytes), ground	
2511.10.50	Natural barium sulfate (barytes), not ground	
2519.10.00	Natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite)	
2519.90.10	Fused magnesia; dead-burned (sintered) magnesia, whether or not containing small quantities of other oxides added before sintering	
2519.90.20	Caustic calcined magnesite	
2524.90.00	Asbestos other than crocidolite	
2529.21.00	Fluorspar, containing by weight 97 percent or less of calcium fluoride	
2529.22.00	Fluorspar, containing by weight more than 97 percent of calcium fluoride	
2530.20.10	Kieserite	
2530.20.20	Epsom salts (natural magnesium sulfates)	
2530.90.10	Natural cryolite; natural chiolite	
2530.90.20	Natural micaceous iron oxides	
2530.90.80	Other mineral substances, nesoi	
2601.11.00	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates	
2601.20.00	Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates	
2602.00.00	Manganese ores and concentrates including ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates with manganese content over 20 percent calculated on the dry weight	
2603.00.00	Copper ores and concentrates	
2604.00.00	Nickel ores and concentrates	
2605.00.00	Cobalt ores and concentrates	
2606.00.00	Aluminum ores and concentrates	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2608.00.00	Zinc ores and concentrates	
2609.00.00	Tin ores and concentrates	
2610.00.00	Chromium ores and concentrates	
2611.00.30	Tungsten ores	
2611.00.60	Tungsten concentrates	
2612.10.00	Uranium ores and concentrates	
2612.20.00	Thorium ores and concentrates	
2613.90.00	Molybdenum ores and concentrates, not roasted	
2614.00.30	Synthetic rutile	
2614.00.60	Titanium ores and concentrates, other than synthetic rutile	
2615.90.30	Synthetic tantalum-niobium concentrates	
2615.90.60	Niobium, tantalum or vanadium ores and concentrates, nesoi	
2616.10.00	Silver ores and concentrates	
2617.10.00	Antimony ores and concentrates	
2620.30.00	Ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel), containing mainly copper	
2620.99.50	Slag (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel) containing over 40 percent titanium, and which if containing over 2 percent by weight of copper, lead, or zinc is not to be treated for the recovery thereof	
2701.11.00	Coal, anthracite, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	
2701.12.00	Coal, bituminous, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	
2701.19.00	Coal, other than anthracite or bituminous, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	
2701.20.00	Coal, briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	
2702.10.00	Lignite (excluding jet), whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	
2702.20.00	Lignite (excluding jet), agglomerated	
2703.00.00	Peat (including peat litter), whether or not agglomerated	
2704.00.00	Coke and semicoke of coal, lignite or peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon	
2705.00.00	Coal gas, water gas, producer gas and similar gases, other than petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	
2706.00.00	Tars (including reconstituted tars), distilled from coal, lignite or peat, and other mineral tars, whether dehydrated or partially distilled	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2707.10.00	Benzene, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents	
2707.20.00	Toluene, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or in which the weight of aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents	
2707.30.00	Xylenes, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents	
2707.40.00	Naphthalene, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents	
2707.50.00	Aromatic hydrocarbon mixtures (from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents), other than Benzene, Toluene, Xylenes, and Naphathalene, in which 65% or more by volume (including losses) distills at 250 C by the ISO 3405 method (equivalent to the ASTM D 86 method)	
2707.91.00	Creosote oils, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents	
2707.99.10	Light oil, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents	
2707.99.20	Picolines, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents	
2707.99.40	Carbazole, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents, having a purity of 65 percent or more by weight	
2707.99.51	Phenols, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of aromatic constituents exceeds that of nonaromatic constituents, containing more than 50 percent by weight of hydroxybenzene	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2707.99.55	Metacresol, orthocresol, paracresol, and metaparacresol, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products where the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents, having a purity of 75 percent or more by weight	
2707.99.59	Phenols, nesoi	
2707.99.90	Other products of the distillation of high-temperature coal tar and similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceed that of the nonaromatic constituents, nesoi	
2708.10.00	Pitch, obtained from coal tar or other mineral tars	
2708.20.00	Pitch coke, obtained from coal tar or other mineral tars	
2709.00.10	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.	
2709.00.20	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	
2710.12.15	Light oil motor fuel from petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals (other than crude) and containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils from bituminous minerals	
2710.12.18	Light oil motor fuel blending stock from petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals (other than crude) containing by weight 70 percent or more from petroleum oils or oils from bituminous minerals	
2710.12.25	Naphthas (except motor fuel or motor fuel blending stock)	
2710.12.45	Light oil mixtures of hydrocarbons nesoi which contain by weight not over 50 percent of any single hydrocarbon compound	
2710.12.90	Light oils and preparations, from petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals or preparations nesoi containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	
2710.19.06	Distillate and residual fuel oils (including blended fuel oils), derived from petroleum or oils from bituminous minerals, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.	
2710.19.11	Distillate and residual fuel oils (including blended fuel oils), derived from petroleum oils or oils from bituminous minerals, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	
2710.19.16	Kerosene-type jet fuel, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70 percent or	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	
2710.19.24	Kerosene motor fuel (except kerosene-type jet fuel), from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	
2710.19.25	Kerosene motor fuel blending stock (except kerosene-type jet fuel), from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	
2710.19.26	Kerosene (except kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene motor fuel, and kerosene motor fuel blending stock), from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	
2710.19.30	Lubricating oils, with or without additives, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	
2710.19.35	Lubricating greases, containing not over 10 percent by weight of salts of fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	
2710.19.40	Lubricating greases, containing 10 percent or more by weight of salts of fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	
2710.19.45	Mixture of hydrocarbons nesoi, which contain by weight not over 50 percent of any single hydrocarbon compound, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	
2710.19.90	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals or preparations nesoi containing by weight 70 percent	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	
2710.20.05	Distillate and residual fuel oils (including blended fuel oils), testing under 25 degrees A.P.I., from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations nesoi containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals, containing biodiesel, other than waste oils	
2710.20.10	Distillate and residual fuel oils (including blended fuel oils), testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations nesoi containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals, containing biodiesel, and other than waste oils	
2710.20.15	Kerosene-type jet fuel, motor fuel or motor fuel blending stock, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations nesoi containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals, containing biodiesel, and other than waste oils	
2710.20.25	Kerosene (except kerosene-type jet fuel, motor fuel or motor fuel blending stock, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations nesoi containing by weight 70 percent or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals, containing biodiesel, other than waste oils	
2710.91.00	Waste oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	
2710.99.05	Wastes of distillate and residual fuel oil (including blends) derived from petroleum oil or bituminous minerals, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.	
2710.99.10	Wastes of distillate and residual fuel oil (including blends) derived from petroleum oil or bituminous minerals, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	
2710.99.16	Waste motor fuel or motor fuel blending stock	
2710.99.21	Waste kerosene or naphthas	
2710.99.31	Waste lubricating oils, with or without additives	
2710.99.32	Waste lubricating greases, containing not over 10 percent by weight of fatty acids of animal (including marine animal) or vegetable origin	
2710.99.39	Other wastes of lubricating oils and greases	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2710.99.45	Waste oil mixtures of hydrocarbons nesoi containing not over 50 percent of any single hydrocarbon compound	
2710.99.90	Other waste oils	
2711.11.00	Natural gas, liquefied	
2711.12.00	Propane, liquefied	
2711.13.00	Butanes, liquefied	
2711.14.00	Ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene, liquefied	
2711.19.00	Liquefied petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, nesoi	
2711.21.00	Natural gas, in gaseous state	
2711.29.00	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, except natural gas	
2712.10.00	Petroleum jelly	
2712.20.00	Paraffin wax (whether or not colored), obtained by synthesis or other process and less than 0.75 percent oil by weight	
2712.90.10	Montan wax (whether or not colored), obtained by synthesis or other process	
2712.90.20	Mineral waxes (i.e., paraffin wax with 0.75 percent or more oil by weight, microcrystalline wax, slack lignite and peat waxes, ozokerite), obtained by synthesis	
2713.11.00	Coke, petroleum, not calcined	
2713.12.00	Coke, petroleum coke, calcined	
2713.20.00	Petroleum bitumen	
2713.90.00	Residues (except petroleum coke or petroleum bitumen) of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous materials	
2714.10.00	Bituminous or oil shale and tar sands	
2714.90.00	Bitumen and asphalt, natural; asphaltites and asphaltic rocks	
2715.00.00	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, natural bitumen, petroleum bitumen, mineral tar or mineral tar pitch	
2716.00.00	Electrical energy	
2801.20.00	Iodine	
2802.00.00	Sulfur, sublimed or precipitated; colloidal sulfur	
2804.10.00	Hydrogen	Pharma
2804.29.00	Rare gases, other than argon	
2804.30.00	Nitrogen	
2804.50.00	Boron; tellurium	
2804.61.00	Silicon containing by weight not less than 99.99 percent of silicon	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2804.80.00	Arsenic	
2804.90.00	Selenium	
2805.19.10	Strontium	
2805.19.20	Barium	
2805.19.90	Alkali metals, other than strontium and barium	
2805.30.00	Rare-earth metals, scandium and yttrium, whether or not intermixed or interalloyed	
2806.10.00	Hydrogen chloride (Hydrochloric acid)	Pharma
2807.00.00	Sulfuric acid; oleum	
2809.20.00	Phosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acids	Pharma
2811.11.00	Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)	
2811.12.00	Hydrogen cyanide	Pharma
2811.19.10	Arsenic acid	
2811.22.50	Silicon dioxide, other than synthetic silica gel	Pharma
2811.29.10	Arsenic trioxide	
2811.29.20	Selenium dioxide	
2812.12.00	Phosphorus oxychloride	Pharma
2812.19.00	Other chlorides and chloride oxides	
2813.90.10	Arsenic sulfides	
2814.10.00	Anhydrous ammonia	
2814.20.00	Ammonia in aqueous solution	
2815.11.00	Sodium hydroxide (Caustic soda), solid	Pharma
2815.12.00	Sodium hydroxide (Caustic soda), in aqueous solution (Soda lye or liquid soda)	Pharma
2815.20.00	Potassium hydroxide (Caustic potash)	
2815.30.00	Peroxides of sodium or potassium	Pharma
2816.10.00	Hydroxide and peroxide of magnesium	
2816.40.10	Oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of strontium	
2816.40.20	Oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of barium	
2817.00.00	Zinc oxide; zinc peroxide	
2818.10.10	Artificial corundum, crude	
2818.10.20	Artificial corundum, in grains, or ground, pulverized or refined	
2818.20.00	Aluminum oxide, other than artificial corundum	
2818.30.00	Aluminum hydroxide	
2820.10.00	Manganese dioxide	
2821.10.00	Iron oxides and hydroxides	
2821.20.00	Earth colors containing 70 percent or more by weight of combined iron evaluated as Fe2O3	
2822.00.00	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt oxides	
2823.00.00	Titanium oxides	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2825.10.00	Hydrazine and hydroxylamine and their inorganic salts	Pharma
2825.20.00	Lithium oxide and hydroxide	
2825.30.00	Vanadium oxides and hydroxides	
2825.40.00	Nickel oxides and hydroxides	
2825.50.30	Copper hydroxides	
2825.60.00	Germanium oxides and zirconium dioxide	
2825.80.00	Antimony oxides	
2825.90.15	Niobium oxide	
2825.90.20	Tin oxides	
2825.90.30	Tungsten oxides	
2825.90.90	Other inorganic bases; other metal oxides, hydroxides and peroxides, nesoi	
2826.12.00	Fluorides of aluminum	
2826.30.00	Sodium hexafluoroaluminate (Synthetic cryolite)	
2826.90.90	Other complex fluorine salts, nesoi	
2827.31.00	Magnesium chloride	
2827.39.25	Tin chlorides	
2827.39.45	Barium chloride	
2827.39.60	Cobalt chlorides	
2827.39.65	Zinc chloride	Pharma
2827.39.90	Chlorides, nesoi	
2827.41.00	Chloride oxides and chloride hydroxides of copper	
2827.49.50	Chloride oxides and chloride hydroxides other than of copper or of vanadium	
2827.59.51	Other bromides and bromide oxides, other than ammonium, calcium or zinc	
2827.60.10	Iodide and iodide oxide of calcium or copper	
2827.60.20	Iodide and iodide oxide of potassium	Pharma
2827.60.51	Iodides and iodide oxides, other than of calcium, copper or potassium	
2832.10.00	Sodium sulfites	Pharma
2832.30.10	Sodium thiosulfate	Pharma
2833.11.50	Disodium sulfate, other than salt cake	Pharma
2833.19.00	Sodium sulfates, other than disodium sulfate	Pharma
2833.21.00	Magnesium sulfate	
2833.22.00	Aluminum sulfate	Pharma
2833.24.00	Nickel sulfate	
2833.25.00	Copper sulfate	
2833.27.00	Barium sulfate	
2833.29.10	Cobalt sulfate	
2833.29.45	Zinc sulfate	
2833.29.51	Other sulfates nesoi	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2834.10.10	Sodium nitrite	Pharma
2834.21.00	Potassium nitrate	
2834.29.10	Calcium nitrate	
2834.29.20	Strontium nitrate	
2834.29.51	Nitrates, nesoi	
2835.22.00	Mono- or disodium phosphates	Pharma
2835.24.00	Potassium phosphate	Pharma
2836.20.00	Disodium carbonate	Pharma
2836.30.00	Sodium hydrogencarbonate (Sodium bicarbonate)	Pharma
2836.40.20	Potassium hydrogencarbonate (Potassium bicarbonate)	Pharma
2836.60.00	Barium carbonate	
2836.91.00	Lithium carbonates	
2836.92.00	Strontium carbonate	
2836.99.10	Cobalt carbonates	
2836.99.50	Carbonates nesoi, and peroxocarbonates (percarbonates)	
2837.20.51	Complex cyanides, excluding potassium ferricyanide	Pharma
2841.80.00	Tungstates (wolframates)	
2841.90.20	Ammonium perrhenate	
2841.90.40	Aluminates	Pharma
2842.10.00	Double or complex silicates	Pharma
2842.90.90	Salts of inorganic acids or peroxoacids nesoi, excluding azides	Pharma
2843.29.01	Silver compounds, other than silver nitrate	Pharma
2843.30.00	Gold compounds	Pharma
2843.90.00	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals, excluding those of silver and gold; amalgams of precious metals	Pharma
2844.10.10	Natural uranium metal	
2844.10.20	Natural uranium compounds	
2844.20.00	Uranium enriched in U235 and plutonium and their compounds; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures containing these products	
2844.30.20	Compounds of uranium depleted in U235	
2844.30.50	Uranium depleted in U235, thorium; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures of these products and their compounds	
2844.41.00	Tritium and its compounds, alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures thereof	Pharma
2844.42.00	Actinium, californium, curium, einsteinium, gadolinium, polonium, radium, uranium and their compounds, alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2844.43.00	Other radioactive elements, isotopes, compounds, nesoi; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures thereof	Pharma
2844.44.00	Radioactive residues	Pharma
2845.20.00	Boron enriched in boron-10 and its compounds	Pharma
2845.30.00	Lithium enriched in lithium-6 and its compounds	Pharma
2845.90.01	Isotopes not in heading 2844 and their compounds other than boron, lithium and helium	Pharma
2846.10.00	Cerium compounds	
2846.90.20	Mixtures of rare-earth oxides or of rare-earth chlorides	
2846.90.40	Yttrium bearing materials and compounds containing by weight more than 19 percent but less than 85 percent yttrium oxide equivalent	
2846.90.80	Compounds, inorganic or organic, of rare-earth metals, of yttrium or of scandium, or of mixtures of these metals, nesoi	
2847.00.00	Hydrogen peroxide, whether or not solidified with urea	Pharma
2849.20.10	Silicon carbide, crude	
2849.20.20	Silicon carbide, in grains, or ground, pulverized or refined	
2849.90.30	Tungsten carbide	
2850.00.50	Hydrides, nitrides, azides, silicides and borides other than of calcium, titanium, tungsten or vanadium	Pharma
2853.10.00	Cyanogen chloride (Chlorocyan)	Pharma
2853.90.10	Phosphor copper containing more than 15 percent by weight of phosphorus, excluding ferrosphosphorus	
2853.90.50	Phosphides, whether or not chemically defined, excluding ferrophosphorus, of other metals or of nonmetals	Pharma
2853.90.90	Other phosphides, excluding ferrophosphorous, nesoi	
2901.10.40	Saturated acyclic hydrocarbon (not ethane, butane, n-pentane or isopentane), derived in whole or in part from petroleum, shale oil or natural gas	Pharma
2902.19.00	Cyclanic hydrocarbons (except cyclohexane), cyclenic hydrocarbons and cycloterpenes nesoi	Pharma
2902.90.30	Alkylbenzenes and polyalkylbenzenes	Pharma
2903.12.00	Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	Pharma
2903.13.00	Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	Pharma
2903.22.00	Trichloroethylene	Pharma
2903.41.10	Trifluoromethane (HFC-23)	Pharma
2903.42.10	Difluoromethane (HFC-32)	Pharma

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2903.43.10	Fluoromethane (HFC-41), 1,2-difluoroethane (HFC-152) and 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152-a)	Pharma
2903.44.10	Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125), 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a) and 1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HFC-143)	Pharma
2903.45.10	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) and 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)	Pharma
2903.46.10	1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropane (HFC-227ea),1,1,1,2,2,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236cb),1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea) and 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)	Pharma
2903.47.10	1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa) and 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)	Pharma
2903.48.00	1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc) and 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-4310mee)	Pharma
2903.49.00	Other saturated fluorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons, nesoi	Pharma
2903.51.10	2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234yf), 1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234ze) and (Z)-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluoro-2-butene (HFO-1336mzz)	Pharma
2903.59.10	1,1,3,3,3-Pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-prop-1-ene	Pharma
2903.59.90	Other unsaturated fluorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons	Pharma
2903.69.10	Acetylene tetrabromide; alkyl bromides, other than methyl bromide (bromomethane); methylene dibromide; and vinyl bromide	Pharma
2903.69.90	Other brominated or iodinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons	Pharma
2903.71.01	Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	Pharma
2903.77.00	Other acyclic hydrocarbon derivatives, perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine	Pharma
2903.78.00	Other perhalogenated acyclic hydrocarbon derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2903.79.90	Other halogenated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons containing two or more different halogens, nesoi	Pharma
2903.81.00	1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH (ISO)), including lindane (ISO, INN)	Pharma
2903.89.15	Halogenated products derived in whole or in part from benzene or other aromatic hydrocarbons, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2903.89.20	Halogenated derivatives derived in whole or in part from benzene or other aromatic hydrocarbons, nesoi	Pharma
2903.89.70	Other halogenated derivatives of cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic hydrocarbons not derived from benzene or other aromatic hydrocarbons	Pharma

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2903.92.00	Hexachlorobenzene (ISO) and DDT (clofenotane (INN), (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane)	Pharma
2903.93.00	Halogenated derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons, pentachlorobenzene	Pharma
2903.94.00	Halogenated derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons, hexabromobiphenyls	Pharma
2903.99.20	Benzyl chloride (α-Chlorotoluene); Benzotrichloride (α, α, α-Trichlorotoluene)	Pharma
2903.99.80	Other halogenated derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons, nesoi	Pharma
2904.10.32	Aromatic derivatives of hydrocarbons containing only sulfo groups, their salts and ethyl esters, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2904.10.50	Nonaromatic derivatives of hydrocarbons containing only sulfo groups, their salts and ethyl esters, nesoi	Pharma
2904.20.10	p-Nitrotoluene	Pharma
2904.20.15	p-Nitro-o-xylene	Pharma
2904.20.20	Trinitrotoluene	Pharma
2904.20.30	5-tert-Butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m-xylene (Musk xylol) and other artificial musks	Pharma
2904.20.35	Nitrated benzene, nitrated toluene (except p-nitrotoluene) or nitrated naphthalene	Pharma
2904.20.40	Aromatic derivatives of hydrocarbons containing only nitro or only nitroso groups, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2904.20.45	Aromatic derivatives of hydrocarbons containing only nitro or only nitroso groups, nesoi	Pharma
2904.20.50	Nonaromatic derivatives of hydrocarbons containing only nitro or only nitroso groups, nesoi	Pharma
2904.99.04	Monochloromononitrobenzenes; o-nitrochlorobenzene; p-nitrochlorobenzene	Pharma
2904.99.08	Monochloromononitrobenzenes nesoi	Pharma
2904.99.15	4-Chloro-3-nitro-α-α-α-trifluorotoluene; 2-Chloro-5-nitro-α-α-α-trifluorotoluene; and 4-Chloro-3,5-dinitro-α-α-α-trifluorotoluene	Pharma
2904.99.20	Nitrotoluenesulfonic acids	Pharma
2904.99.30	1-Bromo-2-nitrobenzene; 1,2-Dichloro-4-nitrobenzene and o-Fluoronitrobenzene	Pharma
2904.99.35	4,4'-Dinitrostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid	Pharma
2904.99.40	Sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of aromatic products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2904.99.47	Other sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons excluding aromatic products	Pharma

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	
2904.99.50	Nonaromatic sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons, nesoi	Pharma
2905.11.20	Methanol (Methyl alcohol), other than imported only for use in producing synthetic natural gas (SNG) or for direct use as fuel	Pharma
2905.12.00	Propan-1-ol (Propyl alcohol) and Propan-2-ol (isopropyl alcohol)	Pharma
2905.13.00	Butan-1-ol (n-Butyl alcohol)	Pharma
2905.19.10	Pentanol (Amyl alcohol) and isomers thereof	Pharma
2905.19.90	Saturated monohydric alcohols, nesoi	Pharma
2905.22.10	Geraniol	Pharma
2905.22.20	Isophytol	Pharma
2905.22.50	Acyclic terpene alcohols, other than geraniol and isophytol	Pharma
2905.29.90	Unsaturated monohydric alcohols, other than allyl alcohol or acyclic terpene alcohols	Pharma
2905.31.00	Ethylene glycol (Ethanediol)	Pharma
2905.32.00	Propylene glycol (Propane-1,2-diol)	Pharma
2905.39.90	Dihydric alcohols (diols), nesoi	Pharma
2905.49.20	Esters of glycerol formed with the acids of heading 2904	Pharma
2905.49.50	Polyhydric alcohols, nesoi	Pharma
2905.51.00	Ethchlorvynol (INN)	Pharma
2905.59.10	Halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of monohydric alcohols	Pharma
2905.59.90	Halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of acyclic alcohols, nesoi	Pharma
2906.11.00	Menthol	Pharma
2906.19.50	Other cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Pharma
2906.29.60	Other aromatic alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Pharma
2907.11.00	Phenol (Hydroxybenzene) and its salts	Pharma
2907.19.10	Alkylcresols	Pharma
2907.19.20	Alkylphenols	Pharma
2907.19.40	Thymol	Pharma
2907.19.80	Other monophenols	Pharma
2907.29.90	Other polyphenols, nesoi	Pharma
2908.19.10	6-Chloro-m-cresol [OH=1]; m-chlorophenol; and chlorothymol	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2908.19.35	Derivatives of phenols or phenol-alcohols containing only halogen substituents and their salts described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2908.19.60	Other halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of phenol or phenol-alcohols	Pharma
2908.99.12	Derivatives nesoi, of phenols or phenol-alcohols containing only sulfo groups, their salts and esters, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2908.99.15	Derivatives of phenol or phenol-alcohols containing only sulfo groups, their salts and esters, nesoi	Pharma
2908.99.25	Nitrophenols, except p-nitrophenol	Pharma
2909.11.00	Diethyl ether	Pharma
2909.19.18	Ethers of acyclic monohydric alcohols and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2909.19.60	Ethers of polyhydric alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2909.20.00	Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic ethers and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Pharma
2909.30.40	Aromatic ethers and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2909.30.60	Other aromatic ethers and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated, or nitrosated derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2909.49.05	Guaifenesin	Pharma
2909.49.10	Other aromatic ether-alcohols, their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2909.49.15	Aromatic ether-alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2909.49.20	Nonaromatic glycerol ethers	Pharma
2909.49.60	Other non-aromatic ether-alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Pharma
2909.50.20	Guaiacol and its derivatives	Pharma
2909.50.40	Odoriferous or flavoring compounds of ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Pharma
2909.50.45	Ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2909.50.50	Ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2910.10.00	Oxirane (Ethylene oxide)	Pharma
2910.30.00	1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane (Epichlorohydrin)	Pharma
2910.40.00	Dieldrin (ISO, INN)	Pharma
2910.50.00	Endrin	Pharma
2910.90.10	Butylene oxide	Pharma
2910.90.20	Aromatic epoxides, epoxyalcohols, epoxyphenols and epoxyethers, with a three-membered ring, and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2910.90.91	Other nonaromatic epoxides, epoxyalcohols and epoxyethers, with a three-membered ring, and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Pharma
2911.00.10	1,1-Bis(1-methylethoxy)cyclohexane	Pharma
2911.00.50	Acetals and hemiacetals, whether or not with other oxygen function, and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Pharma
2912.19.50	Acyclic aldehydes without other oxygen function, nesoi	Pharma
2912.29.60	Other cyclic aldehydes without other oxygen function	Pharma
2912.49.26	Other aromatic aldehyde-alcohols, aldehyde-ethers, aldehyde-phenols and aldehydes with other oxygen function	Pharma
2912.60.00	Paraformaldehyde	Pharma
2914.11.10	Acetone, derived in whole or in part from cumene	Pharma
2914.19.00	Acyclic ketones without other oxygen function, nesoi	Pharma
2914.29.30	Natural camphor	Pharma
2914.29.50	Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic ketones without other oxygen function, nesoi	Pharma
2914.39.90	Aromatic ketones without other oxygen function, nesoi	Pharma
2914.40.40	Aromatic ketone-alcohols and ketone-aldehydes, nesoi	Pharma
2914.40.90	Nonaromatic ketone-alcohols and ketone-aldehydes, nesoi	Pharma
2914.50.10	5-Benzoyl-4-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzene-sulfonic acid	Pharma
2914.50.30	Aromatic ketone-phenols and ketones with other oxygen function	Pharma
2914.50.50	Nonaromatic ketone-phenols and ketones with other oxygen function	Pharma
2914.62.00	Coenzyme Q10 (ubidecarenone (INN)	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2914.69.21	Quinone drugs	Pharma
2914.69.90	Quinones, nesoi	Pharma
2914.71.00	Halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives: chlordecone (ISO)	Pharma
2914.79.10	2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone and other artificial musks	Pharma
2914.79.40	Other halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of aromatic ketones and quinones whether or not with other oxygen function	Pharma
2914.79.60	1-Chloro-5-hexanone	Pharma
2914.79.90	Other halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of nonaromatic ketones and quinones whether or not with other oxygen function	Pharma
2915.21.00	Acetic acid	Pharma
2915.24.00	Acetic anhydride	Pharma
2915.29.30	Cobalt acetates	
2915.29.50	Other salts of acetic acid	Pharma
2915.32.00	Vinyl acetate	Pharma
2915.36.00	Dinoseb (ISO) acetate	Pharma
2915.39.10	Benzyl acetate	Pharma
2915.39.31	Aromatic esters of acetic acid, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2915.39.35	Aromatic esters of acetic acid, nesoi	Pharma
2915.39.40	Linalyl acetate	Pharma
2915.39.45	Odoriferous or flavoring compounds of nonaromatic esters of acetic acid, nesoi	Pharma
2915.39.47	Acetates of polyhydric alcohols or of polyhydric alcohol ethers	Pharma
2915.39.70	Isobutyl acetate	Pharma
2915.39.90	Other non-aromatic esters of acetic acid	Pharma
2915.40.10	Chloroacetic acids	Pharma
2915.40.20	Aromatic salts and esters of chlorocetic acids, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2915.40.30	Aromatic salts and esters of chlorocetic acids, nesoi	Pharma
2915.40.50	Nonaromatic salts and esters of chlorocetic acids, nesoi	Pharma
2915.50.20	Aromatic salts and esters of propionic acid	Pharma
2915.90.10	Fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin, nesoi	Pharma
2915.90.14	Valproic acid	Pharma
2915.90.18	Saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, nesoi	Pharma
2915.90.20	Aromatic anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids, of saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2915.90.50	Nonaromatic anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids, of saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2916.16.00	Binapacryl (ISO)	Pharma
2916.19.30	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, nesoi	Pharma
2916.19.50	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acid anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2916.20.50	Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2916.31.30	Benzoic acid esters, except odoriferous or flavoring compounds, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2916.31.50	Benzoic acid esters, nesoi	Pharma
2916.39.15	Ibuprofen	Pharma
2916.39.17	2,2-Dichlorophenylacetic acid, ethyl ester and m-Toluic acid	Pharma
2916.39.46	Aromatic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2916.39.79	Other aromatic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives	Pharma
2917.13.00	Azelaic acid, sebacic acid, their salts and esters	Pharma
2917.19.10	Ferrous fumarate	Pharma
2917.19.15	Fumaric acid, derived in whole or in part from aromatic hydrocarbons	Pharma
2917.19.17	Fumaric acid except derived in whole or in part from aromatic hydrocarbons	Pharma
2917.19.20	Specified acyclic polycarboxylic acids and their derivatives, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2917.19.23	Maleic acid	Pharma
2917.19.27	Succinic acid, glutaric acid, and their derivatives, and derivatives of adipic, fumeric and maleic acids, nesoi	Pharma
2917.19.30	Ethylene brassylate	Pharma
2917.19.35	Malonic acid	Pharma
2917.19.40	Acyclic polycarboxylic acids, derived from aromatic hydrocarbons, and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2917.19.70	Acyclic polycarboxylic acids and their derivatives (excluding plasticizers)	Pharma

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2917.20.00	Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives	Pharma
2917.34.01	Esters of orthophthalic acid, nesoi	Pharma
2917.37.00	Dimethyl terephthalate	Pharma
2917.39.30	Aromatic polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2918.11.51	Salts and esters of lactic acid	Pharma
2918.12.00	Tartaric acid	Pharma
2918.13.50	Salts and esters of tartaric acid, nesoi	Pharma
2918.14.00	Citric acid	Pharma
2918.16.50	Salts and esters of gluconic acid, nesoi	Pharma
2918.18.00	Chlorobenzilate (ISO)	Pharma
2918.19.15	Other Phenylglycolic (Mandelic) acid salts and esters	Pharma
2918.19.20	Aromatic carboxylic acids with alcohol function, without other oxygen functions, and their derivatives, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2918.19.31	Aromatic carboxylic acids with alcohol function, without other oxygen functions, and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2918.19.60	Malic acid	Pharma
2918.19.90	Nonaromatic carboxylic acids with alcohol function, without other oxygen function, and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2918.21.10	Salicylic acid and its salts, suitable for medicinal use	Pharma
2918.22.10	O-Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)	Pharma
2918.22.50	Salts and esters of O-acetylsalicylic acid	Pharma
2918.23.10	Salol (Phenyl salicylate) suitable for medicinal use	Pharma
2918.23.30	Esters of salicylic acid and their salts, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2918.23.50	Esters of salicylic acid and their salts, nesoi	Pharma
2918.29.20	Gentisic acid; and Hydroxycinnamic acid and its salts	Pharma
2918.29.22	p-Hydroxybenzoic acid	Pharma
2918.29.65	Carboxylic acids with phenol function but without other oxygen function, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2918.29.75	Other carboxylic acids with phenol function but without other oxygen function and their derivatives (excluding goods of additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS)	
2918.30.10	1-Formylphenylacetic acid, methyl ester	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2918.30.15	2-Chloro-4,5-difluoro-beta -oxobenzenepropanoic acid, ethyl ester; and Ethyl 2-keto-4-phenylbutanoate	Pharma
2918.30.25	Aromatic carboxylic acids with aldehyde or ketone function but without other oxygen function and their derivatives described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS, nesoi	Pharma
2918.30.30	Aromatic carboxylic acids with aldehyde or ketone function but without other oxygen function, and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2918.30.70	Dimethyl acetyl succinate; Oxalacetic acid diethyl ester, sodium salt; 4,4,4-Trifluoro-3-oxobutanoic acid, both ethyl and methyl ester versions	Pharma
2918.30.90	Non-aromatic carboxylic acids with aldehyde or ketone function but without other oxygen function, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives	Pharma
2918.99.05	p-Anisic acid; clofibrate and 3-phenoxybenzoic acid	Pharma
2918.99.30	Aromatic drugs derived from carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function, and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2918.99.43	Aromatic carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS, nesoi	Pharma
2918.99.47	Other aromatic carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives (excluding goods described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS)	Pharma
2918.99.50	Nonaromatic carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function, and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2919.10.00	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl phosphate)	Pharma
2919.90.30	Aromatic phosphoric esters and their salts, including lactophosphates, and their derivatives, not used as plasticizers	Pharma
2919.90.50	Nonaromatic phosphoric esters and their salts, including lactophosphates, and their derivatives	Pharma
2920.19.40	Other aromatic thiophosphoric esters (phosphorothioates), their salts and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Pharma
2920.19.50	Nonaromatic phosphorothioates, their salts and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2920.21.00	Dimethyl phosphite	Pharma
2920.22.00	Diethyl phosphite	Pharma

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2920.23.00	Trimethyl phosphite	Pharma
2920.24.00	Triethyl phosphite	Pharma
2920.29.00	Other phosphite esters, their salts and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Pharma
2920.30.00	Endosulfan (ISO)	Pharma
2920.90.20	Aromatic esters of other inorganic acids (excluding hydrogen halides), their salts and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2920.90.51	Nonaromatic esters of inorganic acids of nonmetals, their salts and derivatives, excluding esters of hydrogen halides, nesoi	Pharma
2921.11.00	Methylamine, di- or trimethylamine, and their salts	Pharma
2921.14.00	2-(N,N,-Diisopropylamino)ethyl chloride hydrochloride	Pharma
2921.19.11	Mono- and triethylamines; mono-, di-, and tri(propyl- and butyl-) monoamines; salts of any of the foregoing	Pharma
2921.19.61	N,N-Dialkyl (methyl, ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl)-2-Chloroethylamines and their protonated salts; Acyclic monoamines and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2921.29.00	Acyclic polyamines, their derivatives and salts, other than ethylenediamine or hexamethylenediamine and their salts	Pharma
2921.30.10	Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic mono- or polyamines, derivatives and salts, from any aromatic compound described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2921.30.30	Cyclanic, cyclenic, cycloterpenic mono- or polyamines and their derivatives and salts, derived from any aromatic compound (excluding goods described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS)	Pharma
2921.30.50	Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic mono- or polyamines, and their derivatives and salts, derived from any nonaromatic compounds	Pharma
2921.41.10	Aniline	Pharma
2921.41.20	Aniline salts	Pharma
2921.42.65	Aniline derivatives and their salts thereof, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2921.42.90	Other aniline derivatives and their salts	Pharma
2921.43.40	Toluidines and their derivatives and salts thereof, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2921.45.60	Aromatic monoamines and their derivatives and salts thereof, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS, nesoi	Pharma
2921.45.90	Aromatic monoamines and their derivatives and salts thereof nesoi	Pharma
2921.46.00	Amfetamine (INN), benzfetamine (INN), dexamfetamine (INN), etilamfetamine (INN), and other specified INNs; salts thereof	Pharma
2921.49.38	Aromatic monoamine antidepressants, tranquilizers and other psychotherapeutic agents,	Pharma
2921.49.43	Aromatic monoamine drugs, nesoi	Pharma
2921.49.45	Aromatic monoamines and their derivatives and salts thereof nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2921.49.50	Aromatic monoamines and their derivatives and salts thereof, nesoi	Pharma
2921.59.40	Aromatic polyamines and their derivatives and salts thereof, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2921.59.80	Aromatic polyamines and their derivatives and salts thereof nesoi	Pharma
2922.11.00	Monoethanolamine and its salts	Pharma
2922.12.00	Diethanolamine and its salts	Pharma
2922.14.00	Dextropropoxyphene (INN) and its salts	Pharma
2922.15.00	Triethanolamine	Pharma
2922.16.00	Diethylammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate	Pharma
2922.17.00	Methyldiethanolamine and ethyldiethanolamine	Pharma
2922.18.00	2-(N,N-Diisopropylamino)ethanol	Pharma
2922.19.09	Aromatic amino-alcohols drugs, their ethers and esters, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function, and their salts thereof; nesoi	Pharma
2922.19.20	4,4'-Bis(dimethylamino)benzhydrol (Michler's hydrol) and other specified aromatic amino-alcohols, their ethers and esters, and salts thereof	Pharma
2922.19.33	N1-(2-Hydroxyethyl-2-nitro-1,4-phenylendiamine; N1,N4,N4-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-nitro-1,4-phenylenediamine; and other specified chemicals	Pharma
2922.19.60	Aromatic amino-alcohols, their ethers and esters, other than those containing more than one oxygen function, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2922.19.70	Other aromatic amino-alcohols, their ethers and esters, other than those containing more than one oxygen function (excluding goods described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS)	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2922.19.90	Salts of triethanolamine	Pharma
2922.19.96	Amino-alcohols, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function, their ethers and esters and salts thereof, nesoi	Pharma
2922.21.10	1-Amino-8-hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid; and other specified aminohydroxynaphthalenesulfonic acids and their salts	Pharma
2922.21.25	1-Amino-8-hydroxy-4,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, monosodium salts	Pharma
2922.21.40	Aminohydroxynaphthalene sulfonic acids and their salts, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2922.21.50	Aminohydroxynaphthalene sulfonic acids and their salts, nesoi	Pharma
2922.29.03	o-Anisidine; p-anisidine; and p-phenetidine	Pharma
2922.29.06	m-Nitro-p-anisidine and m-nitro-o-anisidine as fast color bases	Pharma
2922.29.08	m-Nitro-p-anisidine and m-nitro-o-anisidine, nesoi	Pharma
2922.29.10	2-Amino-6-chloro-4-nitrophenol and other specified amino-naphthols and amino-phenols, their ethers and esters; salts thereof	Pharma
2922.29.13	o-Aminophenol; and 2,2-bis-[4-(4-aminophenoxy)phenyl]propane	Pharma
2922.29.15	m-Diethylaminophenol; m-dimethylaminophenol; 3-ethylamino-p-cresol; and 5-methoxy-m-phenylenediamine	Pharma
2922.29.20	4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyaniline; and 2,4-dimethoxyaniline	Pharma
2922.29.26	Amino-naphthols and other amino-phenols and their derivatives used as fast color bases	Pharma
2922.29.27	Drugs of amino-naphthols and -phenols, their ethers and esters, except those containing more than one oxygen function, and salts thereof, nesoi	Pharma
2922.29.29	Photographic chemicals of amino-naphthols and -phenols, their ethers and esters, except those containing more than one oxygen function, and salts thereof, nesoi	Pharma
2922.29.61	Amino-naphthols and other amino-phenols and their derivatives, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2922.29.81	Amino-naphthols and other amino-phenols, their ethers and esters (not containing more than one oxygen function), and salts thereof, nesoi	Pharma
2922.31.00	Amfepramone (INN), methadone (INN) and normethadone (INN), and salts thereof	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2922.39.05	1-Amino-2,4-dibromoanthraquinone and 2-Amino-5-chlorobenzophenone	Pharma
2922.39.10	2'-Amino aceto phenone and other specified aromatic amino-aldehydes, -ketones and -quinones, other than those with more than one oxygen function	Pharma
2922.39.14	2-Aminoanthraquinone	Pharma
2922.39.17	1-Aminoanthraquinone	Pharma
2922.39.25	Aromatic amino-aldehydes, -ketones and -quinones, other than those with more than one oxygen function, and salts thereof, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2922.39.45	Aromatic amino-aldehydes, -ketones and -quinones, other than those with more than one oxygen function, and salts thereof, nesoi	Pharma
2922.39.50	Nonaromatic amino-aldehydes, -ketones and -quinones, other than those with more than one kind of oxygen function, and salts thereof, nesoi	Pharma
2922.41.00	Lysine and its esters and salts thereof	Pharma
2922.42.10	Monosodium glutamate	Pharma
2922.42.50	Glutamic acid and its salts, other than monosodium glutamate	Pharma
2922.43.10	Anthranilic acid and its salts, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2922.43.50	Anthranilic acid and its salts, nesoi	Pharma
2922.44.00	Tildine (INN) and its salts	Pharma
2922.49.05	(R)-α-Aminobenzeneacetic acid; and 2-amino-3-chlorobenzoic acid, methyl ester	Pharma
2922.49.10	m-Aminobenzoic acid, technical; and other specified aromatic amino-acids and their esters, except those with more than one oxygen function	Pharma
2922.49.26	Aromatic amino-acids drugs and their esters, not containing more than one kind of oxygen function, nesoi	Pharma
2922.49.30	Aromatic amino-acids and their esters, excluding those with more than one oxygen function, and their salts, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2922.49.37	Aromatic amino-acids and their esters, not containing more than one oxygen function (excluding goods described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS), nesoi	Pharma
2922.49.43	Glycine (aminoacetic acid)	Pharma
2922.49.49	Nonaromatic amino-acids, other than those containing more than one oxygen function, other than glycine	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2922.49.60	3-Aminocrotonic acid, methyl ester; and (R)-α-amino-1,4-cyclohexadiene-1-acetic acid	Pharma
2922.49.80	Non-aromatic esters of amino-acids, other than those containing more than one oxygen function, and salts thereof	Pharma
2922.50.07	3,4-Diaminophenetole dihydrogen sulfate, 2-nitro-5-[(2,3-dihydroxy)propoxy]-N-methylaniline and other specified aromatic chemicals	Pharma
2922.50.10	Specified aromatic amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function	Pharma
2922.50.11	Salts of d(-)-p-Hydroxyphenylglycine ((R)- α-Amino-4-hydroxybenzeneacetic acid)	Pharma
2922.50.13	Isoetharine hydrochloride and other specified aromatic drugs of amino-compounds with oxygen function	Pharma
2922.50.14	Other aromatic cardiovascular drugs of amino-compounds with oxygen function	Pharma
2922.50.17	Aromatic dermatological agents and local anesthetics of amino-compounds with oxygen function	Pharma
2922.50.19	Aromatic guaiacol derivatives of amino-compounds with oxygen function	Pharma
2922.50.25	Aromatic drugs of amino-compounds with oxygen function, nesoi	Pharma
2922.50.35	Aromatic amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2922.50.40	Aromatic amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function, nesoi	Pharma
2922.50.50	Nonaromatic amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function	Pharma
2923.10.00	Choline and its salts	Pharma
2923.20.10	Purified egg phospholipids, pharmaceutical grade meeting requirements of the U.S. FDA, for use in intravenous fat emulsion	Pharma
2923.20.20	Lecithins and other phosphoaminolipids, nesoi	Pharma
2923.30.00	Tetraethylammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate	Pharma
2923.40.00	Didecylmethylammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate	Pharma
2923.90.01	Quaternary ammonium salts and hydroxides, whether or not chemically defined, nesoi	Pharma
2924.11.00	Meprobamate (INN)	Pharma
2924.12.00	Fluoroacetamide (ISO), monocrotophos (ISO) and phosphamidon (ISO)	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2924.19.11	Acyclic amides (including acyclic carbamates)	Pharma
2924.19.80	Acyclic amide derivatives and salts thereof; nesoi	Pharma
2924.21.16	Aromatic ureines and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2924.21.20	Aromatic ureines, their derivatives and salts thereof, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2924.21.45	Aromatic ureines, their derivatives and salts thereof, nesoi	Pharma
2924.21.50	Nonaromatic ureines and their derivatives; and salts thereof	Pharma
2924.23.70	2-Acetamidobenzoic acid salts described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2924.23.75	2-Acetamidobenzoic acid salts, nesoi	Pharma
2924.24.00	Ethinamate (INN)	Pharma
2924.25.00	Alachlor (ISO)	Pharma
2924.29.01	p-Acetanisidide; p-acetoacetatoluidide; 4'-amino-N-methylacetanilide; 2,5-dimethoxyacetanilide; and N-(7-hydroxy-1-naphthyl)acetamide	Pharma
2924.29.03	3,5-Dinitro-o-toluamide	Pharma
2924.29.05	Biligrafin acid; 3,5-diacetamido-2,4,6-triiodobenzoic acid; and metrizoic acid	Pharma
2924.29.10	Acetanilide; N-acetylsulfanilyl chloride; aspartame; and 2-methoxy-5-acetamino-N,N-bis(2-acetoxyethyl)aniline	Pharma
2924.29.23	4-Aminoacetanilide; 2-2-oxamidobis[ethyl-3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate]; and other specified cyclic amide chemicals	Pharma
2924.29.26	3-Aminomethoxybenzanilide	Pharma
2924.29.28	N-[[(4-Chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]difluorobenzamide; and 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)benzamide (pronamide)	Pharma
2924.29.33	3-Hydroxy-2-naphthanilide; 3-hydroxy-2-naphtho-o-toluidide; 3-hydroxy-2-naphtho-o-anisidine; 3-hydroxy-2-naphtho-o-phenetidide; and other	Pharma
2924.29.57	Diethylaminoacetoxylidide (Lidocaine)	Pharma
2924.29.62	Other aromatic cyclic amides and derivatives for use as drugs	Pharma
2924.29.65	5-Bromoacetyl-2-salicylamide	Pharma
2924.29.71	Aromatic cyclic amides and their derivatives, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS, nesoi	Pharma
2924.29.77	Aromatic cyclic amides (including cyclic carbamates), their derivatives and salts thereof, nesoi	Pharma
2924.29.80	2,2-Dimethylcyclopropylcarboxamide	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2924.29.95	Other nonaromatic cyclic amides, their derivatives and salts thereof; nesoi	Pharma
2925.12.00	Glutethimide (INN)	Pharma
2925.19.42	Other aromatic imides, their derivatives and salts thereof; nesoi	Pharma
2925.19.91	Other non-aromatic imides and their derivatives	Pharma
2925.21.00	Chlordimeform (ISO)	Pharma
2925.29.10	N'-(4-Chloro-o-tolyl)-N,N-dimethylformamidine; bunamidine hydrochloride; and pentamidine	Pharma
2925.29.18	N,N'-Diphenylguanidine; 3-Dimethyl amino methyleneiminophenol hydrochloride; 1,3-Di-o-tolylguanidine; and N,N-Dimethyl-N'-[3-[[(methylamino) carbonyl]- oxy] phenyl] methanimidamide monohydro- chloride	Pharma
2925.29.20	Aromatic drugs of imines and their derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2925.29.60	Aromatic imines, their derivatives and salts thereof (excluding drugs), nesoi	Pharma
2925.29.70	Tetramethylguanidine	Pharma
2925.29.90	Non-aromatic imines, their derivatives and salts thereof	Pharma
2926.30.10	Fenproporex (INN) and its salts	Pharma
2926.40.00	alpha-Phenylacetoacetonitrile	Pharma
2926.90.14	p-Chlorobenzonitrile and verapamil hydrochloride	Pharma
2926.90.30	Other aromatic nitrile-function pesticides	
2926.90.43	Aromatic nitrile-function compounds, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2926.90.48	Aromatic nitrile-function compounds other than those products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS, nesoi	Pharma
2926.90.50	Nonaromatic nitrile-function compounds, nesoi	Pharma
2927.00.40	Diazo-, azo- or azoxy-compounds, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2927.00.50	Other diazo-, azo- or azoxy-compounds, nesoi	Pharma
2928.00.10	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Pharma
2928.00.15	Phenylhydrazine	Pharma
2928.00.25	Aromatic organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine	Pharma
2928.00.30	Nonaromatic drugs of organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine, other than Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Pharma
2928.00.50	Nonaromatic organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine, nesoi	Pharma
2929.90.05	2,2-Bis(4-cyanatophenyl)-1,1,1,3,3,3,-hexafluoropropane; 2,2-bis(4-	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	cyanatophenyl)propane; 1,1-ethylidenebis(phenyl-4-cyanate); and 2 others	
2929.90.15	Other aromatic compounds with other nitrogen function, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2929.90.20	Aromatic compounds with other nitrogen function, nesoi	Pharma
2929.90.50	Nonaromatic compounds with other nitrogen functions, except isocyanates	Pharma
2930.10.01	2-(N,N-Dimethylamino) ethanethiol	Pharma
2930.20.10	Aromatic pesticides of thiocarbamates and dithiocarbamates	
2930.20.20	Aromatic compounds of thiocarbamates and dithiocarbamates, excluding pesticides	Pharma
2930.20.90	Other non-aromatic thiocarbamates and dithiocarbamates	Pharma
2930.30.60	Thiuram mono-, di- or tetrasulfides, other than tetramethylthiuram monosulfide	Pharma
2930.40.00	Methionine	Pharma
2930.60.00	2-(N,N-Diethylamino)ethanethiol	Pharma
2930.70.00	Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfide (thiodiglycol (INN))	Pharma
2930.90.29	Other aromatic organo-sulfur compounds (excluding pesticides)	Pharma
2930.90.49	Nonaromatic organo-sulfur acids, nesoi	Pharma
2930.90.92	Other non-aromatic organo-sulfur compounds	Pharma
2931.41.00	Dimethyl methylphosphonate	Pharma
2931.42.00	Dimethyl propylphosphonate	Pharma
2931.43.00	Diethyl ethylphosphonate	Pharma
2931.44.00	Methylphosphonic acid	Pharma
2931.45.00	Salt of methylphosphonic acid and (aminoiminomethyl)urea (1:1)	Pharma
2931.46.00	2,4,6-Tripropyl-1,3,5,2,4,6-trioxatriphosphinane 2,4,6-trioxide	Pharma
2931.47.00	(5-Ethyl-2-methyl-2-oxido-1,3,2-dioxaphosphinan-5-yl) methyl methyl methylphosphonate	Pharma
2931.48.00	3,9-Dimethyl-2,4,8,10-tetraoxa-3,9-diphosphaspiro [5.5] undecane 3,9-dioxide	Pharma
2931.49.00	Other non-halogenated organo-phosphorous derivatives	Pharma
2931.51.00	Methylphosphonic dichloride	Pharma
2931.52.00	Propylphosphonic dichloride	Pharma
2931.53.00	O-(3-chloropropyl) O-[4-nitro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] methylphosphonothionate	Pharma
2931.54.00	Trichlorfon (ISO)	Pharma
2931.59.00	Other halogenated organo-phosphorous derivatives	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2931.90.22	Drugs of aromatic organo-inorganic compounds	Pharma
2931.90.30	Aromatic organo-inorganic compounds, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2931.90.60	Other aromatic organo-inorganic compounds (excluding products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS)	Pharma
2931.90.90	Other non-aromatic organo-inorganic compounds	Pharma
2932.11.00	Tetrahydrofuran	Pharma
2932.14.00	Sucralose	Pharma
2932.19.10	Aromatic heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused furan ring, nesoi	Pharma
2932.19.51	Nonaromatic compounds containing an unfused furan ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the ring	Pharma
2932.20.05	Coumarin, methylcoumarins and ethylcoumarins	Pharma
2932.20.20	Aromatic drugs of lactones	Pharma
2932.20.25	4-Hydroxycoumarin	Pharma
2932.20.30	Aromatic lactones, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2932.20.45	Aromatic lactones, nesoi	Pharma
2932.20.50	Nonaromatic lactones	Pharma
2932.95.00	Tetrahydrocannabinols (all isomers)	Pharma
2932.99.04	2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl methylcarbamate (Bendiocarb)	Pharma
2932.99.08	2-Ethoxy-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-5-benzofuranylmethanesulfonate	Pharma
2932.99.21	Aromatic pesticides of heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma
2932.99.32	Benzofuran (Coumarone); and Dibenzofuran (Diphenylene oxide)	Pharma
2932.99.35	2-Hydroxy-3-dibenzofurancarboxylic acid	Pharma
2932.99.39	Benzointetrahydropyranyl ester; and Xanthen-9-one	Pharma
2932.99.55	Bis-O-[(4-methylphenyl)methylene]-D-glucitol (Dimethylbenzylidene sorbitol); and Rhodamine 2C base	Pharma
2932.99.61	Aromatic heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS, nesoi	Pharma
2932.99.70	Aromatic heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma
2932.99.90	Nonaromatic heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma
2933.11.00	Phenazone (Antipyrine) and its derivatives	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2933.19.08	3-(5-Amino-3-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonic acid; amino-J-pyrazolone; and another 12 specified chemicals	Pharma
2933.19.23	Aromatic or modified aromatic pesticides containing an unfused pyrazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure	
2933.19.35	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyrazole ring	Pharma
2933.19.37	Aromatic or modified aromatic compounds, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS, containing an unfused pyrazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure	Pharma
2933.19.43	Aromatic or modified aromatic compounds (excluding products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS), containing an unfused pyrazole ring in the structure	Pharma
2933.19.45	Nonaromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyrazole ring	Pharma
2933.19.90	Other compounds (excluding aromatic or modified aromatic compounds and drugs) containing an unfused pyrazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure	Pharma
2933.21.00	Hydantoin and its derivatives	Pharma
2933.29.05	1-[1-((4-Chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)imino)-2-propoxyethyl]-1H-imidazole (triflumizole); and Ethylene thiourea	Pharma
2933.29.10	2-Phenylimidazole	Pharma
2933.29.20	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused imidazole ring	Pharma
2933.29.35	Aromatic or modified aromatic goods, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS, containing an unfused imidazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in structure	Pharma
2933.29.43	Aromatic or modified aromatic goods containing an unfused imidazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure (excluding products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS)	Pharma
2933.29.45	Nonaromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused imidazole ring, nesoi	Pharma
2933.29.60	Imidazole	Pharma
2933.29.90	Other compounds (excluding drugs, aromatic and modified aromatic compounds) containing an	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	unfused imidazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated)	
2933.31.00	Pyridine and its salts	Pharma
2933.33.01	Alfentanil (INN), anileridine (INN), bezitramide (INN), bromazepam (INN), difenoxin (INN), and other specified INNs; salts thereof	Pharma
2933.34.00	Other fentanyls and their derivatives, containing an unfused pyrazole ring	Pharma
2933.35.00	3-Quinuclidinol	Pharma
2933.36.00	4-Anilino-N-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP)	Pharma
2933.37.00	N-Phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP)	Pharma
2933.39.08	1-(3-Sulfapropyl)pryidinium hydroxide; N,N-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-1,6-hexanediamine; and 5 other specified chemicals	Pharma
2933.39.10	Collidines, lutidines and picolines	Pharma
2933.39.20	p-Chloro-2-benzylpyridine and other specified heterocyclic compounds, with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring	Pharma
2933.39.21	Fungicides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring	Pharma
2933.39.23	o-Paraquat dichloride	Pharma
2933.39.25	Herbicides nesoi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring	Pharma
2933.39.27	Pesticides nesoi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring	Pharma
2933.39.31	Psychotherapeutic agents of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring, nesoi	Pharma
2933.39.41	Drugs containing an unfused pyridine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure, nesoi	Pharma
2933.39.61	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2933.39.92	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring, nesoi	Pharma
2933.41.00	Levorphenol (INN) and its salts	Pharma
2933.49.08	4,7-Dichloroquinoline	Pharma
2933.49.10	Ethoxyquin (1,2-Dihydro-6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline)	Pharma
2933.49.15	8-Methylquinoline and Isoquinoline	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2933.49.17	Ethyl ethyl-6,7,8-trifluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-quinoline carboxylate	Pharma
2933.49.20	5-Chloro-7-iodo-8-quinolinol (Iodochlorhydroxyquin); Decoquinate; Diiodohydroxyquin; and Oxyquinoline sulfate	Pharma
2933.49.26	Drugs containing a quinoline or isoquinoline ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused, nesoi	Pharma
2933.49.30	Pesticides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing a quinoline or isoquinoline ring-system, not further fused	Pharma
2933.49.60	Products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS containing quinoline or isoquinoline ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused	Pharma
2933.49.70	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing a quinoline ring-system, not further fused, nesoi	Pharma
2933.52.10	Malonylurea (barbituric acid)	Pharma
2933.52.90	Salts of barbituric acid	Pharma
2933.53.00	Allobarbital (INN), amobarbital (INN), barbital (INN), butalbital (INN), butobarbital, and other specified INNs; salts thereof	Pharma
2933.54.00	Other derivatives of malonylurea (barbituric acid); salts thereof	Pharma
2933.55.00	Loprazolam (INN), mecloqualone (INN), methaqualone (INN) and zipeprol (INN); salts thereof	Pharma
2933.59.10	Aromatic or modified aromatic herbicides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing a pyrimidine or piperazine ring	Pharma
2933.59.15	Aromatic or modified aromatic pesticides nesoi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing a pyrimidine or piperazine ring	Pharma
2933.59.18	Nonaromatic pesticides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing a pyrimidine or piperazine ring, nesoi	Pharma
2933.59.21	Antihistamines, including those principally used as antinauseants	Pharma
2933.59.22	Nicarbazin and trimethoprim	Pharma
2933.59.36	Anti-infective agents nesoi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing a pyrimidine or piperazine ring	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2933.59.46	Psychotherapeutic agents of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing a pyrimidine or piperazine ring, nesoi	Pharma
2933.59.53	Other aromatic or modified aromatic drugs containing a pyrimidine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) or piperazine ring in the structure	Pharma
2933.59.59	Nonaromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds nesoi, with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing a pyrimidine or piperazine ring	Pharma
2933.59.70	Aromatic heterocyclic compounds nesoi, with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing a pyrimidine or piperazine ring, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2933.59.80	Aromatic or modified aromatic heterocyclic compounds nesoi, with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing a pyrimidine or piperazine ring	Pharma
2933.59.85	2-Amino-4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidine; 2-amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine; and 6-methyluracil	Pharma
2933.59.95	Other (excluding aromatic or modified aromatic) compounds containing a pyrimidine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) or piperazine ring in the structure	Pharma
2933.69.50	Hexamethylenetetramine	Pharma
2933.69.60	Other compounds containing an unfused triazine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure	Pharma
2933.72.00	Clobazam (INN) and methyprylon (INN)	Pharma
2933.79.04	2,4-Dihydro-3,6-diphenylpyrrolo-(3,4-C)pyrrole-1,4-dione	Pharma
2933.79.08	Aromatic or modified aromatic lactams with nitrogen hetero-atoms only, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2933.79.15	Aromatic or modified aromatic lactams, nesoi	Pharma
2933.79.20	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone; and 2-pyrrolidone	Pharma
2933.79.30	N-Vinyl-2-pyrrolidone, monomer	Pharma
2933.79.40	12-Aminododecanoic acid lactam	Pharma
2933.79.85	Aromatic or modified aromatic lactams with nitrogen hetero-atoms only, nesoi	Pharma
2933.91.00	Alprazolam (INN), camazepam (INN), chlordiazepoxide (INN), clonazepam (INN), clorazepate, and other specified INNs; salts thereof	Pharma
2933.99.01	Butyl (R)-2-[4-(5-triflouromethyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenoxy]propanoate	Pharma
2933.99.02	2-[4-[(6-Chloro-2-quinoxalinyl)oxy]phenoxy]propionic acid, ethyl ester; and 1 other specified aromatic chemical	Pharma
2933.99.05	Acridine and indole	Pharma

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2933.99.06	α-Butyl-α-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile (Mycolbutanil); and one other specified aromatic chemical	Pharma
2933.99.08	Acetoacetyl-5-aminobenzimidazolone; 1,3,3-Trimethyl-2-methyleneindoline; and two other specified aromatic chemicals	Pharma
2933.99.11	Carbazole	Pharma
2933.99.12	6-Bromo-5-methyl-1H-imidazo-(4,5-b)pyridine; 2-sec-butyl-4-tert-butyl-6-(benzotriazol-2-yl)phenol; 2-methylindoline; and other chemicals specified	Pharma
2933.99.14	5-Amino-4-chloro-a-phenyl-3-pyridazinone	Pharma
2933.99.16	o-Diquat dibromide (1,1-Ethylene-2,2'-dipyridylium dibromide)	Pharma
2933.99.17	Aromatic or modified aromatic insecticides with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma
2933.99.22	Other heterocyclic aromatic or modified aromatic pesticides with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma
2933.99.24	Aromatic or modified aromatic photographic chemicals with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only	Pharma
2933.99.26	Aromatic or modified aromatic antihistamines of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only	Pharma
2933.99.42	Acriflavin; Acriflavin hydrochloride; Carbadox; Pyrazinamide	Pharma
2933.99.46	Aromatic or modified aromatic anti-infective agents of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma
2933.99.51	Hydralazine hydrochloride	Pharma
2933.99.53	Aromatic or modified aromatic cardiovascular drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma
2933.99.55	Aromatic or modified aromatic analgesics and certain like affecting chemicals, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only	Pharma
2933.99.58	Droperidol; and Imipramine hydrochloride	Pharma
2933.99.61	Aromatic or modified aromatic psychotherapeutic agents, affecting the central nervous system, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma
2933.99.65	Aromatic or modified aromatic anticonvulsants, hypnotics and sedatives, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma
2933.99.70	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs affecting the central nervous system, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2933.99.75	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma
2933.99.79	Aromatic or modified aromatic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2933.99.82	Aromatic or modified aromatic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, excluding products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS, nesoi	Pharma
2933.99.85	3-Amino-1,2,4-triazole	Pharma
2933.99.89	Hexamethyleneimine	Pharma
2933.99.90	Nonaromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma
2933.99.97	Nonaromatic heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi	Pharma
2934.10.10	Aromatic or modified aromatic heterocyclic compounds containing an unfused thiazole ring, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2934.10.20	Aromatic or modified aromatic heterocyclic compounds, nesoi, containing an unfused thiazole ring	Pharma
2934.10.70	4,5-Dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; thiothiamine hydrochloride; and 4 other specified chemicals	Pharma
2934.10.90	Other (excluding aromatic or modified aromatic) compounds containing an unfused thiazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure	Pharma
2934.20.40	Heterocyclic compounds containing a benzothiazole ring-system, not further fused, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2934.20.80	Other compounds containing a benzothiazole ring system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused	Pharma
2934.30.18	Ethyl (1H-phenothiazin-2,4,1)carbamate	Pharma
2934.30.23	Antidepressants, tranquilizers and other psychotherapeutic agents containing a phenothiazine ring-system, not further fused	Pharma
2934.30.27	Other drugs containing a phenothiazine ring system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused, nesoi	Pharma
2934.30.43	Products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS containing a phenothiazine ring system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused	Pharma

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2934.30.50	Heterocyclic compounds containing a phenothiazine ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused, nesoi	Pharma
2934.91.00	Aminorex (INN), brotizolam (INN), clotiazepam (INN), cloxazolam (INN), dextromoramide (INN), and other specified INNs; salts thereof	Pharma
2934.92.00	Other fentanyls and their derivatives, containing an unfused thiazole ring	Pharma
2934.99.01	Mycophenolate mofetil	Pharma
2934.99.03	2-Acetylbenzo(b)thiophene; and 2 other specified aromatic or modified aromatic compounds	Pharma
2934.99.05	5-Amino-3-phenyl-1,2,4-thiadiazole(3-Phenyl-5-amino-1,2,4-thiadiazole); and 3 other specified aromatic or modified aromatic heterocyclic compounds	Pharma
2934.99.06	7-Nitronaphth[1,2]oxadiazole-5-sulfonic acid and its salts	Pharma
2934.99.07	Ethyl 2-[4-[(6-chloro-2-benzoxazoyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoate (Fenoxaprop-ethyl)	Pharma
2934.99.08	2,5-Diphenyloxazole	Pharma
2934.99.09	1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one	Pharma
2934.99.11	2-tert-Butyl-4-(2,4-dichloro-5-isopropoxyphenyl)-Δ2-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-5-one; Bentazon; Phosalone	Pharma
2934.99.12	Aromatic or modified aromatic fungicides of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi	Pharma
2934.99.15	Aromatic or modified aromatic herbicides of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi	Pharma
2934.99.16	Aromatic or modified aromatic insecticides of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi	Pharma
2934.99.18	Aromatic or modified aromatic pesticides nesoi, of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi	Pharma
2934.99.20	Aromatic or modified aromatic photographic chemicals of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi	Pharma
2934.99.30	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi	Pharma
2934.99.39	Aromatic or modified aromatic, other heterocyclic compounds, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2934.99.44	Aromatic or modified aromatic, other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi	Pharma
2934.99.47	Nonaromatic drugs of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi	Pharma
2934.99.70	Morpholinoethyl chloride hydrochloride; 2-Methyl-2,5-dioxo-1-oxa-2-phospholan; and (6R-trans)-7-	Pharma

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	Amino-3-methyl-8-oxo-5- thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]-oct-2-ene-2- carboxylic acid	
2934.99.90	Nonaromatic other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi	Pharma
2935.50.00	Other perfluorooctane sulfonamides	Pharma
2935.90.06	4-Amino-6-chloro-m-benzenedisulfonamide and Methyl-4-aminobenzenesulfonylcarbamate (Asulam)	Pharma
2935.90.10	2-Amino-N-Ethylbenzenesulfonanilide etc	Pharma
2935.90.13	(5-[2-Chloro-4-(Trifluoromeythyl)phenoxy]-N-(Methylsulfonyl)-2-Nitrobenzamide)(fomesafen); etc	Pharma
2935.90.15	ortho-Toluenesulfonamide	Pharma
2935.90.20	Sulfonamides used as fast color bases and fast color salts	Pharma
2935.90.29	Acetylsulfaguanidine	Pharma
2935.90.30	Sulfamethazine	Pharma
2935.90.32	Acetylsulfisoxazole; Sulfacetamide, sodium; and Sulfamethazine, sodium	Pharma
2935.90.33	Sulfathiazole and Sulfathiazole, sodium	Pharma
2935.90.42	Salicylazosulfapyridine (Sulfasalazine); Sulfadiazine; Sulfaguanidine; Sulfamerizine; and Sulfapyridine	Pharma
2935.90.48	Other sulfonamides used as anti-infective agents	Pharma
2935.90.60	Other sulfonamide drugs (excluding anti-infective agents)	Pharma
2935.90.75	Other sulfonamides (excluding fast color bases, fast color salts, and drugs) of products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2935.90.95	Other sulfonamides, excluding fast color bases, fast color salts, and drugs and products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2936.21.00	Vitamins A and their derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized	
2936.22.00	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized	
2936.23.00	Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized	
2936.24.01	Vitamin B5 (D- or DL-Pantothenic acid) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized	
2936.25.00	Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine and related compounds with Vitamin B6 activity) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized	
2936.26.00	Vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin and related compounds with Vitamin B12 activity) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized	
2936.27.00	Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2936.28.00	Vitamin E (Tocopherols and related compounds with Vitamin E activity) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized	
2936.29.10	Folic acid and its derivatives, unmixed	
2936.29.16	Niacin and niacinamide	
2936.29.20	Aromatic or modified aromatic vitamins and their derivatives, nesoi	
2936.29.50	Other vitamins and their derivatives, nesoi	
2936.90.01	Vitamins or provitamins (including natural concentrates) and intermixtures of the foregoing, whether or not in any solvent	
2937.11.00	Somatotropin, its derivatives and structural analogues	
2937.12.00	Insulin and its salts	
2937.19.00	Polypeptide hormones, protein hormones and glycoprotein hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues, nesoi	
2937.21.00	Cortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisone (Dehydrocortisone) and prednisolone (Dehydrohydrocortisone)	
2937.22.00	Halogenated derivatives of adrenal cortical hormones	
2937.23.10	Estrogens and progestins obtained directly or indirectly from animal or vegetable materials	
2937.23.25	Estradiol benzoate; and Estradiol cyclopentylpropionate (estradiol cypionate)	
2937.23.50	Other estrogens and progestins not derived from animal or vegetable materials, nesoi	
2937.29.10	Desonide; and Nandrolone phenpropionate	
2937.29.90	Steroidal hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues, nesoi	
2937.50.00	Prostaglandins, thromboxanes and leukotrienes, their derivatives and structural analogues	
2937.90.05	Epinephrine	
2937.90.10	Epinephrine hydrochloride	
2937.90.20	Catecholamine hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues, nesoi	
2937.90.40	l-Thyroxine(Levothyroxine), sodium	
2937.90.45	Amino-acid derivatives of hormones and their derivatives, nesoi	
2937.90.90	Other hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues, other steroid derivatives and structural analogue used primarily as hormones, nesoi	
2938.10.00	Rutoside (Rutin) and its derivatives	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2938.90.00	Glycosides, natural or synthesized, and their salts, ethers, esters, and other derivatives other than rutoside and its derivatives	Pharma
2939.11.00	Concentrates of poppy straw; buprenorphine (INN), codeine, dihydrocodeine (INN), ethylmorphine, and other specified INNs; salts thereof	
2939.19.10	Papaverine and its salts	
2939.19.20	Synthetic alkaloids of opium, their derivatives and salts thereof, nesoi	
2939.19.50	Nonsynthetic alkaloids of opium, their derivatives and salts thereof, nesoi	
2939.20.00	Alkaloids of cinchona, their derivatives and salts thereof, other than quinine and its salts	
2939.30.00	Caffeine and its salts	
2939.41.00	Ephedrine and its salts	
2939.42.00	Pseudoephedrine (INN) and its salts	
2939.43.00	Cathine (INN) and its salts	Pharma
2939.44.00	Norephedrine and its salts	
2939.45.00	Levometamfetamine, metamfetamine (INN), metamfetamine racemate and their salts	
2939.49.03	Alkaloids of ephedra, their derivatives and salts thereof, other than ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, cathine (INN), norephedrine, levometamfetamine and their salts	
2939.51.00	Fenetylline (INN) its salts	Pharma
2939.59.00	Theophylline and aminophylline (theophylline-ethylenediamine), their derivatives and salts thereof, nesoi	
2939.61.00	Ergometrine and its salts	Pharma
2939.62.00	Ergotamine and its salts	
2939.63.00	Lysergic acid and its salts	
2939.69.00	Alkaloids of rye ergot, their derivatives and salts thereof, nesoi	
2939.72.00	Cocaine, ecgonine; salts, esters and other derivatives thereof	
2939.79.00	Vegetal alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, their salts and other derivatives, nesoi	
2939.80.00	Other alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives, nesoi	Pharma
2940.00.60	Other sugars, nesoi, excluding d-arabinose	Pharma
2941.10.10	Ampicillin and its salts	
2941.10.20	Penicillin G salts	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2941.10.30	Carfecillin, sodium; cloxacillin, sodium; dicloxacillin, sodium; flucloxacillin (Floxacillin); and oxacillin, sodium	
2941.10.50	Penicillins and their derivatives nesoi, with a penicillanic acid structure; salts thereof	
2941.20.10	Dihydrostreptomycins and its derivatives; salts thereof	
2941.20.50	Streptomycins and their derivatives; salts thereof, nesoi	
2941.30.00	Tetracyclines and their derivatives; salts thereof	
2941.40.00	Chloramphenicol and its derivatives; salts thereof	
2941.50.00	Erythromycin and its derivatives; salts thereof	
2941.90.10	Natural antibiotics, nesoi	
2941.90.30	Antibiotics nesoi, aromatic or modified aromatic, other than natural	
2941.90.50	Antibiotics nesoi, other than aromatic or modified aromatic antibiotics	
2942.00.03	[2,2'-Thiobis(4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-n-butyl)phenolato)(2,1)]-O,O',S-(1-butanamine), nickel II	Pharma
2942.00.05	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of other organic compounds, nesoi	Pharma
2942.00.10	Aromatic or modified aromatic organic compounds, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
2942.00.35	Other aromatic or modified aromatic organic compounds (excluding products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS)	Pharma
2942.00.50	Nonaromatic organic compounds, nesoi	Pharma
3001.20.00	Extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions for organotherapeutic uses	
3001.90.01	Glands and other organs for organotherapeutic uses, dried, whether or not powdered	
3002.12.00	Antisera and other blood fractions including human blood plasma and fetal bovine serum (FBS)	
3002.13.00	Immunological products, unmixed, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale	
3002.14.00	Immunological products, mixed, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale	
3002.15.00	Immunological products, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale	
3002.41.00	Vaccines for human medicine	
3002.42.00	Vaccines for veterinary medicine	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
3002.49.00	Toxins or cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeasts)	
3002.51.00	Cell therapy products	
3002.59.00	Other cell cultures, other than cell therapy products	
3002.90.10	Ferments, excluding yeasts	
3002.90.52	Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic uses; antisera; antiallergenic preparations, nesoi and like products	
3003.10.00	Medicaments, containing penicillins or streptomycins, not in dosage form and not packed for retail	
3003.20.00	Medicaments containing antibiotics, nesoi, not in dosage form and not packed for retail	
3003.31.00	Medicaments containing insulin, not in dosage form and not packed for retail	Pharma
3003.39.10	Medicaments containing artificial mixtures of natural hormones, but not antibiotics, not in dosage form and not packed for retail	
3003.39.50	Medicaments containing products of heading 2937, nesoi, but not antibiotics, not in dosage form and not packed for retail	
3003.41.00	Medicaments containing ephedrine or its salts, not in dosage form and not packed for retail	
3003.42.00	Medicaments containing pseudoephedrine (INN) or its salts, not in dosage form and not packed for retail	
3003.43.00	Medicaments containing norephedrine or its salts, not in dosage form and not packed for retail	Pharma
3003.49.00	Other medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof, nesoi, not in dosage form and not packed for retail	
3003.60.00	Other medicaments containing antimalarial active principles described in subheading note 2 to this chapter, not dosage form and not packed for retail	Pharma
3003.90.01	Other medicaments (excluding goods of headings 3002, 3005 and 3006) consisting of two or more constituents mixed together for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not in dosage form and not packed for retail	
3004.10.10	Medicaments (excluding goods of headings 3002, 3005 and 3006) containing penicillin G salts, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.10.50	Medicaments containing penicillins or streptomycins, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.20.00	Medicaments containing antibiotics, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
3004.31.00	Medicaments containing insulin, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.32.00	Medicaments containing corticosteroidhormones, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.39.00	Medicaments containing products of heading 2937 nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.41.00	Medicaments containing ephedrine or its salts, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.42.00	Medicaments containing pseudoephedrine (INN) or its salts, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.43.00	Medicaments containing norephedrine or its salts, in dosage form or packed for retail	Pharma
3004.49.00	Other medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.50.10	Medicaments containing vitamin B2 synthesized from aromatic or modified aromatic industrial organic compounds, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.50.20	Medicaments containing vitamin B12 synthesized from aromatic or modified aromatic industrial organic compounds, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.50.30	Medicaments containing vitamin E synthesized from aromatic or modified aromatic industrial organic compounds, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.50.40	Medicaments containing vitamins nesoi, synthesized from aromatic or modified aromatic industrial organic compounds, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.50.50	Medicaments containing vitamins or other products of heading 2936, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.60.00	Other medicaments containing antimalarial active principles described in subheading note 2 to chapter 30 of the HTSUS, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.90.10	Medicaments containing antigens or hyaluronic acid or its sodium salt, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3004.90.92	Medicaments nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail	
3006.30.10	Opacifying preparation for X-ray examination; diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient; containing antigens or antisera	
3006.30.50	Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations; diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient, nesoi	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
3006.60.00	Chemical contraceptive preparations based on hormones or spermicides	
3006.70.00	Gel preparations designed to be used in human or veterinary medicine as a lubricant in surgical operation, physical examinations or as a coupling agent between body and medical instrument	Pharma
3006.92.00	Waste pharmaceuticals	Pharma
3006.93.10	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, packaged with medicinal preparations	
3006.93.20	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, containing over 10 percent by dry weight of sugar	
3006.93.50	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, containing ingredients having nutritional value	
3006.93.60	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, in liquid form for oral intake	
3006.93.80	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, containing other chemicals other than medicaments	Pharma
3101.00.00	Animal or vegetable fertilizers; fertilizers produced by the mixing or chemical treatment of animal or vegetable products	
3102.10.00	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	
3102.21.00	Ammonium sulfate	
3102.29.00	Double salts and mixtures of ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate	
3102.30.00	Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution	
3102.40.00	Mixtures of ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate or other inorganic nonfertilizing substances	
3102.50.00	Sodium nitrate	
3102.60.00	Double salts and mixtures of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate	
3102.80.00	Mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammoniacal solution	
3102.90.01	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous, nesoi, including mixtures not specified elsewhere in heading 3102	
3103.11.00	Superphosphates containing by weight 35 percent or more of diphosphorous pentaoxide (P2O5)	
3103.19.00	Superphosphates nesoi	
3103.90.01	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, phosphatic	
3104.20.00	Potassium chloride	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
3104.30.00	Potassium sulfate	
3104.90.01	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic, nesoi	
3105.10.00	Fertilizers of chapter 31 of the HTSUS in tablets or similar forms	
3105.20.00	Mineral or chemical fertilizers nesoi, containing three fertilizing elements	
3105.30.00	Diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate (Diammonium phosphate)	
3105.40.00	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate (Monoammonium phosphate), mixtures thereof with diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate (Diammonium phosphate)	
3105.51.00	Mineral or chemical fertilizers nesoi, containing nitrates and phosphates	
3105.59.00	Mineral or chemical fertilizers nesoi, containing the two fertilizing elements nitrogen and phosphorus	
3105.60.00	Mineral or chemical fertilizers nesoi, containing 2 fertilizing elements	
3105.90.00	Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing two or three of the fertilizing elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertilizers, nesoi	
3203.00.80	Coloring matter of vegetable or animal origin, nesoi	Pharma
3204.13.60	Basic dyes and preparations based thereon, described in additional U.S note 3 to section VI of the HTSUS	Pharma
3204.13.80	Basic dyes and preparations based thereon, nesoi	Pharma
3204.17.20	Copper phthalocyanine ([Phthalocyanato(2-)]copper) not ready for use as a pigment	
3204.18.00	Carotenoid coloring matters and preparations based thereon	Pharma
3204.90.00	Synthetic organic coloring matter or preparations based thereon, nesoi; synthetic organic products used as luminophores	Pharma
3206.11.00	Pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide, containing 80 percent or more by weight of titanium dioxide calculated on the dry matter	
3206.19.00	Pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide, nesoi	
3301.29.51	Essential oils other than those of citrus fruit, nesoi, for religious purposes only	Ex
3401.30.10	Organic surface-active products for washing skin, in liquid or cream form, containing any aromatic or modified aromatic surface-active agent, put up for retail	Pharma
3402.42.10	Non-ionic organic surface-active agents, aromatic or modified aromatic	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
3402.42.20	Fatty substances of animal, vegetable or microbial origin; non-ionic organic surface-active agents, other than aromatic or modified aromatic	Pharma
3402.42.90	Non-ionic organic surface-active agents, other than fatty substances of animal, vegetable or microbial origin, other than aromatic or modified aromatic	Pharma
3402.50.11	Preparations of organic surface-active agents, put up for retail sale, containing any aromatic or modified aromatic surface-active agent	Pharma
3507.90.70	Enzymes and prepared enzymes, nesoi	Pharma
3606.90.30	Ferrocerium and other pyrophoric alloys in all forms	
3802.10.00	Activated carbon	Pharma
3808.59.40	Disinfectants specified in subheading note 1 to chapter 38	Pharma
3808.59.50	Pesticides, nesoi, specified in subheading note 1 to chapter 38	Pharma
3808.61.50	Pesticides, nesoi, not exceeding 300g, specified in subheading note 2 to chapter 38	Pharma
3808.94.10	Disinfectants, containing any aromatic or modified aromatic disinfectant	Pharma
3808.94.50	Disinfectants not included in subheading note 1 of chapter 38 of the HTSUS, nesoi	Pharma
3812.31.00	Mixtures of oligomers of 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline (TMQ)	Pharma
3815.11.00	Supported catalysts with nickel or nickel compounds as the active substance	Pharma
3815.12.00	Supported catalysts with precious metal or precious metal compounds as the active substance	Pharma
3815.90.50	Reaction initiators, reaction accelerators and catalytic preparations, nesoi	Pharma
3818.00.00	Chemical elements doped for use in electronics, in the form of discs, wafers etc., chemical compounds doped for electronic use	
3824.81.00	Chemical mixtures containing oxirane (ethylene oxide)	Pharma
3824.82.10	Goods specified in subheading note 3 to chapter 38, containing PCBs, PCTs or PBBs, chlorinated but not otherwise halogenated, nesoi	Pharma
3824.82.90	Goods specified in subheading note 3 to chapter 38, containing PCBs, PCTs or PBBs, other than chlorinated only, nesoi	Pharma
3824.83.00	Containing tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	Pharma
3824.84.00	Other mixtures containing aldrin, camphechlor (toxaphene), chlordane, chlordecone, DDT (clofenatone), 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	chlorophenyl)ethane), dieldrin, endosulfan, endrin, heptachlor or mirex	
3824.85.00	Mixtures containing 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH (ISO)), including lindane (ISO,INN)	Pharma
3824.86.00	Mixtures containing pentachlorobenzene (ISO) or hexachlorobenzene (ISO)	Pharma
3824.87.00	Mixtures containing perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts, perfluorooctane sulfonamides, or perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride	Pharma
3824.88.00	Mixtures containing tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, or octabromodiphenyl ethers	Pharma
3824.89.00	Mixtures containing short-chain chlorinated paraffins	Pharma
3824.91.00	Mixtures consisting mainly of methylphosphonate etc.	Pharma
3824.92.00	Polyglycol esters mixtures of methylphosphonic acid	Pharma
3824.99.25	Mixtures of triphenyl sulfonium chloride, diphenyl (4-phenylthio)phenyl sulfonium chloride and (thiodi-4,1- phenylene)bis(diphenyl sulfonium) dichloride	Pharma
3824.99.29	Mixtures containing 5 percent or more by weight of one or more aromatic or modified aromatic substance, nesoi	Pharma
3824.99.49	Mixtures that are in whole or in part of hydrocarbons derived in whole or in part from petroleum, shale oil or natural gas	Pharma
3824.99.50	Mixtures chlorinated but not otherwise halogenated	Pharma
3824.99.55	Mixtures of halogenated hydrocarbons, nesoi	Pharma
3824.99.93	Chemical products and preparations and residual products of the chemical or allied industries, nesoi	Pharma
3826.00.30	Biodiesel containing less than 70 percent petroleum or bituminous oil	Pharma
3827.13.00	Mixtures containing carbon tetrachloride	Pharma
3827.14.00	Mixtures containing methyl chloroform	Pharma
3827.40.00	Mixtures containing bromomethane or bromochloromethane	Pharma
3901.90.90	Polymers of ethylene, nesoi, in primary forms, other than elastomeric	Pharma
3902.90.00	Polymers of propylene or of other olefins, nesoi, in primary forms	Pharma
3904.61.00	Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), in primary forms	Pharma
3905.91.10	Copolymers of vinyl esters or other vinyls, in primary forms, containing by weight 50 percent or more of derivatives of vinyl acetate	Pharma
3905.91.50	Copolymers of vinyl esters or other vinyls, in primary forms, nesoi	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
3905.99.80	Polymers of vinyl esters or other vinyl polymers, in primary forms, nesoi	Pharma
3906.90.50	Acrylic polymers (except plastics or elastomers), in primary forms, nesoi	Pharma
3907.10.00	Polyacetals in primary forms	Pharma
3907.21.00	Bis(polyoxyethylene) methylphosphonate	Pharma
3907.29.00	Polyethers, other than polyacetals or bis(polyoxyethylene) methylphosphonate, in primary forms	Pharma
3907.30.00	Epoxide resins in primary forms	Pharma
3907.61.00	Polyethylene terephthalate, having a viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher	Pharma
3907.69.00	Polyethylene terephthalate, having a viscosity number less than 78 ml/g	Pharma
3907.70.00	Poly(lactic acid)	Pharma
3907.99.50	Other polyesters nesoi, saturated, in primary forms	Pharma
3908.10.00	Polyamide-6, -11, -12, -6,6, -6,9, -6,10 or -6,12 in primary form	Pharma
3908.90.20	Bis(4-amino-3-methylcyclohexyl)methaneisophthalic acid-laurolactam copolymer	Pharma
3909.10.00	Urea resins; thiourea resins	Pharma
3909.40.00	Phenolic resins	Pharma
3910.00.00	Silicones in primary forms	Pharma
3911.20.00	Poly(1,3-phenylene methylphosphonate)	Pharma
3911.90.25	Thermoplastic polysulfides, polysulfones and other products specified in note 3 to chapter 39 of the HTSUS, containing aromatic monomer units or derived therefrom	Pharma
3911.90.45	Thermosetting polysulfides, polysulfones and other products specified in note 3 to chapter 39, containing aromatic monomer units or derived therefrom	Pharma
3911.90.91	Polysulfides, polysulfones and other products specified in note 3 to chapter 39 of the HTSUS, nesoi	Pharma
3912.20.00	Cellulose nitrates (including collodions), in primary forms	Pharma
3912.31.00	Carboxymethylcellulose and its salts	Pharma
3912.39.00	Cellulose ethers, other than carboxymethylcellulose and its salts, in primary forms	Pharma
3912.90.00	Cellulose and its chemical derivatives, nesoi, in primary forms	Pharma
3913.90.20	Polysaccharides and their derivatives, nesoi, in primary forms	Pharma
3913.90.50	Natural polymers and modified natural polymers, nesoi, in primary forms	Pharma

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
3914.00.20	Cross-linked polyvinylbenzyltrimethylammonium chloride (Cholestyramine resin USP)	Pharma
3914.00.60	Ion-exchangers based on polymers of headings 3901 to 3913, in primary forms, nesoi	Pharma
3917.21.00	Tubes, pipes and hoses, rigid, of polymers of ethylene	Aircraft
3917.22.00	Tubes, pipes and hoses, rigid, of polymers of propylene	Aircraft
3917.23.00	Tubes, pipes and hoses, rigid, of polymers of vinyl chloride	Aircraft
3917.29.00	Tubes, pipes and hoses, rigid, of other plastics nesoi	Aircraft
3917.31.00	Flexible plastic tubes, pipes and hoses, having a minimum burst pressure of 27.6 MPa	Aircraft
3917.33.00	Flexible plastic tubes, pipes and hoses, nesoi, with fittings, not reinforced or otherwise combined with other materials	Aircraft
3917.39.00	Flexible plastic tubes, pipes and hoses, nesoi	Aircraft
3917.40.00	Fittings of plastics, for plastic tubes, pipes and hoses, nesoi	Aircraft
3926.90.45	Gaskets, washers and other seals, of plastics	Aircraft
3926.90.94	Cards, not punched, suitable for use as, or in making, jacquard cards; Jacquard cards and jacquard heads for power-driven weaving machines, and parts thereof; and transparent sheeting of plastics containing 30 percent or more by weight of lead	Aircraft
3926.90.96	Casing for bicycle derailleur cables; and casing for cable or inner wire for caliper and cantilever brakes, whether or not cut to length; of plastic	Aircraft
3926.90.99	Other articles of plastic, nesoi	Aircraft
4001.10.00	Natural rubber latex, whether or not prevulcanized	
4001.21.00	Natural rubber smoked sheets	
4001.22.00	Technically specified natural rubber (TSNR), in primary forms	
4001.29.00	Natural rubber in primary forms other than latex, smoked sheets or technically specified natural rubber (TSNR)	
4001.30.00	Balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural rubber gums, in primary forms	
4008.29.20	Rods and profile shapes of vulcanized, noncellular rubber, other than hard rubber	Aircraft
4009.12.00	Tubes, pipes and hoses of vulcanized rubber other than hard rubber, not reinforced or combined with other materials, with fittings	Aircraft
4009.22.00	Tubes, pipes and hoses of vulcanized rubber other than hard rubber, reinforced or combined only with metal, with fittings	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4009.32.00	Tubes, pipes and hoses of vulcanized rubber other than hard rubber, reinforced or combined only with textile materials, with fittings	Aircraft
4009.42.00	Tubes, pipes and hoses of vulcanized rubber other than hard rubber, reinforced or combined with other materials nesoi, with fittings	Aircraft
4011.30.00	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on aircraft	Aircraft
4012.13.00	Retreaded pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on aircraft	Aircraft
4012.20.10	Used pneumatic tires of rubber, for aircraft	Aircraft
4016.10.00	Articles of vulcanized cellular rubber other than hard rubber	Aircraft
4016.93.50	Gaskets, washers and other seals, of noncellular vulcanized rubber other than hard rubber, not for use in automotive goods of chapter 87 of the HTSUS	Aircraft
4016.99.35	Articles made of noncellular vulcanized natural rubber, not used as vibration control goods in vehicles of headings 8701 through 8705, nesoi	Aircraft
4016.99.60	Articles of noncellular vulcanized synthetic rubber other than hard rubber	Aircraft
4017.00.00	Hard rubber (for example, ebonite) in all forms, including waste and scrap; articles of hard rubber	Aircraft
4113.30.30	Reptile leather, not fancy, further prepared after tanning or crusting, other than leather of heading 4114	
4113.30.60	Reptile leather, fancy, further prepared after tanning or crusting, other than leather of heading 4114	
4113.90.30	Leather of animals nesoi, without hair on, not fancy, further prepared after tanning or crusting, other than leather of heading 4114	
4113.90.60	Leather of animals nesoi, without hair on, fancy, further prepared after tanning or crusting, other than leather of heading 4114	
4403.42.00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of teak, not treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4403.49.02	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of tropical wood other than Teak or Meranti, not treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4403.98.00	Eucalyptus wood in the rough/roughly squared, not treated with preservatives	
4407.21.00	Mahogany (Swietenia spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick	
4407.22.00	Virola, Imbuia and Balsa, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4407.23.01	Teak, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick	
4407.25.00	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick	
4407.26.00	White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick	
4407.27.00	Sapelli wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick	
4407.28.00	Iroko wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick	
4407.29.02	Tropical wood, nesoi, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick	
4407.99.0295	Nonconiferous wood, nesoi, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick; other	
4408.31.01	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau veneer sheets, for plywood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, not over 6 mm thick	
4408.39.02	Other tropical wood veneer sheets, for plywood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, not over 6 mm thick	
4412.33.57	Eucalyptus plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, outerply of specified nonconiferous wood including birch and walnut, surface covered beyond clear/transparen	Ex
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	Aircraft
4703.11.00	Unbleached coniferous chemical woodpulp	
4703.21.00	Semibleached or bleached coniferous chemical woodpulp	
4703.29.00	Semibleached or bleached nonconiferous chemical woodpulp	
4823.90.10	Articles of paper pulp, nesoi	Aircraft
4823.90.20	Articles of papier-mâché, nesoi	Aircraft
4823.90.31	Cards of paper or paperboard, nesoi, not punched, for punchcard machines, whether or not in strips	Aircraft
4823.90.40	Frames or mounts for photographic slides of paper or paperboard	Aircraft
4823.90.50	Hand fans of paper or paperboard	Aircraft
4823.90.60	Gaskets, washers and other seals of coated paper or paperboard	Aircraft
4823.90.67	Coated paper or paperboard, nesoi	Aircraft
4823.90.70	Articles of cellulose wadding, nesoi	Aircraft
4823.90.80	Gaskets, washers and other seals of paper, paperboard and webs of cellulose fibers, nesoi	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4823.90.86	Articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibers, nesoi	Aircraft
6309.00.00	Worn clothing and other worn articles	
6812.80.90	Articles or mixtures of crocidolite, nesoi	Aircraft
6812.99.10	Paper, millboard and felt of asbestos, other than crocidolite	Aircraft
6812.99.20	Compressed asbestos (other than crocidolite) fiber jointing, in sheets or rolls	Aircraft
6812.99.90	Articles of mixtures of or with a basis of asbestos, nesoi, other than crocidolite	Aircraft
6813.20.00	Friction material and articles thereof, containing asbestos	Aircraft
6813.81.00	Brake linings and pads not containing asbestos	Aircraft
6813.89.00	Friction material and articles thereof with a basis of mineral substances (other than asbestos) or of cellulose, nesoi	Aircraft
7007.21.11	Laminated safety glass windshields, of size and shape suitable for incorporation in vehicles (other than for goods of headings 8701 through 8705), aircraft, spacecraft or vessels	Aircraft
7106.91.10	Silver bullion and dore	
7108.11.00	Gold, nonmonetary, powder	
7108.12.10	Gold, nonmonetary, bullion and dore	
7108.12.50	Gold, nonmonetary, other unwrought forms, other	
7108.13.10	Gold, nonmonetary, other semimanufactured forms, gold leaf	
7108.13.55	Gold, nonmonetary, other semimanufactured forms, rectangular or near rectangular shapes, containing 99.5 percent or more by weight of gold and not otherwise marked or decorated than with weight, purity, or other identifying information	
7108.13.70	Gold, nonmonetary, other semimanufactured forms, other	
7108.20.00	Gold, monetary	
7110.11.00	Platinum, unwrought or in powder form	
7110.19.00	Platinum, in semimanufactured forms	
7110.21.00	Palladium, unwrought or in powder form	
7110.29.00	Palladium, in semimanufactured forms	
7110.31.00	Rhodium, unwrought or in powder form	
7110.39.00	Rhodium, in semimanufactured forms	
7110.41.00	Iridium, osmium and ruthenium, unwrought or in powder form	
7110.49.00	Iridium, osmium and ruthenium, in semimanufactured forms	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
7112.30.01	Ash containing precious metals or precious metal compounds, other than goods of e-waste heading 8549	
7112.92.01	Platinum waste and scrap, including metal clad with platinum, excluding sweepings containing other precious metals, other than goods of heading 8549	
7115.90.05	Articles of precious metal, in rectangular or near rectangular shapes, containing 99.5 percent or more by weight of a precious metal and not otherwise marked or decorated than with weight, purity, or other identifying information	
7115.90.30	Articles of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal, other articles of gold, including metal clad with gold	
7118.90.00	Coins, nesoi	
7201.10.00	Nonalloy pig iron containing by weight 0.5 percent or less of phosphorus	
7201.20.00	Nonalloy pig iron containing by weight more than 0.5 percent of phosphorus	
7201.50.30	Alloy pig iron in blocks or other primary forms	
7202.11.10	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 2 percent but not more than 4 percent of carbon	
7202.11.50	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 4 percent of carbon	
7202.19.10	Ferromanganese containing by weight not more than 1 percent of carbon	
7202.19.50	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 1 percent but not more than 2 percent of carbon	
7202.30.00	Ferrosilicon manganese	
7202.41.00	Ferrochromium containing by weight more than 4 percent of carbon	
7202.49.10	Ferrochromium containing by weight more than 3 percent but not more than 4 percent of carbon	
7202.49.50	Ferrochromium containing by weight 3 percent or less of carbon	
7202.50.00	Ferrosilicon chromium	
7202.60.00	Ferronickel	
7202.80.00	Ferrotungsten and ferrosilicon tungsten	
7202.91.00	Ferrotitanium and ferrosilicon titanium	
7202.93.40	Ferroniobium containing by weight less than 0.02 percent of phosphorus or sulfur or less than 0.4 percent of silicon	
7202.93.80	Ferroniobium, nesoi	
7203.10.00	Ferrous products obtained by direct reduction of iron ore	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
7203.90.00	Spongy ferrous products, in lumps, pellets or like forms; iron of a minimum purity by weight of 99.94% in lumps, pellets or like forms	
7204.10.00	Cast iron waste and scrap	
7204.21.00	Stainless steel waste and scrap	
7204.29.00	Alloy steel (o/than stainless) waste and scrap	
7204.30.00	Tinned iron or steel waste and scrap	
7204.41.00	Ferrous turnings, shavings, chips, milling wastes, sawdust, fillings, trimmings and stampings, whether or not in bundles	
7204.49.00	Ferrous waste and scrap nesoi	
7204.50.00	Iron or steel remelting scrap ingots	
7304.31.30	Iron (other than cast) or nonalloy steel, seamless, cold-drawn or cold-rolled, hollow bars with circular cross section	Aircraft
7304.31.60	Iron (other than cast) or nonalloy steel, seamless, cold-drawn or cold-rolled, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with circular cross section, nesoi	Aircraft
7304.39.00	Iron (other than cast) or nonalloy steel, seamless, not cold-drawn or cold-rolled, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with circular cross section, nesoi	Aircraft
7304.41.30	Stainless steel, seamless, cold-drawn or cold-rolled, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with circular cross section and external diameter of less than 19mm	Aircraft
7304.41.60	Stainless steel, seamless, cold-drawn or cold-rolled, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with circular cross section and external diameter of 19mm or more	Aircraft
7304.49.00	Stainless steel, seamless, not cold-drawn or cold-rolled, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with circular cross section	Aircraft
7304.51.10	Alloy steel (other than stainless), seamless, cold-drawn or cold-rolled, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with circular cross section, for manufacture of ball or roller bearings	Aircraft
7304.51.50	Alloy steel (other than stainless), seamless, cold-drawn or cold-rolled, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with circular cross section, nesoi	Aircraft
7304.59.10	Alloy steel (other than stainless), seamless, not old-drawn or cold-rolled, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with circular cross section, for manufacture of ball or roller bearings	Aircraft
7304.59.20	Alloy steel (other than stainless), seamless, not cold-drawn or cold-rolled, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with circular cross section, for boilers, heaters, etc.	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
7304.59.60	Heat-resisting alloy steel (other than stainless), seamless, not cold-drawn or cold-rolled, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with circular cross section, nesoi	Aircraft
7304.59.80	Alloy steel (other than heat-resist or stainless), seamless, not cold-drawn or cold-rolled, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with circular cross section, nesoi	Aircraft
7304.90.10	Iron (other than cast) or nonalloy steel, seamless, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, other than circular cross section, with wall thickness of 4 mm or more	Aircraft
7304.90.30	Alloy steel (other than stainless), seamless, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, other than circular cross section, with wall thickness of 4 mm or more	Aircraft
7304.90.50	Iron (other than cast) or nonalloy steel, seamless, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, other than circular cross section, with wall thickness of less than 4 mm	Aircraft
7304.90.70	Alloy steel (other than stainless), seamless, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, other than circular cross section, with wall thickness of less than 4 mm	Aircraft
7306.30.10	Iron or nonalloy steel, welded, with circular cross section and external diameter of 406.4mm or less, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of less than 1.65 mm	Aircraft
7306.30.30	Nonalloy steel, welded, with circular cross-section and external diameter 406.4mm or less, tapered pipes and tubes, with wall thickness of 1.65 mm or more, principally used as parts of illuminating articles	Aircraft
7306.30.50	Iron or nonalloy steel, welded, with circular cross section and external diameter of 406.4mm or less, pipes, tubes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of 1.65 mm or more	Aircraft
7306.40.10	Stainless steel, welded, with circular cross section and external diameter of 406.4mm or less, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of less than 1.65 mm	Aircraft
7306.40.50	Stainless steel, welded, with circular cross section and external diameter of 406.4mm or less, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of 1.65 mm or more	Aircraft
7306.50.10	Alloy steel (other than stainless), welded, with circular cross section and external diameter of 406.4mm or less, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of less than 1.65 mm	Aircraft
7306.50.30	Alloy steel (other than stainless), welded, with circular cross section and external diameter 406.4mm or less, tapered pipes and tubes, with wall thickness of 1.65 mm or more, principally used as parts of illuminating articles	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
7306.50.50	Alloy steel (other than stainless), welded, with circular cross section and external diameter of 406.4mm or less, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of 1.65 mm or more	Aircraft
7306.61.10	Iron or nonalloy steel, welded, with square or rectangular cross section, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of 4 mm or more	Aircraft
7306.61.30	Alloy steel, welded, with square or rectangular cross section, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of 4 mm or more	Aircraft
7306.61.50	Iron or nonalloy steel, welded, with square or rectangular cross section, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of less than 4 mm	Aircraft
7306.61.70	Alloy steel, welded, with square or rectangular cross section, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of less than 4 mm	Aircraft
7306.69.10	Iron or nonalloy steel, welded, with other non-circular cross section, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of 4 mm or more	Aircraft
7306.69.30	Alloy steel, welded, with other non-circular cross-section, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of 4 mm or more	Aircraft
7306.69.50	Iron or nonalloy steel, welded, with other non-circular cross section, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of less than 4 mm	Aircraft
7306.69.70	Alloy steel, welded, with other non-circular cross section, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, with wall thickness of less than 4 mm	Aircraft
7312.10.05	Stainless steel, stranded wire, not electrically insulated, fitted with fittings or made up into articles	Aircraft
7312.10.10	Stainless steel, stranded wire, not electrically insulated, not fitted with fittings or made up into articles	Aircraft
7312.10.20	Iron or steel (other than stainless), stranded wire, not electrically insulated, fitted with fittings or made up into articles	Aircraft
7312.10.30	Iron or steel (other than stainless), stranded wire, not electrically insulated, not fitted with fittings or made up into articles	Aircraft
7312.10.50	Stainless steel, ropes, cables and cordage (other than stranded wire), not electrically insulated, fitted with fittings or made up into articles	Aircraft
7312.10.60	Stainless steel, ropes, cables and cordage (other than stranded wire), not electrically insulated, not fitted with fittings or made up into articles	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
7312.10.70	Iron or steel (other than stainless), ropes, cables and cordage (other than stranded wire), not electrically insulated, fitted with fittings or made up into articles	Aircraft
7312.10.80	Iron or steel (other than stainless), ropes, cables and cordage, of brass plated wire (other than stranded wire), not electrically insulated, without fittings or articles	Aircraft
7312.10.90	Iron or steel (other than stainless), ropes, cables and cordage, other than of brass plate wire (other than stranded wire), not electrically insulated, without fittings or articles	Aircraft
7312.90.00	Iron or steel (other than stainless), plaited bands, slings and the like, not electrically insulated	Aircraft
7322.90.00	Iron or steel, non-electrically heated air heaters and hot air distributors with motor driven fan or blower and parts thereof	Aircraft
7324.10.00	Stainless steel, sinks and wash basins	Aircraft
7324.90.00	Iron or steel, sanitary ware (other than baths or stainless steel sinks and wash basins) and parts thereof	Aircraft
7326.20.00	Iron or steel, articles of wire, nesoi	Aircraft
7401.00.00	Copper mattes; cement copper (precipitated copper)	
7402.00.00	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	
7403.11.00	Refined copper cathodes and sections of cathodes	
7403.12.00	Refined copper, wire bars	
7403.13.00	Refined copper, billets	
7403.19.00	Refined copper, unwrought articles nesoi	
7403.21.00	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), unwrought nesoi	
7403.22.00	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), unwrought nesoi	
7403.29.01	Copper alloys (other than copper-zinc, copper-tin alloys), unwrought nesoi	
7404.00.30	Copper spent anodes; copper waste and scrap containing less than 94 percent by weight of copper	
7404.00.60	Copper, waste and scrap containing 94 percent or more by weight of copper	
7405.00.10	Copper master alloys, containing 5 percent or more but not more than 15 percent by weight of phosphorus	
7405.00.60	Copper master alloys, not containing 5 percent or more but not more than 15 percent by weight of phosphorus	
7413.00.90	Copper, stranded wire, cables, plaited bands and the like, not electrically insulated, fitted with fittings or made up into articles	Aircraft
7501.10.00	Nickel mattes	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
7502.10.00	Nickel (other than alloy), unwrought	
7502.20.00	Nickel alloys, unwrought	
7503.00.00	Nickel, waste and scrap	
7504.00.00	Nickel, powders and flakes	
7508.90.50	Nickel, articles of nesoi	
7602.00.00	Aluminum, waste and scrap	
7608.10.00	Aluminum (other than alloy), tubes and pipes	Aircraft
7608.20.00	Aluminum alloy, tubes and pipes	Aircraft
7901.11.00	Zinc (other than alloy), unwrought, containing 99.99 percent or more by weight of zinc	
7901.12.10	Zinc (other than alloy), unwrought, casting-grade zinc, containing at least 97.5 percent but less than 99.99 percent by weight of zinc	
7901.12.50	Zinc (other than alloy), unwrought, other than casting-grade zinc, containing at least 97.5 percent but less than 99.99 percent by weight of zinc	
7901.20.00	Zinc alloy, unwrought	
7902.00.00	Zinc, waste and scrap	
7903.90.30	Zinc, powders	
7907.00.60	Zinc, articles (other than for household, table or kitchen use), nesoi	
8001.10.00	Tin (other than alloy), unwrought	
8001.20.00	Tin alloy, unwrought	
8002.00.00	Tin, waste and scrap	
8007.00.50	Tin, articles nesoi	
8101.10.00	Tungsten, powders	
8101.97.00	Tungsten waste and scrap	
8103.20.00	Tantalum, unwrought (including bars and rods obtained simply by sintering); tantalum powders	
8103.30.00	Tantalum waste and scrap	
8103.91.00	Tantalum, crucibles	
8103.99.00	Tantalum, articles other than crucibles, nesoi	
8104.11.00	Magnesium, unwrought, containing at least 99.8 percent by weight of magnesium	
8104.19.00	Magnesium, unwrought, nesoi	
8104.20.00	Magnesium, waste and scrap	
8104.30.00	Magnesium, raspings, turnings and granules graded according to size; magnesium powders	
8104.90.00	Magnesium, articles nesoi	
8105.20.30	Cobalt alloys, unwrought	
8105.20.60	Cobalt (other than alloys), unwrought	
8105.20.90	Cobalt, mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt powders	
8105.30.00	Cobalt waste and scrap	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8105.90.00	Cobalt, articles thereof nesoi	
8106.10.00	Bismuth (including waste and scrap) and articles thereof, containing more than 99.99 percent of bismuth by weight	
8106.90.00	Bismuth (including waste and scrap) and articles thereof, containing 99.99 percent of bismuth or less, nesoi	
8108.20.00	Titanium, unwrought; titanium powders	
8108.30.00	Titanium waste and scrap	
8108.90.30	Titanium, articles nesoi	
8108.90.60	Wrought titanium, nesoi	
8110.10.00	Antimony, unwrought; antimony powders	
8110.20.00	Antimony waste and scrap	
8110.90.00	Articles of antimony, nesoi	
8111.00.47	Unwrought manganese flake containing at least 99.5 percent by weight of manganese	
8111.00.49	Unwrought manganese, nesoi	
8112.21.00	Chromium, unwrought; chromium powders	
8112.22.00	Chromium waste and scrap	
8112.29.00	Articles of chromium, nesoi	
8112.41.10	Rhenium, waste and scrap	
8112.41.50	Rhenium, unwrought; rhenium powders	
8112.49.00	Rhenium, articles, nesoi	
8112.59.00	Articles of thallium, nesoi	
8112.92.10	Gallium, unwrought; gallium powders	
8112.92.30	Indium, unwrought; indium powders	
8112.92.40	Niobium (columbium), unwrought; niobium powders	
8112.92.60	Germanium, unwrought	
8112.92.65	Germanium powder, wrought	
8112.99.10	Germanium nesoi and articles thereof	
8112.99.20	Vanadium, nesoi, and articles thereof	
8112.99.91	Articles of gallium, indium, or niobium, nesoi	
8302.10.60	Iron or steel, aluminum, or zinc hinges and base metal parts thereof, not designed for motor vehicles	Aircraft
8302.10.90	Base metal (other than iron or steel or aluminum or zinc) hinges and base metal parts thereof	Aircraft
8302.20.00	Base metal castors and base metal parts thereof	Aircraft
8302.42.30	Iron or steel, aluminum, or zinc mountings, fittings and similar articles, suitable for furniture, and base metal parts thereof	Aircraft
8302.42.60	Base metal (other than iron or steel or aluminum or zinc) mountings, fittings and similar articles, suitable for furniture, and base metal parts thereof	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8302.49.40	Base metal harness, saddlery or riding-bridle hardware, not coated or plated with precious metal, and base metal parts thereof	Aircraft
8302.49.60	Iron or steel, aluminum, or zinc, mountings, fittings and similar articles nesoi, and base metal parts thereof	Aircraft
8302.49.80	Base metal (other than iron or steel or aluminum or zinc) mountings, fittings and similar articles nesoi, and base metal parts thereof	Aircraft
8302.60.30	Base metal automatic door closers	Aircraft
8307.10.30	Iron or steel flexible tubing, with fittings	Aircraft
8307.90.30	Base metal (other than iron or steel) flexible tubing, with fittings	Aircraft
8407.10.00	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines for use in aircraft	Aircraft
8408.90.90	Compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engines, for machinery or equipment, nesoi	Aircraft
8409.10.00	Parts for internal combustion aircraft engines	Aircraft
8411.11.40	Aircraft turbojets of a thrust not exceeding 25 kN	Aircraft
8411.11.80	Turbojets of a thrust not exceeding 25 kN, other than aircraft	Aircraft
8411.12.40	Aircraft turbojets of a thrust exceeding 25 kN	Aircraft
8411.12.80	Turbojets of a thrust exceeding 25 kN, other than aircraft	Aircraft
8411.21.40	Aircraft turbopropellers of a power not exceeding 1,100 kW	Aircraft
8411.21.80	Turbopropellers of a power not exceeding 1,100 kW, other than aircraft	Aircraft
8411.22.40	Aircraft turbopropellers of a power exceeding 1,100 kW	Aircraft
8411.22.80	Turbopropellers of a power exceeding 1,100 kW, other than aircraft	Aircraft
8411.81.40	Aircraft gas turbines other than turbojets or turbopropellers, of a power not exceeding 5,000 kW	Aircraft
8411.82.40	Aircraft gas turbines other than turbojets or turbopropellers, of a power exceeding 5,000 kW	Aircraft
8411.91.10	Cast-iron parts of turbojets or turbopropellers, not advanced beyond cleaning, machined only for removal of fins, gates, sprues and risers, or to permit location in machinery	Aircraft
8411.91.90	Parts of turbojets or turbopropellers other than those of subheading 8411.91.10	Aircraft
8411.99.10	Cast-iron parts of gas turbines nesoi, not advanced beyond cleaning, and machined for removal of fins, gates, sprues and risers	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8411.99.90	Parts of gas turbines nesoi, other than those of subheading 8411.99.10	Aircraft
8412.10.00	Reaction engines other than turbojets	Aircraft
8412.21.00	Hydraulic power engines and motors, linear acting (cylinders)	Aircraft
8412.29.40	Hydrojet engines for marine propulsion	Aircraft
8412.29.80	Hydraulic power engines and motors, nesoi	Aircraft
8412.31.00	Pneumatic power engines and motors, linear acting (cylinders)	Aircraft
8412.39.00	Pneumatic power engines and motors, other than linear acting	Aircraft
8412.80.10	Spring-operated and weight-operated motors	Aircraft
8412.80.90	Engines and motors, nesoi (excluding motors of heading 8501)	Aircraft
8412.90.90	Parts for engines of heading 8412 other than hydrojet engines for marine propulsion	Aircraft
8413.19.00	Pumps for liquids fitted or designed to be fitted with a measuring device, nesoi	Aircraft
8413.20.00	Hand pumps other than those of subheading 8413.11 or 8413.19, not fitted with a measuring device	Aircraft
8413.30.10	Fuel-injection pumps for compression-ignition engines, not fitted with a measuring device	Aircraft
8413.30.90	Fuel, lubricating or cooling medium pumps for internal-combustion piston engines, not fitted with a measuring device, nesoi	Aircraft
8413.50.00	Reciprocating positive displacement pumps for liquids, not fitted with a measuring device, nesoi	Aircraft
8413.60.00	Rotary positive displacement pumps for liquids, not fitted with a measuring device, nesoi	Aircraft
8413.70.10	Stock pumps imported for use with machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper or paperboard, not fitted with a measuring device	Aircraft
8413.70.20	Centrifugal pumps for liquids, not fitted with a measuring device, nesoi	Aircraft
8413.81.00	Pumps for liquids, not fitted with a measuring device, nesoi	Aircraft
8413.91.10	Parts of fuel-injection pumps for compression-ignition engines	Aircraft
8413.91.20	Parts of stock pumps imported for use with machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper or paperboard	Aircraft
8413.91.90	Parts of pumps, nesoi	Aircraft
8414.10.00	Vacuum pumps	Aircraft
8414.20.00	Hand-operated or foot-operated air pumps	Aircraft
8414.30.40	Compressors of a kind used in refrigerating equipment (including air conditioning) not exceeding 1/4 horsepower	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8414.30.80	Compressors of a kind used in refrigerating equipment (including air conditioning) exceeding 1/4 horsepower	Aircraft
8414.51.30	Ceiling fans for permanent installation, with a self-contained electric motor of an output not exceeding 125 W	Aircraft
8414.51.90	Table, floor, wall, window or roof fans, with a self-contained electric motor of an output not exceeding 125 W	Aircraft
8414.59.30	Turbocharger and supercharger fans	Aircraft
8414.59.65	Other fans, nesoi	Aircraft
8414.80.05	Turbocharger and supercharger air compressors	Aircraft
8414.80.16	Air compressors, nesoi	Aircraft
8414.80.20	Gas compressors, nesoi	Aircraft
8414.80.90	Air or gas pumps, compressors and fans, nesoi	Aircraft
8414.90.10	Parts of fans (including blowers) and ventilating or recycling hoods	Aircraft
8414.90.30	Stators and rotors of goods of subheading 8414.30	Aircraft
8414.90.41	Parts of air or gas compressors, nesoi	Aircraft
8414.90.91	Parts of air or vacuum pumps, ventilating or recycling hoods, gas-tight biological safety cabinets	Aircraft
8415.10.60	Window or wall type air conditioning machines, split-system, incorporating a refrigerating unit and valve for reversal of cooling/heat cycle	Aircraft
8415.10.90	Window or wall type air conditioning machines, split-system, nesoi	Aircraft
8415.81.01	Air conditioning machines incorporating a refrigerating unit and valve for reversal of cooling/heat cycle, nesoi	Aircraft
8415.82.01	Air conditioning machines incorporating a refrigerating unit, nesoi	Aircraft
8415.83.00	Air conditioning machines not incorporating a refrigerating unit	Aircraft
8415.90.40	Chassis, chassis bases and other outer cabinets for air conditioning machines,	Aircraft
8415.90.80	Parts for air conditioning machines, nesoi	Aircraft
8418.10.00	Combined refrigerator-freezers, fitted with separate external doors, electric or other	Aircraft
8418.30.00	Freezers of the chest type, not exceeding 800 liters capacity, electric or other	Aircraft
8418.40.00	Freezers of the upright type, not exceeding 900 liters capacity, electric or other	Aircraft
8418.61.01	Heat pumps, other than the air-conditioning machines of heading 8415	Aircraft
8418.69.01	Refrigerating or freezing equipment nesoi	Aircraft
8419.50.10	Brazed aluminum plate-fin heat exchangers	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8419.50.50	Heat exchange units, nesoi	Aircraft
8419.81.50	Cooking stoves, ranges and ovens, other than microwave, for making hot drinks or for cooking or heating food, not used for domestic purposes	Aircraft
8419.81.90	Machinery and equipment nesoi, for making hot drinks or for cooking or heating food, not used for domestic purposes	Aircraft
8419.90.10	Parts of instantaneous or storage water heaters	Aircraft
8419.90.20	Parts of machinery and plant, for making paper pulp, paper or paperboard	Aircraft
8419.90.30	Parts of heat exchange units	Aircraft
8419.90.50	Parts of molten-salt-cooled acrylic acid reactors, nesoi; parts of certain medical, surgical or laboratory sterilizers, nesoi	Aircraft
8419.90.85	Parts of electromechanical tools for work in the hand, with self-contained electric motor, for treatment of materials by change in temperature	Aircraft
8421.19.00	Centrifuges, other than cream separators or clothes dryers	Aircraft
8421.21.00	Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying water	Aircraft
8421.23.00	Oil or fuel filters for internal combustion engines	Aircraft
8421.29.00	Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids, nesoi	Aircraft
8421.31.00	Intake air filters for internal combustion engines	Aircraft
8421.32.00	Catalytic converters; particulate filters for internal combustion engines	Aircraft
8421.39.01	Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for gases, other than intake air filters or catalytic converters, for internal combustion engines	Aircraft
8424.10.00	Fire extinguishers, whether or not charged	Aircraft
8425.11.00	Pulley tackle and hoists other than skip hoists or hoists used for raising vehicles, powered by electric motor	Aircraft
8425.19.00	Pulley tackle and hoists other than skip hoists or hoists used for raising vehicles, not powered by electric motor	Aircraft
8425.31.01	Winches nesoi, and capstans, powered by electric motor	Aircraft
8425.39.01	Winches nesoi, and capstans, not powered by electric motor	Aircraft
8425.42.00	Hydraulic jacks and hoists, nesoi	Aircraft
8425.49.00	Jacks and hoists of a kind used for raising vehicles, other than hydraulic, nesoi	Aircraft
8426.99.00	Derricks, cranes and other lifting machinery nesoi	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8428.10.00	Passenger or freight elevators other than continuous action; skip hoists	Aircraft
8428.20.00	Pneumatic elevators and conveyors	Aircraft
8428.33.00	Belt type continuous-action elevators and conveyors, for goods or materials	Aircraft
8428.39.00	Continuous-action elevators and conveyors, for goods or materials, nesoi	Aircraft
8428.90.03	Machinery for lifting, handling, loading or unloading, nesoi	Aircraft
8443.31.00	Multifunction units (machines which perform two or more of the functions of printing, copying or facsimile transmission, capable of connecting to an automatic data processing machine or to a network)	Aircraft
8443.32.10	Printer units, capable of connecting to an automatic data processing machine or to a network	Aircraft
8443.32.50	Single function units other than printer units (machines which perform only one of the functions of printing, copying or facsimile transmission)	Aircraft
8471.30.01	Portable automatic data processing machines, not over 10 kg, consisting at least a central processing unit, keyboard and display	
8471.41.01	Automatic data processing machines, nonportable or over 10 kg, comprising in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit, whether or not combined	
8471.49.00	Automatic data processing machines, nesoi, entered in the form of systems (consisting of at least a central processing unit, and an input and output unit)	
8471.50.01	Processing units other than those of subheading 8471.41 and 8471.49, nesoi	
8471.60.10	Combined input/output units for automatic data processing machines not entered with the rest of a system	
8471.60.20	Keyboards for automatic data processing machines not entered with the rest of a system	
8471.60.70	Input or output units suitable for physical incorporation into an automatic data processing machine or unit thereof, nesoi, not entered with the rest of a system	
8471.60.80	Optical scanners and magnetic ink recognition devices not entered with the rest of an automatic data processing system	
8471.60.90	Other input or output units of digital automatic data processing machines, nesoi, not entered with the rest of a system	
8471.70.10	Automatic data processing magnetic disk drive storage units, disk diameter exceeding 21 cm,	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	without read-write unit assembled therein; read-write units; all not entered with the rest of a system	
8471.70.20	Automatic data processing magnetic disk drive storage units, disk diameter exceeding 21 cm, for incorporation into automatic data processing machines or units, not entered with the rest of a system	
8471.70.30	Automatic data processing magnetic disk drive storage units, disk diameter exceeding 21 cm, nesoi, not entered with the rest of a system	
8471.70.40	Automatic data processing magnetic disk drive storage units, disk diameter not exceeding 21 cm, not assembled in cabinets, without attached external power supply, not entered with the rest of a system	
8471.70.50	Automatic data processing magnetic disk drive storage units, disk diameter not exceeding 21 cm, nesoi, not entered with the rest of a system	
8471.70.60	Automatic data processing storage units other than magnetic disk, not assembled in cabinets for placing on a table etc., not entered with the rest of a system	
8471.70.90	Automatic data processing storage units other than magnetic disk drive units, nesoi, not entered with the rest of a system	
8471.80.10	Control or adapter units for automatic data processing machines not entered with rest of a system	
8471.80.40	Unit suitable for physical incorporation into automatic data processing machine or unit thereof, not entered with the rest of a system, nesoi	
8471.80.90	Other units of automatic data processing machines, not entered with the rest of a system, nesoi	
8471.90.00	Magnetic or optical readers, nesoi; machines for transcribing data on data media in coded form and machines for processing such data, nesoi	
8473.30.11	Printed circuit assemblies, not incorporating a cathode ray tube, of the machines of 8471	
8473.30.20	Parts and accessories of the automatic data processing machines of heading 8471, not incorporating a CRT, parts and accessories of printed circuit assemblies	
8473.30.51	Parts and accessories of the automatic data processing machines of heading 8471, not incorporating a CRT, nesoi	
8473.30.91	Parts and accessories of the automatic data processing machines of heading 8471, incorporating a CRT, nesoi	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8479.89.10	Air humidifiers or dehumidifiers with self-contained electric motor, other than for domestic purposes	Aircraft
8479.89.20	Floor polishers with self-contained electric motor, other than for domestic purposes	Aircraft
8479.89.65	Electromechanical appliances with self-contained electric motor, nesoi	Aircraft
8479.89.70	Carpet sweepers, not electromechanical with self-contained electric motor	Aircraft
8479.89.95	Other machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in chapter 84 of the HTSUS, nesoi	Aircraft
8479.90.41	Parts of floor polishers of subheading 8479.89.20; parts of carpet sweepers	Aircraft
8479.90.45	Parts of trash compactors, frame assemblies	Aircraft
8479.90.55	Parts of trash compactors, ram assemblies	Aircraft
8479.90.65	Parts of trash compactors, container assemblies	Aircraft
8479.90.75	Parts of trash compactors, cabinets or cases	Aircraft
8479.90.85	Parts of trash compactors, nesoi	Aircraft
8479.90.95	Parts of machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in chapter 84 of the HTSUS, nesoi	Aircraft
8483.10.10	Camshafts and crankshafts for use solely or principally with spark-ignition internal-combustion piston or rotary engines	Aircraft
8483.10.30	Camshafts and crankshafts nesoi	Aircraft
8483.10.50	Transmission shafts and cranks other than camshafts and crankshafts	Aircraft
8483.30.40	Bearing housings of the flange, take-up, cartridge and hanger unit type	Aircraft
8483.30.80	Bearing housings nesoi; plain shaft bearings	Aircraft
8483.40.10	Torque converters	Aircraft
8483.40.30	Fixed, multiple and variable ratio speed changers, imported for use with machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper or paperboard	Aircraft
8483.40.50	Fixed, multiple and variable ratio speed changers, not imported for use with machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper or paperboard	Aircraft
8483.40.70	Speed changers other than fixed, multiple and variable ratio speed changers	Aircraft
8483.40.80	Ball or roller screws	Aircraft
8483.40.90	Gears and gearing, other than toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements entered separately	Aircraft
8483.50.40	Gray-iron awning or tackle pulleys, not over 6.4 cm in wheel diameter	Aircraft
8483.50.60	Flywheels, nesoi	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8483.50.90	Pulleys, including pulley blocks, nesoi	Aircraft
8483.60.40	Clutches and universal joints	Aircraft
8483.60.80	Shaft couplings (other than universal joints)	Aircraft
8483.90.10	Chain sprockets and parts thereof	Aircraft
8483.90.20	Parts of flange, take-up, cartridge and hanger units	Aircraft
8483.90.30	Parts of bearing housings and plain shaft bearings, nesoi	Aircraft
8483.90.50	Parts of gearing, gear boxes and other speed changers	Aircraft
8483.90.80	Parts of transmission equipment, nesoi	Aircraft
8484.10.00	Gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material or of two or more layers of metal	Aircraft
8484.90.00	Sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints dissimilar in composition, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings	Aircraft
8486.10.00	Machines and apparatus for the manufacture of boules or wafers	
8486.20.00	Machines and apparatus for the manufacture of semiconductor devices or electronic integrated circuits	
8486.30.00	Machines and apparatus for the manufacture of flat panel displays	
8486.40.00	Machines and apparatus for the manufacture of masks and reticles and for the assembly of electronic integrated circuits	
8486.90.00	Parts and accessories of the machines and apparatus for the manufacture of semiconductor devices, electronic integrated circuits and flat pa	
8501.20.50	Universal AC/DC motors of an output exceeding 735 W but under 746 W	Aircraft
8501.20.60	Universal AC/DC motors of an output of 746 W or more	Aircraft
8501.31.50	DC motors, nesoi, of an output exceeding 735 W but under 746 W	Aircraft
8501.31.60	DC motors nesoi, of an output of 746 W but not exceeding 750 W	Aircraft
8501.31.81	DC generators, other than photovoltaic generators, of an output not exceeding 750 W	Aircraft
8501.32.20	DC motors nesoi, of an output exceeding 750 W but not exceeding 14.92 kW	Aircraft
8501.32.55	DC motors nesoi, of an output exceeding 14.92 kW but not exceeding 75 kW, nesoi	Aircraft
8501.32.61	DC generators, other than photovoltaic generators, of an output exceeding 750 W but not exceeding 75 kW	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8501.33.20	DC motors nesoi, of an output exceeding 75 kW but under 149.2 kW	Aircraft
8501.33.30	DC motors, nesoi, 149.2 kW or more but not exceeding 150 kW	Aircraft
8501.33.61	DC generators, other than photovoltaic generators, of an output exceeding 75 kW but not exceeding 375 kW	Aircraft
8501.34.61	DC generators, other than photovoltaic generators, of an output exceeding 375 kW	Aircraft
8501.40.50	AC motors, nesoi, single-phase, exceeding 735 W but under 746 W	Aircraft
8501.40.60	AC motors nesoi, single-phase, of 746 W or more	Aircraft
8501.51.50	AC motors, nesoi, multi-phase, of an output exceeding 735 W but under 746 W	Aircraft
8501.51.60	AC motors nesoi, multi-phase of an output of 746 W but not exceeding 750 W	Aircraft
8501.52.40	AC motors nesoi, multi-phase, of an output exceeding 750 W but not exceeding 14.92 kW	Aircraft
8501.52.80	AC motors nesoi, multi-phase, of an output exceeding 14.92 kW but not exceeding 75 kW	Aircraft
8501.53.40	AC motors nesoi, multi-phase, of an output exceeding 75 kW but under 149.2 kW	Aircraft
8501.53.60	AC motors, nesoi, multi-phase, 149.2 kW or more but not exceeding 150 kW	Aircraft
8501.61.01	AC generators (alternators), other than photovoltaic generators, of an output not exceeding 75 kVA	Aircraft
8501.62.01	AC generators (alternators), other than photovoltaic generators, of an output exceeding 75 kVA but not exceeding 375 kVA	Aircraft
8501.63.01	AC generators (alternators), other than photovoltaic generators, of an output exceeding 375 kVA but not exceeding 750 kVA	Aircraft
8501.71.00	Photovoltaic DC generators, of an output not exceeding 50 W	Aircraft
8501.72.10	Photovoltaic DC generators, of an output exceeding 50 W but not exceeding 750 W	Aircraft
8501.72.20	Photovoltaic DC generators, of an output exceeding 750 W but not exceeding 75 kW	Aircraft
8501.72.30	Photovoltaic DC generators, of an output exceeding 75 kW but not exceeding 375 kW	Aircraft
8501.72.90	Photovoltaic DC generators, of an output exceeding 375 kW	Aircraft
8501.80.10	Photovoltaic AC generators, of an output not exceeding 75 kVA	Aircraft
8501.80.20	Photovoltaic AC generators, of an output exceeding 75 kVA but not exceeding 375 kVA	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8501.80.30	Photovoltaic AC generators, of an output exceeding 375 kVA but not exceeding 750 kVA	Aircraft
8502.11.00	Electric generating sets with compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engines, of an output not exceeding 75 kVA	Aircraft
8502.12.00	Electric generating sets with compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engines, of an output exceeding 75 kVA but not over 375 kVA	Aircraft
8502.13.00	Electric generating sets with compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engines, of an output exceeding 375 kVA	Aircraft
8502.20.00	Electric generating sets with spark-ignition internal-combustion piston engines	Aircraft
8502.31.00	Wind-powered electric generating sets	Aircraft
8502.39.00	Electric generating sets, nesoi	Aircraft
8502.40.00	Electric rotary converters	Aircraft
8504.10.00	Ballasts for discharge lamps or tubes	Aircraft
8504.31.20	Unrated electrical transformers other than liquid dielectric, having a power handling capacity not exceeding 1 kVA	Aircraft
8504.31.40	Electrical transformers other than liquid dielectric, having a power handling capacity less than 1 kVA	Aircraft
8504.31.60	Electrical transformers other than liquid dielectric, having a power handling capacity of l kVA	Aircraft
8504.32.00	Electrical transformers other than liquid dielectric, having a power handling capacity exceeding 1 kVA but not exceeding 16 kVA	Aircraft
8504.33.00	Electrical transformers other than liquid dielectric, having a power handling capacity exceeding 16 kVA but not exceeding 500 kVA	Aircraft
8504.40.40	Electrical speed drive controllers for electric motors (static converters)	Aircraft
8504.40.60	Power supplies suitable for physical incorporation into automatic data processing machines or units thereof of heading 8471	Aircraft
8504.40.70	Power supplies for automatic data processing machines or units thereof of heading 8471, nesoi	Aircraft
8504.40.85	Static converters (for example, rectifiers) for telecommunication apparatus	Aircraft
8504.40.95	Static converters (for example, rectifiers), nesoi	Aircraft
8504.50.40	Other inductors for power supplies for ADP machines and units of heading 8471 or for telecommunication apparatus	Aircraft
8504.50.80	Other inductors, nesoi	Aircraft
8505.11.0070	Sintered neodymium-iron-boron magnets	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8507.10.00	Lead-acid storage batteries of a kind used for starting piston engines	Aircraft
8507.20.80	Lead-acid storage batteries other than of a kind used for starting piston engines or as the primary source of power for electric vehicles	Aircraft
8507.30.80	Nickel-cadmium storage batteries, other than of a kind used as the primary source of power for electric vehicles	Aircraft
8507.50.00	Nickel-metal hydride batteries	Aircraft
8507.60.00	Lithium-ion batteries	Aircraft
8507.80.82	Other storage batteries nesoi, other than of a kind used as the primary source of power for electric vehicles	Aircraft
8507.90.40	Parts of lead-acid storage batteries, including separators therefor	Aircraft
8507.90.80	Parts of storage batteries, including separators therefor, other than parts of lead-acid storage batteries	Aircraft
8511.10.00	Spark plugs	Aircraft
8511.20.00	Ignition magnetos, magneto-dynamos and magnetic flywheels	Aircraft
8511.30.00	Distributors and ignition coils	Aircraft
8511.40.00	Starter motors and dual purpose starter-generators	Aircraft
8511.50.00	Generators nesoi, of a kind used in conjunction with spark-ignition or compression-ignition internal-combustion engines	Aircraft
8511.80.20	Voltage and voltage-current regulators with cut-out relays designed for use on 6, 12 or 24 V systems	Aircraft
8511.80.40	Voltage and voltage-current regulators with cut-out relays other than those designed for use on 6, 12 or 24 V systems	Aircraft
8511.80.60	Electrical ignition or starting equipment of a kind used for spark-ignition internal-combustion or compression-ignition engines, nesoi	Aircraft
8514.20.40	Industrial or laboratory microwave ovens for making hot drinks or for cooking or heating food	Aircraft
8516.80.40	Electric heating resistors assembled only with simple insulated former and electrical connectors, used for anti-icing or de-icing	Aircraft
8516.80.80	Electric heating resistors, nesoi	Aircraft
8517.13.00	Smartphones for cellular networks or for other wireless of networks	
8517.14.00	Other telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless of networks, other than smartphones	Aircraft
8517.61.00	Base stations	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8517.62.00	Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, including switching and routing apparatus	
8517.69.00	Other apparatus for transmission or reception of voice, images or other data, nesoi, but not apparatus of headings 8443, 8525, 8527 or 8528	Aircraft
8517.71.00	Aerials and aerial reflectors of all kinds; parts suitable for use therewith	Aircraft
8518.10.40	Microphones having a frequency range of 300Hz-3.4kHz with diameter not over 10 mm and height not exceeding 3 mm, for telecommunication	Aircraft
8518.10.80	Microphones and stands therefor, nesoi	Aircraft
8518.21.00	Single loudspeakers, mounted in their enclosures	Aircraft
8518.22.00	Multiple loudspeakers mounted in the same enclosure	Aircraft
8518.29.40	Loudspeakers not mounted in their enclosures, with frequency range of 300Hz to 3.4kHz, with a diameter of not exceeding 50 mm, for telecommunication	Aircraft
8518.29.80	Loudspeakers nesoi, not mounted in their enclosures, nesoi	Aircraft
8518.30.10	Line telephone handsets	Aircraft
8518.30.20	Headphones, earphones and combined microphone/speaker sets, other than telephone handsets	Aircraft
8518.40.10	Audio-frequency electric amplifiers for use as repeaters in line telephony	Aircraft
8518.40.20	Audio-frequency electric amplifiers, other than for use as repeaters in line telephony	Aircraft
8518.50.00	Electric sound amplifier sets	Aircraft
8519.81.10	Transcribing machines	Aircraft
8519.81.20	Cassette players (non-recording) designed exclusively for motor-vehicle installation	Aircraft
8519.81.25	Cassette players (non-recording), nesoi	Aircraft
8519.81.30	Sound reproducing apparatus nesoi, not incorporating a sound recording device	Aircraft
8519.81.41	Other sound recording and reproducing apparatus using magnetic tape, optical media, or semiconductor media	Aircraft
8519.89.10	Record players, other than coin- or token-operated, without loudspeaker	Aircraft
8519.89.20	Record players, other than coin- or token-operated, with loudspeakers	Aircraft
8519.89.30	Sound recording and reproducing apparatus, nesoi	Aircraft
8521.10.30	Color, cartridge or cassette magnetic tape-type video players, not capable of recording	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8521.10.60	Color, cartridge or cassette magnetic tape-type video recording and reproducing apparatus, nesoi	Aircraft
8521.10.90	Magnetic tape-type video recording or reproducing apparatus, other than color, cartridge or cassette type	Aircraft
8522.90.25	Assemblies and subassemblies of articles of subheading 8519.81.41, consisting of 2 or more pieces fastened together, printed circuit assemblies	Aircraft
8522.90.36	Other assemblies and subassemblies of articles of subheading 8519.81.41, consisting of 2 or more pieces fastened together, other than printed circuit assemblies	Aircraft
8522.90.45	Other parts of telephone answering machines, printed circuit assemblies	Aircraft
8522.90.58	Other parts of telephone answering machines, other than printed circuit assemblies	Aircraft
8522.90.65	Parts and accessories of apparatus of headings 8519 or 8521, nesoi, printed circuit assemblies	Aircraft
8522.90.80	Parts and accessories of apparatus of headings 8519 or 8521, nesoi, other than printed circuit assemblies	Aircraft
8523.51.00	Semiconductor media, solid state non-volatile storage devices	
8524.11.10	Flat panel display modules of liquid crystals without drivers or control circuits, other than for articles of subheadings 8528.59, 8528.69, 8528.72 and 8528.73	
8524.11.90	Flat panel display modules of liquid crystals without drivers or control circuits, for articles of subheadings 8528.59, 8528.69, 8528.72 and 8528.73	
8524.12.00	Flat panel display modules of organic light-emitting diodes without drivers or control circuits	
8524.19.00	Other flat panel display modules without drivers or control circuits, nesoi	
8524.91.10	Flat panel display modules of liquid crystals with drivers or control circuits, other than for articles of subheadings 8528.59, 8528.69, 8528.72 and 8528.73	
8524.91.90	Flat panel display modules of liquid crystals with drivers or control circuits, for articles of subheadings 8528.59, 8528.69, 8528.72 and 8528.73	
8524.92.00	Flat panel display modules of organic light-emitting diodes with drivers or control circuits	
8524.99.00	Other flat panel display modules with drivers or control circuits, nesoi	
8526.10.00	Radar apparatus	Aircraft
8526.91.00	Radio navigational aid apparatus, other than radar	Aircraft
8526.92.10	Radio remote control apparatus for video game consoles	Aircraft
8526.92.50	Radio remote control apparatus other than for video game consoles	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8528.42.00	Cathode-ray tube monitors capable of directly connecting to and designed for use with an automatic data processing machine of heading 8471	Aircraft
8528.52.00	Other monitors capable of directly connecting to and designed for use with an automatic data processing machine of heading 8471	
8528.62.00	Projectors capable of directly connecting to and designed for use with an automatic data processing machine of heading 8471	Aircraft
8529.10.21	Television antennas and antenna reflectors, and parts suitable for use therewith	Aircraft
8529.10.40	Radar, radio navigational aid and radio remote control antennas and antenna reflectors, and parts suitable for use therewith	Aircraft
8529.10.91	Other antennas and antenna reflectors of all kinds and parts, for use	Aircraft
8529.90.04	Tuners (printed circuit assemblies)	Aircraft
8529.90.05	Printed circuit boards and ceramic substrates and subassemblies thereof, for color TV, with components listed in additional U.S. note 4 to chapter 85 of the HTSUS	Aircraft
8529.90.06	Printed circuit boards and ceramic substrates and subassemblies thereof, for color TV, not with components listed in additional U.S. note 4 to chapter 85 of the HTSUS	Aircraft
8529.90.09	Printed circuit assemblies for television cameras	Aircraft
8529.90.13	Printed circuit assemblies for television apparatus, nesoi	Aircraft
8529.90.16	Printed circuit assemblies which are subassemblies of radar, radio navigational aid or remote control apparatus, of 2 or more parts joined together	Aircraft
8529.90.19	Printed circuit assemblies, nesoi, for radar, radio navigational aid or radio remote control apparatus	Aircraft
8529.90.21	Other printed circuit assemblies suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of headings 8524 to 8528, nesoi	Aircraft
8529.90.24	Transceiver assemblies for the apparatus of subheading 8526.10, other than printed circuit assemblies	Aircraft
8529.90.29	Tuners for television apparatus, other than printed circuit assemblies	Aircraft
8529.90.33	Subassemblies with 2 or more printed circuit boards or ceramic substrates, for color TV, entered with components in additional U.S. note 4 to chapter 85 of the HTSUS	Aircraft
8529.90.36	Subassemblies with 2 or more printed circuit boards or ceramic substrates, for color TV, other	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8529.90.39	Parts of television receivers specified in U.S. note 9 to chapter 85 of the HTSUS, other than printed circuit assemblies, nesoi	Aircraft
8529.90.43	Printed circuit boards and ceramic substrates and subassemblies thereof for color TV, with components listed in additional U.S. note 4 to chapter 85 of the HTSUS	Aircraft
8529.90.46	Combinations of printed circuit boards and ceramic substrates and subassemblies thereof for color TV, with components listed in additional U.S. note 4 to chapter 85 of the HTSUS	Aircraft
8529.90.49	Combinations of parts of television receivers specified in U.S. note 10 to chapter 85 of the HTSUS, other than printed circuit assemblies, nesoi	Aircraft
8529.90.55	Flat panel screen assemblies for TV reception apparatus, color video monitors and video projectors	Aircraft
8529.90.63	Parts of printed circuit assemblies (including face plates and lock latches) for television cameras	Aircraft
8529.90.68	Parts of printed circuit assemblies (including face plates and lock latches) for television apparatus other than television cameras	Aircraft
8529.90.73	Parts of printed circuit assemblies (including face plates and lock latches) for radar, radio navigational aid or radio remote control app.	Aircraft
8529.90.77	Parts of printed circuit assemblies (including face plates and lock latches) for other apparatus of headings 8524 to 8528, nesoi	Aircraft
8529.90.78	Mounted lenses for use in closed circuit television cameras, separately imported, with or without attached electrical connectors or motors	Aircraft
8529.90.81	Other parts of television cameras, nesoi	Aircraft
8529.90.83	Other parts of television apparatus (other than television cameras), nesoi	Aircraft
8529.90.87	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of 8525 and 8527 (except television apparatus or cellular phones), nesoi	Aircraft
8529.90.88	Subassemblies with 2 or more printed circuit boards or ceramic substrates, except tuners or convergence assemblies, for color TV, entered with components in additional U.S. note 4 to chapter 85 of the HTSUS	Aircraft
8529.90.89	Subassemblies with 2 or more printed circuit boards or ceramic substrates, except tuners or convergence assemblies, for color TV, other	Aircraft
8529.90.93	Parts of television apparatus, nesoi	Aircraft
8529.90.95	Assemblies and subassemblies of radar, radio navigational aid or remote control apparatus, of 2 or more parts joined together, nesoi	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8529.90.97	Parts suitable for use solely or principally in radar, radio navigational aid or radio remote control apparatus, nesoi	Aircraft
8529.90.98	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of headings 8524 through 8528, nesoi	Aircraft
8531.10.00	Electric burglar or fire alarms and similar apparatus	Aircraft
8531.20.00	Indicator panels incorporating liquid crystal devices (LCD's) or light-emitting diodes (LED's)	Aircraft
8531.80.15	Doorbells, chimes, buzzers, and similar apparatus	Aircraft
8531.80.90	Electric sound or visual signaling apparatus, nesoi	Aircraft
8536.70.00	Connectors for optical fibers, optical fiber bundles or cables	Aircraft
8539.10.00	Sealed beam lamp units	Aircraft
8539.51.00	Light-emitting diode (LED) modules	Aircraft
8541.10.00	Diodes, other than photosensitive or light-emitting diodes	
8541.21.00	Transistors, other than photosensitive transistors, with a dissipation rating of less than 1 W	
8541.29.00	Transistors, other than photosensitive transistors, with a dissipation rating of 1 W or more	
8541.30.00	Thyristors, diacs and triacs, other than photosensitive devices	
8541.41.00	Light emitting diodes (LED)	
8541.49.10	Other photosensitive semiconductor diodes, other than light-emitting	
8541.49.70	Other photosensitive semiconductor transistors	
8541.49.80	Optical coupled isolators	
8541.49.95	Other photosensitive semiconductor devices, other than diodes or transistors, nesoi	
8541.51.00	Other semiconductor-based transducers, other than photosensitive transducers	
8541.59.00	Other semiconductor devices, other than semiconductor-based transducers, other than photosensitive devices, nesoi	
8541.90.00	Parts of diodes, transistors, similar semiconductor devices, photosensitive semiconductor devices, LEDs and mounted piezoelectric crystals	
8542.31.00	Electronic integrated circuits: processors and controllers	
8542.32.00	Electronic integrated circuits: memories	
8542.33.00	Electronic integrated circuits: amplifiers	
8542.39.00	Electronic integrated circuits: other	
8542.90.00	Parts of electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies	
8543.70.42	Flight data recorders	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8543.70.45	Other electric synchros and transducers; defrosters and demisters with electric resistors for aircraft	Aircraft
8543.70.60	Electrical machines and apparatus nesoi, designed for connection to telegraphic or telephonic apparatus, instruments or networks	Aircraft
8543.70.80	Microwave amplifiers	Aircraft
8543.70.91	Digital signal processing apparatus capable of connecting to a wired or wireless network for sound mixing	Aircraft
8543.70.95	Touch screens without display capabilities for incorporation in apparatus having a display	Aircraft
8543.90.12	Parts of physical vapor deposition apparatus of subheading 8543.70	Aircraft
8543.90.15	Assemblies and subassemblies for flight data recorders, consisting of 2 or more parts pieces fastened together, printed circuit assemblies	Aircraft
8543.90.35	Assemblies and subassemblies for flight data recorders, consisting of 2 or more parts pieces fastened together, not printed circuit assemblies	Aircraft
8543.90.65	Printed circuit assemblies of flat panel displays other than for reception apparatus for television of heading 8528, except for subheadings 8528.52 and 8528.62	Aircraft
8543.90.68	Printed circuit assemblies of electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, nesoi	Aircraft
8543.90.85	Parts, nesoi, of flat panel displays other than for reception apparatus for television of heading 8528, except for subheadings 8528.52 and 8528.62	Aircraft
8543.90.88	Parts (other than printed circuit assemblies) of electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, nesoi	Aircraft
8544.30.00	Insulated ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles, aircraft or ships	Aircraft
8549.13.00	Waste/scrap of batteries/accumulators; spent batteries/accumulators (o/t lead-acid), sorted and not containing lead/cadmium/mercury	
8801.00.00	Balloons, dirigibles and non-powered aircraft, gliders and hang gliders	Aircraft
8802.11.01	Helicopters (except unmanned aircraft of heading 8806), with an unladen weight not over 2,000 kg	Aircraft
8802.12.01	Helicopters (except unmanned aircraft of heading 8806), with an unladen weight over 2,000 kg	Aircraft
8802.20.01	Airplanes and other powered aircraft (except unmanned aircraft of heading 8806), nesoi, with an unladen weight not over 2,000 kg	Aircraft
8802.30.01	Airplanes and other powered aircraft (except unmanned aircraft of heading 8806), nesoi, with an unladen weight over 2,000 kg but not over 15,000 kg	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8802.40.01	Airplanes and other powered aircraft (except unmanned aircraft of heading 8806), nesoi, with an unladen weight over 15,000 kg	Aircraft
8805.29.00	Ground flying trainers and parts thereof, other than air combat simulators	Aircraft
8806.10.00	Unmanned aircraft designed for the carriage of passengers	Aircraft
8806.21.00	Unmanned aircraft, not for the carriage of passengers, for remote-controlled flight only, max take-off weight not more than 250g	Aircraft
8806.22.00	Unmanned aircraft, not for the carriage of passengers, for remote-controlled flight only, max take-off weight more than 250g but less than 7kg	Aircraft
8806.23.00	Unmanned aircraft, not for the carriage of passengers, for remote-controlled flight only, max take-off weight more than 7kg but less than 25kg	Aircraft
8806.24.00	Unmanned aircraft, not for the carriage of passengers, for remote-controlled flight only, max take-off weight more than 25kg but less than 150 kg	Aircraft
8806.29.00	Unmanned aircraft, not for the carriage of passengers, for remote-controlled flight only, max take-off weight more than 150 kg	Aircraft
8806.91.00	Unmanned aircraft, not for the carriage of passengers, not for remote-controlled flight only, nesoi, max take-off weight not more than 250g	Aircraft
8806.92.00	Unmanned aircraft, not for the carriage of passengers, not for remote-controlled flight only, nesoi, max take-off weight more 250g less than 7kg	Aircraft
8806.93.00	Unmanned aircraft, not for the carriage of passengers, not for remote-controlled flight only, nesoi, max take-off weight more than 7kg but less than 25kg	Aircraft
8806.94.00	Unmanned aircraft, not for the carriage of passengers, not for remote-controlled flight only, nesoi, max take-off weight more than 25kg but less than 150 kg	Aircraft
8806.99.00	Unmanned aircraft, not for the carriage of passengers, not for remote-controlled flight only, nesoi, max take-off weight more than 150 kg	Aircraft
8807.10.00	Parts of aircraft of headings 8801, 8802 or 8806, propellers and rotors and parts thereof	Aircraft
8807.20.00	Parts of aircraft of headings 8801, 8802 or 8806, undercarriages and parts thereof	Aircraft
8807.30.00	Parts of aircraft of headings 8801, 8802 or 8806, for airplanes, helicopters, unmanned aircraft, other than propellers, rotors or undercarriages, nesoi	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
8807.90.90	Parts of aircraft of headings 8801, 8802 or 8806, not for airplanes, helicopters or unmanned aircraft, nesoi	Aircraft
9001.90.40	Lenses nesoi, unmounted	Aircraft
9001.90.50	Prisms, unmounted	Aircraft
9001.90.60	Mirrors, unmounted	Aircraft
9001.90.80	Half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes, unmounted	Aircraft
9001.90.90	Optical elements nesoi, unmounted	Aircraft
9002.90.20	Prisms, mounted, for optical uses	Aircraft
9002.90.40	Mirrors, mounted, for optical uses	Aircraft
9002.90.70	Half-tone screens, mounted, designed for use in engraving or photographic processes	Aircraft
9002.90.85	Mounted lenses suitable for use in, and entered separately from, closed circuit television cameras, with or without attached electrical connectors or motors	Aircraft
9002.90.95	Mounted optical elements, nesoi; parts and accessories of mounted optical elements, nesoi	Aircraft
9014.10.10	Optical direction finding compasses	Aircraft
9014.10.60	Gyroscopic directing finding compasses, other than electrical	Aircraft
9014.10.70	Electrical direction finding compasses	Aircraft
9014.10.90	Direction finding compasses, other than optical instruments, gyroscopic compasses or electrical	Aircraft
9014.20.20	Optical instruments and appliances (other than compasses) for aeronautical or space navigation	Aircraft
9014.20.40	Automatic pilots for aeronautical or space navigation	Aircraft
9014.20.60	Electrical instruments and appliances (other than compasses) for aeronautical or space navigation	Aircraft
9014.20.80	Nonelectrical instruments and appliances (other than compasses) for aeronautical or space navigation	Aircraft
9014.90.10	Parts and accessories of automatic pilots for aeronautical or space navigation of subheading 9014.20.40	Aircraft
9014.90.20	Parts and accessories of nonelectrical instruments and appliances for aeronautical or space navigation of subheading 9014.20.80	Aircraft
9014.90.40	Parts and accessories of nonelectrical navigational instruments and appliances nesoi of subheading 9014.80.50	Aircraft
9014.90.60	Parts and accessories of navigational instruments and appliances, nesoi	Aircraft
9020.00.40	Underwater breathing devices designed as a complete unit to be carried on the person and not requiring attendants, parts and accessories thereof	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
9020.00.60	Breathing appliances, nesoi, and gas masks, except protective masks having neither mechanical parts or replaceable filters, parts, accessories thereof	Aircraft
9025.11.20	Clinical thermometers, liquid-filled, for direct reading, not combined with other instruments	Aircraft
9025.11.40	Liquid-filled thermometers, for direct reading, not combined with other instruments, other than clinical thermometers	Aircraft
9025.19.40	Pyrometers, not combined with other instruments	Aircraft
9025.19.80	Thermometers, for direct reading, not combined with other instruments, other than liquid-filled thermometers	Aircraft
9025.80.10	Electrical hydrometers and similar floating instruments, thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, psychometers, and any combination	Aircraft
9025.80.15	Nonelectrical barometers, not combined with other instruments	Aircraft
9025.80.20	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, whether or not incorporating a thermometer, non-recording, other than electrical	Aircraft
9025.80.35	Hygrometers and psychrometers, non-electrical, non-recording	Aircraft
9025.80.40	Thermographs, barographs, hygrographs and other recording instruments, other than electrical	Aircraft
9025.80.50	Combinations of thermometers, barometers and similar temperature and atmosphere measuring and recording instruments, nonelectrical	Aircraft
9025.90.06	Other parts and accessories of hydrometers and like floating instruments, thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, psychrometers and combinations	Aircraft
9026.10.20	Electrical instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow or level of liquids	Aircraft
9026.10.40	Flow meters, other than electrical, for measuring or checking the flow of liquids	Aircraft
9026.10.60	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the level of liquids, other than flow meters, non-electrical	Aircraft
9026.20.40	Electrical instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the pressure of liquids or gases	Aircraft
9026.20.80	Instruments and apparatus, other than electrical, for measuring or checking the pressure of liquids or gases	Aircraft
9026.80.20	Electrical instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking variables of liquids or gases, nesoi	Aircraft
9026.80.40	Nonelectrical heat meters incorporating liquid supply meters, and anemometers	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
9026.80.60	Nonelectrical instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking variables of liquids or gases, nesoi	Aircraft
9026.90.20	Parts and accessories of electrical instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking variables of liquids or gases	Aircraft
9026.90.40	Parts and accessories of nonelectrical flow meters, heat meters incorporating liquid supply meters and anemometers	Aircraft
9026.90.60	Parts and accessories of nonelectrical instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking variables of liquids or gases, nesoi	Aircraft
9029.10.80	Revolution counters, production counters, odometers, pedometers and the like, other than taximeters	Aircraft
9029.20.40	Speedometers and tachometers, other than bicycle speedometers	Aircraft
9029.90.80	Parts and accessories of revolution counters, production counters, odometers, pedometers and the like, of speedometers nesoi and tachometers	Aircraft
9030.10.00	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting ionizing radiations	Aircraft
9030.20.05	Oscilloscopes and oscillographs, specially designed for telecommunications	Aircraft
9030.20.10	Oscilloscopes and oscillographs, nesoi	Aircraft
9030.31.00	Multimeters for measuring or checking electrical voltage, current, resistance or power, without a recording device	Aircraft
9030.32.00	Multimeters, with a recording device	Aircraft
9030.33.34	Resistance measuring instruments	Aircraft
9030.33.38	Other instruments and apparatus, nesoi, for measuring or checking electrical voltage, current, resistance or power, without a recording device	Aircraft
9030.39.01	Instruments and apparatus, nesoi, for measuring or checking electrical voltage, current, resistance or power, with a recording device	Aircraft
9030.40.00	Instruments and apparatus specially designed for telecommunications	Aircraft
9030.82.00	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking electrical quantities, nesoi: for measuring or checking semiconductor wafers or devices	
9030.84.00	Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or detecting electrical quantities or ionizing radiations, nesoi, with a recording device	Aircraft
9030.89.01	Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or detecting electrical quantities or ionizing radiations, nesoi, without a recording device	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
9030.90.25	Printed circuit assemblies for instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting ionizing radiation	Aircraft
9030.90.46	Parts and accessories for instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting ionizing radiation, nesoi	Aircraft
9030.90.66	Printed circuit assemblies for subheadings and apparatus of subheadings 9030.40 or 9030.82	Aircraft
9030.90.68	Printed circuit assemblies, nesoi	Aircraft
9030.90.84	Parts and accessories for instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking semiconductor wafers or devices, nesoi	
9030.90.89	Parts and accessories for articles of subheadings 9030.20 to 9030.84, nesoi	Aircraft
9031.41.00	Optical measuring/checking instruments/appliances for inspecting semiconductor wafers/devices or photomasks/reticle used to mfg such devices	
9031.49.70	Optical instrument & appliance: to inspect masks (not photomask) used to mfg semiconductor devices; to measure contamination on such devices	
9031.80.40	Electron beam microscopes fitted with equipment specifically designed for the handling and transport of semiconductor devices or reticles	
9031.80.80	Measuring and checking instruments, appliances and machines, nesoi	Aircraft
9031.90.21	Parts and accessories of profile projectors	Aircraft
9031.90.45	Bases and frames for the optical coordinate-measuring machines of subheading 9031.49.40	
9031.90.54	Parts & accessories of measuring & checking optical instruments & appliances of subheading 9031.41 or 9031.49.70	
9031.90.59	Parts and accessories of measuring and checking optical instruments and appliances, other than test benches or profile projectors, nesoi	Aircraft
9031.90.70	Parts and accessories of articles of subheading 9031.80.40	
9031.90.91	Parts and accessories of measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, nesoi	Aircraft
9032.10.00	Automatic thermostats	Aircraft
9032.20.00	Automatic manostats	Aircraft
9032.81.00	Hydraulic and pneumatic automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus	Aircraft
9032.89.20	Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators, designed for use in a 6, 12, or 24 V system	Aircraft
9032.89.40	Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators, not designed for use in a 6, 12, or 24 V system	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
9032.89.60	Automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus, nesoi	Aircraft
9032.90.21	Parts and accessories of automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators designed for use in a 6, 12, or 24 V system, nesoi	Aircraft
9032.90.41	Parts and accessories of automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators, not designed for use in a 6, 12, or 24 V system, nesoi	Aircraft
9032.90.61	Parts and accessories for automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus, nesoi	Aircraft
9033.00.90	Other parts and accessories for machines, appliances, instruments or apparatus of chapter 90 of the HTSUS, nesoi	Aircraft
9104.00.05	Instrument panel clocks for vehicles, air/spacecraft or vessels, clock movement over 50 mm wide, opto-electronic display only, not over $10 each	Aircraft
9104.00.10	Instrument panel clocks for vehicles, air/spacecraft or vessels, clock movement over 50 mm wide, electric, not optoelectronic display, not over $10 each	Aircraft
9104.00.20	Instrument panel clocks for vehicles, air/spacecraft or vessels, clock movement over 50 mm wide, nonelectric, valued not over $10 each	Aircraft
9104.00.25	Instrument panel clocks for vehicles, air/spacecraft or vessels, clock movement over 50 mm wide, opto-electronic display only, over $10 each	Aircraft
9104.00.30	Instrument panel clocks for vehicles, air/spacecraft or vessels, clock movement over 50 mm wide, electric, not optoelectronic display, over $10 each	Aircraft
9104.00.40	Instrument panel clocks for vehicles, air/spacecraft or vessels, clock movement over 50 mm wide, non-electric, valued over $10 each	Aircraft
9104.00.45	Instrument panel clocks for vehicles, air/spacecraft or vessels, watch or clock movement not over 50 mm wide, opto-electronic display only	Aircraft
9104.00.50	Instrument panel clocks for vehicles, air/spacecraft, vessels, watch or clock movement not over 50 mm wide, electric, not opto-electronic display	Aircraft
9104.00.60	Instrument panel clocks for vehicles, air/spacecraft or vessels, clock or watch movement not over 50 mm wide, nonelectric	Aircraft
9109.10.50	Clock movements nesoi, complete and assembled, electrically operated, with opto-electronic display only	Aircraft
9109.10.60	Clock movements nesoi, complete and assembled, electrically operated, with display nesoi, measuring not over 50 mm in width or diameter	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
9109.90.20	Clock movements, complete and assembled, not electrically operated, measuring not over 50 mm in width or diameter	Aircraft
9401.10.40	Seats, of a kind used for aircraft, leather upholstered	Aircraft
9401.10.80	Seats, of a kind used for aircraft (other than leather upholstered)	Aircraft
9403.20.00	Furniture (other than seats) of metal nesoi, other than of a kind used in offices	Aircraft
9403.70.40	Furniture (other than seats and other than of heading 9402) of reinforced or laminated plastics nesoi	Aircraft
9403.70.80	Furniture (other than seats and other than of heading 9402) of plastics (other than reinforced or laminated) nesoi	Aircraft
9405.11.40	Chandeliers and other electric ceiling or wall lighting fittings, of brass, designed for use solely with LED sources	Aircraft
9405.11.60	Chandeliers and other electric ceiling or wall lighting fixtures, of base metal (other than brass), designed for use solely with LED sources	Aircraft
9405.11.80	Chandeliers and other electric ceiling or wall lighting fixtures, not of base metal, designed for use solely with LED sources	Aircraft
9405.19.40	Chandeliers and other electric ceiling or wall lighting fittings, of brass, not designed for use solely with LED sources	Aircraft
9405.19.60	Chandeliers and other electric ceiling or wall lighting fixtures, of base metal (other than brass), not designed for use solely with LED sources	Aircraft
9405.19.80	Chandeliers and other electric ceiling or wall lighting fixtures, not of base metal, not designed for use solely with LED sources	Aircraft
9405.61.20	Illuminated signs, illuminated name plates and the like, of brass, designed for use solely with LED sources	Aircraft
9405.61.40	Illuminated signs, illuminated name plates and the like, of base metal (other than brass), designed for use solely with LED sources	Aircraft
9405.61.60	Illuminated signs, illuminated name plates and the like, not of base metal, designed for use solely with LED sources	Aircraft
9405.69.20	Illuminated signs, illuminated name plates and the like, of brass, not designed for use solely with LED sources	Aircraft
9405.69.40	Illuminated signs, illuminated name plates and the like, of base metal (other than brass), not designed for use solely with LED sources	Aircraft

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
9405.69.60	Illuminated signs, illuminated name plates and the like, not of base metal, not designed for use solely with LED sources	Aircraft
9405.92.00	Parts of lamps, lighting fixtures, illuminated signs and the like, of plastics	Aircraft
9405.99.20	Parts of lamps, lighting fixtures, illuminated signs and the like, of brass	Aircraft
9405.99.40	Parts of lamps, lighting fixtures, illuminated signs and the like, not of glass, plastics or brass	Aircraft
9601.90.20	Shell, worked and articles thereof	
9620.00.50	Monopods, bipods, tripods and similar articles of plastics, nesoi	Aircraft
9620.00.60	Monopods, bipods, tripods and similar articles of graphite and other carbon, nesoi	Aircraft
9701.21.00	Paintings, drawings (o/than of 4906) and pastels, executed entirely by hand, of an age exceeding 100 years	
9701.22.00	Mosaics, of an age exceeding 100 years	
9701.29.00	Collages and similar decorative plaques, executed entirely by hand, of an age exceeding 100 years	
9701.91.00	Paintings, drawings (o/than of 4906) and pastels, executed entirely by hand, of an age 100 years or less	
9701.92.00	Mosaics, of an age 100 years or less	
9701.99.00	Collages and similar decorative plaques, executed entirely by hand, of an age 100 years or less	
9702.10.00	Original engravings, prints and lithographs, whether or not framed, of an age exceeding 100 years	
9702.90.00	Original engravings, prints and lithographs, whether or not framed, of an age 100 years or less	
9703.10.00	Original sculptures and statuary, in any material, of an age exceeding 100 years	
9703.90.00	Original sculptures and statuary, in any material, of an age 100 years or less	
9704.00.00	Postage or revenue stamps, stamp-postmarks, first-day covers, postal stationery, and the like, used or unused, other than heading 4907	
9705.10.00	Collections and collectors' pieces of archeological, ethnographic or historical interest	
9705.21.00	Collections and collectors' pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical interest, human specimens and parts thereof	
9705.22.00	Collections and collectors' pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical interest, extinct or endangered species and parts thereof	

Part A. Goods of Any Investigated Economy

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
9705.29.00	Collections and collectors' pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical interest, o/than human specimens or extinct/endangered species	
9705.31.00	Collections and collectors' pieces of numismatic interest, of an age exceeding 100 years	
9705.39.00	Collections and collectors' pieces of numismatic interest, of an age 100 years or less	
9706.10.00	Antiques of an age exceeding 250 years	
9706.90.00	Antiques of an age exceeding 100 years but not exceeding 250 years	
9802.00.40	Articles returned to the United States after having been exported for repairs or alterations made pursuant to a warranty	Aircraft
9802.00.50	Articles returned to the United States after having been exported for repairs or alterations, other	Aircraft
9802.00.60	Any article of metal (as defined in U.S. note 3(e) of subchapter II of chapter 98 of the HTSUS) manufactured in the United States or subjected to a process of manufacture in the United States, if exported for further processing, and if the exported article as processed outside the United States, or the article which results from the processing outside the United States, is returned to the United States for further processing	Aircraft
9802.00.80	Articles, except goods of heading 9802.00.91 and goods imported under provisions of subchapter XIX of this chapter and goods imported under provisions of subchapter XX, assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape or otherwise, and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating and painting	Aircraft
9818.00.05	Spare parts necessarily installed before first entry into the United States, upon first entry into the United States of each such spare part purchased in, or imported from, a foreign country	Aircraft
9818.00.07	Other, upon first arrival in any port of the United States of any vessel described in U.S. note 1 to subchapter XVIII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS	Aircraft

Part B. Goods of the United Kingdom

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
2208.30.30	Irish and Scotch whiskies	
2208.30.60	Whiskies, other than Irish and Scotch whiskies	
8419.20.0010	Medical or surgical sterilizers	
9018.11.30	Electrocardiographs	
9018.11.60	Printed circuit assemblies for electrocardiographs	
9018.11.90	Parts and accessories of electrocardiographs, other than printed circuit assemblies	
9018.12.00	Ultrasonic scanning electro-diagnostic apparatus used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	
9018.13.00	Magnetic resonance imaging electro-diagnostic apparatus used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	
9018.14.00	Scintigraphic electro-diagnostic apparatus used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	
9018.19.40	Electro-diagnostic apparatus for functional exploratory examination, and parts and accessories thereof	
9018.19.55	Electro-diagnostic patient monitoring systems	
9018.19.75	Printed circuit assemblies for electro-diagnostic parameter acquisition modules	
9018.19.95	Electro-diagnostic apparatus nesoi, and parts and accessories thereof nesoi	
9018.20.00	Ultraviolet or infrared ray apparatus used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, and parts and accessories thereof	
9018.41.00	Dental drill engines, whether or not combined on a single base with other dental equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	
9018.49.40	Dental burs	
9018.49.80	Instruments and apparatus used in dental sciences, nesoi, and parts and accessories thereof	
9018.50.00	Ophthalmic instruments and appliances nesoi, and parts and accessories thereof	
9018.90.20	Optical instruments and appliances nesoi, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, and parts and accessories thereof	
9018.90.30	Anesthetic instruments and appliances nesoi, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, and parts and accessories thereof	
9018.90.50	Sphygmomanometers, tensimeters and oscillometers used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences; parts and accessories thereof	
9018.90.60	Electro-surgical instruments and appliances nesoi, other than extracorporeal shock wave lithotripters and parts and accessories thereof	
9018.90.64	Defibrillators	

Part B. Goods of the United Kingdom

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
9018.90.68	Printed circuit assemblies for defibrillators	
9018.90.75	Electro-medical instruments and appliances nesoi, and parts and accessories thereof	
9018.90.80	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, nesoi, and parts and accessories thereof	
9019.10.20	Mechano-therapy appliances and massage apparatus, and parts and accessories thereof	
9019.10.40	Electrical psychological aptitude testing apparatus and parts and accessories thereof	
9019.20.00	Ozone, oxygen and aerosol therapy, artificial respiration or other therapeutic respiration apparatus, and parts and accessories thereof	
9020.00.60	Breathing appliances, nesoi, & gas masks, excl. protective masks having neither mechanical parts/replaceable filters, parts, accessories of	
9020.00.90	Parts and accessories of breathing appliances and gas masks, nesoi	
9021.31.00	Artificial joints and parts and accessories thereof	
9021.39.00	Artificial parts of the body (other than artificial joints) and parts and accessories thereof, nesoi	
9021.40.00	Hearing aids, excluding parts and accessories thereof	
9021.50.00	Pacemakers for stimulating heart muscles, excluding parts and accessories thereof	
9021.90.40	Parts and accessories for hearing aids and for pacemakers for stimulating heart muscles	
9021.90.81	Appliances nesoi which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a defect or disability, and parts and accessories	
9022.12.00	Computed tomography apparatus based on the use of X-rays	
9022.13.00	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays for dental uses (other than computed tomography apparatus)	
9022.14.00	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays for medical, surgical or veterinary uses (other than computed tomography apparatus)	
9022.19.00	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays other than for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary use	
9022.21.00	Apparatus based on the use of alpha, beta or gamma radiations, for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary use	
9022.30.00	X-ray tubes	
9022.90.05	Radiation generator units	
9022.90.15	Radiation beam delivery units	

Part B. Goods of the United Kingdom		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
9022.90.25	X-ray generators, high tension generators, desks, screens, examination or treatment tables, chairs and similar apparatus, nesoi	
9022.90.40	Parts and accessories of X-ray tubes	
9022.90.60	Parts and accessories of apparatus based on the use of X-rays	
9022.90.95	Parts and accessories of apparatus based on the use of alpha, beta or gamma radiations	

Part C. Goods of Any Member State of the European Union		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
3823.11.00	Stearic acid	
3823.12.00	Oleic acid	
3823.19.20	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids or acid oils from refining derived from coconut, palm-kernel, or palm oil	
3823.70.40	Industrial fatty alcohols, other than oleyl, derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	
4501.10.00	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared	
4501.90.20	Waste cork	
4501.90.40	Crushed, granulated or ground cork	
4502.00.00	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared or in rectangular blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers)	
4503.10.20	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, not over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.30	Corks and stoppers wholly of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.40	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter, nesoi	
4503.10.60	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, of a thickness (or length) not greater than the maximum diameter	
4503.90.20	Disks, wafers and washers of natural cork	
4503.90.40	Natural cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4503.90.60	Articles of natural cork, other than corks and stoppers	
4504.10.10	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of agglomerated ground or pulverized cork and rubber	
4504.10.20	Insulation of compressed agglomerated cork, coated or not coated	
4504.10.30	Floor coverings of agglomerated cork	

Part C. Goods of Any Member State of the European Union

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4504.10.40	Agglomerated cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4504.10.45	Agglomerated cork stoppers, not tapered, wholly of cork, of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter	
4504.10.47	Corks, stoppers, disks, wafers and washers of agglomerated cork, nesoi	
4504.10.50	Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinder; all the foregoing of cork; all the foregoing, nesoi	
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	
5004.00.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste), not put up for retail sale	
5005.00.00	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	
5006.00.10	Spun yarn, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut	
5006.00.90	Spun silk yarn, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk, put up for retail sale	
5007.10.30	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.10.60	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.20.00	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, other than noil silk	
5007.90.30	Woven silk fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
7101.10.30	Natural pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	
7101.10.60	Natural pearls, not strung, mounted or set	
7102.10.00	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked	
7102.31.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	
7102.39.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set	
7103.10.20	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, unworked	
7103.10.40	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped	
7103.91.00	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7103.99.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	
7103.99.50	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7205.10.00	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, and iron or steel granules	

Part C. Goods of Any Member State of the European Union		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
8112.92.07	Waste and scrap of gallium, germanium, indium, niobium, or vanadium	

Part D. Goods of Switzerland		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
0106.14.00	Live rabbits and hares	
0106.19.30	Live foxes	
0106.19.91	Live mammals, nesoi	
0106.20.00	Live reptiles (including snakes and turtles)	
0106.31.00	Live birds of prey	
0106.39.01	Live birds, other than poultry, birds of prey or psittaciformes birds	
0106.90.01	Live animals other than mammals, reptiles, insects, and birds	
0208.50.00	Meat and edible meat offal of reptiles, fresh, chilled or frozen	
0208.90.25	Frog legs, fresh, chilled or frozen	
0410.10.00	Edible insects	
0501.00.00	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair	
0510.00.40	Cantharides; bile; glands and other animal products nesoi used in pharmaceutical products	
0601.10.15	Tulip bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.30	Hyacinth bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.45	Lily bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.60	Narcissus bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.75	Crocus corms, dormant	
0601.10.90	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, nesoi, dormant	
0601.20.90	Bulbs nesoi, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, in growth or in flower; chicory plants and roots	
0602.40.00	Roses, grafted or not	
0602.90.30	Live herbaceous perennials, other than orchid plants, with soil attached to roots	
0602.90.60	Other live plants nesoi, with soil attached to roots	
0603.11.00	Sweetheart, spray and other roses, fresh cut	
0603.12.30	Miniature (spray) carnations, fresh cut	
0603.12.70	Other Carnations, fresh cut	
0603.14.00	Chrysanthemums, fresh cut	
0603.15.00	Fresh cut lilies (Lillium spp.)	
0603.19.01	Fresh cut, anthuriums, alstroemeria, gypsophilia, lilies, snapdragons and other flowers nesoi	

Part D. Goods of Switzerland

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0603.90.00	Cut flowers and flower buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	
0604.20.00	Fresh foliage, branches, and other parts of plants, without flowers or buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.10	Mosses and lichens suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.30	Dried or bleached foliage, branches, and other parts of plants for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichens	
0604.90.60	Other than fresh, bleached or dried: Foliage, branches, parts of plants and grasses, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichen	
1212.94.00	Chicory roots	
1302.19.21	Poppy straw extract	
1302.31.00	Agar-agar	
1302.32.00	Mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from locust beans, locust bean seeds or guar seeds	
1404.90.30	Istle of a kind used primarily in brooms or brushes	
1404.90.40	Piassava, couch-grass and other vegetable materials nesoi, of a kind used primarily in brooms or brushes	
1515.30.00	Castor oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.90.21	Nut oils, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
2101.30.00	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	
2102.20.60	Single-cell micro-organisms, dead, excluding yeasts (but not including vaccines of heading 3002)	
3301.19.51	Essential oils of citrus fruit, other, nesoi	
3301.29.10	Essential oils of eucalyptus	
3301.30.00	Resinoids	
3823.11.00	Stearic acid	
3823.12.00	Oleic acid	
3823.70.40	Industrial fatty alcohols, other than oleyl, derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	
4403.41.00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti or Meranti Bakau, not treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4409.22.05	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces	

Part D. Goods of Switzerland

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4409.22.10	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.25	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.40	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.50	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.60	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.65	Nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, sanded, grooved or otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.90	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4412.31.06	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.26	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.42	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.45	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, exceeding 1.2 m width and 2.2 m length, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.48	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, nesoi	
4412.31.52	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.61	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.92	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	

Part D. Goods of Switzerland

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4412.41.00	Laminated veneered lumber with outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.51.10	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.51.31	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.51.41	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered other than clear or transparent	
4412.51.51	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard other than of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.91.06	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, outer ply of tropical wood, containing particle board	
4412.91.10	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.91.31	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.91.41	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.91.51	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, veneered panels and similar laminated wood with outer ply of tropical wood, nesoi	
4501.10.00	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared	
4501.90.20	Waste cork	
4501.90.40	Crushed, granulated or ground cork	
4502.00.00	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared or in rectangular blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers)	
4503.10.20	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, not over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.30	Corks and stoppers wholly of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.40	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter, nesoi	
4503.10.60	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, of a thickness (or length) not greater than the maximum diameter	

Part D. Goods of Switzerland

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4503.90.20	Disks, wafers and washers of natural cork	
4503.90.40	Natural cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4503.90.60	Articles of natural cork, other than corks and stoppers	
4504.10.10	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of agglomerated ground or pulverized cork and rubber	
4504.10.20	Insulation of compressed agglomerated cork, coated or not coated	
4504.10.30	Floor coverings of agglomerated cork	
4504.10.40	Agglomerated cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4504.10.45	Agglomerated cork stoppers, not tapered, wholly of cork, of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter	
4504.10.47	Corks, stoppers, disks, wafers and washers of agglomerated cork, nesoi	
4504.10.50	Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinder; all the foregoing of cork; all the foregoing, nesoi	
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	
4601.22.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of rattan for mats, matting and screens	
4601.22.80	Rattan floor coverings	
4601.22.90	Mats, matting and screens of rattan, nesoi	
4601.29.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of willow for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.01	Rattan webbing for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.05	Plaits of rattan and similar products of such plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips	
4601.93.20	Products of rattan other than plaits and similar products such as plaiting materials.	
4602.12.05	Fishing baskets or creels made from rattan	
4602.12.14	Baskets and bags of rattan wickerwork	
4602.12.16	Baskets and bags of rattan other than wickerwork	
4602.12.23	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, of rattan	
4602.12.25	Luggage, handbags and flat goods, whether or not lined, of rattan, nesoi	
4602.12.35	Articles of wickerwork, nesoi, of rattan	
4602.12.45	Basketwork and other articles, nesoi, of rattan	
5001.00.00	Silkworm cocoons suitable for reeling	
5002.00.00	Raw silk (not thrown)	
5003.00.10	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock), not carded or combed	

Part D. Goods of Switzerland		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
5003.00.90	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock), carded or combed	
5004.00.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste), not put up for retail sale	
5005.00.00	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	
5006.00.10	Spun yarn, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut	
5006.00.90	Spun silk yarn, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk, put up for retail sale	
5007.10.30	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.10.60	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.20.00	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, other than noil silk	
5007.90.30	Woven silk fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
5102.11.90	Fine hair of Kashmir (cashmere) goats, processed beyond the degreased or carbonized condition, not carded or combed	
7101.10.30	Natural pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	
7101.10.60	Natural pearls, not strung, mounted or set	
7102.10.00	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked	
7102.31.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	
7102.39.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set	
7103.10.20	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, unworked	
7103.10.40	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped	
7103.91.00	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7103.99.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	
7103.99.50	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7205.10.00	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, and iron or steel granules	
8112.92.07	Waste and scrap of gallium, germanium, indium, niobium, or vanadium	

Part E. Goods of Malaysia		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
0106.19.91	Live mammals, nesoi	

Part E. Goods of Malaysia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0106.20.00	Live reptiles (including snakes and turtles)	
0106.90.01	Live animals other than mammals, reptiles, insects, and birds	
0410.10.00	Edible insects	
0602.90.20	Live orchid plants	
0603.13.00	Orchids, fresh cut	
0603.14.00	Chrysanthemums, fresh cut	
0603.19.01	Fresh cut, anthuriums, alstroemeria, gypsophilia, lilies, snapdragons and other flowers nesoi	
0604.20.00	Fresh foliage, branches, and other parts of plants, without flowers or buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.10	Mosses and lichens suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
1211.90.89	Psyllium seed husks	Ex
1301.90.91	Boswellia	Ex
1401.10.00	Bamboos, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1511.10.00	Palm oil, crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
1511.90.00	Palm oil, other than crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1513.29.00	Palm kernel oil or babassu oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.30.00	Castor oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.90.81	Argan oil	Ex
2102.20.60	Single-cell micro-organisms, dead, excluding yeasts (but not including vaccines of heading 3002)	
2306.50.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, of coconut or copra	
3823.11.00	Stearic acid	
3823.12.00	Oleic acid	
3823.19.20	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids or acid oils from refining derived from coconut, palm-kernel, or palm oil	
3823.70.40	Industrial fatty alcohols, other than oleyl, derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	
4403.41.00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti or Meranti Bakau, not treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4409.22.05	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces	

Part E. Goods of Malaysia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4409.22.10	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.25	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.40	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.50	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.60	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.65	Nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, sanded, grooved or otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.90	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4412.31.06	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.26	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.42	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.45	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, exceeding 1.2 m width and 2.2 m length, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.48	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, nesoi	
4412.31.52	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.61	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.92	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	

Part E. Goods of Malaysia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4412.41.00	Laminated veneered lumber with outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.51.10	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.51.31	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.51.41	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered other than clear or transparent	
4412.51.51	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard other than of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.91.06	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, outer ply of tropical wood, containing particle board	
4412.91.10	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.91.31	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.91.41	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.91.51	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, veneered panels and similar laminated wood with outer ply of tropical wood, nesoi	
4501.10.00	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared	
4501.90.20	Waste cork	
4501.90.40	Crushed, granulated or ground cork	
4502.00.00	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared or in rectangular blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers)	
4503.10.20	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, not over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.30	Corks and stoppers wholly of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.40	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter, nesoi	
4503.10.60	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, of a thickness (or length) not greater than the maximum diameter	

Part E. Goods of Malaysia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4503.90.20	Disks, wafers and washers of natural cork	
4503.90.40	Natural cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4503.90.60	Articles of natural cork, other than corks and stoppers	
4504.10.10	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of agglomerated ground or pulverized cork and rubber	
4504.10.20	Insulation of compressed agglomerated cork, coated or not coated	
4504.10.30	Floor coverings of agglomerated cork	
4504.10.40	Agglomerated cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4504.10.45	Agglomerated cork stoppers, not tapered, wholly of cork, of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter	
4504.10.47	Corks, stoppers, disks, wafers and washers of agglomerated cork, nesoi	
4504.10.50	Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinder; all the foregoing of cork; all the foregoing, nesoi	
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	
4601.22.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of rattan for mats, matting and screens	
4601.22.80	Rattan floor coverings	
4601.22.90	Mats, matting and screens of rattan, nesoi	
4601.29.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of willow for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.01	Rattan webbing for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.05	Plaits of rattan and similar products of such plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips	
4601.93.20	Products of rattan other than plaits and similar products such as plaiting materials.	
4602.12.05	Fishing baskets or creels made from rattan	
4602.12.14	Baskets and bags of rattan wickerwork	
4602.12.16	Baskets and bags of rattan other than wickerwork	
4602.12.23	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, of rattan	
4602.12.25	Luggage, handbags and flat goods, whether or not lined, of rattan, nesoi	
4602.12.35	Articles of wickerwork, nesoi, of rattan	
4602.12.45	Basketwork and other articles, nesoi, of rattan	
5004.00.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste), not put up for retail sale	
5005.00.00	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	
5006.00.10	Spun yarn, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut	

Part E. Goods of Malaysia		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
5006.00.90	Spun silk yarn, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk, put up for retail sale	
5007.10.30	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.10.60	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.20.00	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, other than noil silk	
5007.90.30	Woven silk fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
7101.10.30	Natural pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	
7101.10.60	Natural pearls, not strung, mounted or set	
7102.10.00	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked	
7102.31.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	
7102.39.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set	
7103.10.20	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, unworked	
7103.10.40	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped	
7103.91.00	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7103.99.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	
7103.99.50	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7205.10.00	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, and iron or steel granules	
8112.92.07	Waste and scrap of gallium, germanium, indium, niobium, or vanadium	

Part F. Goods of Cambodia		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
0106.11.00	Live Primates	
0106.19.91	Live mammals, nesoi	
0106.20.00	Live reptiles (including snakes and turtles)	
0106.31.00	Live birds of prey	
0106.32.00	Live psittaciformes birds (including parrots, parakeets, macaws and cockatoos)	
0106.39.01	Live birds, other than poultry, birds of prey or psittaciformes birds	
0106.90.01	Live animals other than mammals, reptiles, insects, and birds	

Part F. Goods of Cambodia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0208.50.00	Meat and edible meat offal of reptiles, fresh, chilled or frozen	
0208.90.25	Frog legs, fresh, chilled or frozen	
0410.10.00	Edible insects	
0501.00.00	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair	
0510.00.40	Cantharides; bile; glands and other animal products nesoi used in pharmaceutical products	
0601.10.15	Tulip bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.30	Hyacinth bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.45	Lily bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.60	Narcissus bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.75	Crocus corms, dormant	
0601.10.90	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, nesoi, dormant	
0601.20.90	Bulbs nesoi, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, in growth or in flower; chicory plants and roots	
0602.40.00	Roses, grafted or not	
0602.90.20	Live orchid plants	
0602.90.30	Live herbaceous perennials, other than orchid plants, with soil attached to roots	
0602.90.60	Other live plants nesoi, with soil attached to roots	
0603.11.00	Sweetheart, spray and other roses, fresh cut	
0603.12.30	Miniature (spray) carnations, fresh cut	
0603.12.70	Other Carnations, fresh cut	
0603.13.00	Orchids, fresh cut	
0603.14.00	Chrysanthemums, fresh cut	
0603.15.00	Fresh cut lilies (Lillium spp.)	
0603.19.01	Fresh cut, anthuriums, alstroemeria, gypsophilia, lilies, snapdragons and other flowers nesoi	
0603.90.00	Cut flowers and flower buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	
0604.20.00	Fresh foliage, branches, and other parts of plants, without flowers or buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.10	Mosses and lichens suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.30	Dried or bleached foliage, branches, and other parts of plants for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichens	
0604.90.60	Other than fresh, bleached or dried: Foliage, branches, parts of plants and grasses, suitable for	

Part F. Goods of Cambodia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichen	
1207.10.00	Palm nuts and kernels	
1211.30.00	Coca leaf, of a kind used in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	
1211.60.00	Bark of African cherry (Prunus Africana)	
1211.90.60	Tonka beans, of a kind used in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	
1211.90.89	Psyllium seed husks	Ex
1212.21.00	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, fit for human consumption	
1212.29.00	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, other than for human consumption	
1212.94.00	Chicory roots	
1301.20.00	Gum Arabic	
1301.90.91	Boswellia	Ex
1302.19.21	Poppy straw extract	
1302.19.91	Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella	Ex
1302.31.00	Agar-agar	
1302.32.00	Mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from locust beans, locust bean seeds or guar seeds	
1401.10.00	Bamboos, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1401.20.20	Rattans, in the rough or cut transversely into sections, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1401.20.40	Rattans, other than those in the rough or cut transversely into sections, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1404.90.30	Istle of a kind used primarily in brooms or brushes	
1404.90.40	Piassava, couch-grass and other vegetable materials nesoi, of a kind used primarily in brooms or brushes	
1511.10.00	Palm oil, crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
1511.90.00	Palm oil, other than crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1513.21.00	Palm kernel oil or babassu oil, crude, and their fractions, not chemically modified	
1513.29.00	Palm kernel oil or babassu oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.30.00	Castor oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	

Part F. Goods of Cambodia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
1515.90.21	Nut oils, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
1515.90.60	Jojoba oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
2101.30.00	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	
2102.20.60	Single-cell micro-organisms, dead, excluding yeasts (but not including vaccines of heading 3002)	
2306.50.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, of coconut or copra	
3301.19.51	Essential oils of citrus fruit, other, nesoi	
3301.29.10	Essential oils of eucalyptus	
3301.30.00	Resinoids	
3823.11.00	Stearic acid	
3823.12.00	Oleic acid	
3823.19.20	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids or acid oils from refining derived from coconut, palm-kernel, or palm oil	
3823.70.40	Industrial fatty alcohols, other than oleyl, derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	
4403.41.00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti or Meranti Bakau, not treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4409.22.05	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces	
4409.22.10	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.25	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.40	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.50	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.60	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.65	Nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, sanded, grooved or otherwise advanced in condition, whether	

Part F. Goods of Cambodia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.90	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4412.31.06	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.26	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.42	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.45	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, exceeding 1.2 m width and 2.2 m length, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.48	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, nesoi	
4412.31.52	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.61	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.92	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.41.00	Laminated veneered lumber with outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.51.10	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.51.31	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.51.41	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered other than clear or transparent	
4412.51.51	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard other than of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.91.06	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, outer ply of tropical wood, containing particle board	
4412.91.10	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not	

Part F. Goods of Cambodia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.91.31	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.91.41	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.91.51	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, veneered panels and similar laminated wood with outer ply of tropical wood, nesoi	
4501.10.00	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared	
4501.90.20	Waste cork	
4501.90.40	Crushed, granulated or ground cork	
4502.00.00	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared or in rectangular blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers)	
4503.10.20	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, not over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.30	Corks and stoppers wholly of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.40	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter, nesoi	
4503.10.60	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, of a thickness (or length) not greater than the maximum diameter	
4503.90.20	Disks, wafers and washers of natural cork	
4503.90.40	Natural cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4503.90.60	Articles of natural cork, other than corks and stoppers	
4504.10.10	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of agglomerated ground or pulverized cork and rubber	
4504.10.20	Insulation of compressed agglomerated cork, coated or not coated	
4504.10.30	Floor coverings of agglomerated cork	
4504.10.40	Agglomerated cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4504.10.45	Agglomerated cork stoppers, not tapered, wholly of cork, of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter	
4504.10.47	Corks, stoppers, disks, wafers and washers of agglomerated cork, nesoi	

Part F. Goods of Cambodia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4504.10.50	Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinder; all the foregoing of cork; all the foregoing, nesoi	
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	
4601.22.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of rattan for mats, matting and screens	
4601.22.80	Rattan floor coverings	
4601.22.90	Mats, matting and screens of rattan, nesoi	
4601.29.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of willow for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.01	Rattan webbing for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.05	Plaits of rattan and similar products of such plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips	
4601.93.20	Products of rattan other than plaits and similar products such as plaiting materials.	
4602.12.05	Fishing baskets or creels made from rattan	
4602.12.14	Baskets and bags of rattan wickerwork	
4602.12.16	Baskets and bags of rattan other than wickerwork	
4602.12.23	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, of rattan	
4602.12.25	Luggage, handbags and flat goods, whether or not lined, of rattan, nesoi	
4602.12.35	Articles of wickerwork, nesoi, of rattan	
4602.12.45	Basketwork and other articles, nesoi, of rattan	
5001.00.00	Silkworm cocoons suitable for reeling	
5002.00.00	Raw silk (not thrown)	
5003.00.10	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock), not carded or combed	
5003.00.90	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock), carded or combed	
5004.00.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste), not put up for retail sale	
5005.00.00	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	
5006.00.10	Spun yarn, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut	
5006.00.90	Spun silk yarn, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk, put up for retail sale	
5007.10.30	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.10.60	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.20.00	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, other than noil silk	

Part F. Goods of Cambodia		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
5007.90.30	Woven silk fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
5102.11.90	Fine hair of Kashmir (cashmere) goats, processed beyond the degreased or carbonized condition, not carded or combed	
5102.19.20	Fine hair of the camel, not processed in any manner beyond the degreased or carbonized condition, not carded or combed	
7101.10.30	Natural pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	
7101.10.60	Natural pearls, not strung, mounted or set	
7102.10.00	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked	
7102.31.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	
7102.39.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set	
7103.10.20	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, unworked	
7103.10.40	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped	
7103.91.00	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7103.99.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	
7103.99.50	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7205.10.00	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, and iron or steel granules	
8112.92.07	Waste and scrap of gallium, germanium, indium, niobium, or vanadium	

Part G. Goods of Guatemala (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
0106.19.91	Live mammals, nesoi	
0601.20.90	Bulbs nesoi, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, in growth or in flower; chicory plants and roots	
0602.90.20	Live orchid plants	
0602.90.30	Live herbaceous perennials, other than orchid plants, with soil attached to roots	
0602.90.60	Other live plants nesoi, with soil attached to roots	
0603.11.00	Sweetheart, spray and other roses, fresh cut	
0603.12.70	Other Carnations, fresh cut	
0603.13.00	Orchids, fresh cut	
0603.15.00	Fresh cut lilies (Lillium spp.)	

Part G. Goods of Guatemala (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0603.19.01	Fresh cut, anthuriums, alstroemeria, gypsophilia, lilies, snapdragons and other flowers nesoi	
0603.90.00	Cut flowers and flower buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	
0604.20.00	Fresh foliage, branches, and other parts of plants, without flowers or buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.30	Dried or bleached foliage, branches, and other parts of plants for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichens	
0604.90.60	Other than fresh, bleached or dried: Foliage, branches, parts of plants and grasses, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichen	
1207.10.00	Palm nuts and kernels	
1211.90.60	Tonka beans, of a kind used in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	
1211.90.89	Psyllium seed husks	Ex
1212.21.00	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, fit for human consumption	
1301.90.91	Boswellia	Ex
1302.19.91	Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella	Ex
1404.90.30	Istle of a kind used primarily in brooms or brushes	
1404.90.40	Piassava, couch-grass and other vegetable materials nesoi, of a kind used primarily in brooms or brushes	
1511.10.00	Palm oil, crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
1511.90.00	Palm oil, other than crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1513.21.00	Palm kernel oil or babassu oil, crude, and their fractions, not chemically modified	
1515.90.21	Nut oils, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
2101.30.00	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	
3301.19.51	Essential oils of citrus fruit, other, nesoi	
3301.29.10	Essential oils of eucalyptus	
3301.30.00	Resinoids	
3823.19.20	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids or acid oils from refining derived from coconut, palm-kernel, or palm oil	
3823.70.40	Industrial fatty alcohols, other than oleyl, derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	

Part G. Goods of Guatemala (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4403.41.00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti or Meranti Bakau, not treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4409.22.05	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces	
4409.22.10	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.25	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.40	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.50	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.60	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.65	Nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, sanded, grooved or otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.90	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4412.31.06	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.26	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.42	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.45	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, exceeding 1.2 m width and 2.2 m length, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.48	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, nesoi	

Part G. Goods of Guatemala (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4412.31.52	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.61	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.92	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.41.00	Laminated veneered lumber with outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.51.10	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.51.31	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.51.41	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered other than clear or transparent	
4412.51.51	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard other than of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.91.06	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, outer ply of tropical wood, containing particle board	
4412.91.10	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.91.31	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.91.41	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.91.51	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, veneered panels and similar laminated wood with outer ply of tropical wood, nesoi	
4501.10.00	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared	
4501.90.20	Waste cork	
4501.90.40	Crushed, granulated or ground cork	
4502.00.00	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared or in rectangular blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers)	
4503.10.20	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, not over 19mm maximum diameter	

Part G. Goods of Guatemala (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4503.10.30	Corks and stoppers wholly of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.40	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter, nesoi	
4503.10.60	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, of a thickness (or length) not greater than the maximum diameter	
4503.90.20	Disks, wafers and washers of natural cork	
4503.90.40	Natural cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4503.90.60	Articles of natural cork, other than corks and stoppers	
4504.10.10	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of agglomerated ground or pulverized cork and rubber	
4504.10.20	Insulation of compressed agglomerated cork, coated or not coated	
4504.10.30	Floor coverings of agglomerated cork	
4504.10.40	Agglomerated cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4504.10.45	Agglomerated cork stoppers, not tapered, wholly of cork, of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter	
4504.10.47	Corks, stoppers, disks, wafers and washers of agglomerated cork, nesoi	
4504.10.50	Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinder; all the foregoing of cork; all the foregoing, nesoi	
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	
4601.22.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of rattan for mats, matting and screens	
4601.22.80	Rattan floor coverings	
4601.22.90	Mats, matting and screens of rattan, nesoi	
4601.29.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of willow for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.01	Rattan webbing for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.05	Plaits of rattan and similar products of such plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips	
4601.93.20	Products of rattan other than plaits and similar products such as plaiting materials.	
4602.12.05	Fishing baskets or creels made from rattan	
4602.12.14	Baskets and bags of rattan wickerwork	
4602.12.16	Baskets and bags of rattan other than wickerwork	
4602.12.23	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, of rattan	
4602.12.25	Luggage, handbags and flat goods, whether or not lined, of rattan, nesoi	

Part G. Goods of Guatemala (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
4602.12.35	Articles of wickerwork, nesoi, of rattan	
4602.12.45	Basketwork and other articles, nesoi, of rattan	
5004.00.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste), not put up for retail sale	
5005.00.00	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	
5006.00.10	Spun yarn, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut	
5006.00.90	Spun silk yarn, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk, put up for retail sale	
5007.10.30	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.10.60	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.20.00	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, other than noil silk	
5007.90.30	Woven silk fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
7101.10.30	Natural pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	
7101.10.60	Natural pearls, not strung, mounted or set	
7102.10.00	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked	
7102.31.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	
7102.39.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set	
7103.10.20	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, unworked	
7103.10.40	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped	
7103.91.00	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7103.99.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	
7103.99.50	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7205.10.00	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, and iron or steel granules	
8112.92.07	Waste and scrap of gallium, germanium, indium, niobium, or vanadium	

Part H. Goods of El Salvador (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
0106.11.00	Live Primates	
0106.20.00	Live reptiles (including snakes and turtles)	
0106.31.00	Live birds of prey	

Part H. Goods of El Salvador (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0106.32.00	Live psittaciformes birds (including parrots, parakeets, macaws and cockatoos)	
0604.20.00	Fresh foliage, branches, and other parts of plants, without flowers or buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.60	Other than fresh, bleached or dried: Foliage, branches, parts of plants and grasses, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichen	
1212.21.00	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, fit for human consumption	
1212.29.00	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, other than for human consumption	
1301.20.00	Gum Arabic	
1302.19.91	Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella	Ex
1302.32.00	Mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from locust beans, locust bean seeds or guar seeds	
1404.90.30	Istle of a kind used primarily in brooms or brushes	
1511.10.00	Palm oil, crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
1513.29.00	Palm kernel oil or babassu oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.30.00	Castor oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
2306.50.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, of coconut or copra	
3301.30.00	Resinoids	
3823.11.00	Stearic acid	
3823.12.00	Oleic acid	
4403.41.00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti or Meranti Bakau, not treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4409.22.05	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces	
4409.22.10	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	

Part H. Goods of El Salvador (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4409.22.25	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.40	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.50	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.60	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.65	Nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, sanded, grooved or otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.90	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4412.31.06	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.26	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.42	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.45	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, exceeding 1.2 m width and 2.2 m length, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.48	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, nesoi	
4412.31.52	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.61	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.92	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.41.00	Laminated veneered lumber with outer ply of tropical wood	

Part H. Goods of El Salvador (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4412.51.10	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.51.31	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.51.41	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered other than clear or transparent	
4412.51.51	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard other than of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.91.06	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, outer ply of tropical wood, containing particle board	
4412.91.10	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.91.31	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.91.41	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.91.51	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, veneered panels and similar laminated wood with outer ply of tropical wood, nesoi	
4501.10.00	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared	
4501.90.20	Waste cork	
4501.90.40	Crushed, granulated or ground cork	
4502.00.00	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared or in rectangular blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers)	
4503.10.20	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, not over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.30	Corks and stoppers wholly of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.40	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter, nesoi	
4503.10.60	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, of a thickness (or length) not greater than the maximum diameter	
4503.90.20	Disks, wafers and washers of natural cork	

Part H. Goods of El Salvador (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4503.90.40	Natural cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4503.90.60	Articles of natural cork, other than corks and stoppers	
4504.10.10	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of agglomerated ground or pulverized cork and rubber	
4504.10.20	Insulation of compressed agglomerated cork, coated or not coated	
4504.10.30	Floor coverings of agglomerated cork	
4504.10.40	Agglomerated cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4504.10.45	Agglomerated cork stoppers, not tapered, wholly of cork, of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter	
4504.10.47	Corks, stoppers, disks, wafers and washers of agglomerated cork, nesoi	
4504.10.50	Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinder; all the foregoing of cork; all the foregoing, nesoi	
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	
4601.22.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of rattan for mats, matting and screens	
4601.22.80	Rattan floor coverings	
4601.22.90	Mats, matting and screens of rattan, nesoi	
4601.29.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of willow for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.01	Rattan webbing for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.05	Plaits of rattan and similar products of such plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips	
4601.93.20	Products of rattan other than plaits and similar products such as plaiting materials.	
4602.12.05	Fishing baskets or creels made from rattan	
4602.12.14	Baskets and bags of rattan wickerwork	
4602.12.16	Baskets and bags of rattan other than wickerwork	
4602.12.23	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, of rattan	
4602.12.25	Luggage, handbags and flat goods, whether or not lined, of rattan, nesoi	
4602.12.35	Articles of wickerwork, nesoi, of rattan	
4602.12.45	Basketwork and other articles, nesoi, of rattan	
5004.00.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste), not put up for retail sale	
5005.00.00	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	
5006.00.10	Spun yarn, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut	

Part H. Goods of El Salvador (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
5006.00.90	Spun silk yarn, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk, put up for retail sale	
5007.10.30	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.10.60	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.20.00	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, other than noil silk	
5007.90.30	Woven silk fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
7101.10.30	Natural pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	
7101.10.60	Natural pearls, not strung, mounted or set	
7102.10.00	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked	
7102.31.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	
7102.39.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set	
7103.10.20	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, unworked	
7103.10.40	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped	
7103.91.00	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7103.99.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	
7103.99.50	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7205.10.00	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, and iron or steel granules	
8112.92.07	Waste and scrap of gallium, germanium, indium, niobium, or vanadium	

Part I. Goods of Argentina		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
0106.19.91	Live mammals, nesoi	
0106.39.01	Live birds, other than poultry, birds of prey or psittaciformes birds	
0510.00.40	Cantharides; bile; glands and other animal products nesoi used in pharmaceutical products	
0603.19.01	Fresh cut, anthuriums, alstroemeria, gypsophilia, lilies, snapdragons and other flowers nesoi	
1211.90.89	Psyllium seed husks	Ex

Part I. Goods of Argentina

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
1212.29.00	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, other than for human consumption	
1302.19.91	Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella	Ex
1401.10.00	Bamboos, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1401.20.20	Rattans, in the rough or cut transversely into sections, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1515.90.60	Jojoba oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
1515.90.81	Argan oil	Ex
2102.20.60	Single-cell micro-organisms, dead, excluding yeasts (but not including vaccines of heading 3002)	
3301.19.51	Essential oils of citrus fruit, other, nesoi	
4403.41.00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti or Meranti Bakau, not treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4409.22.05	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces	
4409.22.10	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.25	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.40	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.50	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.60	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.65	Nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, sanded, grooved or otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.90	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4412.31.06	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	

Part I. Goods of Argentina

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4412.31.26	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.42	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.45	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, exceeding 1.2 m width and 2.2 m length, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.48	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, nesoi	
4412.31.52	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.61	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.92	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.41.00	Laminated veneered lumber with outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.51.10	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.51.31	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.51.41	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered other than clear or transparent	
4412.51.51	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard other than of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.91.06	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, outer ply of tropical wood, containing particle board	
4412.91.10	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.91.31	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	

Part I. Goods of Argentina

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4412.91.41	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.91.51	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, veneered panels and similar laminated wood with outer ply of tropical wood, nesoi	
4501.10.00	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared	
4501.90.20	Waste cork	
4501.90.40	Crushed, granulated or ground cork	
4502.00.00	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared or in rectangular blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers)	
4503.10.20	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, not over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.30	Corks and stoppers wholly of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.40	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter, nesoi	
4503.10.60	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, of a thickness (or length) not greater than the maximum diameter	
4503.90.20	Disks, wafers and washers of natural cork	
4503.90.40	Natural cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4503.90.60	Articles of natural cork, other than corks and stoppers	
4504.10.10	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of agglomerated ground or pulverized cork and rubber	
4504.10.20	Insulation of compressed agglomerated cork, coated or not coated	
4504.10.30	Floor coverings of agglomerated cork	
4504.10.40	Agglomerated cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4504.10.45	Agglomerated cork stoppers, not tapered, wholly of cork, of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter	
4504.10.47	Corks, stoppers, disks, wafers and washers of agglomerated cork, nesoi	
4504.10.50	Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinder; all the foregoing of cork; all the foregoing, nesoi	
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	
4601.22.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of rattan for mats, matting and screens	
4601.22.80	Rattan floor coverings	

Part I. Goods of Argentina

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4601.22.90	Mats, matting and screens of rattan, nesoi	
4601.29.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of willow for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.01	Rattan webbing for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.05	Plaits of rattan and similar products of such plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips	
4601.93.20	Products of rattan other than plaits and similar products such as plaiting materials.	
4602.12.05	Fishing baskets or creels made from rattan	
4602.12.14	Baskets and bags of rattan wickerwork	
4602.12.16	Baskets and bags of rattan other than wickerwork	
4602.12.23	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, of rattan	
4602.12.25	Luggage, handbags and flat goods, whether or not lined, of rattan, nesoi	
4602.12.35	Articles of wickerwork, nesoi, of rattan	
4602.12.45	Basketwork and other articles, nesoi, of rattan	
5004.00.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste), not put up for retail sale	
5005.00.00	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	
5006.00.10	Spun yarn, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut	
5006.00.90	Spun silk yarn, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk, put up for retail sale	
5007.10.30	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.10.60	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.20.00	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, other than noil silk	
5007.90.30	Woven silk fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
7101.10.30	Natural pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	
7101.10.60	Natural pearls, not strung, mounted or set	
7102.10.00	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked	
7102.31.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	
7102.39.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set	
7103.10.20	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, unworked	
7103.10.40	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped	
7103.91.00	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	

Part I. Goods of Argentina		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
7103.99.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	
7103.99.50	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7205.10.00	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, and iron or steel granules	
8112.92.07	Waste and scrap of gallium, germanium, indium, niobium, or vanadium	

Part J. Goods of Bangladesh		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
0604.90.30	Dried or bleached foliage, branches, and other parts of plants for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichens	
1211.90.89	Psyllium seed husks	Ex
1212.94.00	Chicory roots	
1401.10.00	Bamboos, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1515.30.00	Castor oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.90.81	Argan oil	Ex
2102.20.60	Single-cell micro-organisms, dead, excluding yeasts (but not including vaccines of heading 3002)	
4403.41.00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti or Meranti Bakau, not treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4409.22.05	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces	
4409.22.10	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.25	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.40	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.50	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.60	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	

Part J. Goods of Bangladesh

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4409.22.65	Nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, sanded, grooved or otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.90	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4412.31.06	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.26	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.42	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.45	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, exceeding 1.2 m width and 2.2 m length, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.48	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, nesoi	
4412.31.52	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.61	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.92	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.41.00	Laminated veneered lumber with outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.51.10	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.51.31	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.51.41	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered other than clear or transparent	
4412.51.51	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard other than of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood	

Part J. Goods of Bangladesh

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4412.91.06	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, outer ply of tropical wood, containing particle board	
4412.91.10	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.91.31	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.91.41	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.91.51	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, veneered panels and similar laminated wood with outer ply of tropical wood, nesoi	
4501.10.00	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared	
4501.90.20	Waste cork	
4501.90.40	Crushed, granulated or ground cork	
4502.00.00	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared or in rectangular blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers)	
4503.10.20	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, not over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.30	Corks and stoppers wholly of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.40	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter, nesoi	
4503.10.60	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, of a thickness (or length) not greater than the maximum diameter	
4503.90.20	Disks, wafers and washers of natural cork	
4503.90.40	Natural cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4503.90.60	Articles of natural cork, other than corks and stoppers	
4504.10.10	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of agglomerated ground or pulverized cork and rubber	
4504.10.20	Insulation of compressed agglomerated cork, coated or not coated	
4504.10.30	Floor coverings of agglomerated cork	
4504.10.40	Agglomerated cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	

Part J. Goods of Bangladesh

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4504.10.45	Agglomerated cork stoppers, not tapered, wholly of cork, of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter	
4504.10.47	Corks, stoppers, disks, wafers and washers of agglomerated cork, nesoi	
4504.10.50	Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinder; all the foregoing of cork; all the foregoing, nesoi	
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	
4601.22.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of rattan for mats, matting and screens	
4601.22.80	Rattan floor coverings	
4601.22.90	Mats, matting and screens of rattan, nesoi	
4601.29.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of willow for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.01	Rattan webbing for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.05	Plaits of rattan and similar products of such plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips	
4601.93.20	Products of rattan other than plaits and similar products such as plaiting materials.	
4602.12.05	Fishing baskets or creels made from rattan	
4602.12.14	Baskets and bags of rattan wickerwork	
4602.12.16	Baskets and bags of rattan other than wickerwork	
4602.12.23	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, of rattan	
4602.12.25	Luggage, handbags and flat goods, whether or not lined, of rattan, nesoi	
4602.12.35	Articles of wickerwork, nesoi, of rattan	
4602.12.45	Basketwork and other articles, nesoi, of rattan	
5004.00.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste), not put up for retail sale	
5005.00.00	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	
5006.00.10	Spun yarn, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut	
5006.00.90	Spun silk yarn, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk, put up for retail sale	
5007.10.30	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.10.60	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.20.00	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, other than noil silk	
5007.90.30	Woven silk fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
7101.10.30	Natural pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	

Part J. Goods of Bangladesh		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
7101.10.60	Natural pearls, not strung, mounted or set	
7102.10.00	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked	
7102.31.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	
7102.39.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set	
7103.10.20	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, unworked	
7103.10.40	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped	
7103.91.00	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7103.99.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	
7103.99.50	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7205.10.00	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, and iron or steel granules	
8112.92.07	Waste and scrap of gallium, germanium, indium, niobium, or vanadium	

Part K. Goods of Taiwan		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
0106.19.91	Live mammals, nesoi	
0106.20.00	Live reptiles (including snakes and turtles)	
0106.90.01	Live animals other than mammals, reptiles, insects, and birds	
0601.10.90	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, nesoi, dormant	
0602.90.20	Live orchid plants	
0603.11.00	Sweetheart, spray and other roses, fresh cut	
0603.12.30	Miniature (spray) carnations, fresh cut	
0603.12.70	Other Carnations, fresh cut	
0603.13.00	Orchids, fresh cut	
0603.14.00	Chrysanthemums, fresh cut	
0603.15.00	Fresh cut lilies (Lillium spp.)	
0603.19.01	Fresh cut, anthuriums, alstroemeria, gypsophilia, lilies, snapdragons and other flowers nesoi	
0604.20.00	Fresh foliage, branches, and other parts of plants, without flowers or buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.10	Mosses and lichens suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	

Part K. Goods of Taiwan

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0604.90.30	Dried or bleached foliage, branches, and other parts of plants for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichens	
0604.90.60	Other than fresh, bleached or dried: Foliage, branches, parts of plants and grasses, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichen	
1211.90.89	Psyllium seed husks	Ex
1212.21.00	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, fit for human consumption	
1212.29.00	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, other than for human consumption	
1301.90.91	Boswellia	Ex
1302.19.91	Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella	Ex
1302.31.00	Agar-agar	
1401.10.00	Bamboos, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1511.90.00	Palm oil, other than crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.90.81	Argan oil	Ex
2102.20.60	Single-cell micro-organisms, dead, excluding yeasts (but not including vaccines of heading 3002)	
3301.19.51	Essential oils of citrus fruit, other, nesoi	
3301.29.10	Essential oils of eucalyptus	
3301.30.00	Resinoids	
3823.11.00	Stearic acid	
3823.12.00	Oleic acid	
3823.19.20	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids or acid oils from refining derived from coconut, palm-kernel, or palm oil	
3823.70.40	Industrial fatty alcohols, other than oleyl, derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	
4403.41.00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti or Meranti Bakau, not treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4409.22.05	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces	
4409.22.10	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.25	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	

Part K. Goods of Taiwan

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4409.22.40	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.50	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.60	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.65	Nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, sanded, grooved or otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.90	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4412.31.06	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.26	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.42	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.45	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, exceeding 1.2 m width and 2.2 m length, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.48	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, nesoi	
4412.31.52	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.61	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.92	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.41.00	Laminated veneered lumber with outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.51.10	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	

Part K. Goods of Taiwan

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4412.51.31	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.51.41	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered other than clear or transparent	
4412.51.51	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard other than of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.91.06	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, outer ply of tropical wood, containing particle board	
4412.91.10	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.91.31	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.91.41	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.91.51	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, veneered panels and similar laminated wood with outer ply of tropical wood, nesoi	
4501.10.00	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared	
4501.90.20	Waste cork	
4501.90.40	Crushed, granulated or ground cork	
4502.00.00	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared or in rectangular blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers)	
4503.10.20	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, not over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.30	Corks and stoppers wholly of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.40	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter, nesoi	
4503.10.60	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, of a thickness (or length) not greater than the maximum diameter	
4503.90.20	Disks, wafers and washers of natural cork	
4503.90.40	Natural cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	

Part K. Goods of Taiwan

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4503.90.60	Articles of natural cork, other than corks and stoppers	
4504.10.10	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of agglomerated ground or pulverized cork and rubber	
4504.10.20	Insulation of compressed agglomerated cork, coated or not coated	
4504.10.30	Floor coverings of agglomerated cork	
4504.10.40	Agglomerated cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4504.10.45	Agglomerated cork stoppers, not tapered, wholly of cork, of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter	
4504.10.47	Corks, stoppers, disks, wafers and washers of agglomerated cork, nesoi	
4504.10.50	Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinder; all the foregoing of cork; all the foregoing, nesoi	
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	
4601.22.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of rattan for mats, matting and screens	
4601.22.80	Rattan floor coverings	
4601.22.90	Mats, matting and screens of rattan, nesoi	
4601.29.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of willow for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.01	Rattan webbing for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.05	Plaits of rattan and similar products of such plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips	
4601.93.20	Products of rattan other than plaits and similar products such as plaiting materials.	
4602.12.05	Fishing baskets or creels made from rattan	
4602.12.14	Baskets and bags of rattan wickerwork	
4602.12.16	Baskets and bags of rattan other than wickerwork	
4602.12.23	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, of rattan	
4602.12.25	Luggage, handbags and flat goods, whether or not lined, of rattan, nesoi	
4602.12.35	Articles of wickerwork, nesoi, of rattan	
4602.12.45	Basketwork and other articles, nesoi, of rattan	
5001.00.00	Silkworm cocoons suitable for reeling	
5002.00.00	Raw silk (not thrown)	
5003.00.10	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock), not carded or combed	
5003.00.90	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock), carded or combed	

Part K. Goods of Taiwan		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
5004.00.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste), not put up for retail sale	
5005.00.00	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	
5006.00.10	Spun yarn, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut	
5006.00.90	Spun silk yarn, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk, put up for retail sale	
5007.10.30	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.10.60	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.20.00	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, other than noil silk	
5007.90.30	Woven silk fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
5102.11.90	Fine hair of Kashmir (cashmere) goats, processed beyond the degreased or carbonized condition, not carded or combed	
7101.10.30	Natural pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	
7101.10.60	Natural pearls, not strung, mounted or set	
7102.10.00	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked	
7102.31.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	
7102.39.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set	
7103.10.20	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, unworked	
7103.10.40	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped	
7103.91.00	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7103.99.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	
7103.99.50	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7205.10.00	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, and iron or steel granules	
8112.92.07	Waste and scrap of gallium, germanium, indium, niobium, or vanadium	

Part L. Goods of Indonesia		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
0106.11.00	Live Primates	

Part L. Goods of Indonesia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0106.12.01	Live whales, dolphins and porpoises; manatees and dugongs, seals, sea lions, and walruses	
0106.19.91	Live mammals, nesoi	
0106.20.00	Live reptiles (including snakes and turtles)	
0106.32.00	Live psittaciformes birds (including parrots, parakeets, macaws and cockatoos)	
0106.39.01	Live birds, other than poultry, birds of prey or psittaciformes birds	
0106.90.01	Live animals other than mammals, reptiles, insects, and birds	
0208.50.00	Meat and edible meat offal of reptiles, fresh, chilled or frozen	
0208.90.25	Frog legs, fresh, chilled or frozen	
0410.10.00	Edible insects	
0501.00.00	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair	
0510.00.40	Cantharides; bile; glands and other animal products nesoi used in pharmaceutical products	
0601.10.15	Tulip bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.30	Hyacinth bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.45	Lily bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.60	Narcissus bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.75	Crocus corms, dormant	
0601.10.90	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, nesoi, dormant	
0601.20.90	Bulbs nesoi, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, in growth or in flower; chicory plants and roots	
0602.40.00	Roses, grafted or not	
0602.90.20	Live orchid plants	
0602.90.30	Live herbaceous perennials, other than orchid plants, with soil attached to roots	
0602.90.60	Other live plants nesoi, with soil attached to roots	
0603.11.00	Sweetheart, spray and other roses, fresh cut	
0603.12.30	Miniature (spray) carnations, fresh cut	
0603.12.70	Other Carnations, fresh cut	
0603.13.00	Orchids, fresh cut	
0603.14.00	Chrysanthemums, fresh cut	
0603.15.00	Fresh cut lilies (Lillium spp.)	
0603.19.01	Fresh cut, anthuriums, alstroemeria, gypsophilia, lilies, snapdragons and other flowers nesoi	
0603.90.00	Cut flowers and flower buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	

Part L. Goods of Indonesia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0604.20.00	Fresh foliage, branches, and other parts of plants, without flowers or buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.10	Mosses and lichens suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.30	Dried or bleached foliage, branches, and other parts of plants for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichens	
0604.90.60	Other than fresh, bleached or dried: Foliage, branches, parts of plants and grasses, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichen	
1207.10.00	Palm nuts and kernels	
1211.30.00	Coca leaf, of a kind used in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	
1211.90.60	Tonka beans, of a kind used in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	
1212.21.00	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, fit for human consumption	
1212.29.00	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, other than for human consumption	
1302.19.91	Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella	Ex
1302.31.00	Agar-agar	
1302.32.00	Mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from locust beans, locust bean seeds or guar seeds	
1401.10.00	Bamboos, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1401.20.20	Rattans, in the rough or cut transversely into sections, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1401.20.40	Rattans, other than those in the rough or cut transversely into sections, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1404.90.30	Istle of a kind used primarily in brooms or brushes	
1404.90.40	Piassava, couch-grass and other vegetable materials nesoi, of a kind used primarily in brooms or brushes	
1511.10.00	Palm oil, crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
1511.90.00	Palm oil, other than crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1513.21.00	Palm kernel oil or babassu oil, crude, and their fractions, not chemically modified	

Part L. Goods of Indonesia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
1513.29.00	Palm kernel oil or babassu oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.30.00	Castor oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.90.21	Nut oils, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
1515.90.60	Jojoba oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
2102.20.60	Single-cell micro-organisms, dead, excluding yeasts (but not including vaccines of heading 3002)	
2306.50.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, of coconut or copra	
3301.19.51	Essential oils of citrus fruit, other, nesoi	
3301.29.10	Essential oils of eucalyptus	
3301.30.00	Resinoids	
3823.11.00	Stearic acid	
3823.12.00	Oleic acid	
3823.19.20	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids or acid oils from refining derived from coconut, palm-kernel, or palm oil	
3823.70.40	Industrial fatty alcohols, other than oleyl, derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	
4403.41.00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti or Meranti Bakau, not treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4409.22.05	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces	
4409.22.10	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.25	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.40	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.50	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.60	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	

Part L. Goods of Indonesia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4409.22.65	Nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, sanded, grooved or otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.90	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4412.31.06	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.26	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.42	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.45	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, exceeding 1.2 m width and 2.2 m length, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.48	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, nesoi	
4412.31.52	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.61	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.92	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.41.00	Laminated veneered lumber with outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.51.10	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.51.31	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.51.41	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered other than clear or transparent	
4412.51.51	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard other than of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood	

Part L. Goods of Indonesia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4412.91.06	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, outer ply of tropical wood, containing particle board	
4412.91.10	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.91.31	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.91.41	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.91.51	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, veneered panels and similar laminated wood with outer ply of tropical wood, nesoi	
4501.10.00	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared	
4501.90.20	Waste cork	
4501.90.40	Crushed, granulated or ground cork	
4502.00.00	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared or in rectangular blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers)	
4503.10.20	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, not over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.30	Corks and stoppers wholly of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.40	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter, nesoi	
4503.10.60	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, of a thickness (or length) not greater than the maximum diameter	
4503.90.20	Disks, wafers and washers of natural cork	
4503.90.40	Natural cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4503.90.60	Articles of natural cork, other than corks and stoppers	
4504.10.10	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of agglomerated ground or pulverized cork and rubber	
4504.10.20	Insulation of compressed agglomerated cork, coated or not coated	
4504.10.30	Floor coverings of agglomerated cork	
4504.10.40	Agglomerated cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	

Part L. Goods of Indonesia

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4504.10.45	Agglomerated cork stoppers, not tapered, wholly of cork, of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter	
4504.10.47	Corks, stoppers, disks, wafers and washers of agglomerated cork, nesoi	
4504.10.50	Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinder; all the foregoing of cork; all the foregoing, nesoi	
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	
4601.22.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of rattan for mats, matting and screens	
4601.22.80	Rattan floor coverings	
4601.22.90	Mats, matting and screens of rattan, nesoi	
4601.29.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of willow for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.01	Rattan webbing for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.05	Plaits of rattan and similar products of such plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips	
4601.93.20	Products of rattan other than plaits and similar products such as plaiting materials.	
4602.12.05	Fishing baskets or creels made from rattan	
4602.12.14	Baskets and bags of rattan wickerwork	
4602.12.16	Baskets and bags of rattan other than wickerwork	
4602.12.23	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, of rattan	
4602.12.25	Luggage, handbags and flat goods, whether or not lined, of rattan, nesoi	
4602.12.35	Articles of wickerwork, nesoi, of rattan	
4602.12.45	Basketwork and other articles, nesoi, of rattan	
5001.00.00	Silkworm cocoons suitable for reeling	
5002.00.00	Raw silk (not thrown)	
5003.00.10	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock), not carded or combed	
5003.00.90	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock), carded or combed	
5004.00.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste), not put up for retail sale	
5005.00.00	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	
5006.00.10	Spun yarn, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut	
5006.00.90	Spun silk yarn, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk, put up for retail sale	
5007.10.30	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	

Part L. Goods of Indonesia		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
5007.10.60	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.20.00	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, other than noil silk	
5007.90.30	Woven silk fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
7101.10.30	Natural pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	
7101.10.60	Natural pearls, not strung, mounted or set	
7102.10.00	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked	
7102.31.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	
7102.39.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set	
7103.10.20	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, unworked	
7103.10.40	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped	
7103.91.00	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7103.99.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	
7103.99.50	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7205.10.00	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, and iron or steel granules	
8112.92.07	Waste and scrap of gallium, germanium, indium, niobium, or vanadium	

Part M. Goods of Ecuador		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
0106.11.00	Live Primates	
0106.12.01	Live whales, dolphins and porpoises; manatees and dugongs, seals, sea lions, and walruses	
0106.19.91	Live mammals, nesoi	
0106.20.00	Live reptiles (including snakes and turtles)	
0106.31.00	Live birds of prey	
0106.32.00	Live psittaciformes birds (including parrots, parakeets, macaws and cockatoos)	
0106.39.01	Live birds, other than poultry, birds of prey or psittaciformes birds	
0106.90.01	Live animals other than mammals, reptiles, insects, and birds	
0208.50.00	Meat and edible meat offal of reptiles, fresh, chilled or frozen	

Part M. Goods of Ecuador

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0208.90.25	Frog legs, fresh, chilled or frozen	
0302.31.00	Albacore or longfinned tunas, fresh or chilled, excluding fillets, other meat portions, livers and roes	
0302.32.00	Yellowfin tunas, fresh or chilled, excluding fillets, other meat portions, livers and roes	
0304.87.00	Frozen tuna fillets	
0410.10.00	Edible insects	
0501.00.00	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair	
0510.00.40	Cantharides; bile; glands and other animal products nesoi used in pharmaceutical products	
0601.10.15	Tulip bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.30	Hyacinth bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.45	Lily bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.60	Narcissus bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.75	Crocus corms, dormant	
0601.10.90	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, nesoi, dormant	
0601.20.90	Bulbs nesoi, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, in growth or in flower; chicory plants and roots	
0602.40.00	Roses, grafted or not	
0602.90.20	Live orchid plants	
0602.90.30	Live herbaceous perennials, other than orchid plants, with soil attached to roots	
0602.90.60	Other live plants nesoi, with soil attached to roots	
0603.11.00	Sweetheart, spray and other roses, fresh cut	
0603.12.30	Miniature (spray) carnations, fresh cut	
0603.12.70	Other Carnations, fresh cut	
0603.13.00	Orchids, fresh cut	
0603.14.00	Chrysanthemums, fresh cut	
0603.15.00	Fresh cut lilies (Lillium spp.)	
0603.19.01	Fresh cut, anthuriums, alstroemeria, gypsophilia, lilies, snapdragons and other flowers nesoi	
0603.90.00	Cut flowers and flower buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	
0604.20.00	Fresh foliage, branches, and other parts of plants, without flowers or buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.10	Mosses and lichens suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	

Part M. Goods of Ecuador

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0604.90.30	Dried or bleached foliage, branches, and other parts of plants for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichens	
0604.90.60	Other than fresh, bleached or dried: Foliage, branches, parts of plants and grasses, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichen	
1207.10.00	Palm nuts and kernels	
1211.30.00	Coca leaf, of a kind used in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	
1211.60.00	Bark of African cherry (Prunus Africana)	
1211.90.60	Tonka beans, of a kind used in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	
1212.21.00	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, fit for human consumption	
1212.29.00	Seaweeds and other algae, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, other than for human consumption	
1212.94.00	Chicory roots	
1302.19.91	Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella	Ex
1302.31.00	Agar-agar	
1401.10.00	Bamboos, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1401.20.20	Rattans, in the rough or cut transversely into sections, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1401.20.40	Rattans, other than those in the rough or cut transversely into sections, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1404.90.40	Piassava, couch-grass and other vegetable materials nesoi, of a kind used primarily in brooms or brushes	
1511.10.00	Palm oil, crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
1511.90.00	Palm oil, other than crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1513.21.00	Palm kernel oil or babassu oil, crude, and their fractions, not chemically modified	
1513.29.00	Palm kernel oil or babassu oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.30.00	Castor oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.90.21	Nut oils, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
1515.90.60	Jojoba oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	

Part M. Goods of Ecuador

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
1604.14.40	Tunas and skipjack, not in airtight containers, not in oil, in bulk or in immediate containers weighing with contents over 6.8 kg each	
2101.30.00	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	
2102.20.60	Single-cell micro-organisms, dead, excluding yeasts (but not including vaccines of heading 3002)	
2306.50.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, of coconut or copra	
2933.49.08	4,7-Dichloroquinoline	
3301.19.51	Essential oils of citrus fruit, other, nesoi	
3301.29.10	Essential oils of eucalyptus	
3301.30.00	Resinoids	
3823.11.00	Stearic acid	
3823.12.00	Oleic acid	
3823.19.20	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids or acid oils from refining derived from coconut, palm-kernel, or palm oil	
3823.70.40	Industrial fatty alcohols, other than oleyl, derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	
4403.41.00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti or Meranti Bakau, not treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4409.22.05	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces	
4409.22.10	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.25	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.40	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.50	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.60	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.65	Nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, sanded, grooved or otherwise advanced in condition,	

Part M. Goods of Ecuador

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.90	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4412.31.06	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.26	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.42	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.45	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, exceeding 1.2 m width and 2.2 m length, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.48	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, nesoi	
4412.31.52	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.61	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.92	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.41.00	Laminated veneered lumber with outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.51.10	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.51.31	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.51.41	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered other than clear or transparent	
4412.51.51	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard other than of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.91.06	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, outer ply of tropical wood, containing particle board	

Part M. Goods of Ecuador

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4412.91.10	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.91.31	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.91.41	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.91.51	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, veneered panels and similar laminated wood with outer ply of tropical wood, nesoi	
4501.10.00	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared	
4501.90.20	Waste cork	
4501.90.40	Crushed, granulated or ground cork	
4502.00.00	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared or in rectangular blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers)	
4503.10.20	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, not over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.30	Corks and stoppers wholly of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.40	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter, nesoi	
4503.10.60	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, of a thickness (or length) not greater than the maximum diameter	
4503.90.20	Disks, wafers and washers of natural cork	
4503.90.40	Natural cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4503.90.60	Articles of natural cork, other than corks and stoppers	
4504.10.10	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of agglomerated ground or pulverized cork and rubber	
4504.10.20	Insulation of compressed agglomerated cork, coated or not coated	
4504.10.30	Floor coverings of agglomerated cork	
4504.10.40	Agglomerated cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4504.10.45	Agglomerated cork stoppers, not tapered, wholly of cork, of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter	

Part M. Goods of Ecuador

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4504.10.47	Corks, stoppers, disks, wafers and washers of agglomerated cork, nesoi	
4504.10.50	Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinder; all the foregoing of cork; all the foregoing, nesoi	
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	
4601.22.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of rattan for mats, matting and screens	
4601.22.80	Rattan floor coverings	
4601.22.90	Mats, matting and screens of rattan, nesoi	
4601.29.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of willow for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.01	Rattan webbing for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.05	Plaits of rattan and similar products of such plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips	
4601.93.20	Products of rattan other than plaits and similar products such as plaiting materials.	
4602.12.05	Fishing baskets or creels made from rattan	
4602.12.14	Baskets and bags of rattan wickerwork	
4602.12.16	Baskets and bags of rattan other than wickerwork	
4602.12.23	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, of rattan	
4602.12.25	Luggage, handbags and flat goods, whether or not lined, of rattan, nesoi	
4602.12.35	Articles of wickerwork, nesoi, of rattan	
4602.12.45	Basketwork and other articles, nesoi, of rattan	
5004.00.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste), not put up for retail sale	
5005.00.00	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	
5006.00.10	Spun yarn, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut	
5006.00.90	Spun silk yarn, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk, put up for retail sale	
5007.10.30	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.10.60	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.20.00	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, other than noil silk	
5007.90.30	Woven silk fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
7101.10.30	Natural pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	
7101.10.60	Natural pearls, not strung, mounted or set	
7102.10.00	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked	

Part M. Goods of Ecuador		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
7102.31.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	
7102.39.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set	
7103.10.20	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, unworked	
7103.10.40	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped	
7103.91.00	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7103.99.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	
7103.99.50	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7205.10.00	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, and iron or steel granules	
8112.92.07	Waste and scrap of gallium, germanium, indium, niobium, or vanadium	

Part N. Goods of Jordan (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
0106.13.00	Live camels and other camelids	
0106.14.00	Live rabbits and hares	
0106.19.30	Live foxes	
0106.19.91	Live mammals, nesoi	
0106.20.00	Live reptiles (including snakes and turtles)	
0106.31.00	Live birds of prey	
0106.32.00	Live psittaciformes birds (including parrots, parakeets, macaws and cockatoos)	
0106.39.01	Live birds, other than poultry, birds of prey or psittaciformes birds	
0106.90.01	Live animals other than mammals, reptiles, insects, and birds	
0410.10.00	Edible insects	
0501.00.00	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair	
0510.00.40	Cantharides; bile; glands and other animal products nesoi used in pharmaceutical products	
0601.10.15	Tulip bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.30	Hyacinth bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.45	Lily bulbs, dormant	
0601.10.60	Narcissus bulbs, dormant	

Part N. Goods of Jordan (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
0601.10.75	Crocus corms, dormant	
0601.10.90	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, nesoi, dormant	
0601.20.90	Bulbs nesoi, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, in growth or in flower; chicory plants and roots	
0602.40.00	Roses, grafted or not	
0602.90.20	Live orchid plants	
0602.90.30	Live herbaceous perennials, other than orchid plants, with soil attached to roots	
0602.90.60	Other live plants nesoi, with soil attached to roots	
0603.11.00	Sweetheart, spray and other roses, fresh cut	
0603.12.30	Miniature (spray) carnations, fresh cut	
0603.12.70	Other Carnations, fresh cut	
0603.13.00	Orchids, fresh cut	
0603.14.00	Chrysanthemums, fresh cut	
0603.15.00	Fresh cut lilies (Lillium spp.)	
0603.19.01	Fresh cut, anthuriums, alstroemeria, gypsophilia, lilies, snapdragons and other flowers nesoi	
0603.90.00	Cut flowers and flower buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	
0604.20.00	Fresh foliage, branches, and other parts of plants, without flowers or buds, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.10	Mosses and lichens suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	
0604.90.30	Dried or bleached foliage, branches, and other parts of plants for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichens	
0604.90.60	Other than fresh, bleached or dried: Foliage, branches, parts of plants and grasses, suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, except mosses and lichen	
1207.10.00	Palm nuts and kernels	
1211.60.00	Bark of African cherry (Prunus Africana)	
1211.90.60	Tonka beans, of a kind used in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	
1211.90.89	Psyllium seed husks	Ex
1212.94.00	Chicory roots	
1301.20.00	Gum Arabic	
1302.19.21	Poppy straw extract	
1302.19.91	Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella	Ex
1302.31.00	Agar-agar	

Part N. Goods of Jordan (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
1302.32.00	Mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from locust beans, locust bean seeds or guar seeds	
1401.20.20	Rattans, in the rough or cut transversely into sections, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1401.20.40	Rattans, other than those in the rough or cut transversely into sections, of a kind used primarily for plaiting	
1404.90.30	Istle of a kind used primarily in brooms or brushes	
1404.90.40	Piassava, couch-grass and other vegetable materials nesoi, of a kind used primarily in brooms or brushes	
1511.10.00	Palm oil, crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
1511.90.00	Palm oil, other than crude, and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1513.21.00	Palm kernel oil or babassu oil, crude, and their fractions, not chemically modified	
1513.29.00	Palm kernel oil or babassu oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.30.00	Castor oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	
1515.90.21	Nut oils, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
1515.90.60	Jojoba oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemically modified	
2101.30.00	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	
2102.20.60	Single-cell micro-organisms, dead, excluding yeasts (but not including vaccines of heading 3002)	
2306.50.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, of coconut or copra	
3301.19.51	Essential oils of citrus fruit, other, nesoi	
3301.29.10	Essential oils of eucalyptus	
3301.30.00	Resinoids	
3823.11.00	Stearic acid	
3823.12.00	Oleic acid	
3823.19.20	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids or acid oils from refining derived from coconut, palm-kernel, or palm oil	
3823.70.40	Industrial fatty alcohols, other than oleyl, derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	
4403.41.00	Wood in the rough or roughly squared, of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti or Meranti Bakau, not	

Part N. Goods of Jordan (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	treated with paint, stain, creosote, or other preservatives	
4409.22.05	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces	
4409.22.10	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.25	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.40	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.50	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.60	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.65	Nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, sanded, grooved or otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4409.22.90	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends	
4412.31.06	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.26	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.42	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.45	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, exceeding 1.2 m width and 2.2 m length, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.48	Plywood sheets not over 3.6 mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, nesoi	
4412.31.52	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent	

Part N. Goods of Jordan (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4412.31.61	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.31.92	Plywood sheets not over 6 mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.41.00	Laminated veneered lumber with outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.51.10	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.51.31	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.51.41	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered other than clear or transparent	
4412.51.51	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard other than of plywood nesoi, outer ply of tropical wood	
4412.91.06	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, outer ply of tropical wood, containing particle board	
4412.91.10	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, with face ply of birch	
4412.91.31	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface covered beyond clear or transparent, not with face ply of birch	
4412.91.41	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, plywood with outer ply of tropical wood, surface covered beyond clear or transparent	
4412.91.51	Not blockboard, laminboard or battenboard, veneered panels and similar laminated wood with outer ply of tropical wood, nesoi	
4501.10.00	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared	
4501.90.20	Waste cork	
4501.90.40	Crushed, granulated or ground cork	
4502.00.00	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared or in rectangular blocks, plates, sheets or strip (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers)	
4503.10.20	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, not over 19mm maximum diameter	

Part N. Goods of Jordan (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4503.10.30	Corks and stoppers wholly of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter	
4503.10.40	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter, over 19mm maximum diameter, nesoi	
4503.10.60	Corks and stoppers of natural cork, of a thickness (or length) not greater than the maximum diameter	
4503.90.20	Disks, wafers and washers of natural cork	
4503.90.40	Natural cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4503.90.60	Articles of natural cork, other than corks and stoppers	
4504.10.10	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of agglomerated ground or pulverized cork and rubber	
4504.10.20	Insulation of compressed agglomerated cork, coated or not coated	
4504.10.30	Floor coverings of agglomerated cork	
4504.10.40	Agglomerated cork wallcoverings, backed with paper or otherwise reinforced	
4504.10.45	Agglomerated cork stoppers, not tapered, wholly of cork, of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter	
4504.10.47	Corks, stoppers, disks, wafers and washers of agglomerated cork, nesoi	
4504.10.50	Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinder; all the foregoing of cork; all the foregoing, nesoi	
4504.90.00	Agglomerated cork and articles of cork, nesoi	
4601.22.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of rattan for mats, matting and screens	
4601.22.80	Rattan floor coverings	
4601.22.90	Mats, matting and screens of rattan, nesoi	
4601.29.40	Woven or partly assembled materials of willow for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.01	Rattan webbing for mats, matting and screens	
4601.93.05	Plaits of rattan and similar products of such plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips	
4601.93.20	Products of rattan other than plaits and similar products such as plaiting materials.	
4602.12.05	Fishing baskets or creels made from rattan	
4602.12.14	Baskets and bags of rattan wickerwork	
4602.12.16	Baskets and bags of rattan other than wickerwork	
4602.12.23	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, of rattan	

Part N. Goods of Jordan (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4602.12.25	Luggage, handbags and flat goods, whether or not lined, of rattan, nesoi	
4602.12.35	Articles of wickerwork, nesoi, of rattan	
4602.12.45	Basketwork and other articles, nesoi, of rattan	
5001.00.00	Silkworm cocoons suitable for reeling	
5002.00.00	Raw silk (not thrown)	
5003.00.10	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock), not carded or combed	
5003.00.90	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock), carded or combed	
5004.00.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste), not put up for retail sale	
5005.00.00	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale	
5006.00.10	Spun yarn, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut	
5006.00.90	Spun silk yarn, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk, put up for retail sale	
5007.10.30	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.10.60	Woven fabrics of noil silk, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
5007.20.00	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, other than noil silk	
5007.90.30	Woven silk fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
5102.11.90	Fine hair of Kashmir (cashmere) goats, processed beyond the degreased or carbonized condition, not carded or combed	
5102.19.20	Fine hair of the camel, not processed in any manner beyond the degreased or carbonized condition, not carded or combed	
7101.10.30	Natural pearls, graded and temporarily strung for convenience of transport	
7101.10.60	Natural pearls, not strung, mounted or set	
7102.10.00	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked	
7102.31.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	
7102.39.00	Nonindustrial diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set	
7103.10.20	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, unworked	
7103.10.40	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semiprecious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped	

Part N. Goods of Jordan (see Part O for Textile and Apparel Goods)		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
7103.91.00	Rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7103.99.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, cut but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	
7103.99.50	Precious or semiprecious stones, nesoi, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set	
7205.10.00	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, and iron or steel granules	
8112.92.07	Waste and scrap of gallium, germanium, indium, niobium, or vanadium	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
4202.11.00	Trunks, suitcases, vanity & all other cases, occupational luggage & like containers, surface of leather, composition or patent leather	
4202.12.21	Trunks, suitcases, vanity and attache cases and similar containers, with outer surface of plastics	
4202.12.29	Occupational luggage and similar containers, with outer surface of plastics	
4202.12.40	Trunks, suitcases, vanity & attache cases, occupational luggage & like containers, surfaces of cotton, not of pile or tufted construction	
4202.12.60	Trunks, suitcases, vanity & attache cases, occupational luggage & like containers, w outer surface of veg. fibers, excl. cotton	
4202.12.81	Trunks, suitcases, vanity & attache cases, occupational luggage and similar containers, with outer surface of MMF materials	
4202.12.89	Trunks, suitcases, vanity & attache cases, occupational luggage and similar containers, with outer surface of textile materials nesoi	
4202.19.00	Trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, attache cases, occupational luggage & like containers surface of vulcanized fiber or paperboard nesoi	
4202.21.30	Handbags, with or without shoulder strap or without handle, with outer surface of reptile leather	
4202.21.60	Handbags, with or without shoulder strap or without handle, with outer surface of leather, composition or patent leather, nesoi, n/o $20 ea.	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4202.21.90	Handbags, with or without shoulder strap or without handle, with outer surface of leather, composition or patent leather, nesoi, over $20 ea.	
4202.22.15	Handbags, with or without shoulder straps or without handle, with outer surface of sheeting of plastics	
4202.22.35	Handbags with or without shoulder strap or without handle, with outer surface of textile materials, wholly or in part of braid, of abaca	
4202.22.40	Handbags with or without shoulder strap or without handle, with outer surface of textile materials, wholly or in part of braid, nesoi	
4202.22.45	Handbags with or without shoulder strap or without handle, with outer surface of cotton, not of pile or tufted construction or braid	
4202.22.60	Handbags with or w/o shoulder strap or w/o handle, outer surface of veg. fibers, exc. cotton, not of pile or tufted construction or braid	
4202.22.70	Handbags with or w/o shoulder strap or w/o handle, with outer surface containing 85% or more of silk, not braided	
4202.22.81	Handbags with or without shoulder strap or without handle, with outer surface of MMF materials	
4202.22.89	Handbags with or without shoulder strap or without handle, with outer surface of textile materials nesoi	
4202.29.10	Handbags w. or w/o shld. strap or w/o handle of mat. (o/t leather, shtng. of plas., tex. mat., vul. fib. or paperbd.), paper cov., of plas.	
4202.29.20	Handbags w. or w/o shld. strap or w/o handle of mat. (o/t leather, shtng. of plas., tex. mat., vul. fib. or paperbd.), paper cov., of wood	
4202.29.50	Handbags w. or w/o shld. strap or w/o handle of mat. (o/t leather, shtng. of plas., tex. mat., vul. fib. or paperbd.), pap.cov., of mat. nesoi	
4202.29.90	Handbags with or without shoulder straps or without handle, with outer surface of vulcanized fiber or of paperboard, not covered with paper	
4202.31.30	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or handbag, with outer surface of reptile leather	
4202.31.60	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or handbag, with outer surface of leather, composition or patent leather, nesoi	
4202.32.10	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or handbag, with outer surface of reinforced or laminated plastics	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4202.32.20	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or handbag, with outer surface of plastic sheeting, nesoi	
4202.32.40	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or handbag, with outer surface of cotton, not of pile or tufted construction	
4202.32.80	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or handbag, with outer surface of vegetable fibers, not of pile or tufted construction, nesoi	
4202.32.85	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or handbag, with outer surface 85% or more silk or silk waste	
4202.32.91	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or handbag, with outer surface of cotton	
4202.32.93	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or handbag, with outer surface of MMF	
4202.32.99	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or handbag, with outer surface of other textile materials	
4202.39.10	Articles of kind usually carried in pocket or handbag (o/t leather, shtng. of plas., tex. mat., vul. fib. or paperbd.), pap. cov., of plas.	
4202.39.20	Articles of kind usually carried in pocket or handbag (o/t leather, shtng. of plas., tex. mat., vul. fib. or paperbd.), pap. cov., of wood	
4202.39.50	Articles of kind usu. carried in pocket or handbag (o/t lea., shtng. of plas., tex. mat., vul. fib. or paperbd.), pap. cov., of mat. nesoi	
4202.39.90	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or handbag, with outer surface of vulcanized fiber or of paperboard	
4202.91.10	Golf bags, with outer surface of leather or composition leather	
4202.91.90	Cases, bags and containers nesoi, other than golf bags, with outer surface of leather, of composition leather	
4202.92.04	Insulated beverage bag w/outer surface textiles, interior only flexible plastic container storing/dispensing beverage thru flexible tubing	
4202.92.08	Insulated food or beverage bags with outer surface of textile materials, nesoi	
4202.92.10	Insulated food or beverage bags with outer surface of sheeting of plastic	
4202.92.15	Travel, sports and similar bags with outer surface of cotton, not of pile or tufted construction	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
4202.92.20	Travel, sports and similar bags with outer surface of vegetable fibers, excl. cotton, not of pile construction	
4202.92.31	Travel, sports and similar bags with outer surface of MMF textile materials	
4202.92.33	Travel, sports and similar bags with outer surface of textile materials of paper yarn, silk or cotton	
4202.92.39	Travel, sports and similar bags with outer surface of textile materials other than MMF, paper yarn, silk, cotton	
4202.92.45	Travel, sports and similar bags with outer surface of plastic sheeting	
4202.92.50	Musical instrument cases, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	
4202.92.60	Bags, cases and similar containers, nesoi, with outer surface of cotton	
4202.92.91	Bags, cases and similar containers with outer surface of textile materials, of MMF except jewelry boxes	
4202.92.93	Bags, cases and similar containers with outer surface of textile materials, not of MMF	
4202.92.94	Cases for CDs, CD players, cassettes, or cassette players	
4202.92.97	Bags, cases & similar containers with outer surface of sheeting of plastic materials, not containers for CDs or cassettes, or CD or cassette players	
4202.99.10	Cases, bags and sim. containers, nesoi, of mat. (o/t leather, shtng. of plas., tex. mat., vul. fib., or paperbd.), pap. cov., of plastic	
4202.99.20	Cases & sim. cont., nesoi, of mat. (o/t lea., shtng. of plas., tex. mat., vul. fib. or paperbd.), pap. cov., of wood, not lined with tex.fab.	
4202.99.30	Cases, bags & sim. cont., nesoi, of mat. (o/t lea., plas. shtng., tex. mat., vul. fib. or paperbd.), pap. cov., of wood, lined with tex. fab.	
4202.99.50	Cases, bags & sim. cont., nesoi, of mat. (o/t lea., plas. shtng., tex. mat., vul. fib. or paperbd.), pap. cov., except of wood or plastic	
4202.99.90	Cases, bags and similar containers, nesoi, with outer surface of vulcanized fiber or of paperboard	
5007.90.60	Other silk woven fabrics, containing less than 85 percent by weight of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
5104.00.00	Garnetted stock of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair	
5105.10.00	Carded wool	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5105.21.00	Combed wool in fragments	
5105.29.00	Wool tops and other combed wool, except in fragments	
5105.31.00	Fine hair of Kashmir (cashmere) goats, carded or combed	
5105.39.00	Fine animal hair (other than Kashmir), carded or combed	
5105.40.00	Coarse animal hair, carded or combed	
5106.10.00	Yarn of carded wool, containing 85 percent or more by weight of wool, not put up for retail sale	
5106.20.00	Yarn of carded wool, containing less than 85 percent by weight of wool, not put up for retail sale	
5107.10.30	Yarn of combed wool, containing 85% or more by weight of wool, not put up for retail sale, of wool fiber avg diameter 18.5 micron or <	
5107.10.60	Yarn of combed wool, containing 85% or more by weight of wool, not put up for retail sale, nesoi	
5107.20.30	Yarn of combed wool, containing less than 85 percent by weight of wool, not put up retail sale, of wool fiber avg diameter 18.5 micron or <	
5107.20.60	Yarn of combed wool, containing less than 85 percent by weight of wool, not put up retail sale, nesoi	
5108.10.30	Yarn of Angora rabbit hair, carded, not put up for retail sale	
5108.10.40	Yarn of mohair, carded, not put up for retail sale	
5108.10.80	Yarn of fine animal hair other than Angora rabbit hair or mohair, carded, not put up for retail sale	
5108.20.30	Yarn of Angora rabbit hair, combed, not put up for retail sale	
5108.20.40	Yarn of mohair, combed, not put up for retail sale	
5108.20.80	Yarn of fine animal hair other than Angora rabbit hair or mohair, combed, not put up for retail sale	
5109.10.20	Yarn of wool, containing 85 percent or more by weight of wool, colored, cut into uniform lengths of not over 8 cm, put up for retail sale	
5109.10.40	Yarn of Angora rabbit hair, containing 85 percent or more by weight of the Angora hair, put up for retail sale	
5109.10.80	Yarn of wool nesoi, or fine animal hair nesoi, over 85% or > of that wool/hair, for retail sale, of wool fiber avg diamter 18.5 micron or <	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5109.10.90	Yarn of wool nesoi, or fine animal hair nesoi, over 85% or > of that wool/hair, put up for retail sale, nesoi	
5109.90.20	Yarn of wool, colored, and cut into uniform lengths of not over 8 cm, containing less than 85% by weight of wool, put up for retail sale	
5109.90.40	Yarn of Angora rabbit hair containing less than 85 percent by weight of the Angora hair, put up for retail sale	
5109.90.80	Yarn of wool nesoi, or fine animal hair nesoi, < 85% of that wool/hair, for retail sale, of wool fiber avg diameter 18.5 micron or <	
5109.90.90	Yarn of wool nesoi, or fine animal hair nesoi, < 85% of that wool/hair, put up for retail sale, nesoi	
5110.00.00	Yarn of coarse animal hair or horsehair (including gimped horsehair yarn) whether or not put up for retail sale	
5111.11.20	Tapestry and upholstery fabrics of carded wool/fine animal hair, over 85% wool or hair, weighing not over 140 g/m2	
5111.11.30	Hand-woven fabrics of carded wool/fine animal hair, 85% or more wool or hair, loom width less than 76 cm, weight not over 300 g/m2	
5111.11.70	Woven fabrics, 85% or more by weight of carded wool/fine animal hair, weight not over 300 g/m2, nesoi	
5111.19.10	Tapestry and upholstery fabrics, woven, 85% or more by weight of carded wool/fine animal hair, weight over 300 g/m2	
5111.19.20	Hand-woven fabrics, with 85 percent or more by weight of carded wool/fine animal hair, loom width of less than 76 cm, weight ov 300 g/m2	
5111.19.60	Woven fabrics, with 85 percent or more by weight of carded wool/fine animal hair nesoi, weight over 300 g/m2	
5111.20.05	Tapestry & upholstery fabrics of carded wool/fine animal hair, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments, weight exceeding 300 g/m2	
5111.20.10	Tapestry & upholstery fabrics of carded wool/fine animal hair, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments, weight not over 140 g/m2	
5111.20.90	Woven fabrics of carded wool/fine animal hair, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments, nesoi	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5111.30.05	Tapestry & upholstery fabrics of carded wool/fine animal hair, mixed mainly/solely with man-made staple fibers, weight exceeding 300 g/m2	
5111.30.10	Tapestry & upholstery fabrics of carded wool/fine animal hair, mixed mainly/solely with man-made staple fibers, weight not over 140 g/m2	
5111.30.90	Woven fabrics of carded wool/fine animal hair, mixed mainly or solely with man-made staple fibers, nesoi	
5111.90.30	Woven fabrics of carded wool/fine animal hair, containing 30 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, valued over $33/kg	
5111.90.40	Tapestry and upholstery fabrics of carded wool/fine animal hair, weight over 300 g/m2, containing less than 85% wool or hair, nesoi	
5111.90.50	Tapestry and upholstery fabrics of carded wool/fine animal hair, weight not over 140 g/m2, containing less than 85% wool or hair, nesoi	
5111.90.90	Woven fabrics of carded wool/fine animal hair, containing less than 85% wool or hair, nesoi	
5112.11.10	Tapestry and upholstery fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, containing 85% or more wool or hair, weight not over 140 g/m2	
5112.11.30	Woven fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, over 85% wool or hair, weight not over 200 g/m2, avg wool fiber diameter 18.5 micron or <	
5112.11.60	Woven fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, over 85% wool or hair, weight not over 200 g/m2, nesoi	
5112.19.20	Tapestry and upholstery fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, over 85% wool or hair, weight over 300 g/m2	
5112.19.60	Woven fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, over 85% wool or fine animal hair, ov 200 g/m2, avg wool fiber diameter 18.5 micron or <	
5112.19.95	Woven fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, over 85% wool or fine animal hair, weight over 200 g/m2, nesoi	
5112.20.10	Tapestry and upholstery fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, mixed mainly/solely with man-made filaments, weight over 300 g/m2	
5112.20.20	Tapestry and upholstery fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, mixed mainly/solely with man-made filaments, weight not over 140 g/m2	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5112.20.30	Woven fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments, nesoi	
5112.30.10	Tapestry and upholstery fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, mixed mainly/solely with man-made staple fibers, weight over 300 g/m2	
5112.30.20	Tapestry & upholstery fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, mixed mainly/solely with man-made staple fibers, weight not over 140 g/m2	
5112.30.30	Woven fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, mixed mainly or solely with man-made staple fibers, nesoi	
5112.90.30	Woven fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, nesoi, containing 30 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, valued over $33/kg	
5112.90.40	Woven tapestry/upholstery fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, con. by wt. under 85% wool/hair & under 30% silk, over 300 g/m2, nesoi	
5112.90.50	Woven tapestry/upholstery fabrics of combed wool/fine animal hair, con. by wt. under 85% wool/hair & under 30% silk, n/o 140 g/m2, nesoi	
5112.90.90	Woven fabrics of combed wool or combed fine animal hair, nesoi	
5113.00.00	Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair or of horsehair	
5203.00.05	Cotton fibers, carded or combed, of cotton fiber processed but not spun, described in gen. note 15	
5203.00.10	Cotton fibers, carded or combed, of cotton fiber processed but not spun, quota described in chapter 52 add'l US note 10	
5203.00.30	Cotton fibers, carded or combed, of cotton fiber processed, but not spun, nesoi	
5203.00.50	Cotton carded or combed, excluding fibers of cotton processed but not spun	
5204.11.00	Cotton sewing thread, containing 85 percent or more by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale	
5204.19.00	Cotton sewing thread, containing less than 85 percent by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale	
5204.20.00	Cotton sewing thread, put up for retail sale	
5205.11.10	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, not over 14 nm, unbleached, not mercerized, not put up for retail sale	
5205.11.20	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, n/o 14 nm, bleached or mercerized	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5205.12.10	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton, of uncombed fibers, over 14 but n/o 43 nm, unbleached, not mercerized, not put up for retail sale	
5205.12.20	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, over 14 nm but n/o 43 nm, bleached or mercerized	
5205.13.10	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton, of uncombed fibers, over 43 but n/o 52 nm, unbleached, not mercerized, not put up for retail sale	
5205.13.20	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton, of uncombed fibers, over 43 nm but n/o 52 mm, bleached or mercerized	
5205.14.10	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton, of uncombed fibers, over 52 but n/o 80 nm, unbleached, not mercerized, not put up for retail sale	
5205.14.20	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, over 52 but n/o 80 nm, bleached or mercerized	
5205.15.10	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton, of uncombed fibers, over 80 nm, unbleached, not mercerized, not put up for retail sale	
5205.15.20	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton, of uncombed fibers, over 80 nm, bleached or mercerized, not put up for retail sale, nesoi	
5205.21.00	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of combed fibers, not over 14 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5205.22.00	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of combed fibers, over 14 but n/o 43 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5205.23.00	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of combed fibers, over 43 but n/o 52 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5205.24.00	Single cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of combed fibers, over 52 but n/o 80 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5205.26.00	Single cotton yarn,85% or > cotton by wt, of combed fiber, meas.<125 but not<106.38 decitex, >80nm but not >94nm, not put up for retail sale	
5205.27.00	Single cotton yarn,85% or > cotton by wt,of combed fiber, meas.<106.38 but not<83.33 decitex, >94nm but not >120nm,not put up for retail sale	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5205.28.00	Single cotton yarn, 85% or > cotton by wt, of combed fibers, meas.<83.33 decitex, >120 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5205.31.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, n/o 14 nm per single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5205.32.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, yarn over 14 but n/o 43 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5205.33.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, yarn over 43 but n/o 52 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5205.34.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, yarn over 52 but n/o 80 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5205.35.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, over 80 nm per single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5205.41.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of combed fibers, not over 14 nm per single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5205.42.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of combed fibers, yarn over 14 but n/o 43 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5205.43.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of combed fibers, yarn over 43 but n/o 52 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5205.44.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, 85% or more cotton by weight, of combed fibers, yarn over 52 but n/o 80 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5205.46.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, 85% or > cotton by wt, of combed fibers, >80nm but not >94nm/single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5205.47.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, 85% or > cotton by wt, of combed fibers, >94nm but not >120nm/single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5205.48.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, 85% or > cotton by wt, of combed fibers, >120nm per single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5206.11.00	Single cotton yarn, less than 85 percent cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, not over 14 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5206.12.00	Single cotton yarn, less than 85 percent cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, over 14 but n/o 43 nm, not put up for retail sale	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5206.13.00	Single cotton yarn, less than 85 percent cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, over 43 but n/o 52 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5206.14.00	Single cotton yarn, less than 85 percent cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, over 52 but n/o 80 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5206.15.00	Single cotton yarn, less than 85 percent cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, over 80 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5206.21.00	Single cotton yarn, less than 85 percent cotton by weight, of combed fibers, not over 14 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5206.22.00	Single cotton yarn, less than 85 percent cotton by weight, of combed fibers, over 14 but n/o 43 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5206.23.00	Single cotton yarn, less than 85 percent cotton by weight, of combed fibers, over 43 but n/o 52 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5206.24.00	Single cotton yarn, less than 85 percent cotton by weight, of combed fibers, over 52 but n/o 80 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5206.25.00	Single cotton yarn, less than 85 percent cotton by weight, of combed fibers, over 80 nm, not put up for retail sale	
5206.31.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, < 85% cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, not over 14 nm per single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5206.32.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, < 85% cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, over 14 but n/o 43 nm/single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5206.33.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, < 85% cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, over 43 but n/o 52 nm/single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5206.34.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, < 85% cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, over 52 but n/o 80 nm/single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5206.35.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, < 85% cotton by weight, of uncombed fibers, over 80 nm per single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5206.41.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, < 85% cotton by weight, of combed fibers, n/o 14 nm per single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5206.42.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, < 85% cotton by weight, of combed fibers, over 14 but n/o 43 nm per single yarn, not put up for retail sale	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5206.43.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, < 85% cotton by weight, of combed fibers, over 43 but n/o 52 nm per single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5206.44.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, < 85% cotton by weight, of combed fibers, over 52 but n/o 80 nm per single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5206.45.00	Multiple or cabled cotton yarn, < 85% cotton by weight, of combed fibers, over 80 nm per single yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5207.10.00	Cotton yarn, other than sewing thread, containing 85 percent or more cotton by weight, put up for retail sale	
5207.90.00	Cotton yarn, other than sewing thread, containing less than 85 percent cotton by weight, put up for retail sale	
5208.11.20	Woven cotton fabric, 85% or more cotton by weight, plain weave, weight not over 100 g/m2, unbleached, of number 42 or lower	
5208.11.40	Woven cotton fabric, 85% or more cotton by weight, plain weave, weight not over 100 g/m2, unbleached, of numbers 43-68	
5208.11.60	Woven cotton fabric, 85% or more cotton by weight, plain weave, wt n/o 100 g/m2, unbleached, of number 69 or over, for typewriter ribbon	
5208.11.80	Woven cotton fabric, 85% or more cotton by weight, plain weave, weight not over 100 g/m2, unbleached, of number 69 or over, nesoi	
5208.12.40	Woven cotton fabric, 85% or more cotton by weight, plain weave, weight over 100 but n/o 200 g/m2, unbleached, of numbers 42 or lower	
5208.12.60	Woven cotton fabric, 85% or more cotton by weight, plain weave, weight over 100 but n/o 200 g/m2, unbleached, of numbers 43-68	
5208.12.80	Woven cotton fabric, 85% or more cotton by weight, plain weave, weight over 100 but n/o 200 g/m2, unbleached, of number 69 or over	
5208.13.00	Unbleached 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, incl. cross twill, containing 85% or more of cotton by weight, weighing not over 200 g/m2	
5208.19.20	Unbleached satin or twill weave fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, nesoi	
5208.19.40	Unbleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, 85% or more of cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5208.19.60	Unbleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, 85% or more of cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5208.19.80	Unbleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, 85% or more of cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5208.21.20	Woven cotton fabric, 85 percent or more cotton by weight, plain weave, not over 100 g/m2, bleached, of number 42 or lower	
5208.21.40	Woven cotton fabric, 85% or more cotton by weight, plain weave, not over 100 g/m2, bleached, of numbers 43-68	
5208.21.60	Woven cotton fabric, 85% or more cotton by weight, plain weave, not over 100 g/m2, bleached, of number 69 or higher	
5208.22.40	Woven cotton fabric, 85% or more cotton by weight, plain weave, over 100 but n/o 200 g/m2, bleached, of number 42 or lower	
5208.22.60	Woven cotton fabric, 85% or more cotton by weight, plain weave, over 100 but n/o 200 g/m2, bleached, of numbers 43-68	
5208.22.80	Woven cotton fabric, 85% or more cotton by weight, plain weave, over 100 but n/o 200 g/m2, bleached, of number 69 or higher	
5208.23.00	Woven cotton fabric, >= 85% by wt. cotton, <= 200 g/m2, bleached, exc. plain weave, 3- or 4-thread twill	
5208.29.20	Bleached satin or twill weave fabrics, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, nesoi	
5208.29.40	Bleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5208.29.60	Bleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5208.29.80	Bleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5208.31.20	Dyed plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 100 g/m2	
5208.31.40	Dyed plain weave fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 100 g/m2, of number 42 or lower, nesoi	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5208.31.60	Dyed plain weave fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 100 g/m2, of numbers 43-68, nesoi	
5208.31.80	Dyed plain weave fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 100 g/m2, of number 69 or higher, nesoi	
5208.32.10	Dyed plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, cont. 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100 g/m2 but not over 200 g/m2	
5208.32.30	Dyed plain weave fabrics of cotton, nesoi, 85% or more cotton by weight, over 100 g/m2 but not more than 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5208.32.40	Dyed plain weave fabrics of cotton, nesoi, 85% or more cotton by weight, over 100 g/m2 but not more than 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5208.32.50	Dyed plain weave fabrics of cotton, nesoi, 85% or more cotton by weight, over 100 g/m2 but not more than 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5208.33.00	Dyed 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, including cross twill, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2	
5208.39.20	Dyed satin or twill weave fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, nesoi	
5208.39.40	Dyed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5208.39.60	Dyed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5208.39.80	Dyed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5208.41.20	Plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not over 100 g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5208.41.40	Plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not over 100 g/m2, number 42 or lower, of yarns of different colors	
5208.41.60	Plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not over 100 g/m2, of numbers 43-68, of yarns of different colors	
5208.41.80	Plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not over 100 g/m2, of number 69 or higher, of yarn of different colors	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5208.42.10	Plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, over 100 but n/o 200 g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5208.42.30	Plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, over 100 but n/o 200 g/m2, of numbers 42 or lower, of yarns of different colors	
5208.42.40	Plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, over 100 but n/o 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68, of yarns of different colors	
5208.42.50	Plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, over 100 but n/o 200 g/m2, number 69 or higher, of yarns of different colors	
5208.43.00	3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, including cross twill, 85% or more cotton by weight, not over 200 g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5208.49.20	Satin or twill weave fabrics of cotton, cont. 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not over 200 g/m2, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
5208.49.40	Woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, 85% or more cotton by weight, wt not more than 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower, of yarns of different colors	
5208.49.60	Woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, 85% or more cotton by weight, wt not over 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68, of yarns of different colors	
5208.49.80	Woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, 85% or more cotton by weight, wt not over 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher, of yarns of different colors	
5208.51.20	Printed certified hand-loomed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not over 100 g/m2	
5208.51.40	Printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, containg 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not over 100 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5208.51.60	Printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not over 100 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5208.51.80	Printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, containg 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not over 100 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5208.52.10	Printed certified hand-loomed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, wt more than 100 g/m2 but not more than 200 g/m2	
5208.52.30	Printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m2 but not more than 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5208.52.40	Printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100 g/m2 but not more than 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5208.52.50	Printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 100g/m2 but not more than 200g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5208.59.10	Printed 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, including cross twill, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2	
5208.59.20	Printed satin or twill weave fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, nesoi	
5208.59.40	Printed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5208.59.60	Printed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5208.59.80	Printed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5209.11.00	Unbleached plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85 percent or more cotton by weight, weight more than 200 g/m2	
5209.12.00	Unbleached 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, including cross twill, 85 percent or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2	
5209.19.00	Unbleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200g/m2	
5209.21.00	Bleached plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2	
5209.22.00	Bleached 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, including cross twill, 85 percent or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2	
5209.29.00	Bleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200g/m2	
5209.31.30	Dyed, plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2	
5209.31.60	Dyed, plain weave fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2, nesoi	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5209.32.00	Dyed 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, including cross twill, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2	
5209.39.00	Dyed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2	
5209.41.30	Plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, cont. 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing over 200 g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5209.41.60	Plain weave fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5209.42.00	Denim containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5209.43.00	3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, incl. cross twill, nesoi, 85% or more cotton by wt, weighing ov 200g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5209.49.00	Woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5209.51.30	Printed plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2	
5209.51.60	Printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2	
5209.52.00	Printed 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, including cross twill, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2	
5209.59.00	Printed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing 85% or more cotton by weight, weighing more than 200 g/m2	
5210.11.40	Unbleached plain weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, wt < 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5210.11.60	Unbleached plain weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, wt < 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5210.11.80	Unbleached plain weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, wt < 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5210.19.10	Unbleached 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, incl. cross twill, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with mm fibers, n/o 200 g/m2	
5210.19.20	Unbleached satin or twill weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, not more than 200 g/m2	
5210.19.40	Unbleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5210.19.60	Unbleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5210.19.80	Unbleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5210.21.40	Bleached plain weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5210.21.60	Bleached plain weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, not over 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5210.21.80	Bleached plain weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5210.29.10	Bleached 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, incl. cross twill, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2	
5210.29.20	Bleached satin or twill weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, not more than 200 g/m2	
5210.29.40	Bleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5210.29.60	Bleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5210.29.80	Bleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5210.31.40	Dyed plain weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, not over 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5210.31.60	Dyed plain weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, not over 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5210.31.80	Dyed plain weave cotton fabrics, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, not over 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5210.32.00	Dyed 3 or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, incl. cross twill, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, wt n/o 200 g/m2	
5210.39.20	Dyed satin or twill weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, weighing not more than 200 g/m2	
5210.39.40	Dyed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fibers, not over 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5210.39.60	Dyed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fibers, not over 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5210.39.80	Dyed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fibers, not over 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5210.41.40	Plain weave cotton fabrics, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/mm fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower, of yarn of diff colors	
5210.41.60	Plain weave cotton fabrics, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/mm fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68, of yarn of different colors	
5210.41.80	Plain weave cotton fabrics, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/mm fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, number 69 or higher, of yarn of diff colors	
5210.49.10	3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, incl. cross twill,< 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/mm fibers, n/o 200 g/m2,of yarn diff colors	
5210.49.20	Satin or twill weave fabrics of cotton,< 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/mm fibers, wt n/o 200g/m2, of yarn of different colors, nesoi	
5210.49.40	Woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi,< 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/mm fibers, n/o 200g/m2, of number 42 or lower, of yarn of diff colors	
5210.49.60	Woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi,< 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, numbers 43-68, of yarn of diff colors	
5210.49.80	Woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly with m-m fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, number 69 or higher, of yarn of diff colors	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5210.51.40	Printed plain weave cotton fabrics, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5210.51.60	Printed plain weave cotton fabrics, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5210.51.80	Printed plain weave cotton fabrics, < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2, of number 69 or higher	
5210.59.10	Printed 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, incl. cross twill, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fibers, n/o 200 g/m2	
5210.59.20	Printed satin or twill weave cotton fabrics, nesoi, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, weighing n/o 200 g/m2	
5210.59.40	Printed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, wt n/o 200g/m2, of number 42 or lower	
5210.59.60	Printed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, weighing n/o 200g/m2, of numbers 43-68	
5210.59.80	Printed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fibers, weighing n/o 200g/m2, number 69 or higher	
5211.11.00	Unbleached plain weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, over 200 g/m2	
5211.12.00	Unbleached 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, incl. cross twill, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fiber, ov 200 g/m2	
5211.19.00	Unbleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, more than 200 g/m2	
5211.20.21	Bleached plain weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, over 200 g/m2	
5211.20.22	Bleached 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, incl. cross twill, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fibers, over 200 g/m2	
5211.20.29	Bleached woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, containing < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, more than 200g/m2	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5211.31.00	Dyed plain weave fabrics of cotton, containing < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, more than 200 g/m2	
5211.32.00	Dyed 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, incl. cross twill, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fibers, more than 200g/m2	
5211.39.00	Dyed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, weighing more than 200g/m2	
5211.41.00	Plain weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, over 200g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5211.42.00	Denim containing < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made fibers, weighing > 200 g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5211.43.00	3-or 4-thread twill fab of cotton, incl cross twill, nesoi,< 85% cotton wt, mixed mainly/solely w/mm fibers, ov 200 g/m2, of yarn of diff colors	
5211.49.00	Woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely w/manmade fibers, over 200g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5211.51.00	Printed plain weave fabrics of cotton, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, weighing more than 200g/m2	
5211.52.00	Printed 3- or 4-thread twill fabrics of cotton, incl cross twill, < 85% cotton by wt, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, over 200g/m2	
5211.59.00	Printed woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, < 85% cotton by weight, mixed mainly/solely with man-made fibers, weighing more than 200g/m2	
5212.11.10	Other woven fabrics of cotton, containing 36% or more by weight of wool or fine hair, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, unbleached	
5212.11.60	Other woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, unbleached	
5212.12.10	Other woven fabrics of cotton, containing 36% or more by weight of wool or fine hair, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, bleached	
5212.12.60	Other woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, bleached	
5212.13.10	Other woven fabrics of cotton, containing 36% or more by weight of wool or fine hair, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, dyed	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5212.13.60	Other woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, dyed	
5212.14.10	Other woven fabrics of cotton, containing 36% or more of wool or fine hair, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5212.14.60	Other woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5212.15.10	Other woven fabrics of cotton, containing 36% or more by weight of wool or fine hair, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed	
5212.15.60	Other woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed	
5212.21.10	Other woven fabrics of cotton, containing 36% or more by weight of wool or fine hair, weighing more than 200 g/m2, unbleached	
5212.21.60	Other woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, weighing more than 200 g/m2, unbleached	
5212.22.10	Other woven fabrics of cotton, containing 36% or more by weight of wool or fine hair, weighing more than 200 g/m2, bleached	
5212.22.60	Other woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, weighing more than 200 g/m2, bleached	
5212.23.10	Other woven fabrics of cotton, containing 36% or more by weight of wool or fine hair, weighing more than 200 g/m2, dyed	
5212.23.60	Other woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, weighing more than 200 g/m2, dyed	
5212.24.10	Other woven fabrics of cotton, containing 36% or more by weight of wool or fine hair, weighing more than 200 g/m2,of yarns of different colors	
5212.24.60	Other woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, weighing more than 200 g/m2, of yarns of different colors	
5212.25.10	Other woven fabrics of cotton, containing 36% or more by weight of wool or fine hair, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed	
5212.25.60	Other woven fabrics of cotton, nesoi, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed	
5301.10.00	Flax, raw or retted	
5301.21.00	Flax, broken or scutched	
5301.29.00	Flax, hackled or otherwise processed, except broken or scutched but not spun	
5301.30.00	Flax tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	
5302.10.00	True hemp, raw or retted	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5302.90.00	True hemp, processed but not spun; tow and waste of true hemp (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	
5303.10.00	Jute and other textile bast fibers (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie), raw or retted	
5303.90.00	Jute and other textile bast fibers (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie), processed but not spun; tow and waste of these fibers	
5305.00.00	Coconut, abaca, ramie, other veg. fibers, nesoi, raw or processed, not spun; tow noils and their wastes (incl. yarn waste and garnetted stoc	
5306.10.00	Flax yarn, single	
5306.20.00	Flax yarn, multiple (folded) or cabled	
5307.10.00	Yarn of jute or other textile bast fibers (excluding flax, true hemp, and ramie), single	
5307.20.00	Yarn of jute or other textile bast fibers (excluding flax, true hemp, and ramie), multiple (folded) or cabled	
5308.10.00	Coir yarn	
5308.20.00	True hemp yarn	
5308.90.10	Paper yarn	
5308.90.90	Yarn of other vegetable textile fibers, nesoi	
5309.11.00	Woven fabrics of flax, containing 85 percent or more by weight of flax, unbleached or bleached	
5309.19.00	Woven fabrics of flax, containing 85 percent or more by weight of flax, other than unbleached or bleached	
5309.21.20	Woven fabrics of flax, containing less than 85% by weight of flax, containing over 17% of wool or fine animal hair, unbleached or bleached	
5309.21.30	Woven fabrics of flax, < 85% by wt of flax, unbleached or bleached, containing < 17% by wt of wool and containing cotton and manmade fibers	
5309.21.40	Woven fabrics of flax, containing less than 85 percent by weight of flax, unbleached or bleached, nesoi	
5309.29.20	Woven fabrics of flax, containing < 85% by wt of flax, contain over 17% by wt of wool or fine animal hair, other than unbleached or bleached	
5309.29.30	Woven fabrics of flax, less than 85% by wt of flax, containing less than 17% by wt of wool and containing cotton and manmade fibers, nesoi	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5309.29.40	Woven fabrics of flax, containing less than 85 percent by weight of flax, other than unbleached or bleached, nesoi	
5310.10.00	Unbleached woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibers of heading 5303	
5310.90.00	Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibers of heading 5303, other than unbleached	
5311.00.20	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibers, containing more than 17% by weight of wool or fine animal hair	
5311.00.30	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibers, containing cotton and manmade fibers, nesoi	
5311.00.40	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibers, nesoi	
5311.00.60	Woven fabrics of paper yarn	
5401.10.00	Sewing thread of synthetic filaments, whether or not put up for retail sale	
5401.20.00	Sewing thread of artificial filaments, whether or not put up for retail sale	
5402.11.30	Single high tenacity yarn of aramids, not put up for retail sale	
5402.11.60	Multiple (folded) or cabled high tenacity yarn (except sewing thread) of aramids, not put up for retail sale	
5402.19.30	Single high tenacity yarn of nylon or polyamides (except aramids), not put up for retail sale	
5402.19.60	Multiple (folded) or cabled high tenacity yarn (except sewing thread) of nylon or other polyamides (except aramids), not put up for retail s	
5402.20.30	Single high tenacity yarn of polyesters, not put up for retail sale	
5402.20.60	Multiple (folded) or cabled high tenacity yarn (except sewing thread) of polyesters, not put up for retail sale	
5402.31.30	Single textured yarn, of nylon or other polyamides, measuring not more than 500 decitex, not put up for retail sale	
5402.31.60	Multiple or cabled textured yarn (except sewing thread), of polyamides, single yarn not more than 500 decitex, not put up for retail sale	
5402.32.30	Single textured yarn, of nylon or other polyamides, measuring more than 500 decitex, not put up for retail sale	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5402.32.60	Multiple or cabled textured yarn (except sewing thread), of polyamides, single yarn more than 500 decitex, not put up for retail sale	
5402.33.30	Single textured yarn of polyesters, not put up for retail sale	
5402.33.60	Multiple or cabled textured yarn (except sewing thread), of polyesters, not put up for retail sale	
5402.34.30	Single textured polypropylene yarn, not put up for retail sale	
5402.34.60	Multiple or cabled textured polypropylene yarn (except sewing thread), not put up for retail sale	
5402.39.31	Single textured yarn, nesoi, not put up for retail sale	
5402.39.61	Multiple or cabled textured yarn (except sewing thread), nesoi, not put up for retail sale	
5402.44.00	Single elastomeric yarns, monofil, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 50 turns per meter, not for retail sale	
5402.45.10	Synth filament yarn, for doll wigs, of colored multifil, untwisted/with twist < 5 turns/meter, of nylon or other polyamide, not retail sale	
5402.45.90	Syn filament yarn (not for doll wigs), of colored multifil, untwisted/with twist < 5 turns/meter, of nylon or o/polyamides, not retail sale	
5402.46.00	Non-textured yarn of polyesters, partially oriented, single, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 50 turns/m, not put up for retail sale	
5402.47.10	Single yarn, twist of 0-50 turns/m, wholly polyester, 75-80 decitex, 24 filaments, nesoi, not put up for retail sale	
5402.47.90	Single yarn, twist of 0-50 turns/m, other than wholly of polyester, nesoi, not put up for retail sale	
5402.48.00	Non-textured polypropylene yarns, monofil, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 50 turns per meter, not for retail sale	
5402.49.11	Colored multifilament yarn to be used to make wigs for dolls, of modacrylic, untwisted or twisted, < 5 turns per meter, not for retail sale	
5402.49.91	Other yarns, monofil; multifil, untwisted or twisted > or = to 5, not exceeding 50 turns per meter of other synthetic, not for retail sale	
5402.51.00	Nylon or other polyamide yarns, single, with a twist exceeding 50 turns/m, not put up for retail sale	
5402.52.10	Single yarn, twist exceeding 50 turns/m, wholly polyester, 75-80 decitex, 24 filaments, nesoi, not put up for retail sale	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5402.52.90	Single yarn, twist exceeding 50 turns/m, other than wholly of polyester, nesoi, not put up for retail sale	
5402.53.00	Synthetic filament yarn of polypropylene: single other twisted yarns exc nylon/polyester, >50 turns/M, not put up for retail sale	
5402.59.01	Synthetic filament yarn nesoi: single other twisted yarns exc nylon/polyester, >50 turns/M, not put up for retail sale	
5402.61.00	Nylon or other polyamide yarn, multiple (folded) or cabled, (except sewing thread), not put up for retail sale	
5402.62.00	Polyester yarn, multiple (folded) or cabled, (except sewing thread), not put up for retail sale	
5402.63.00	Synthetic filament yarn exc sewing thread of polypropylene, not for retail sale inc monofilament <67 decitex: other yarn multiple (folded) or cabled	
5402.69.01	Synthetic filament yarn exc sewing thread nesoi, not for retail sale inc monofilament <67 decitex: other yarn multiple (folded) or cabled	
5403.10.30	Single high tenacity yarn of viscose rayon, not put up for retail sale	
5403.10.60	Multiple (folded) or cabled high tenacity yarn of viscose rayon (except sewing thread), not put up for retail sale	
5403.31.00	Single yarn of viscose rayon (not high ten. or sewing thread), untwisted or with a twist not over 120 turns/m, not put up for retail sale	
5403.32.00	Single yarn of viscose rayon (not high ten. or sewing thread), with twist exceeding 120 turns/m, not put up for retail sale	
5403.33.00	Single yarn of cellulose acetate (not high ten. or sewing thread), not put up for retail sale	
5403.39.10	Single textured artificial filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale	
5403.39.90	Artificial filament yarn nesoi, single, not put up for retail sale	
5403.41.00	Viscose rayon yarn (except sewing thread), multiple (folded) or cabled, not put up for retail sale	
5403.42.00	Yarn of cellulose acetate (except sewing thread) multiple (folded) or cabled, not put up for retail sale	
5403.49.10	Multiple (folded) or cabled textured artificial filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5403.49.90	Multiple (folded) or cabled non-textured artificial filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale	
5404.11.00	Synthetic monofilament (exc. polypropylene), elastomeric, of 67 decitex or more and with no cross-sectional dimension > 1 mm, nesoi	
5404.12.10	Polypropylene monofilament of 67 decitex or more (not racket strings), and with no cross-sectional dim. > 1 mm, not over 254 mm in length	
5404.12.90	Polypropylene monofilament of 67 decitex or more (not racket strings), and with no cross-sectional dim. > 1 mm, over 254 mm in length	
5404.19.10	Racket strings of synthetic monofilament of 67 decitex or more and of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm	
5404.19.80	Synthetic monofilament (exc. polypropylene), of 67 decitex or more and with no cross-sectional dimension > 1 mm, nesoi	
5404.90.00	Strip and the like of synthetic textile materials of an apparent width not exceeding 5 mm	
5405.00.30	Artificial monofilament of 67 decitex or more and of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm	
5405.00.60	Strip and the like of artificial textile materials of an apparent width not exceeding 5 mm	
5406.00.10	Synthetic filament yarn (except sewing thread), put up for retail sale	
5406.00.20	Artificial filament yarn (except sewing thread), put up for retail sale	
5407.10.00	Woven fabrics obtained from high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides or of polyesters	
5407.20.00	Woven fabrics obtained from strip or the like of synthetic textile materials	
5407.30.10	Woven fabrics specified in note 9 to section XI, of synthetic filament yarn, over 60 percent by weight of plastics	
5407.30.90	Woven fabrics specified in note 9 to section XI, of synthetic filament yarn, nesoi	
5407.41.00	Woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of filaments of nylon or other polyamides, unbleached or bleached	
5407.42.00	Woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of filaments of nylon or other polyamides, dyed	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5407.43.10	Woven fabrics, over 85% by wt fil. of nylon/other polyamides, of diff colored yarns, thread count over 69-142/cm warp, over 31-71/cm filling	
5407.43.20	Woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of filaments of nylon or other polyamides, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
5407.44.00	Woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of filaments of nylon or other polyamides, printed	
5407.51.00	Woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of textured polyester filaments, unbleached or bleached	
5407.52.05	Woven fabrics, over 85 percent textured polyester filaments, dyed, less than 77 cm in width, thread count 69-142/cm warp, 31-71/cm filling	
5407.52.20	Woven fabrics, over 85 percent textured polyester filaments, dyed, nesoi	
5407.53.10	Woven fabrics, over 85% textured polyester filaments, of different colored yarns, thread count 69-142/cm warp and 31-71/cm filling	
5407.53.20	Woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of textured polyester filaments, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
5407.54.00	Woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of textured polyester filaments, printed	
5407.61.11	Woven fab, dyed, 100% polyester, <77cm wide, >69-142 warp >31-71 filling, of non-tex singles yarn, 75-80dtx, 24 fil/yn, twist 900+ turns/m	
5407.61.19	Woven fab,dyed,85%+ non-tex poly. fil., <77cm wide, >69-142 warp >31-71 filling (not 100%poly. sin.yarn, 75-80dtx, 24 fil/yn & 900+ turns/m)	
5407.61.21	Woven fab,yn diff colors,<77cm wide, >69-142 warp, >31-71 filling, 100% poly.non-tex sin. yarn of 75-80 dtx., 24 fil/yn & twist 900+ turns/m	
5407.61.29	Woven fab,85%+ non-tex poly,yn diff colors,<77cm wide,>69-142 warp,>31-71 filling (not 100%poly sin yarn, 75-80dtx,24 fil/yn & 900+ turns/m)	
5407.61.91	Woven fab, 85%+ non-tex poly fil, wholly of polyester, of single yarns 75-80 decitex, 24 fil/yarn & a twist of 900 or more turns/m	
5407.61.99	Woven fab, of 85%+ non-text. polyester filaments, nesoi (not wholly polyester single yarns, 75-80 dtx, 24 fil/yarn & twist 900+ turns/m)	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5407.69.10	Woven fab, containing 85%+ by wt of polyester filaments nesoi, unbleached or bleached	
5407.69.20	Woven fab, containing 85%+ by wt of polyester filaments nesoi, dyed	
5407.69.30	Woven fab, cont. 85%+ by wt polyester filaments nesoi, thread count >69-142/cm in warp & >31-71/cm filling, of yarns of diff. colors	
5407.69.40	Woven fab, containing 85%+ by wt polyester filaments nesoi, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
5407.69.90	Woven fab, containing 85%+ by wt polyester filaments nesoi, printed	
5407.71.00	Woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of synthetic filaments, unbleached or bleached	
5407.72.00	Woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of synthetic filaments, dyed	
5407.73.10	Woven fabrics, cont. 85% or more syn. filaments by weight, thread count >69-142/cm warp and >31-71/cm filling, of different colored yarns	
5407.73.20	Woven fabrics, containing 85% or more by weight of synthetic filaments, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
5407.74.00	Woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of synthetic filaments, printed	
5407.81.00	Woven fabrics, containing less than 85% by weight of synthetic filaments, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, unbleached or bleached	
5407.82.00	Woven fabrics, containing less than 85 percent by weight of synthetic filaments, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, dyed	
5407.83.00	Woven fabrics, less than 85 percent by weight of synthetic filaments, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, of yarns of different colors	
5407.84.00	Woven fabrics, containing less than 85 percent by weight of synthetic filaments, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, printed	
5407.91.05	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn nesoi, containing 36 percent or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair, unbleached or bleached	
5407.91.10	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn nesoi, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair, unbleached or bleached, nesoi	
5407.91.20	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn nesoi, unbleached or bleached, nesoi	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5407.92.05	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn nesoi, containing 36 percent or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair, dyed	
5407.92.10	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn nesoi, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair, cont. <36% wool/fine animal hair, dyed	
5407.92.20	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn nesoi, dyed, nesoi	
5407.93.05	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn nesoi, containing 36% or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair, of yarns of different colors	
5407.93.10	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn nesoi, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
5407.93.15	Woven fabrics, cont. 85% or more of man-made filaments, thread count >69-142/cm warp and >31-71/cm filling, of different colored yarns	
5407.93.20	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn nesoi, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
5407.94.05	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn nesoi, containing 36 percent or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair, printed	
5407.94.10	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn nesoi, mixed mainly/solely with wool/fine animal hair, contain < 36% wool/fine animal hair, printed	
5407.94.20	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn nesoi, printed, nesoi	
5408.10.00	Woven fabrics obtained from high tenacity yarn, of viscose rayon	
5408.21.00	Woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of artificial filament or strip or the like, unbleached or bleached	
5408.22.10	Woven fabric, 85%+ artificial filament or strip or the like, dyed, of cuprammonium rayon	
5408.22.90	Woven fabric, 85%+ artificial filament or strip or the like, dyed, not of cuprammonium rayon, nesoi	
5408.23.11	Woven fabric, 85%+ artificial filament/strip, of yarns of different colors,> 69-142 warp & > 31-71 filling yarns, of cupra/rayon, nesoi	
5408.23.19	Woven fabric, 85%+ artificial filament/strip, of yarns of different colors,> 69-142 warp & > 31-71 filling yarns, not of cupra/rayon, nesoi	
5408.23.21	Woven fabric, 85%+ artificial filament/strip, of yarns of different colors, not 69-142 warp & 31-71 filling yarns, of cupra/rayon, nesoi	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5408.23.29	Woven fabric, 85%+ artificial filament/strip, of yarns of different colors, not 69-142 warp & 31-71 filling yarns, not of cupra/rayon, nesoi	
5408.24.10	Woven fabric, 85%+ artificial filament/strip, printed, of cuprammonium rayon, nesoi	
5408.24.90	Woven fabric, 85%+ artificial filament/strip, printed, not of cuprammonium rayon, nesoi	
5408.31.05	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, containing 36 percent or more by wt of wool or fine animal hair, unbleached or bleached	
5408.31.10	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair, unbleached or bleached, nesoi	
5408.31.20	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, unbleached or bleached, nesoi	
5408.32.05	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, containing 36 percent or more by wt of wool or fine animal hair, dyed	
5408.32.10	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair, dyed, nesoi	
5408.32.30	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, dyed, 30 percent or more by wt of silk or silk waste, valued over $33/kg	
5408.32.90	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, dyed, nesoi	
5408.33.05	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, containing 36% or more by wt of wool or fine animal hair, of yarns of different colors	
5408.33.10	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
5408.33.15	Woven fabrics cont. 85% or more mm filaments nesoi, thread count > 69-142/cm warp and > 31-71/cm filling, of different colored yarns	
5408.33.30	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, of yarns of different colors, 30 percent or more of silk or silk waste, valued over $33/kg	
5408.33.90	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
5408.34.05	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, containing 36 percent or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair, printed	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5408.34.10	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair, printed, nesoi	
5408.34.30	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, printed, 30 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste, valued over $33/kg	
5408.34.90	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn nesoi, printed, nesoi	
5501.11.00	Synthetic filament tow of aramids	
5501.19.00	Synthetic filament tow of nylon or other polyamides, other than aramids	
5501.20.00	Synthetic filament tow of polyesters	
5501.30.00	Synthetic filament tow of acrylic or modacrylic	
5501.40.00	Synthetic filament tow, of polypropylene	
5501.90.01	Synthetic filament tow, nesoi	
5502.10.00	Artificial filament tow of cellulose acetate	
5502.90.00	Artificial filament tow other than of cellulose acetate	
5503.11.00	Synthetic staple fibers, n/carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, of aramids	
5503.19.10	Synthetic staple fibers, n/carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, of nylon/other polyamides (except aramids), cont 10% or more	
5503.19.90	Synthetic staple fibers, n/carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, of nylon or other polyamides (except aramids), nesoi	
5503.20.00	Synthetic staple fibers, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, of polyesters	
5503.30.00	Synthetic (acrylic or modacrylic) staple fibers, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	
5503.40.00	Synthetic staple fibers, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, of polypropylene	
5503.90.10	Synthetic staple fibers, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, of vinyon	
5503.90.90	Synthetic staple fibers, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, nesoi	
5504.10.00	Artificial staple fibers, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, of viscose rayon	
5504.90.00	Artificial staple fibers, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, other than of viscose rayon	
5505.10.00	Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of synthetic fibers	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5505.20.00	Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of artificial fibers	
5506.10.00	Synthetic staple fibers, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, of nylon or other polyamides	
5506.20.00	Synthetic staple fibers, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, of polyesters	
5506.30.00	Synthetic (acrylic or modacrylic) staple fibers, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	
5506.40.00	Synthetic staple fibers of polypropylene, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	
5506.90.01	Other Synthetic staple fibers nesoi, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	
5507.00.00	Artificial staple fibers, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	
5508.10.00	Sewing thread of synthetic staple fibers, whether or not put up for retail sale	
5508.20.00	Sewing thread of artificial staple fibers, whether or not put up for retail sale	
5509.11.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) containing 85% or more by weight of nylon/polyamide staple fibers, singles, not put up for retail sale	
5509.12.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) cont. 85% or more by weight of nylon/polyamide staple fibers, multiple or cabled, not put up for retail sale	
5509.21.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) containing 85% or more by weight of polyester staple fibers, singles, not put up for retail sale	
5509.22.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) cont. 85% or more by weight of polyester staple fibers, multiple or cabled, not put up for retail sale	
5509.31.00	Yarn (not sewing thread) cont. 85% or more by weight of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibers, singles, not put up for retail sale	
5509.32.00	Yarn (not sewing thread) cont. 85% or more by wt. of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibers,multiple or cabled,not put up for retail sale	
5509.41.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) containing 85% or more by weight of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, singles, not put up for retail sale	
5509.42.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) cont. 85% or more by weight of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, multiple or cabled, not put up for retail sale	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5509.51.30	Yarn (not sewing thread) of polyester staple fibers mixed mainly/solely with artificial staple fibers, single, not put up for retail sale	
5509.51.60	Yarn (not sewing thread) of polyester staple fibers mixed mainly/solely with artificial staple fibers, multiple, not put up for retail sale	
5509.52.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of polyester staple fibers mixed mainly/solely with wool or fine animal hair, not put up for retail sale	
5509.53.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of polyester staple fibers mixed mainly or solely with cotton, not put up for retail sale	
5509.59.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of polyester staple fibers nesoi, not put up for retail sale	
5509.61.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibers mixed with wool or fine animal hair, not put up for retail sale	
5509.62.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibers mixed mainly or solely with cotton, not put up for retail sale	
5509.69.20	Yarn (not sew thread) of acrylic/modacrylic staple fibers mixed mainly/solely w/artificial staple fibers, singles, not for retail sale	
5509.69.40	Yarn (not sewing thread) of acrylic/modacrylic staple fiber mixed mainly/solely w/artificial staple fiber,multiple or cabled,not retail sale	
5509.69.60	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibers nesoi, not put up for retail sale	
5509.91.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibers mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair, not put up for retail sale	
5509.92.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibers mixed mainly or solely with cotton, not put up for retail sale	
5509.99.20	Yarn (not sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, mixed mainly/solely w/artificial staple fibers, singles, not for retail sale	
5509.99.40	Yarn (not sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, mixed mainly/solely w/artificial staple fibers, multiple, not for retail sale	
5509.99.60	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, not put up for retail sale	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5510.11.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) containing 85% or more by weight of artificial staple fibers, singles, not put up for retail sale	
5510.12.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) cont. 85% or more by weight of artificial staple fibers, multiple or cabled, not put up for retail sale	
5510.20.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of artificial staple fibers mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair, not put up for retail sale	
5510.30.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of artificial staple fibers mixed mainly or solely with cotton, not put up for retail sale	
5510.90.20	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of artificial staple fibers mixed mainly/solely with synthetic staple fibers, singles, not for retail sale	
5510.90.40	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of artificial staple fibers mixed mainly/solely with synthetic staple fibers, multiple, not for retail sale	
5510.90.60	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of artificial staple fibers nesoi, not put up for retail sale	
5511.10.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibers, containing 85% or more by weight of such fibers, put up for retail sale	
5511.20.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibers, containing less than 85% by weight of such fibers, put up for retail sale	
5511.30.00	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of artificial staple fibers, put up for retail sale	
5512.11.00	Woven fabrics containing 85% or more by weight of polyester staple fibers, unbleached or bleached	
5512.19.00	Woven fabrics containing 85% or more by weight of polyester staple fibers, other than unbleached or bleached	
5512.21.00	Woven fabrics containing 85% or more by weight of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibers, unbleached or bleached	
5512.29.00	Woven fabrics containing 85% or more by weight of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibers, other than unbleached or bleached	
5512.91.00	Woven fabrics, containing 85% or more by weight of synthetic fibers nesoi, unbleached or bleached	
5512.99.00	Woven fabrics, containing 85% or more by weight of synthetic fibers nesoi, other than unbleached or bleached	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5513.11.00	Woven fabric of poly staple fiber, < 85% wt poly staple fibers,mixed mainly/solely w/cotton,wt n/o 170 g/m2,plain weave,unbleached/bleached	
5513.12.00	Woven 3-or 4-thread twill fabric of poly staple fib, < 85% poly staple fiber,mixed mainly/solely w/cotton,wt n/o 170 g/m2,unbleached/bleached	
5513.13.00	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers, < 85% polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly/solely w/cotton,n/o 170 g/m2,unbleached/bleached, nesoi	
5513.19.00	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, < 85% by weight of such fibers, mixed with cotton, n/o 170g/m2, unbleached or bleached	
5513.21.00	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers, < 85% polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly/solely w/cotton, not over 170 g/m2, plain weave, dyed	
5513.23.01	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers, < 85% by wt polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly/solely w/cotton, not over 170 g/m2, dyed, nesoi	
5513.29.00	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, < 85% by wt of such fibers, mixed mainly/solely w/cotton, weighing n/o 170g/m2, dyed, nesoi	
5513.31.00	Woven fabrics of poly staple fib, < 85% polyester staple fibers,mixed mainly/solely w/cotton,n/o 170 g/m2,plain weave,of yarns of dif. colors	
5513.39.01	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, < 85% by wt of such fibers, mixed mainly/solely w/cotton, n/o 170g/m2, of dif. colored yarns	
5513.41.00	Printed plain weave fabrics of poly staple fib, < 85% by weight polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly/solely with cotton, n/o 170g/m2	
5513.49.10	Printed 3-or 4-thread twill fabric of poly staple fib,incl cross twill,< 85% wt poly staple fibers,mixed mainly/solely w/cotton,n/o 170g/m2	
5513.49.20	Printed woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers, < 85% by wt polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly/solely with cotton, weighing n/o 170g/m2	
5513.49.90	Printed woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, < 85% by weight of such fibers, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, n/o 170g/m2	
5514.11.00	Plain weave fabrics of poly staple fiber, < 85% wt polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly/solely w/cotton, wt ov 170 g/m2, unbleached/bleached	
5514.12.00	Wov 3-or 4-thread twill fabric of poly staple fib, < 85% polyester staple fiber,mixed mainly/solely w/cotton,ov 170 g/m2,unbleached/bleached	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5514.19.10	Woven fabric of polyester staple fiber, < 85% wt polyester, mixed mainly/solely w/cotton, over 170 g/m2, unbleached/bleached	
5514.19.90	Unbleached or bleached woven fabric of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, < 85% by wt of such fibers, mixed mainly/solely w/cotton, over 170g/m2	
5514.21.00	Plain weave fabrics of polyester staple fiber, < 85% by wt polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly/solely with cotton, over 170 g/m2, dyed	
5514.22.00	Wov 3-or 4-thread twill fabric of poly staple fib,incl cross twill,< 85% poly staple fibers,mixed mainly/solely w/cotton,ov 170 g/m2, dyed	
5514.23.00	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fib, < 85% by wt polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly/solely w/cotton, over 170 g/m2, dyed, nesoi	
5514.29.00	Dyed woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, < 85% by weight of such fibers, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, over 170g/m2	
5514.30.31	Plain weave fabrics of poly staple fiber, < 85% polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly/solely with cotton,ov 170 g/m2,of yarns of dif. colors	
5514.30.32	Woven 3-or 4-thread twill fabric of poly staple fib,< 85% poly staple fibers,mixed mainly/solely w/cotton,ov 170 g/m2,of yarn of dif. colors	
5514.30.33	Woven fabrics of poly staple fiber,< 85% polyester staple fibers,mixed mainly/solely w/cotton,ov 170 g/m2,of yarns of different colors,nesoi	
5514.30.39	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, < 85% by wt of such fibers, mixed mainly/solely w/cotton, ov 170g/m2, of dif. colored yarns	
5514.41.00	Printed plain weave fabrics of polyester staple fiber, < 85% by wt polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, over 170g/m2	
5514.42.00	Printed 3-or 4-thread twill fab of poly staple fib,incl cross twill,< 85% by wt poly staple fibers, mixed mainly/solely w/cotton,ov 170g/m	
5514.43.00	Printed woven fabrics of polyester staple fiber, < 85% by wt polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly/solely with cotton, over 170g/m2, nesoi	
5514.49.00	Printed woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers nesoi, < 85% by weight of such fibers, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, over 170g/m2	
5515.11.00	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly or solely with viscose rayon staple fibers, nesoi	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5515.12.00	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments, nesoi	
5515.13.05	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers, containing 36 percent or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
5515.13.10	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
5515.19.00	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers, nesoi	
5515.21.00	Woven fabrics of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibers, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments, nesoi	
5515.22.05	Woven fabrics of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibers, containing 36% or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
5515.22.10	Woven fabrics of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibers, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
5515.29.00	Woven fabrics of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibers, nesoi	
5515.91.00	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers (not polyester/acrylic or modacrylic staple fiber) mixed mainly/solely w/man-made filaments, nesoi	
5515.99.05	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers (not polyester/acrylic or modacrylic staple fiber) contain 36% or more wool/fine animal hair, nesoi	
5515.99.10	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers (not polyester/acrylic/modacrylic staple fiber) mixed mainly/solely w/wool/fine animal hair,nesoi	
5515.99.90	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers (not of polyester, acrylic or modacrylic staple fibers), nesoi	
5516.11.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, containing 85% or more by weight of such fibers, unbleached or bleached	
5516.12.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, containing 85% or more by weight of such fibers, dyed	
5516.13.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, containing 85% or more by weight of such fibers, of yarns of different colors	
5516.14.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, containing 85% or more by weight of such fibers, printed	
5516.21.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% by weight of such fibers, mixed mainly/solely with man-made filaments, unbleached/bleached	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5516.22.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% by weight of such fibers, mixed mainly/solely with man-made filaments, dyed	
5516.23.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% by wt of such fibers, mixed mainly/solely w/man-made filaments, of different colored yarns	
5516.24.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% by weight of such fibers, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments, printed	
5516.31.05	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% of such fibers, containing 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair,unbleached or bleached	
5516.31.10	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% of such fibers, mixed mainly/solely w/wool or fine animal hair, unbleached/bleached, nesoi	
5516.32.05	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% of such fibers, containing 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair, dyed	
5516.32.10	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% by weight of such fibers, mixed mainly/solely with wool or fine animal hair, dyed, nesoi	
5516.33.05	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% such fibers, containing 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair, of different colored yarns	
5516.33.10	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% of such fiber, mixed mainly/solely w/wool or fine animal hair, of dif. colored yarns, nesoi	
5516.34.05	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% of such fibers, containing 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair, printed	
5516.34.10	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% of such fibers, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair, printed, nesoi	
5516.41.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% by weight of such fibers, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, unbleached or bleached	
5516.42.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, less than 85% by weight of such fibers, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, dyed	
5516.43.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, < 85% by wt. of such fibers, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, of yarns of different colors	
5516.44.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers, less than 85% by weight of such fibers, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, printed	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5516.91.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers nesoi, unbleached or bleached, nesoi	
5516.92.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers nesoi, dyed, nesoi	
5516.93.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers nesoi, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
5516.94.00	Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers nesoi, printed, nesoi	
5601.21.00	Wadding of cotton and other articles of cotton wadding nesoi	
5601.22.00	Wadding of man-made fibers and other articles of such wadding nesoi	
5601.29.00	Wadding of textile materials (excluding cotton and man-made fibers) and articles thereof, nesoi	
5601.30.00	Textile flock, not exceeding 5 mm in length, and textile dust and mill neps	
5602.10.10	Laminated fabrics of needleloom felt or stitch-bonded fiber fabrics	
5602.10.90	Needleloom felt and stitch-bonded fabrics, whether or not impregnated, coated or covered, nesoi	
5602.21.00	Felt, excluding needleloom felt and stitch-bonded fiber fabrics, not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated, of wool or fine animal hair	
5602.29.00	Felt, excluding needleloom felt and stitch-bonded fiber fabrics, not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated, of textile materials nesoi	
5602.90.30	Laminated fabrics of felt, nesoi	
5602.90.60	Felt, impregnated, coated or covered, of man-made fibers, nesoi	
5602.90.90	Felt, impregnated, coated or covered, nesoi	
5603.11.00	Nonwovens, of man-made filaments, weighing not >25 g/square m, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated	
5603.12.00	Nonwovens, of man-made filaments, weighing >25 but not >70 g/square m, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated	
5603.13.00	Nonwovens, of man-made filaments, weighing >70 but not >150 g/square m, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated	
5603.14.30	Laminated nonwoven fabs, of man-made filaments, weighing >150 g/square m	
5603.14.90	Nonwovens (except laminated), of man-made filaments, weighing >150 g/square m, whether or not impregnated, coated, or covered	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5603.91.00	Nonwovens (not of man-made filaments), weighing not >25 g/square m, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated	
5603.92.00	Nonwovens (not of man-made filaments), weighing >25 but not >70 g/square m, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated	
5603.93.00	Nonwovens (not of man-made filaments), weighing >70 but not >150 g/square m, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated	
5603.94.10	Nonwoven floor covering underlays (not of man-made filaments), weighing >150 g/square m, whether or not impreg, coated, cov or laminated	
5603.94.30	Laminated nonwovens nesoi (not of man-made filaments), weighing >150 g/square m	
5603.94.90	Nonwovens nesoi (not of man-made filaments), weighing >150 g/square m, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered but not laminated	
5604.10.00	Rubber thread and cord, textile covered	
5604.90.20	High tenacity yarn of polyesters, of nylon or other polyamides or of viscose rayon, impregnated or coated	
5604.90.90	Textile yarn and strip and the like of heading 5404 or 5405, impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics, nesoi	
5605.00.10	Metal coated or metal laminated man-made monofilament or strip or the like, ungimped & untwisted or w/twist of less than 5 turns per meter	
5605.00.90	Metalized textile yarn nesoi, of man-made monofilament or strip or the like, other than ungimped or w/twist of < 5 turns per meter	
5606.00.00	Gimped yarn, and strip and the like of man-made monofilament; chenille yarn; loop wale-yarn	
5607.21.00	Binder or baler twine, of sisal or other textile fibers of genus Agave	
5607.29.00	Twine (except binder or baler twine), cordage, rope and cables of sisal or other textile fibers of genus Agave	
5607.41.10	Binder or baler twine of wide nonfibrillated strip, of polyethylene or polypropylene	
5607.41.30	Binder or baler twine, of polyethylene or polypropylene, nesoi	
5607.49.10	Twine (other than binder or baler twine), cordage, rope and cables of wide nonfibrillated strip, of polyethylene or polypropylene	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5607.49.15	Twine (ex binder/baler twine), cordage, rope and cables, of polyethylene or polypropylene, not braided or plaited, less than 4.8 mm in diam	
5607.49.25	Twine (except binder or baler twine), cordage, rope and cables, of polyethylene or polypropylene, not braided or plaited, nesoi	
5607.49.30	Twine (except binder or baler twine), cordage, rope and cables, of polyethylene or polypropylene, nesoi	
5607.50.25	3- or 4-ply multicolor twine of synthetic fibers nesoi at least 10% cotton, having S twist, < 3.5 mm diameter, not braided or plaited	
5607.50.35	Twine nesoi, cordage, rope and cables of synthetic fibers, other than of polyethylene or polypropylene, not braided or plaited	
5607.50.40	Twine, cordage, rope and cables of synthetic fibers, other than of polyethylene or polypropylene, nesoi	
5607.90.10	Twine, cordage, rope and cables, of coir	
5607.90.15	Twine, cordage, rope and cables, of jute or other textile bast fibers (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie)	
5607.90.25	Twine, cordage, rope and cables of abaca or other hard (leaf) fibers, of stranded construction measuring 1.88 cm or over in diameter	
5607.90.35	Twine, cordage, rope & cables of abaca or other hard (leaf) fibers, other than stranded construction or stranded n/o 1.88 cm in diameter	
5607.90.90	Twine, cordage, rope and cables, of materials nesoi	
5608.11.00	Made-up fishing nets, of man-made textile materials	
5608.19.10	Fish netting (other than made-up fishing nets) of man-made textile materials	
5608.19.20	Knotted netting of twine, cordage or rope (excluding fish netting or made-up fishing nets) of man-made textile materials	
5608.90.10	Fish netting and fishing nets, of textile materials other than man-made materials	
5608.90.23	Hammocks, of cotton	
5608.90.27	Netting or nets, of cotton, other than hammocks or netting or nets for fishing	
5608.90.30	Knotted netting of twine, cordage or rope or other made-up nets (not fish netting and nets) of textile materials (not cotton/manmade mat.)	
5609.00.10	Articles of yarn, strip, twine, cordage, rope or cables nesoi, of cotton	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5609.00.20	Articles of yarn, strip, twine, cordage, rope or cables nesoi, of vegetable fibers except cotton	
5609.00.30	Articles of yarn, strip, twine, cordage, rope or cables nesoi, of man-made fibers	
5609.00.40	Articles of yarn, strip or the like of man-made monofilaments, twine, cordage, rope or cables, nesoi	
5701.10.13	Carpet & other textile floor covering, hand-knotted/hand-inserted, w/ov 50% wt pile of fine animal hair, foregoing cert. hand-loomed & folklore	
5701.10.16	Carpets & other textile floor coverings, hand-knotted or hand-inserted, w/ov 50% by weight of the pile of fine animal hair, nesoi	
5701.10.40	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of wool or fine animal hair, hand-hooked (tufts were inserted and knotted by hand or hand tool)	
5701.10.90	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of wool or fine animal hair, not hand-hooked, not hand knotted during weaving	
5701.90.10	Carpet and oth textile floor covering, knotted, of text. materials (not wool/hair) nesoi, pile inserted & knotted during weaving or knitting	
5701.90.20	Carpet & oth textile floor covering, knotted, of text materials (not wool/hair) nesoi, not w/pile inserted & knotted during weaving/knitting	
5702.10.10	Certified hand-loomed and folklore products being Kelem, Schumacks, Karamanie and similar hand-woven rugs	
5702.10.90	Kelem, Schumacks, Karamanie and similar hand-woven rugs, other than certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
5702.20.10	Floor coverings of coconut fibers (coir), woven, not tufted or flocked, with pile	
5702.20.20	Floor coverings of coconut fibers (coir), woven, not tufted or flocked, other than with pile	
5702.31.10	Wilton, velvet and like floor coverings of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, not made up, of wool or fine animal hair	
5702.31.20	Carpets and other textile floor coverings of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, not made up, of wool/fine animal hair, nesoi	
5702.32.10	Wilton, velvet and like floor coverings of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, not made up, of man-made textile materials	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5702.32.20	Carpets & other textile floor coverings of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, not made up, of man-made textile materials, nesoi	
5702.39.10	Carpets and other textile floor coverings of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, not made up, of jute	
5702.39.20	Carpets and other textile floor coverings of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, not made up, of other textile materials nesoi	
5702.41.10	Wilton, velvet and like floor coverings of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, made up, of wool or fine animal hair	
5702.41.20	Carpets and other textile floor coverings of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, made up, of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
5702.42.10	Wilton, velvet and like floor coverings of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, made up, of man-made textile materials	
5702.42.20	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, made up, of man-made textile materials, nesoi	
5702.49.10	Carpets not other textile floor coverings of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, made up, of cotton	
5702.49.15	Carpets and other textile floor coverings of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, made up, of jute	
5702.49.20	Carpets & other textile floor coverings of pile construction, woven, not tufted or flocked, made up, of other textile materials nesoi	
5702.50.20	Carpets & other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven but not on a power-driven loom, not made up, of wool/fine animal hair	
5702.50.40	Carpets & other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, not made up, of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
5702.50.52	Carpets & other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, not made up, of man-made textile materials	
5702.50.56	Carpets & other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, not made up, of cotton	
5702.50.59	Carpets & other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, not made up, of other textile materials nesoi	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5702.91.20	Certified hand-loomed & folklore floor covering, woven not on power-driven loom,not of pile construction, made up, of wool or fine animal hair	
5702.91.30	Floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven not on power-driven loom, made up, of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
5702.91.40	Carpets & other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven nesoi, made up, of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
5702.92.10	Hand-loomed carpet & other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, made up, of man-made textile materials, nesoi	
5702.92.90	Carpet & other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, made up, of man-made textile materials, nesoi	
5702.99.05	Hand-loomed carpets and other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, made up, of cotton	
5702.99.15	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, made up, of cotton, nesoi	
5702.99.20	Carpets & other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, made up, of other textile materials nesoi	
5703.10.20	Hand-hooked carpets and other textile floor coverings, tufted, whether or not made up, of wool or fine animal hair	
5703.10.80	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, tufted, whether or not made up, of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
5703.21.00	Turf, tufted, whether or not made up, of nylon or other polyamides	
5703.29.10	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, other than turf, tufted, whether or not made up, of nylon or other polyamides, hand-hooked	
5703.29.20	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, other than turf, tufted, whether or not made up, of nylon or other polyamides, not hand-hooked, nesoi	
5703.31.00	Turf, tufted, whether or not made up, of man-made textile materials (not nylon/other polyamides)	
5703.39.10	Carpets & other textile floor coverings, tufted, whether or not made up, of man-made materials (not nylon/other polyamides), hand-hooked	
5703.39.20	Carpets & other textile floor coverings, tufted, whether or not made up, of man-made textile	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
	materials (not nylon/other polyamides), not hand-hooked	
5703.90.00	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, tufted, whether or not made up, of other textile materials nesoi	
5704.10.00	Carpet tiles of felt, not tufted or flocked, whether or not made up, having a maximum surface area of 0.3 m2	
5704.20.00	Carpet tiles of felt, not tufted or flocked, whether or not made up, having a maximum surface area exceeding 0.3m2 but not exceeding 1m2	
5704.90.01	Carpets and other textile floor coverings of felt, not tufted or flocked, whether or not made up, other surface area	
5705.00.10	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, whether or not made up, of coir, nesoi	
5705.00.20	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, whether or not made up, nesoi	
5801.10.00	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806, of wool or fine animal hair	
5801.21.00	Uncut weft pile fabrics of cotton, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	
5801.22.10	Cut corduroy woven pile fabrics of cotton, greater than 7.5 wales per cm, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	
5801.22.90	Cut corduroy woven pile fabrics of cotton, less than 7.5 wales per cm, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	
5801.23.00	Weft pile fabrics, cut, of cotton, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806, nesoi	
5801.26.00	Chenille fabrics of cotton, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	
5801.27.10	Warp pile fabrics, epingle (uncut), of cotton, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	
5801.27.50	Warp pile fabrics, cut, of cotton, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	
5801.31.00	Uncut weft pile fabrics of man-made fibers, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	
5801.32.00	Cut corduroy of man-made fibers, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	
5801.33.00	Weft pile fabrics of man-made fibers, cut, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806, nesoi	
5801.36.00	Chenille fabrics of man-made fibers, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5801.37.10	Warp pile fabrics, epingle (uncut), of man-made fibers, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	
5801.37.50	Warp pile fabrics, cut, of man-made fibers, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	
5801.90.10	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics of vegetable fibers except cotton, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	
5801.90.20	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics of textile materials nesoi, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	
5802.10.10	Terry toweling and similar woven terry fabrics (other than narrow fabrics of heading 5806) of cotton, unbleached	
5802.10.90	Terry toweling and similar woven terry fabrics (other than narrow fabrics of heading 5806) of cotton, other than unbleached	
5802.20.00	Terry toweling and similar woven terry fabrics (other than narrow fabrics of heading 5806) of textile materials other than cotton	
5802.30.00	Tufted textile fabrics, other than products of heading 5703	
5803.00.10	Gauze (other than narrow fabrics of heading 5806) of cotton	
5803.00.20	Gauze (other than narrow fabrics of heading 5806) tapestry and upholstery fabrics, of wool or fine animal hair, weighing not over 140 g/m2	
5803.00.30	Gauze (not narrow fabrics of heading 5806), except tapestry and upholstery fabrics, of wool or fine animal hair, weighing n/o 140 g/m2	
5803.00.40	Gauze (other than narrow fabrics of heading 5806) of vegetable fibers except cotton	
5803.00.50	Gauze (other than narrow fabrics of heading 5806) of man-made fibers	
5803.00.90	Gauze (other than narrow fabrics of heading 5806) of other textile materials nesoi	
5804.10.10	Tulles and other net fabrics (not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics) of cotton or man-made fibers	
5804.10.90	Tulles and other net fabrics (not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics) of textile fibers except cotton or man-made	
5804.21.00	Mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs (not fabric of heading 6002), of man-made fibers	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5804.29.10	Mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs (not fabric of heading 6002), of cotton	
5804.29.90	Mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs (not fabric of heading 6002), of textile materials (not cotton or mm fibers)	
5804.30.00	Hand-made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs (other than fabrics of heading 6002)	
5805.00.10	Hand-woven tapestries of the type Gobelins, Flanders, Aubusson, Beauvais and the like, used only as wall hangings, valued over $215/m2	
5805.00.20	Certified hand-loomed and folklore hand-woven tapestries nesoi and needle-worked tapestries, of wool or fine animal hair	
5805.00.25	Hand-woven tapestries nesoi and needle-worked tapestries, of wool or fine animal hair	
5805.00.30	Hand-woven tapestries nesoi and needle-worked tapestries, of cotton	
5805.00.40	Hand-woven tapestries nesoi and needle-worked tapestries, other than of cotton, wool or fine animal hair	
5806.10.10	Narrow woven pile fabrics (including terry toweling and the like) and chenille fabrics (other than goods of heading 5807) of cotton	
5806.10.24	Narrow woven pile fastener fabric tapes (other than goods of heading 5807) of man-made fibers	
5806.10.28	Narrow woven pile fabrics, incl terry toweling/chenille fabric (excl fastener fabric tape)) (other than goods of heading 5807) of m-m fibers	
5806.10.30	Narrow woven pile fabrics (including terry toweling/the like) & chenille fabrics, except of cotton or of m-m fibers (not goods of head 5807)	
5806.20.00	Narrow woven fabrics (not goods of heading 5807), not pile, containing by weight 5 percent or more of elastomeric yarn or rubber thread	
5806.31.00	Narrow woven fabrics (other than goods of heading 5807), not pile, not cont by wt 5% or more of elastomeric yarn or rubber, of cotton, nesoi	
5806.32.10	Woven ribbons of man-made fibers, not pile, not cont by wt 5% or more of elastomeric yarn or rubber	
5806.32.20	Narrow woven fabrics (other than ribbons), not pile, of man-made fibers, not cont by wt 5% or more of elastomeric yarn or rubber	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5806.39.10	Narrow woven fabrics (not goods of heading 5807), not pile, of wool/fine animal hair, not cont by wt 5% or more elastomeric yarn or rubber	
5806.39.20	Narrow woven fabric (not good of heading 5807), not pile, of vegetable fibers except cotton, not cont by wt 5% or more elastomer yarn/rubber	
5806.39.30	Narrow woven fabrics (not goods of heading 5807), not pile, of textile materials nesoi, not cont by wt 5% or more elastomeric yarn or rubber	
5806.40.00	Narrow fabrics consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive (bolducs)	
5807.10.05	Labels, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size, woven, not embroidered, of cotton or man-made fibers	
5807.10.15	Labels, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size, woven, not embroidered, of textile materials other than cotton or man-made fibers	
5807.10.20	Woven badges and similar articles of textile materials (except labels), in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size, not embroidered	
5807.90.05	Labels, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size, nonwoven, not embroidered, of cotton or man-made fibers	
5807.90.15	Labels, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size, nonwoven, not embroidered, of textile materials other than cotton or man-made fiber	
5807.90.20	Badges & similar articles (except labels) of textile materials, not woven, not embroidered, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size	
5808.10.10	Braids, in the piece, of abaca or ramie, suitable for making or ornamenting headwear	
5808.10.40	Braids in the piece, suitable for making or ornamenting headwear, of cotton or man-made fibers	
5808.10.50	Braids in the piece, suitable for making or ornamenting headwear, of textile materials other than cotton or man-made fibers	
5808.10.70	Braids in the piece, not suitable for making or ornamenting headwear, of cotton or man-made fibers	
5808.10.90	Braids in the piece, not suitable for making or ornamenting headwear, of textile materials other than cotton or man-made fibers	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5808.90.00	Ornamental trimmings in the piece, without embroidery, other than knitted or crocheted; tassels, pompons and similar articles	
5809.00.00	Woven fabrics of metal thread & woven fabrics of metallized yarn of heading 5605, used in apparel, as furnishing fabrics or the like, nesoi	
5810.10.00	Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, without visible ground	
5810.91.00	Embroidery of cotton, in the piece, in strips or in motifs, other than without visible ground	
5810.92.10	Badges, emblems, and motifs of man-made fibers, embroidered, in the piece or in strips, other than without visible ground	
5810.92.90	Embroidery in the piece or in strips (excluding badges, emblems and motifs), of man-made fibers, other than without visible ground	
5810.99.10	Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, of wool or fine animal hair, other than without visible ground	
5810.99.90	Embroidery in piece/strips/motifs, of textile material except cotton, man-made fiber, wool or fine animal hair, other than w/o visible ground	
5811.00.10	Quilted textile products in the piece (excluding embroidery), of one or more layers assembled with padding, of wool or fine animal hair	
5811.00.20	Quilted textile products in the piece (excluding embroidery), of one or more layers assembled with padding, of cotton	
5811.00.30	Quilted textile products in the piece (excluding embroidery), of one or more layers assembled with padding, of man-made fibers	
5811.00.40	Quilted textile products in the piece (excluding embroidery), of one or more layers assembled with padding, of textile materials nesoi	
5901.10.10	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for outer covers of books or the like, of man-made fibers	
5901.10.20	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for outer covers of books or the like, other than man-made fibers	
5901.90.20	Tracing cloth, prepared painting canvas, buckram and similar stiffened textile fabrics used in hat foundations, of man-made fibers	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5901.90.40	Tracing cloth, prepared painting canvas, buckram and similar stiffened textile fabrics used in hat foundations, except of man-made fibers	
5902.10.00	Tire cord fabric of high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides	
5902.20.00	Tire cord fabric of high tenacity yarn of polyesters	
5902.90.00	Tire cord fabric of high tenacity yarns of viscose rayon	
5903.10.10	Textile fabrics of cotton, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyvinyl chloride	
5903.10.15	Textile fabric spec in note 9 to sect XI, of man-made fibers, impreg, coated, covered or laminated w/polyvinyl chloride, over 60% plastics	
5903.10.18	Textile fabrics spec in note 9 to section XI, of man-made fibers, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyvinyl chloride, nesoi	
5903.10.20	Textile fabrics nesoi, of man-made fibers, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyvinyl chloride, over 70% wt. rubber or plastics	
5903.10.25	Textile fabrics nesoi, of man-made fibers, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyvinyl chloride, n/o 70% by wt. rubber or plastics	
5903.10.30	Textile fabrics nesoi, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyvinyl chloride, other than those of heading 5902	
5903.20.10	Textile fabrics of cotton, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyurethane	
5903.20.15	Textile fabrics spec in note 9 to section XI, of man-made fibers, impreg, coated, covered or laminated with polyurethane, over 60% plastics	
5903.20.18	Textile fabrics specified in note 9 to section XI, of man-made fibers, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyurethane, nesoi	
5903.20.20	Textile fabrics of man-made fibers, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyurethane, over 70% weight rubber or plastics	
5903.20.25	Textile fabrics of man-made fibers, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyurethane, n/o 70% by weight rubber or plastics	
5903.20.30	Textile fabrics nesoi, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyurethane	
5903.90.10	Textile fabrics of cotton, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics nesoi, other than those of heading 5902	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5903.90.15	Textile fabrics spec in note 9 to section XI, of man-made fibers, impreg, coated, covered or laminated w/plastics, nesoi, over 60% plastics	
5903.90.18	Textile fabrics specified in note 9 to section XI, of man-made fabrics, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics, nesoi	
5903.90.20	Textile fabrics of man-made fibers, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics, nesoi, over 70% weight rubber or plastics	
5903.90.25	Textile fabrics of man-made fibers, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics, nesoi, n/o 70% by weight rubber or plastics	
5903.90.30	Textile fabrics nesoi, impreg, coated, covered or laminated w/plastics other than vinyl chloride or polyurethane, other than those head 5902	
5904.10.00	Linoleum, whether or not cut to shape	
5904.90.10	Floor coverings consisting of a coating or covering applied on a textile backing, with a base consisting of needleloom felt or nonwovens	
5904.90.90	Floor coverings consisting of a coating or covering applied on textile backing, with textile base other than of needleloom felt or nonwovens	
5905.00.10	Textile wall coverings backed with permanently affixed paper	
5905.00.90	Textile wall coverings, nesoi	
5906.91.10	Rubberized textile fabrics of cotton, knitted or crocheted (other than fabric of heading 5902	
5906.91.20	Rubberized textile fabrics (other than of heading 5902) nesoi, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, ov 70% by wt of rubber or plastics	
5906.91.25	Rubberized textile fabrics (other than of head 5902), nesoi, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, n/o 70% by wt of rubber or plastics	
5906.91.30	Rubberized textile fabrics (other than of heading 5902) nesoi, knitted or crocheted, other than of cotton or man-made fibers	
5906.99.10	Rubberized textile fabrics not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, other than fabrics of heading 5902	
5906.99.20	Rubberized textile fabrics (other than of head 5902), nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, ov 70% by wt of rubber/plastics	
5906.99.25	Rubberized textile fabrics (other than of head 5902), nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, n/o 70% by wt of rubber/plastics	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5906.99.30	Rubberized textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted, other than those of heading 5902, nesoi	
5907.00.05	Laminated fabrics specified in note 9 to sect. XI of HTS, of m-m fiber, for theatrical, ballet, & operatic scenery & properties, incl sets	
5907.00.15	Laminated fabrics spec in note 9 to sect XI of HTS, of m-m fiber, other than theatrical, ballet, & operatic scenery & properties, incl sets	
5907.00.25	Lam fabs specified in nte 9 to sect. XI of HTS, of tx mats except m-m fiber, for theatrical, ballet, & opera scenery & properties, incl sets	
5907.00.35	Lam fabs specified in nte 9 to sect. XI of HTS, of tx mats except m-m fiber, other than theatrical, ballet, & oper scenery & prop, incl sets	
5907.00.60	Other fabric, impregnated, coated or covered, and painted canvas being theatrical scenery, back-cloths or the like, of man-made fibers	
5907.00.80	Other fabric, impregnated, coated or covered, & painted canvas being theatrical scenery, back-cloths or the like, other than man-made fibers	
5908.00.00	Textile wicks, woven, plaited or knitted, for lamps, stoves, candles and the like; gas mantles and tubular knitted gas mantle fabric	
5909.00.10	Textile hosepiping and similar textile tubing of vegetable fibers, with or without lining, armor or accessories of other materials	
5909.00.20	Textile hosepiping and similar textile tubing nesoi, with or without lining, armor or accessories of other materials	
5910.00.10	Transmission or conveyor belts or belting of man-made fibers	
5910.00.90	Transmission or conveyor belts or belting of textile materials, other than man-made fibers	
5911.10.10	Printers' rubberized blankets of textile fabrics	
5911.10.20	Textile fabrics, felt and felt-lined woven fabrics, combined with layer(s) of rubber, leather or other material, for technical uses, nesoi	
5911.20.10	Bolting cloth fabrics principally used for stenciling purposes in screen-process printing, whether or not made up	
5911.20.20	Bolting cloth nesoi, of silk, whether or not made up	
5911.20.30	Bolting cloth, whether or not made up, nesoi	
5911.31.00	Textile fabrics and felts, endless or fitted with linking devices, used for papermaking or similar machines, weighing less than 650 g/m2	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
5911.32.00	Textile fabrics and felts, endless or fitted with linking devices, used for papermaking or similar machines, weighing 650 g/m2 or more	
5911.40.01	Filtering/straining cloth of a kind used in oil presses or the like, of textile material or of human hair	
5911.90.00	Textile products and articles, of a kind used in machinery or plants for technical uses, specified in note 7 to chapter 59, nesoi	
6001.10.20	Knitted or crocheted long pile fabrics of man-made fibers	
6001.10.60	Knitted or crocheted long pile fabrics, other than of man-made fibers	
6001.21.00	Knitted or crocheted looped pile fabrics of cotton	
6001.22.00	Knitted or crocheted looped pile fabrics of man-made fibers	
6001.29.00	Knitted or crocheted looped pile fabrics of textile materials, other than of cotton or man-made fibers	
6001.91.00	Knitted or crocheted pile fabrics (other than long pile or looped pile) of cotton	
6001.92.00	Knitted or crocheted pile fabrics (other than long pile or looped pile) of man-made fibers	
6001.99.10	Knitted or crocheted pile fabrics (except long or looped pile), of tex mats other than cotton or mmf, containing 85% or more by wt of silk	
6001.99.90	Knitted or crocheted pile fabrics (except long or looped pile), of tex mats other than cotton or mmf, cont less than 85% by wt of silk,	
6002.40.40	Knitted or crocheted fabrics nesoi, width not exceeding 30 cm, containing 5% or more elastomeric yarn but no rubber thread, of cotton	
6002.40.80	Knitted or crocheted fabrics nesoi, width n/o 30 cm, containing 5% or more elastomeric yarn but no rubber thread, other than of cotton	
6002.90.40	Knitted or crocheted fabrics nesoi, width not exceeding 30 cm, containing 5% or more elastomeric yarn or rubber thread nesoi, of cotton	
6002.90.80	Knitted or crocheted fabrics nesoi, width n/o 30 cm, containing 5% or more elastomeric yarn or rubber thread nesoi, other than of cotton	
6003.10.10	Warp knit open-worked fabrics of wool or fine animal hair, width not exceeding 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002	
6003.10.90	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of wool or fine animal hair nesoi, width not exceeding 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6003.20.10	Warp knit open-worked fabrics of cotton, width not exceeding 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002	
6003.20.30	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of cotton (other than warp knit open-worked), width not exceed 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002	
6003.30.10	Warp knit open-worked fabrics of synthetic fibers, width not exceeding 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002	
6003.30.60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of synthetic fibers nesoi, width not over 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002	
6003.40.10	Warp knit open-worked fabrics of artificial fibers, width not exceeding 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002	
6003.40.60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of artifical fibers nesoi, width not over 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002	
6003.90.10	Warp knit open-worked fabrics nesoi, width not exceeding 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002	
6003.90.90	Knitted or crocheted fabrics nesoi, width not exceeding 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002	
6004.10.00	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, width exceeding 30 cm, containing 5% or more of elastomeric yarn but no rubber thread, not of heading 6001	
6004.90.20	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, width exceeding 30 cm, containing 5% or more of elastomeric yarn and rubber thread, other than of heading 6001	
6004.90.90	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, width exceeding 30 cm, containing 5% or more of rubber thread, other than those of heading 6001	
6005.21.00	Unbleached or bleached warp knit fabrics (including those made on galloon knitting machines) of cotton, other than of headings 6001 to 6004	
6005.22.00	Dyed warp knit fabrics (including those made on galloon knitting machines) of cotton, other than those of headings 6001 to 6004	
6005.23.00	Warp knit fabrics of yarns of different colors (including made on galloon knitting machines) of cotton, other than headings 6001 to 6004	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6005.24.00	Printed warp knit fabrics (including those made on galloon knitting machines) of cotton, other than those of headings 6001 to 6004	
6005.35.00	Wrap knit fabrics of synthetic fibers,specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter excluding headings 6001 to 6004	
6005.36.00	Other wrap knit fabrics of synthetic fibers, bleached or unbleached, but not dyed and not specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter	
6005.37.00	Other wrap knit fabrics of synthetic fibers, dyed, not specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter	
6005.38.00	Other wrap knit fabrics of synthetic fibers, of yarns of different colors, not specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter	
6005.39.00	Other wrap knit fabrics of synthetic fibers, printed, not specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter	
6005.41.00	Unbleached or bleached warp knit fabrics (including made on galloon knitting machines) of artificial fiber, other than headings 6001 to 6004	
6005.42.00	Dyed warp knit fabrics (including those made on galloon knitting machines) of artificial fibers, other than those of headings 6001 to 6004	
6005.43.00	Warp knit fabrics of yarn of different color (including made on galloon knitting machine) of artificial fiber, other than headings 6001-6004	
6005.44.00	Printed warp knit fabrics (including those made on galloon knitting machine) of artificial fibers, other than those of headings 6001 to 6004	
6005.90.10	Warp knit fabrics (including those made on galloon knitting machines) of wool or fine animal hair, other than those of headings 6001 to 6004	
6005.90.90	Warp knit fabric (including made on galloon knit machine), not of wool/fine animal hair, cotton or manmade fiber, not of headings 6001-6004	
6006.10.00	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6006.21.10	Unbleached or bleached circular knit fabric, wholly of cotton yarns over 100 metric number per single yarn, nesoi	
6006.21.90	Unbleached or bleached knitted or crocheted fabrics of cotton, nesoi	
6006.22.10	Dyed circular knit fabric, wholly of cotton yarns over 100 metric number per single yarn, nesoi	
6006.22.90	Dyed knitted or crocheted fabrics of cotton, nesoi	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6006.23.10	Circular knit fabric, of yarns of different colors, wholly of cotton yarns over 100 metric number per single yarn, nesoi	
6006.23.90	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of cotton, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
6006.24.10	Printed circular knit fabric, wholly of cotton yarns over 100 metric number per single yarn, nesoi	
6006.24.90	Printed knitted or crocheted fabrics of cotton, nesoi	
6006.31.00	Unbleached or bleached knitted or crocheted fabrics of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6006.32.00	Dyed knitted or crocheted fabrics of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6006.33.00	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of synthetic fibers, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
6006.34.00	Printed knitted or crocheted fabrics of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6006.41.00	Unbleached or bleached knitted or crocheted fabrics of artificial fibers, nesoi	
6006.42.00	Dyed knitted or crocheted fabrics of artificial fibers, nesoi	
6006.43.00	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of artificial fibers, of yarns of different colors, nesoi	
6006.44.00	Printed knitted or crocheted fabrics of artificial fibers, nesoi	
6006.90.10	Other knitted or crocheted fabrics nesoi, containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
6006.90.90	Other knitted or crocheted fabrics nesoi, other than of wool, cotton or manmade fibers & containing < 85% by wt of silk/silk waste	
6101.20.00	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6101.30.10	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes and like articles knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, 25% or more by weight of leather	
6101.30.15	Men's or boy's overcoat, etc.,knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, containing 23% or more wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6101.30.20	Men's or boy's overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, windbreakers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, nesoi	
6101.90.05	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, windbreakers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6101.90.10	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, etc., of tex mats (other than wool, cotton or mmf), cont 70% or more wt of silk, knitted or crocheted	
6101.90.90	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, etc., of tex mats (other than wool, cotton or mmf), cont less than 70% wt silk, knitted or crocheted	
6102.10.00	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, capes, windbreakers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6102.20.00	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6102.30.05	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, etc., knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, cont. 25% or more by weight of leather	
6102.30.10	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, etc., knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, containing 23% or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6102.30.20	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, capes, windbreakers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	
6102.90.10	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, etc., of tex mats (other than wool, cotton or mmf), cont 70% or more wt of silk, knitted or crochet	
6102.90.90	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, etc., of tex mats (other than wool, cotton or mmf), cont less than 70% wt of silk, knitted/crocheted	
6103.10.10	Men's or boys' suits, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6103.10.20	Men's or boys' suits, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, containing 23 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6103.10.30	Men's or boys' suits, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6103.10.40	Men's or boys' suits, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, containing 23 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6103.10.50	Men's or boys' suits, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, nesoi	
6103.10.60	Men's or boys' suits, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6103.10.70	Men's or boys' suits, of tex mats (ex wool, cotton or mmf), containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6103.10.90	Men's or boys' suits, of tex mats (ex wool, cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	
6103.22.00	Men's or boys' ensembles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6103.23.00	Men's or boys' ensembles, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6103.29.05	Men's or boys' ensembles, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6103.29.10	Men's or boys' ensembles, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6103.29.20	Men's or boys' ensembles, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6103.31.00	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6103.32.00	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6103.33.10	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, containing 23% or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6103.33.20	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6103.39.10	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6103.39.40	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, of textile mats, (except wool, cotton, or mmf), cont 70% or more by wt of silk, knitted/croc	
6103.39.80	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, of textile mats, (except wool, cotton, or mmf), cont less than 70% by wt of silk, knitted/croc	
6103.41.10	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6103.41.20	Men's or boys' bib and brace overalls, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6103.42.10	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6103.42.20	Men's or boys' bib and brace overalls, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6103.43.10	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of syn. fibers, cont. 23 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6103.43.15	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6103.43.20	Men's and boys' bib and brace overalls of synthetic fibers, knitted or crocheted	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6103.49.10	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6103.49.20	Men's or boys' bib and brace overalls, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6103.49.40	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of tex mat (except wool, cot or mmf), con 70% or more wt of silk, k/c	
6103.49.80	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of tex mat (except wool, cot or mmf), con under 70% by wt of silk, k/c	
6104.13.10	Women's or girls' suits, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, containing 23 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.13.20	Women's or girls' suits, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6104.19.10	Women's or girls' suits, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, containing 23 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.19.15	Women's or girls' suits, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, nesoi	
6104.19.40	Women's or girls' suits, of tex mats (ex wool, cotton or mmf), containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	
6104.19.50	Women's or girls' suits, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.19.60	Women's or girls' suits, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6104.19.80	Women's or girls' suits, of tex mats (ex wool, cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	
6104.22.00	Women's or girls' ensembles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6104.23.00	Women's or girls' ensembles, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6104.29.05	Women's or girls' ensembles, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.29.10	Women's or girls' ensembles, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6104.29.20	Women's or girls' ensembles, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6104.31.00	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.32.00	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6104.33.10	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets & blazers, knit or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, cont. 23% or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.33.20	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6104.39.10	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6104.39.20	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6104.41.00	Women's or girls' dresses, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.42.00	Women's or girls' dresses, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6104.43.10	Women's or girls' dresses, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, containing 23 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.43.20	Women's or girls' dresses, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6104.44.10	Women's or girls' dresses, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, containing 23 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.44.20	Women's or girls' dresses, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, nesoi	
6104.49.10	Women's or girls' dresses, of textile mats (ex wool, cotton or mmf), containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or croc	
6104.49.90	Women's or girls' dresses, of textile mats (ex wool, cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or croc	
6104.51.00	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.52.00	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6104.53.10	Women's or girls' skirts & divided skirts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, cont. 23% or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.53.20	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6104.59.10	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6104.59.40	Women's or girls' skirts & divided skirts, of textile mats (ex wool, cotton or mmf), containing 70% or more by wt of silk, knitted or croc	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6104.59.80	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, of textile mats (ex wool, cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by wt of silk, knitted or croc	
6104.61.00	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.62.10	Women's or girls' bib and brace overalls, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6104.62.20	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6104.63.10	Women's or girls' bib and brace overalls, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6104.63.15	Women's or girls' trousers, etc., knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, containing 23 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6104.63.20	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6104.69.10	Women's or girls' bib and brace overalls, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6104.69.20	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6104.69.40	Women's or girls' trousers, bib & brace overalls, breeches & shorts, of tex mats (ex wool, cotton or mmf), cont 70% or more wt of silk, k/c	
6104.69.80	Women's or girls' trousers, bib & brace overalls, breeches & shorts, of tex mats (ex wool, cotton or mmf), cont under 70% by wt of silk, k/c	
6105.10.00	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6105.20.10	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, containing 23 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6105.20.20	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	
6105.90.10	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6105.90.40	Men's or boys' shirts, of textile materials (ex wool, cotton or mmf), containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted/croch	
6105.90.80	Men's or boys' shirts, of textile materials (ex wool, cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted/crochete	
6106.10.00	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6106.20.10	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, containing 23 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6106.20.20	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, nesoi	
6106.90.10	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6106.90.15	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, of textile materials (ex wool, cotton or mmf), containing 70% or more weight of silk, knitted or croc	
6106.90.25	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, of textile materials (ex wool, cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk, knitted or croc	
6106.90.30	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6107.11.00	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6107.12.00	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6107.19.10	Men's or boys' underpants & briefs, of textile materials (ex cotton or mmf), containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, k/croc	
6107.19.90	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs, of textile materials (except cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk, knitted or croc	
6107.21.00	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pajamas, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6107.22.00	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pajamas, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6107.29.20	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pajamas, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6107.29.50	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pajamas, of textile materials (ex cotton, mmf or wool), containing 70% or more by wt of silk, knitted or croc	
6107.29.90	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pajamas, of textile materials (ex cotton, mmf or wool), containing under 70% by wt of silk, knitted or croc	
6107.91.00	Men's or boys' bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6107.99.10	Men's or boys' bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6107.99.20	Men's or boys' bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6107.99.50	Men's or boys' bathrobes, dressing gowns, & similar articles, of textile materials (except wool), containing 70% or more by wt of silk, k/c	
6107.99.90	Men's or boys' bathrobes, dressing gowns, and similar articles, of textile materials (except wool), containing under 70% by wt of silk, k/c	
6108.11.00	Women's or girls' slips and petticoats, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6108.19.10	Women's or girls' slips and petticoats, of textile materials (except mmf), containing 70% or more by weight of silk, knitted or crocheted	
6108.19.90	Women's or girls' slips and petticoats, of textile materials (except mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk, knitted or crocheted	
6108.21.00	Women's or girls' briefs and panties, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6108.22.10	Women's or girls' disposable briefs and panties designed for one-time use, of man-made fibers, knitted or crocheted	
6108.22.90	Women's or girls' briefs and panties (other than disposable), of man-made fibers, knitted or crocheted	
6108.29.10	Women's or girls' briefs and panties (other than disposable), of text materials (other than cotton or mmf) cont 70% or more wt of silk, k/c	
6108.29.90	Women's or girls' briefs and panties (other than disposable), of text mats (other than cotton or mmf) cont under 70% by wt of silk, k/c	
6108.31.00	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pajamas, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6108.32.00	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pajamas, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6108.39.10	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pajamas, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6108.39.40	Women's or girls' nightdresses & pajamas, con. 70% or more by wt of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	
6108.39.80	Women's or girls' nightdresses & pajamas, of textiles (except of cotton/mmf/wool), con. under 70% by wt of silk, knitted or crocheted	
6108.91.00	Women's or girls' negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6108.92.00	Women's or girls' negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6108.99.20	Women's or girls' negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6108.99.50	Women's or girls' bathrobes, negligees, & sim. articles, con. 70% or more by wt of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	
6108.99.90	Women's or girls' bathrobes, negligees, & sim. articles, of textiles (except of cotton/mmf/wool), con under 70% by wt of silk, k/c	
6109.10.00	T-shirts, singlets, tank tops and similar garments, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6109.90.10	T-shirts, singlets, tank tops and similar garments, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6109.90.15	T-shirts and similar garments, knitted or crocheted, of wool, with long sleeves	
6109.90.40	T-shirts, singlets tanktops & sim garments, of text mat (except cotton, mmf or long sleeve wool garments), cont 70% or more wt of silk, k/c	
6109.90.80	T-shirts, singlets tanktops and sim garments, of text mat (except cotton, mmf or long sleeve wool garments), cont under 70% wt of silk, k/c	
6110.11.00	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of wool	
6110.12.10	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of Kashmir goats, wholly of cashmere	
6110.12.20	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of Kashmir goats, not wholly of cashmere	
6110.19.00	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of fine animal hair	
6110.20.10	Sweaters, pullovers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton, containing 36 percent or more of flax fibers	
6110.20.20	Sweaters, pullovers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	
6110.30.10	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, cont. 25% or more by weight of leather	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6110.30.15	Sweaters, etc., knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, containing 23% or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6110.30.20	Sweaters, pullovers & similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, containing 30 percent or more of silk or silk waste	
6110.30.30	Sweaters, pullovers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	
6110.90.10	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, vests and similar articles, of text mat (except wool, cotton or mmf), cont 70% or more by wt of silk, k/c	
6110.90.90	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, vests and sim articles, of text mat (except wool, cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by wt of silk, k/c	
6111.20.10	Babies' blouses and shirts, except those imported as parts of sets, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6111.20.20	Babies' T-shirts, singlets and similar garments, except those imported as parts of sets, of cotton	
6111.20.30	Babies' sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts and similar articles, except those imported as parts of sets, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6111.20.40	Babies' dresses, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6111.20.50	Babies' trousers, breeches and shorts, except those imported as parts of sets, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6111.20.60	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	
6111.30.10	Babies' trousers, breeches and shorts, except those imported as parts of sets, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6111.30.20	Babies' blouses and shirts, except those imported as parts of sets, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6111.30.30	Babies' T-shirts, singlets and similar garments, except those imported as parts of sets, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6111.30.40	Babies' sweaters, pullovers and similar articles, except those imported as parts of sets, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6111.30.50	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6111.90.05	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6111.90.10	Babies' trousers, breeches and shorts, except those imported as parts of sets, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6111.90.20	Babies' blouses and shirts, except those imported as parts of sets, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6111.90.30	Babies' T-shirts, singlets and similar garments, except those imported as parts of sets, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6111.90.40	Babies' sweaters, sweatshirts, and similar articles, except those imported as parts of sets, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6111.90.50	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, nesoi	
6111.90.70	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, of textile materials (except wool, cotton or mmf), containing 70% or more by weight of silk, k/c	
6111.90.90	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, of textile materials (except wool, cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk, k/c	
6112.11.00	Track suits, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6112.12.00	Track suits, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6112.19.10	Track suits, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6112.19.40	Track suits, of textile materials (except cotton or mmf), containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	
6112.19.80	Track suits, of textile materials (except cotton or mmf), containing less than 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	
6112.20.10	Ski-suits, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6112.20.20	Ski-suits, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials other than man-made fibers	
6112.31.00	Men's or boys' swimwear, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6112.39.00	Men's or boys' swimwear, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials other than synthetic fibers	
6112.41.00	Women's or girls' knitted or crocheted swimwear of synthetic fibers	
6112.49.00	Women's or girls' swimwear, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials other than synthetic fibers	
6113.00.10	Garments nesoi, made up of k/c fabrics of 5903, 5906 or 5907, w an outer surf impreg, coated, cov, or lam w rub/p mat which obscures the fab	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6113.00.90	Garments nesoi, made up of k/c fabrics of 5903, 5906 or 5907, not impreg, coated, covered, or laminated w rubber or plastics materials	
6114.20.00	Garments nesoi, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6114.30.10	Tops, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6114.30.20	Bodysuits and bodyshirts, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6114.30.30	Garments nesoi, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6114.90.05	Garments nesoi, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6114.90.10	Other garments nesoi, of textile materials (except wool, cotton or mmf), contain 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted/croch	
6114.90.90	Other garment, nesoi, of textile materials (except wool, cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by wt of silk or silk waste, knitted/crocheted	
6115.21.00	Panty hose and tights (not graduated compression), knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, measuring per single yarn less than 67 decitex	
6115.22.00	Panty hose and tights (not graduated compression), knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, measuring per single yarn 67 decitex or more	
6115.29.40	Panty hose (not graduated compressoin) and tights, containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	
6115.29.80	Panty hose (not surgical) and tights, of textile materials nesoi, knitted or crocheted	
6115.30.10	Women's full-length or knee-length hosiery, measuring per single yarn less than 67 decitex containing 70% or more by wt of silk, knit/croc	
6115.30.90	Women's full-length or knee-length hosiery, measuring per single yarn less than 67 decitex containing under 70% by wt of silk, knitted/croc	
6115.94.00	Hosiery nesoi, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6115.95.60	Stockings, socks, etc. (not surgical), knitted or crocheted, of cotton, containing lace or net	
6115.95.90	Stockings, socks, etc. nesoi (not surgical and not containing lace or net), knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6115.96.60	Stockings, socks, etc. nesoi, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, containing lace or net	
6115.96.90	Stockings, socks, etc. nesoi, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers (not containing lace or net)	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6115.99.14	Hosiery nesoi, of artificial fibers, containing lace or net	
6115.99.19	Hosiery nesoi, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, other than those containing lace or net	
6115.99.40	Stockings and other hosiery, including footwear without applied soles, of textile materials (except mmf), cont 70% or more by wt of silk, k/c	
6115.99.90	Stockings and other hosiery, including footwear without applied soles, of textile materials (except mmf), cont under 70% by wt of silk, knitt	
6116.10.05	Ice hockey and field hockey gloves, knitted or crocheted, impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber	
6116.10.08	Other gloves, mittens and mitts, the foregoing specially designed for sports use, incl. ski and snowmobile gloves, mittens and mitts	
6116.10.13	Gloves, mittens & mitts, w/o four., k/c, coated w. plastics/rubber nesoi, cut & sewn, of veg. fibers, cont. > 50% by wt. of plastics/rubber	
6116.10.17	Gloves, mittens & mitts, w/o four., k/c, coated w. plastics/rubber, nesoi, cut & sewn, of veg. fibers, cont. 50 % or less wt. of plas./rub.	
6116.10.44	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl sports), impreg etc, cut & sewn from pre-exist non-veg fib impreg fab, w/o fourch, con ov 50% wt plast/rub k/c	
6116.10.48	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl sports), impreg etc, cut & sewn from pre-exist non-veg fib impreg fab, w/o fourch, con < 50% wt pla/rub k/c	
6116.10.55	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl ports), impreg etc, not cut & sewn from pre-existing fabric, w/o fourch, con 50% or more wt of tex fibers, k/c	
6116.10.65	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl sports), impreg etc, not cut & sewn from pre-existing fabric, w/o fourch, cont < 50% by wt of text fib, k/c	
6116.10.75	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl sports), impreg etc, not cut & sewn from pre-existing fabric, with fourch, con 50% or more wt of text fib, k/c	
6116.10.95	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl sports), impreg etc, not cut & sewn from pre-existing fab, w fourch, cont < 50% by wt of textile fiber, k/c	
6116.91.00	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6116.92.05	Ice hockey and field hockey gloves, knitted or crocheted, of cotton, not impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6116.92.08	Gloves, etc., specially designed for sports, including ski and snowmobile gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6116.92.64	Gloves, mittens & mitts, (excl. ski or snowmobile), knitted or crocheted, of cotton, made from a pre-existing machine knit fabric, w/o four.	
6116.92.74	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl. ski or snowmobile), k/c, of cotton, from a pre-existing machine knit fabric, with fourchettes	
6116.92.88	Gloves, mittens & mitts, (excl. ski or snowmobile), k/c, of cotton, not made from a pre-existing machine knit fabric, w/o fourchettes	
6116.92.94	Gloves, mittens & mitts, of cotton, k/c, not impreg. etc. with plas./rub., not from pre-ex. mach. knit fabric, not for sports, with four.	
6116.93.05	Ice hockey and field hockey gloves, knitted or crocehted, of synthetic fibers, not impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber	
6116.93.08	Gloves, mittens & mitts, for sports use, (incl. ski and snowmobile gloves, etc.), of synthetic fibers	
6116.93.64	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl. those designed for sports etc.), k/c, of synthetic fiber, cont. 23% or more wt. of wool etc., w/o four.	
6116.93.74	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl. those designed for sports etc.), k/c, of synthetic fibers, cont. 23% or more wt. of wool etc., with four.	
6116.93.88	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl. those designed for sports etc.), k/c, of synthetic fibers, under 23% by wt. of wool etc., w/o fourchettes	
6116.93.94	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl. those designed for sports etc.), k/c, of synthetic fibers, under 23% by wt. of wool etc., with fourchettes	
6116.99.20	Ice hockey and field hockey gloves, knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, not impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber	
6116.99.35	Gloves, mittens & mitts specially designed for sports, including ski and snowmobile gloves, mittens and mitts, of artificial fibers	
6116.99.48	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl. those designed for sports etc.), knitted/crocheted, of artificial fibers, without fourchettes	
6116.99.54	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl. those designed for sports etc.), knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, with fourchettes	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6116.99.75	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of textile materials (except wool, cotton or mmf), containing 70% or more by wt of silk or silk waste, knit/croc	
6116.99.95	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of textile materials (except wool, cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, knit/croc	
6117.10.10	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6117.10.20	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6117.10.40	Shawls, scarves, etc., knitted or crocheted, containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
6117.10.60	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, nesoi	
6117.80.20	Ties, bow ties and cravats, containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	
6117.80.30	Made up clothing accessories (excl shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; ties and cravat), containing >= 70% wt of silk,	
6117.80.85	Headbands, ponytail holders & similar articles, of textile materials other than containing 70% or more by weight of silk, knitted/crocheted	
6117.80.87	Ties, bow ties and cravats, containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	
6117.80.95	Made up clothing accessories (excl shawl, scarve, and like, tie, cravat, headband, ponytail holder and like), cont < 70% wt of silk, k/c	
6117.90.10	Parts of garments or of clothing accessories, containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	
6117.90.90	Parts of garments or of clothing accessories, containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, knitted or crocheted	
6201.20.11	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks and similar coats of wool or fine animal hair, not knitted or crocheted	
6201.20.19	Rec perf. outwear, men's/boys' padded, sleeveless jackets, not knit/crochet, of wool or fine animal	
6201.20.29	Rec perf outwear, men's or boys' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6201.20.35	Men's or boys' padded, sleeveless jackets, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, o/than rec. perf outwear	
6201.20.40	Men's or boys' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, o/than rec perf outwear	
6201.30.12	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes & similar coats of cotton, not knit/crochet, containing 15% or more by wt of down, etc	
6201.30.20	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes & similar coats of cotton, not knit or crocheted, not containing 15% or more by wt of down, etc	
6201.30.30	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' anoraks, windbreakers & similar articles, not knit/crochet, of cotton, containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc	
6201.30.40	Rec perf outwear, men's or boys' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, water resistant	
6201.30.50	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' anoraks, windbreakers & similar articles nesoi, not knit/crochet, of cotton, not cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc	
6201.30.60	Men's/boys' anoraks, windbreakers & sim articles, not knit/crochet, of cotton, containing 15% or more by weight down, etc, o/than rec perf outwear	
6201.30.70	Men's or boys' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, water resistant, o/than rec perf outwear	
6201.30.80	Men's/boys' anoraks, windbreakers & sim articles nesoi, not knit/crochet, of cotton, not cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc, o/than rec perf outwear	
6201.40.10	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes & similar coats of man-made fibers, not knit or crocheted, cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc	
6201.40.15	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes & similar coats of man-made fibers, not knit or crocheted, cont. 36 percent or more of wool, nesoi	
6201.40.20	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes & similar coats, not knit or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	
6201.40.25	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' anoraks, windbreakers & similar articles, not knit/crochet, of man-made fibers, cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6201.40.35	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' padded, sleeveless jackets, not knit/crochet, man-made fibers, not containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc	
6201.40.40	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' anoraks, etc, nesoi, not knit/crochet, of manmade fibers, containing 36 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6201.40.45	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi, water resistant	
6201.40.50	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	
6201.40.55	Men's/boys' anoraks, windbreakers & similar articles, not knit/crochet, man-made fibers, cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc, o/than rec perf outwear	
6201.40.60	Men's/boys' padded, sleeveless jackets, not knit/crochet, man-made fibers, not containing 15% or more by wt of down, etc, o/than rec perf outwear	
6201.40.65	Men's/boys' anoraks, etc, nesoi, not knit/crochet, manmade fibers, containing 36 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair, o/than rec perf outwear	
6201.40.70	Men's or boys' anoraks, windbreakers & similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi, water resistant, o/than rec perf outwear	
6201.40.75	Men's or boys' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi, o/than rec perf outwear	
6201.90.19	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, & sim coats, of tex mats (except wool, cotton or mmf), cont > or = 70% by wt silk, not k/c	
6201.90.29	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, & sim coats, of tex mats (except wool, cotton or mmf), cont under 70% by wt silk, not k/c	
6201.90.39	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' anoraks, wind-breakers & sim articles, not k/c, of tex mats (except wool, cotton or mmf), cont 70% or more by wt silk	
6201.90.49	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' anoraks, wind-breakers & sim articles, not k/c, text mats (not wool, cotton or mmf), cont under 70% by wt of silk	
6201.90.59	Men's/boys' anoraks, wind-breakers & sim articles, not k/c, tex mats (not wool, cotton or mmf), cont 70% or more by wt silk, o/than rec perf outwear	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6201.90.69	Men's/boys' anoraks, wind-breakers & sim articles, not k/c, of tex mats (not wool, cotton or mmf), cont under 70% by wt of silk, o/than rec perf out	
6202.20.11	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks and similar coats, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6202.20.19	Rec perf outwear, women's or girls' padded, sleeveless jackets, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6202.20.29	Rec perf outwear, women's or girls' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6202.20.35	Women's or girls' padded, sleeveless jackets, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, o/than rec perf outwear	
6202.20.40	Women's or girls' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, o/than rec pert outwear	
6202.30.12	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, etc, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc	
6202.30.20	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, etc, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, not containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc	
6202.30.30	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' anoraks, windbreakers 7 similar articles, not knitt/crochet, cotton, cont. 15% or more by weight of down	
6202.30.40	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi, water resistant	
6202.30.50	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' anoraks, windbreakers & similar articles, nt knit/crochet, of cotton, nt cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc	
6202.30.60	Women's/girls' anoraks, windbreakers & similar articles, not knit/crochet, cotton, cont. 15% or more by weight of down, o/than rec perf outwear	
6202.30.70	Women's or girls' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi, water resistant, o/than rec perf outwear	
6202.30.80	Women's/girls' anoraks, windbreakers & similar articles, nt knit/crochet, cotton, nt cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc, o/than rec perf outwear	
6202.40.10	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, etc, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6202.40.15	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, etc, not knitted or crocheted, of m-m fibers, cont. 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6202.40.20	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, nesoi	
6202.40.25	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' anoraks, windbreakers & similar articles, not knit/crochet, of man-made fibers, cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc	
6202.40.35	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' padded, sleeveless jackets, not knit/crochet, man-made fibers, not cont. 15% or more by weight of down, etc	
6202.40.40	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' anoraks, windbreakers, etc, nt knit/crochet, manmade fibers, cont. 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6202.40.45	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' anoraks, windbreakers & similar articles, not knit/crochet, manmade fibers, nesoi, water resistant	
6202.40.50	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' anoraks, windbreakers & similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, nesoi	
6202.40.55	Women's/girls' anoraks, windbreakers & like articles, not knit/crochet, man-made fibers, cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc, o/than rec perf outwear	
6202.40.60	Women's/girls' padded, sleeveless jackets, not knit/crochet, man-made fibers, not cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc, o/than rec perf outwear	
6202.40.65	Women's/girls' anoraks, windbreakers, etc, nt knit/crochet, mm fibers, cont. 36% or more wool or fine animal hair, nesoi, o/than rec perf outwear	
6202.40.70	Women's/girls' anoraks, windbreakers & similar articles, not knit/crochet, of manmade fibers, nesoi, water resistant, o/than rec perf outwear	
6202.40.75	Women's or girls' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, nesoi, o/than rec perf outwear	
6202.90.19	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks & sim coats, of tex mats (except wool, cotton or mmf), con 70% or more wt silk, not k/c	
6202.90.29	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, & sim coats, of tex mats (except wool, cotton or mmf), cont under 70% by wt silk, not k/c	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6202.90.39	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' anoraks, wind-breakers & similar articles, not k/c, tex mats (not wool, cotton or mmf), cont 70% or more by wt silk	
6202.90.49	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' anoraks, wind-breakers & similar articles, not k/c, tex mats (not wool, cotton or mmf), cont < 70% by wt of silk	
6202.90.59	Women's/girls' anoraks, wind-breakers & sim articles, not k/c, tex mats (not wool, cotton or mmf), cont 70% or more by wt silk, o/than rec perf out	
6202.90.69	Women's/girls' anoraks, wind-breakers & sim articles, not k/c, of tex mats (not wool, cotton or mmf), cont < 70% by wt of silk, o/than rec perf out	
6203.11.15	Men's/boys' suits of wool, not knitted or crocheted, 30% or more of silk or silk waste, of wool yarn w/avg fiber diameter 18.5 micron or <	
6203.11.30	Men's or boys' suits of wool or fine animal hair, not knitted or crocheted, containing 30 percent or more of silk or silk waste, nesoi	
6203.11.60	Men's or boys' suits of wool, not knitted or crocheted, nesoi, of wool yarn with average fiber diameter of 18.5 micron or less	
6203.11.90	Men's or boys' suits of wool or fine animal hair, not knitted or crocheted, nesoi	
6203.12.10	Men's or boys' suits, of synthetic fibers, not knitted or crocheted, containing 36 percent or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair	
6203.12.20	Men's or boys' suits, of synthetic fibers, under 36% by weight of wool, not knitted or crocheted	
6203.19.10	Men's or boys' suits, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6203.19.20	Men's or boys' suits, of artificial fibers, not knitted or crocheted, containing 36 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6203.19.30	Men's or boys' suits, of artificial fibers, nesoi, not knitted or crocheted	
6203.19.50	Men's or boys' suits, of textile mats (except wool, cotton or mmf), containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, not knit or croch	
6203.19.90	Men's or boys' suits, of textile mats (except wool, cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, not knit or croch	
6203.22.10	Men's or boys' judo, karate and other oriental martial arts uniforms, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6203.22.30	Men's or boys' ensembles, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, other than judo, karate and other oriental martial arts uniforms	
6203.23.00	Men's or boys' ensembles, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6203.29.10	Men's or boys' ensembles, not knitted or crocheted, of worsted wool fabric with wool yarn having average fiber diameter of 18.5 micron or <	
6203.29.15	Men's or boys' ensembles, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6203.29.20	Men's or boys' ensembles, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6203.29.30	Men's or boys' ensembles, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6203.31.50	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, of worsted wool fabric of wool yarn fiber avg diameter 18.5 micron or <, not knitt/crocheted	
6203.31.90	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, of wool or fine animal hair, not knitted or crocheted	
6203.32.10	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, containing 36 percent or more of flax fibers	
6203.32.20	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, under 36% by weight of flax	
6203.33.10	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, cont. 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6203.33.20	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, under 36% by weight of wool	
6203.39.10	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, of artificial fibers, containing 36% or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair, not k/c	
6203.39.20	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, under 36% by weight of wool	
6203.39.50	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, of textile materials (except wool, cotton or mmf), cont 70% or more by weight of silk, not k/c	
6203.39.90	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, of text materials (except wool, cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk, not k/c	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6203.41.01	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' trousers & breeches, wool or fine an. hair, cont elastomeric fib, water resist, w/o belt loops, weighing >9 kg/doz	
6203.41.03	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' trousers and breeches, other than of HTS 6203.41.01, of wool yarn having average fiber diameter of 18.5 micron or less	
6203.41.06	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' trousers and breeches, other than of HTS 6203.41.01, nesoi	
6203.41.08	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' bib and brace overalls, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6203.41.25	Men's/boys' trousers & breeches, wool or fine an. hair, cont elastomeric fib, water resist, w/o belt loops, wt >9 kg/doz, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.41.30	Men's/boys' trousers and breeches, o/ than of HTS 6203.41.25, wool yarn w/ average fiber diam of 18.5 micron or less, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.41.60	Men's or boys' trousers and breeches, other than of HTSA 6203.41.25, nesoi, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.41.80	Men's or boys' bib and brace overalls, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.42.03	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' trousers, overalls & shorts, not knit/crochet, of cotton, cont. 10 to 15% or more by weight of down	
6203.42.05	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' bib and brace overalls, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, not containing 10 to 15% or more by weight of down, etc	
6203.42.07	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' trousers & shorts, not bibs, not knit/crochet, cotton, not containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc	
6203.42.17	Men's or boys' trousers, overalls & shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, cont. 10 to 15% or more by weight of down. o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.42.25	Men's/boys' bib & brace overalls, not knit/crochet, cotton, not containing 10 to 15% or more by weight of down, etc, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.42.45	Men's/boys' trousers &shorts, not bibs, not knit/crochet, cotton, not containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.43.01	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' trousers, bib & brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not knit/crochet, syn. fibers, cont. 15% or more of down, etc	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6203.43.03	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' bib and brace overalls, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, water resistant, not down	
6203.43.05	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' bib and brace overalls, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, not down, not water resistant	
6203.43.09	Rec perf outwear, men's /boys' trousers, etc, not knit/crochet, of synthetic fibers, containing 36 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6203.43.11	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' trousers and breeches, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi, water resistant	
6203.43.13	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' trousers, breeches & shorts, not k/c, synth fibers, cont under 15% wt down etc, cont under 36% wt wool, n/water resist,	
6203.43.45	Men's /boys' trousers, bib & brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not knit/crochet, syn. fibers, cont. 15% or more down, etc, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.43.55	Men's or boys' bib and brace overalls, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, water resistant, not down, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.43.60	Men's or boys' bib and brace overalls, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, not down, not water resistant, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.43.65	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6203.43.70	Men's/boys' trousers, etc, not knit/crochet, synthetic fibers, containing 36 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.43.75	Men's or boys' trousers and breeches, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi, water resistant, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.43.90	Men's/boys' trousers, breeches, shorts, not k/c, synth fibers, con under 15% wt down etc, cont und 36% wt wool, n/water resist, not rec perf outwear	
6203.49.01	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' bib and brace overalls, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6203.49.05	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, nesoi	
6203.49.07	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' trousers, bib & brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not k/c, tex mats (not wool, cotton, mmf), cont > or = 70% wt silk	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6203.49.09	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' trousers, bib/brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not k/c, tex mats (not wool, cotton, mmf), con < 70% by wt silk,	
6203.49.25	Men's or boys' bib and brace overalls, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.49.35	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6203.49.50	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, nesoi, o/than rec perf outwear	
6203.49.60	Men's/boys' trousers, bib/brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not k/c, tex mats (not wool, cotton, mmf), cont > or = 70% wt silk, , not rec P outwear	
6203.49.90	Men's/boys' trousers, bib/brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not k/c, tex mats (not wool, cotton, mmf), con < 70% by wt silk, o/than rec perf outwear	
6204.11.00	Women's or girls' suits, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6204.12.00	Women's or girls' suits, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6204.13.10	Women's or girls' suits, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, containing 36 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6204.13.20	Women's or girls' suits, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6204.19.10	Women's or girls' suits, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, containing 36 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6204.19.20	Women's or girls' suits, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, nesoi	
6204.19.40	Women's or girls' suits, of textile materials (except wool,cotton or mmf), containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, not k/c	
6204.19.80	Women's or girls' suits, of textile material (except wool,cotton or mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, not knit/croc	
6204.21.00	Women's or girls' ensembles, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6204.22.10	Women's or girls' judo, karate and other oriental martial arts uniforms, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6204.22.30	Women's or girls' ensembles, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, other than judo, karate and other oriental martial arts uniforms	
6204.23.00	Women's or girls' ensembles, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6204.29.20	Women's or girls' ensembles, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6204.29.40	Women's or girls' ensembles, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6204.31.10	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets & blazers, of wool or fine animal hair, not knitted or crocheted, cont. 30% or more of silk/silk waste	
6204.31.20	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, of wool or fine animal hair, not knitted or crocheted, under 30% by weight of silk	
6204.32.10	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, of cotton, not knitted or crocheted, containing 36 percent or more of flax fibers	
6204.32.20	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, of cotton, not knitted or crocheted, under 36% flax	
6204.33.10	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, cont. 30% or more of silk/silk waste	
6204.33.20	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, containing 36 percent or more of flax fibers	
6204.33.40	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets & blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, cont. 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6204.33.50	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6204.39.20	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets & blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, cont. 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6204.39.30	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, under 36% by weight of wool	
6204.39.60	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted/crocheted, of textile materials nesoi, cont. 70% + of silk or silk waste	
6204.39.80	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6204.41.10	Women's or girls' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, containing 30 percent of silk or silk waste	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6204.41.20	Women's or girls' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, under 30% by weight of silk	
6204.42.10	Women's or girls' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6204.42.20	Women's or girls' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, containing 36 percent or more of flax fibers, other than certified	
6204.42.30	Women's or girls' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	
6204.43.10	Women's or girls' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6204.43.20	Women's or girls' dresses, not knit or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, containing 30% or more of silk or silk waste, other than certified	
6204.43.30	Women's or girls' dresses, of synthetic fibers, not knitted or crocheted, containing 36 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6204.43.40	Women's or girls' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6204.44.20	Women's or girls' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, nesoi, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6204.44.30	Women's or girls' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, containing 36 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6204.44.40	Women's or girls' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, nesoi	
6204.49.10	Women's or girls' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
6204.49.50	Women's or girls' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6204.51.00	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6204.52.10	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6204.52.20	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	
6204.53.10	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6204.53.20	Women's or girls' skirts & divided skirts, nt knit or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, cont. 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6204.53.30	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6204.59.10	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6204.59.20	Women's or girls' skirts & divided skirts, nt knit or crocheted, of artificial fibers, cont. 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6204.59.30	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, nesoi	
6204.59.40	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6204.61.05	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' trousers & breeches,not k/c, wool or f.a.h., cont elastomeric fib, water resist, w/o belt loops, wt > 6 kg/doz,	
6204.61.15	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' trousers & breeches, not k/c, wool, w/o elastomeric fib, not water resist, w belt loops, weighing under 6 kg/doz,	
6204.61.60	Women's or girls' trousers & breeches, not k/c, wool or f.a.h., cont elastomeric fib, water resist, w/o belt loops, wt > 6 kg/doz, not rec perf outwr	
6204.61.80	Women's or girls' trousers & breeches, not k/c, wool, w/o elastomeric fib, not water resist, w/belt loops, wt under 6 kg/doz, o/than rec perf outwear	
6204.62.03	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' trousers, bib/brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not knit/crochet, cotton, cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc	
6204.62.05	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' bib and brace overalls, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, not containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc	
6204.62.15	Rec perf outwear, women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	
6204.62.50	Women's/girls' trousers, bib/brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not knit/ crochet, cotton, cont. 15% or more by wt down, etc, o/than rec perf outwear	
6204.62.60	Women's/girls' bib/brace overalls, not knit/crochet, cotton, not containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc. o/than rec perf outwear	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6204.62.70	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6204.62.80	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi, o/than rec perf outwear	
6204.63.01	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' trousers, bib/brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not knit/crochet, syn. fibers, cont. 15% or more down, etc.	
6204.63.02	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' bib/brace overalls, not knit/crochet, syn. fibers, water resistant, not cont. 15% or more by wt. of down, etc	
6204.63.03	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' bib/ brace overalls of synthetic fibers, not knit/crochet, not cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc, nesoi	
6204.63.08	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' trousers, breeches & shorts, not knit/ crochet, syn. fibers, cont. 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6204.63.09	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi, water resistant	
6204.63.11	Rec perf outwear, women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	
6204.63.50	Women's/girls' trousers, bib/brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not knit/crochet, syn. fibers, cont. 15% or more down, etc., o/than rec perf outwear	
6204.63.55	Women's/girls' bib/brace overalls, not knit/crochet, syn. fibers, water resistant, not cont. 15% or more by wt. of down, etc, o/than rec perf outwear	
6204.63.60	Women's/girls' bib & brace overalls of synthetic fibers, not knit/crochet, not cont. 15% or more by wt of down, etc, nesoi, o/than rec perf outwear	
6204.63.65	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches & shorts, not knit or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi, certified hand-loomed & folklore products	
6204.63.70	Women's/girls' trousers, breeches & shorts, not knit/crochet, syn. fibers, cont. 36% or more wool or fine animal hair, nesoi, o/than rec perf outwear	
6204.63.75	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi, water resistant, o/than rec perf outwear	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6204.63.90	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi, o/than rec perf outwear	
6204.69.01	Rec perf outwear, women's or girls' bib and brace overalls, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6204.69.02	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' trousers, breeches & shorts, not knit/crochet, artificial fibers, cont. 36% or more of wool or fine animal hair	
6204.69.03	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, nesoi	
6204.69.04	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' trousers, bib/brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not k/c, silk or silk waste, cont > or = 70% wt silk or silk waste,	
6204.69.05	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' trousers, bib/brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not k/c, silk or silk waste, cont under 70% by wt silk/silk waste,	
6204.69.06	Rec perf outwear, women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6204.69.15	Women's or girls' bib and brace overalls, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, o/than rec perf outwear	
6204.69.22	Women's/girls' trousers, breeches & shorts, not knit/crochet, artificial fibers, cont. 36% or more wool or fine animal hair, o/than rec perf outwear	
6204.69.28	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers, nesoi, o/than rec perf outwear	
6204.69.45	Women's/girls' trousers, bib/brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not k/c, silk or silk waste, cont > or = 70% wt silk,silk waste, not rec perf outwear	
6204.69.65	Women's/girls' trousers, bib/brace overalls, breeches & shorts,not k/c, silk or silk waste, cont under 70% by wt silk/silk waste, not rec perf outwr	
6204.69.80	Women's/girls' trousers, bib/brace overalls, breeches & shorts, not knit/crochet, textile materials nesoi, o/than red perf outwear	
6205.20.10	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6205.20.20	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	
6205.30.10	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6205.30.15	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, containing 36 percent or more of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6205.30.20	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	
6205.90.05	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6205.90.07	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6205.90.10	Men's or boys' shirts, of silk or silk waste, containing 70% or more by wt of silk or silk waste, not knitted or crocheted	
6205.90.30	Men's or boys' shirts, of silk or silk waste, containing under 70% by wt of silk or silk waste, not knitted or crocheted	
6205.90.40	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesoi	
6206.10.00	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, not knitted or crocheted, of silk or silk waste	
6206.20.10	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6206.20.20	Women's or girls' blouses & shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, containing 30% or more of silk/silk waste, nesoi	
6206.20.30	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6206.30.10	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6206.30.20	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, containing 36 percent or more of flax fibers, nesoi	
6206.30.30	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	
6206.40.10	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6206.40.20	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, containing 30 percent or more of silk/silk waste, nesoi	
6206.40.25	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, containing 36% or more of wool, nesoi	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6206.40.30	Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	
6206.90.00	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6207.11.00	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6207.19.10	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs, of textile mats (except cotton), cont 70% or more wt of silk or silk waste, not knitted/crocheted	
6207.19.90	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs, of textile mats (except cotton), cont under 70% by wt of silk or silk waste, not knitted/crocheted	
6207.21.00	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pajamas, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6207.22.00	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pajamas, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6207.29.10	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pajamas, of textile materials (except cotton or mmf), cont 70% or more by wt of silk or silk waste, not k/c	
6207.29.90	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pajamas, of textile materials (except cotton or mmf), cont under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, not k/c	
6207.91.10	Men's or boys' bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6207.91.30	Men's or boys' singlets and other undershirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6207.99.20	Men's or boys' bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6207.99.40	Men's or boys' singlets and other undershirts, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6207.99.70	Men's or boys' undershirts, bathrobes, & sim art, cont 70% or more by wt of silk or silk waste, not knitted or crocheted	
6207.99.75	Men's or boys' bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6207.99.85	Men's or boys' singlets and other undershirts, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, nesoi	
6207.99.90	Men's or boys' undershirts, bathrobes, & sim art, of text mats (except of cotton, mmf, wool, silk), not knitted or crocheted	
6208.11.00	Women's or girls' slips and petticoats, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6208.19.20	Women's or girls' slips and petticoats, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6208.19.50	Women's or girls' slips and petticoats, of textile materials (except mmf or cotton), cont 70% or more by wt of silk or silk waste, not k/c	
6208.19.90	Women's or girls' slips and petticoats, of textile materials (except mmf or cotton), cont under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, not k/c	
6208.21.00	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pajamas, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6208.22.00	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pajamas, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6208.29.10	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pajamas, of textile materials (except cotton or mmf), cont > or = 70% by wt of silk or silk waste, not k/c	
6208.29.90	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pajamas, of textile materials (except cotton or mmf), cont under 70% by wt of silk or silk waste, not k/c	
6208.91.10	Women's or girls' bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6208.91.30	Women's or girls' undershirts and underpants, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6208.92.00	Women's or girls' singlets & other undershirts, briefs, panties, bathrobes & similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6208.99.20	Women's or girls' undershirts, underpants, bathrobes & like articles, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6208.99.30	Women's or girls' singlet & other undershirt, briefs, panties, negligees, dressing gowns & sim art, of silk, con > or = 70% wt silk, not k/c	
6208.99.50	Women's or girls' singlets & other undershirts, briefs, panties, negligees, dressing gowns & sim art, of silk, con < 70% wt silk, not k/c	
6208.99.80	Women's or girls' undershirts, underpants, bathrobes & like articles, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6209.20.10	Babies' dresses, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6209.20.20	Babies' blouses and shirts, except those imported as parts of sets, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6209.20.30	Babies' trousers, breeches and shorts, except those imported as parts of sets, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6209.20.50	Babies' garments & clothing acc. nesoi, of cotton, incl. sunsuits & sim app, sets & parts of sets, & diapers, not knitted or crocheted	
6209.30.10	Babies' blouses and shirts, except those imported as parts of sets, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6209.30.20	Babies' trousers, breeches and shorts, except those imported as parts of sets, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6209.30.30	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted, nesoi, of synthetic fibers	
6209.90.05	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6209.90.10	Babies' blouses and shirts, except those imported as parts of sets, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6209.90.20	Babies' trousers, breeches and shorts, except those imported as parts of sets, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6209.90.30	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted, nesoi, of artificial fibers	
6209.90.50	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, of text mats (except wool, cotton or mmf), cont 70% or more by wt of silk or silk waste, not k/c	
6209.90.90	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, of textile mats (except wool, cotton or mmf), cont under 70% by wt of silk or silk waste, not k/c	
6210.10.20	Garments, not knitted or crocheted, made up of fabrics of heading 5602 or 5603 formed on a base of paper or covered or lined with paper	
6210.10.50	Nonwoven dispos apparel designed for hosps, clinics, labs or cont area use, made up of fab of 5602/5603, n/formed or lined w paper, not k/c	
6210.10.70	Disposable briefs and panties designed for one time use, made up of fabrics of 5602 or 5603, not formed or lined w paper, not k/c	
6210.10.90	Garments, nesoi, made up of fabrics of heading 5602 or 5603, not formed or lined w paper, not k/c	
6210.20.30	Men's or boys' garments, sim to 6201.11-6201.19, of mmf, outer surf impreg, coated etc. w rub/plast, underlying fab completely obsc, not k/c	
6210.20.50	Men's or boys' overcoats/carcoats/capes/etc. of mmf, other than with outer sur. impreg/coated/etc. w/ rub/plast, n knitted/crocheted	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6210.20.70	Men's or boys' overcoats/carcoats/capes/etc. of tx mat (excl mmf), outer sur. impreg/etc. w/rub/plast completely obscuring fab, n k/c	
6210.20.90	Men's or boys' overcoats/carcoats/capes/etc. of tx mat (excl mmf), other than with outer sur. impreg/coated/etc. w/ rub/plast, n k/c	
6210.30.30	Women's or girls' overcoats/carcoats/capes/etc. of mmf, outer sur. impreg/coated/etc. w/rub/plast completely obscuring fab, n k/c	
6210.30.50	Women's or girls' overcoats/carcoats/capes/etc. of mmf, other than with outer sur. impreg/coated/etc. w/rub/plast, n k/c	
6210.30.70	Women's or girls' overcoats/carcoats/capes/etc. of tx mat (excl mmf), fabric impreg/coated w/rub/plast completely obscuring fab, n k/c	
6210.30.90	Women's or girls' overcoats/carcoats/capes/etc. of tx mat (excl mmf), other than with outer sur. impreg/coated etc. w/rub/plast, n k/c	
6210.40.15	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' garm, nesoi, of fab 5903/5906/5907, not k/c, mmf, w/out sur. impreg/coatd/etc. w/rub/plast completely obscuring fab,	
6210.40.25	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' garm, nesoi, of fab of 5903/5906/5907, not k/c, mmf, o/than w/outer sur. impreg/coated/etc. w/rub/plast,	
6210.40.28	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' garm, nesoi, fab of 5903/5906/5907, not k/c, tex mat (excl mmf), w/out sur. impreg/etc. w/rub/plast compl obscuring fab	
6210.40.29	Rec perf outwear, men's or boys' garm, nesoi, of fab of 5903/5906/5907, not k/c, tex mat (excl mmf), w/out sur. impreg/etc. w/rub/plast	
6210.40.35	Men's/boys' garm, nesoi, fab of 5903/5906/5907, not k/c, mmf, w/out sur. impreg/coated/etc. w/rub/plast completely obscuring fab, not rec perf outwear	
6210.40.55	Men's or boys' garm, nesoi, of fab of 5903/5906/5907, not k/c, mmf, o/than w/outer sur. impreg/coated/etc. w/rub/plast, o/than rec perf outwear	
6210.40.75	Men's/boys' garm, nesoi, fab of 5903/5906/5907, n k/c, tex mat (excl mmf), w/oute sur. impreg/etc. w/rub/plast compl obscuring fab,not rec perf outwr	
6210.40.80	Men's or boys' garm, nesoi, of fab of 5903/5906/5907, not k/c, tex mat (excl mmf), w/out sur. impreg/etc. w/rub/plast, o/than rec perf outwear	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6210.50.03	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' garm, nesoi, fab of 5903/5906/5907, not k/c, mmf, w/outer sur. impreg/coated/etc. w/rub/plast compl obscuring fab	
6210.50.05	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' garm, nesoi, fab of 5903/5906/5907, not k/c, mmf, o/than w/out sur. impreg/etc. w/rub/plast	
6210.50.12	Rec perf outwear, women/girls' garm, nesoi, fab of 5903/5906/5907, n k/c, tex mat (excl mmf), w/out sur. impreg/etc. w/rub/plast comp obscuring fab	
6210.50.22	Rec perf outwear, wom's/girls' garm, nesoi, fab of 5903/5906/5907, n k/c, tex mat (excpt mmf), o/than w/out sur. impreg/coated w/rub/plas	
6210.50.35	Women's/girls' garm, nesoi, fab of 5903/5906/5907, n k/c, mmf, w/out sur. impreg/coated/etc. w/rub/plast compl obscuring fab, o/than rec perf outwear	
6210.50.55	Women's or girls' garm, nesoi, of fab of 5903/5906/5907, n k/c, of mmf, other than w/outer sur. impreg/etc. w/rub/plast, o/than rec perf outwear	
6210.50.75	Wom's/girls' garm, nesoi, fab of 5903/5906/5907, n k/c, of tex mat (excl mmf), w/o sur. impreg/etc. w/rub/plast comp obscur fab, not rec perf outwear	
6210.50.80	Wom's/girls' garm, nesoi, fab of 5903/5906/5907, not k/c, tex mat (except mmf), o/than w/out sur. impreg/coated w/rub/plas, o/than rec perf outwear	
6211.11.10	Men's or boys' swimwear, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6211.11.40	Men's or boys' swimwear, of textile materials (except mmf), containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, not knit or crocheted	
6211.11.80	Men's or boys' swimwear, of textile materials (except mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, not knit or crocheted	
6211.12.10	Women's or girls' swimwear, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6211.12.40	Women's or girls' swimwear, of textile materials (except mmf), containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, not knit or crocheted	
6211.12.80	Women's or girls' swimwear, of textile materials (except mmf), containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, not knit or crocheted	
6211.20.04	Anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles imported as parts of ski-suits, con 15% or more by wt of down & waterfowl plumage, etc, not k/c	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6211.20.08	Anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles imported as parts of ski-suits, con under 15% by wt of down & waterfowl plumage, etc, not k/c	
6211.20.15	Men's or boys' ski-suits, not knitted or crocheted, water resistant, not containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc	
6211.20.24	Men's or boys' anoraks, windbreakers and sim art impted as pts of ski-suits, of wool, con < 15% wt of down etc, not water resist, not k/c	
6211.20.28	Men's or boys' anoraks, etc. imported as parts of ski-suits, of tx mats (except wool), con 15% wt of down etc, not water resist, not k/c	
6211.20.34	Men's or boys' trousers and breeches imported as parts of ski-suits, of wool, con under 15% by wt of down etc., not water resist, not k/c	
6211.20.38	Men's or boys' trousers & breeches imported as pts of ski-suits, of tx mat (except wool), con 15% wt down etc, not water resist, not k/c	
6211.20.44	Men's or boys' ski-suits nesoi, of wool or fine animal hair, con under 15% wt down etc, not water resist, not knitted/crocheted	
6211.20.48	Men's or boys' ski-suits nesoi, of tx mats (except wool or fine animal hair), con under 15% wt down etc, not water resist, not knitted/croch	
6211.20.54	Women's or girls' anoraks, windbreakers and sim art impted as pts of ski-suits, of wool, con 15% wt down etc, not water resist, not k/c	
6211.20.58	Women's or girls' anoraks and sim art imported as pts of ski-suits, of tx mats (except wool), con < 15% wt down etc, not wat resist, n k/c	
6211.20.64	Women's or girls' trousers and breeches imported as parts of ski-suits, of wool, cont under 15% by wt of down etc, not water resist, not k/c	
6211.20.68	Women's or girls' trousers & breeches imp as pts of ski-suits, of tx mats (except wool), con < 15% wt of down etc, not wat resist, not k/c	
6211.20.74	Women's or girls' ski-suits nesoi, of wool or fine animal hair, con under 15% by wt of down etc, not water resistant, not knit or crocheted	
6211.20.78	Women's or girls' ski-suits nesoi, of tx mats (except wool), con under 15% by weight of down etc, not water resistant, not knit or crocheted	
6211.32.50	Rec pref outwear, men's or boys' track suits or other garments nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6211.32.90	Men's or boys' track suits or other garments nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, o/than rec perf outwear	
6211.33.50	Rec perf outwear, men's or boys' track suits or other garments nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6211.33.90	Men's or boys' track suits or other garments nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, o/than rec perf outwear	
6211.39.03	Rec perf outwear, men's or boys' track suits or other garments nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6211.39.07	Rec pref outwear, men's/boys' garments (excl swimwear or ski-suits), nesoi, not k/c, tex mat (not wool, cotton,mmf), cont 70% or more wt of silk	
6211.39.15	Rec perf outwear, men's/boys' garments (excl swimwr or ski-suits), nesoi, not k/c, tex mat (not wool, cotton, mmf), cont under 70% by wt of silk	
6211.39.30	Men's or boys' track suits or other garments nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, o/than rec perf outwear	
6211.39.60	Men's/boys' garments (excl swimwr or ski-suits), nesoi, not k/c, tex mat (not wool, cotton or mmf), cont 70% or more wt of silk, not rec perf outwear	
6211.39.80	Men's/boys' garments (excl swimwr or ski-suits), nesoi, not k/c, tex mat (not wool, cotton, mmf), cont under 70% by wt of silk, not rec perf outwear	
6211.42.05	Rec perf outwear, women's or girls' track suits or other garments nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6211.42.10	Women's or girls' track suits or other garments nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, o/than rec perf outwear	
6211.43.05	Rec perf outwear, women's or girls' track suits or other garments nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6211.43.10	Women's or girls' track suits or other garments nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, o/than rec perf outwear	
6211.49.03	Rec perf outwear, women's/girls' garments (excl swimwr or ski-suits), nesoi, not k/c, tex mat (not wool, cotton, mmf), cont 70% or more wt of silk	
6211.49.15	Rec perf outwear, women's or girls' track suits or other garments nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6211.49.25	Rec pref outwear, women's/girls' garments (excl swimwr or ski-suits), nesoi, not k/c, tex mat (not wool, cotton,mmf), cont under 70% by wt of silk	
6211.49.50	Women's/girls' garms (excl swimwr or ski-suits), nesoi, not k/c, tex mat (not wool, cotton, mmf), cont 70% or more wt of silk,o/than rec perf outwear	
6211.49.60	Women's or girls' track suits or other garments nesoi, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, o/than rec perf outwear	
6211.49.80	Women's/girls' garm (excl swimwr or ski-suits), nesoi, not k/c, tex mat (not wool, cotton, mmf), cont under 70% by wt of silk, not rec perf outwear	
6212.10.30	Brassieres, containing lace, net or embroidery, containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, whether or not knitted or crocheted	
6212.10.50	Brassieres containing lace, net or embroidery, containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, whether or not knitted or crocheted	
6212.10.70	Brassieres, not containing lace, net or embroidery, containing 70% or more by wt of silk or silk waste, whether or not knitted or crocheted	
6212.10.90	Brassieres, not containing lace, net or embroidery, containing under 70% by wt of silk or silk waste, whether or not knitted or crocheted	
6212.20.00	Girdles and panty-girdles	
6212.30.00	Corsets	
6212.90.00	Braces, suspenders, garters and similar articles and parts thereof	
6213.20.10	Handkerchiefs, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, hemmed, not containing lace or embroidery	
6213.20.20	Handkerchiefs, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	
6213.90.05	Handkerchiefs, not knitted or crocheted, containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
6213.90.07	Handkerchiefs, of silk or silk waste, containing less than 70 percent by weight of silk or silk waste	
6213.90.10	Handkerchiefs, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6213.90.20	Handkerchiefs, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesoi	
6214.10.10	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, not knitted or crocheted, containing 70% or more silk or silk waste	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6214.10.20	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, not knitted or crocheted, containing less than 70% silk or silk waste	
6214.20.00	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	
6214.30.00	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6214.40.00	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, not knitted or crocheted, of artificial fibers	
6214.90.00	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6215.10.00	Ties, bow ties and cravats, not knitted or crocheted, of silk or silk waste	
6215.20.00	Ties, bow ties and cravats, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	
6215.90.00	Ties, bow ties and cravats, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6216.00.05	Ice hockey and field hockey gloves, not knitted or crocheted, impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber	
6216.00.08	Gloves, mittens & mitts, for sports, including ski & snowmobile gloves, etc., not knitted/crocheted, impreg. or cov. with plastic/rubber	
6216.00.13	Gloves etc. (excl. for sports etc.), not k/c, impreg. etc. with plas/rub, w/o four., cut & sewn, of veg. fibers, over 50% by wt. plas/rub	
6216.00.17	Gloves etc. (excl. for sports), not k/c, impreg. etc. with plas/rub, w/o four., cut & sewn, of veg. fibers, cont. <50% by wt. plas./rubber	
6216.00.19	Gloves, mittens and mitts (excl sports), w/o four, impreg etc, cut & sewn from pre-exist impreg fab, of non-veg fib, con > 50% wt plas/rub	
6216.00.21	Gloves, mittens and mitts (excl sports), w/o four, impreg etc, cut & sewn from pre-exist impreg fab, of non-veg fib, con < 50% wt plas/rub	
6216.00.24	Gloves, mittens and mitts (excl sports), w/o four, impreg etc, not cut & sewn from pre-exist fab, con 50% or more wt cotton/mmf, not k/c	
6216.00.26	Gloves, mittens and mitts (excl sports), w/o four, impreg etc, not cut & sewn from pre-exist fab, con under 50% wt cotton or mmf, not k/c	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6216.00.29	Gloves, mittens and mitts (excl sports), impreg, etc., with fourchettes, cont 50% or more by wt of coton, mmf or combo thereof, not knit/croc	
6216.00.31	Gloves, mittens and mitts (excl sports), impreg, etc., with fourchettes, cont under 50% by wt of coton, mmf or combo thereof, not knit/croc	
6216.00.33	Ice hockey and field hockey gloves, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, not impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber	
6216.00.35	Gloves, mittens & mitts, all the foregoing for sports use, including ski & snowmobile gloves, mittens & mitts, of cotton	
6216.00.38	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl. for sports), not impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber, of cotton, without fourchettes	
6216.00.41	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl. for sports), not impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber, of cotton, with fourchettes	
6216.00.43	Ice hockey and field hockey gloves, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, not impregnated etc. with plastics or rubber	
6216.00.46	Gloves, mittens & mitts, for sports use, incl. ski & snowmobile, of man-made fibers, not impregnated/coated with plastics or rubber	
6216.00.54	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl. for sports), not impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber, of man-made fibers, w/o fourchettes	
6216.00.58	Gloves, mittens & mitts (excl. for sports), not impregnated, coated or covered with plastics or rubber, of mmf, with fourchettes	
6216.00.80	Gloves, mittens and mitts, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6216.00.90	Gloves, mittens and mitts, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesoi	
6217.10.10	Made up clothing accessories (excl those of heading 6212), containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, not knitted or crocheted	
6217.10.85	Headbands, ponytail holders and similar articles, of textile materials containing < 70% by weight of silk, not knit/crochet	
6217.10.95	Made up clothing accessories (excl of heading 6212 or headbands, ponytail holders & like), containing < 70% wgt of silk, not knit/crochet	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6217.90.10	Parts of garments or of clothing accessories (excl those of heading 6212), containing 70% or more by weight of silk or silk waste, not k/c	
6217.90.90	Parts of garments or of clothing accessories (excl those of heading 6212), containing under 70% by weight of silk or silk waste, n/knit/croc	
6301.10.00	Electric blankets	
6301.20.00	Blankets (other than electric blankets) and traveling rugs, of wool or fine animal hair	
6301.30.00	Blankets (other than electric blankets) and traveling rugs, of cotton	
6301.40.00	Blankets (other than electric blankets) and traveling rugs, of synthetic fibers	
6301.90.00	Blankets and traveling rugs, nesoi	
6302.10.00	Bed linen, knitted or crocheted	
6302.21.30	Bed linen, not knitted or crocheted, printed, of cotton, cont any embroidery, lace, braid, edging, trimming, piping or applique work, napped	
6302.21.50	Bed linen, not knit or crocheted, printed, of cotton, cont any embroidery, lace, braid, edging, trimming, piping or applique work, n/napped	
6302.21.70	Bed linen, not knit or crocheted, printed, of cotton, not cont any embroidery, lace,braid, edging, trimming, piping or applique work, napped	
6302.21.90	Bed linen, not knit or croc, printed, of cotton, not cont any embroidery, lace, braid, edging, trimming, piping or applique work, not napped	
6302.22.10	Bed linen, not knitted or crocheted, printed, of manmade fibers, containing embroidery, lace, braid, etc or applique work	
6302.22.20	Bed linen, not knitted or crocheted, printed, of manmade fibers, nesoi	
6302.29.00	Bed linen, not knitted or crocheted, printed, of textile materials nesoi	
6302.31.30	Bed linen, not knit/croc, not printed, of cotton, cont any embroidery, lace, braid, edging, trimming, piping or applique work, napped	
6302.31.50	Bed linen, not knit/croc, not printed, of cotton, cont any embroidery, lace, braid, edging, trimming, piping or applique work, not napped	
6302.31.70	Bed linen, not knit/croc, not printed, of cotton, not cont any embroidery, lace, braid, edging, trimming, piping or applique work, napped	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6302.31.90	Bed linen, not knit/croc, not printed, of cotton, not cont any embroidery, lace, braid, edging, trimming,piping or applique work, not napped	
6302.32.10	Bed linen, not knitted or crocheted, not printed, of manmade fiber, containing embroidery, lace, braid, etc or applique work	
6302.32.20	Bed linen, not knitted or crocheted, not printed, of manmade fibers, nesoi	
6302.39.00	Bed linen, not knitted or crocheted, not printed, of textile materials nesoi	
6302.40.10	Table linen, knitted or crocheted, of vegetable fiber (except of cotton)	
6302.40.20	Table linen, knitted or crocheted, nesoi	
6302.51.10	Damask tablecloths and napkins, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6302.51.20	Plain woven tablecloths and napkins, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6302.51.30	Tablecloths and napkins, other than plain woven or damask, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	
6302.51.40	Table linen, other than tablecloths and napkins, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	
6302.53.00	Table linen of man-made fibers, not knitted or crocheted	
6302.59.10	Tablecloths and napkins of flax, not knitted or crocheted	
6302.59.20	Table linen of flax, other than tablecloths and napkins, not knitted or crocheted	
6302.59.30	Table linen, of textile materials other than of cotton, flax or man-made fibers, not knitted or crocheted	
6302.60.00	Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry toweling or similar terry fabrics, of cotton	
6302.91.00	Toilet and kitchen linen, other than terry toweling or similar terry fabrics of cotton	
6302.93.10	Toilet and kitchen linen, of manmade fibers, of pile or tufted construction	
6302.93.20	Toilet and kitchen linen, of manmade fibers, nesoi	
6302.99.10	Toilet and kitchen linen of textile materials nesoi, containing 85% or more by weight of silk or silk waste	
6302.99.15	Toilet and kitchen linen of flax	
6302.99.20	Toilet and kitchen linen of textile materials nesoi, containing less than 85% by weight of silk or silk waste	
6303.12.00	Curtains (including drapes), interior blinds and valances of synthetic fibers, knitted or crocheted	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6303.19.11	Curtains (including drapes), interior blinds and valances of cotton, knitted or crocheted	
6303.19.21	Curtains (including drapes),interior blinds and valances of textile materials other than of cotton or synthetic fibers, knitted or crocheted	
6303.91.00	Curtains (including drapes), interior blinds and valances of cotton, not knitted or crocheted	
6303.92.10	Curtains/drapes, inter. blinds, etc. of syn fib, made up from fab of subh 5407.60.11/5407.60.21/5407.60.91, not knitted or crocheted	
6303.92.20	Curtains (including drapes), interior blinds and valances, nesoi, of synthetic fibers, not knitted or crocheted	
6303.99.00	Curtains (including drapes),interior blinds, valances of textile materials other than of cotton or of synthetic fibers,not knitted/crocheted	
6304.11.10	Bedspreads of cotton, knitted or crocheted, excluding those of heading 9404	
6304.11.20	Bedspreads of man-made fibers, knitted or crocheted, excluding those of heading 9404	
6304.11.30	Bedspreads of textile materials other than of cotton or of man-made fibers, knitted or crocheted, excluding those of heading 9404	
6304.19.05	Bedspreads, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, containing any embroidery, lace, etc.	
6304.19.10	Bedspreads, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	
6304.19.15	Bedspreads, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, containing any embroidery, lace, etc.	
6304.19.20	Bedspreads, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	
6304.19.30	Bedspreads, not knitted or crocheted, other than those of cotton or man-made fibers, excluding those of heading 9404	
6304.20.00	Bed nets made from warp knit fabrics, impregneted or coated with chemicals specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter	
6304.91.01	Furnishing articles, excluding those of heading 9404 and other than bedspreads and bed nets, knitted or crocheted	
6304.92.00	Furnishing articles (excluding those of heading 9404 and other than bedspreads) not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6304.93.00	Furnishing articles (excluding those of heading 9404 and other than bedspreads) not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	
6304.99.10	Wall hangings, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, the foregoing certified hand-loomed and folklore products	
6304.99.15	Wall hangings, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair, nesoi	
6304.99.25	Wall hangings of jute, excluding those of heading 9404	
6304.99.35	Furnishing articles (excl. those of heading 9404 and other than bedspreads and jute wall hangings) of veg. fibers (excl. cotton), not k/c	
6304.99.40	Certified hand-loomed and folklore pillow covers of wool or fine animal hair, not knitted or crocheted	
6304.99.60	Furnishing articles (excluding those of heading 9404 and other than bedspreads) not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesoi	
6305.10.00	Sacks and bags of a kind used for the packing of goods, of jute or of other textile bast fibers of heading 5303	
6305.20.00	Sacks and bags of a kind used for the packing of goods, of cotton	
6305.32.00	Flexible intermed. bulk containers of a kind used for packing goods, of man-made textile materials	
6305.33.00	Other sacks/bags for packing goods, of mm tex.mat.(not flex.intermed.bulk containers), of polyethylene or polypro. strip or the like	
6305.39.00	Sacks and bags of a kind used for the packing of goods, of man-made textile materials, nesoi	
6305.90.00	Sacks and bags of a kind used for the packing of goods, of textile materials, nesoi	
6306.12.00	Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds, of synthetic fibers	
6306.19.11	Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds, of cotton	
6306.19.21	Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds, of textile materials other than of cotton or synthetic fibers	
6306.22.10	Backpacking tents of synthetic fibers	
6306.22.90	Tents other than backpacking tents, of synthetic fibers	
6306.29.11	Tents of cotton	
6306.29.21	Tents of textile materials other than of cotton or synthetic fibers	
6306.30.00	Sails of textile materials	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6306.40.41	Pneumatic mattresses of cotton	
6306.40.49	Pneumatic mattresses of textile materials other than of cotton	
6306.90.10	Camping goods, nesoi, of cotton	
6306.90.50	Camping goods, nesoi, of textile materials other than of cotton	
6307.10.10	Dustcloths, mop cloths and polishing cloths, of cotton	
6307.10.20	Floor cloths, dishcloths and similar cleaning cloths of textile materials (except dustcloths, mops cloths and polishing cloths of cotton)	
6307.20.00	Lifejackets and lifebelts of textile materials	
6307.90.30	Made-up labels of textile materials	
6307.90.40	Cords and tassels of textile materials	
6307.90.50	Corset lacings, footwear lacings or similar lacings of textile materials	
6307.90.60	Surgical drapes of fabric formed on a base of paper or covered or lined with paper	
6307.90.68	Surgical drapes of spunlaced or bonded fiber fabric disposable surgical drapes of man-made fibers	
6307.90.72	Surgical drapes, nesoi, not spunlaced or bonded fiber fabric	
6307.90.75	Toys for pets, of textile materials	
6307.90.85	Wall banners, of man-made fibers	
6307.90.89	Surgical towels; cotton towels of pile/tufted const.; pillow shells, of cotton; shells for quilts etc., and similar articles of cotton	
6307.90.98	National flags and other made-up articles of textile materials, nesoi	
6308.00.00	Needlecraft sets for making up into rugs, etc., consist of woven fabric and yarn, whether/not w/accessories, put up packings for retail sale	
6310.10.10	Used or new rags, scrap and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of wool or fine animal hair, sorted	
6310.10.20	Used or new rags, scrap and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of textile materials nesoi, sorted	
6310.90.10	Used or new rags, scrap and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of wool or fine animal hair, not sorted	
6310.90.20	Used or new rags, scrap and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of textile materials nesoi, not sorted	

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HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6501.00.30	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods, not blocked to shape or with made brims; plateaux & manchons; all of fur felt, for men or boys	
6501.00.60	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods, not blocked to shape or with made brims; plateaux & manchons; all of fur felt, not for men or boys	
6501.00.90	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods, not blocked to shape or with made brims; plateaux & manchons; all of felt, other than fur felt	
6502.00.20	Hat shapes, plaited or assembled from strips, not blocked/lined/trimmed & w/o made brims, of veg. fibers or materls, or paper yarn, sewed	
6502.00.40	Hat shapes, plaited or asmbld from strips, n/blocked/lined/trimmed & w/o made brims, of veg. fibers or materls, not sewed/bleached/colored	
6502.00.60	Hat shapes, plaited or asmbld from strips, n/blocked/lined/trimmed & w/o made brims, of veg. fibers or materls, not sewed but bleachd/colord	
6502.00.90	Hat shapes, plaited or assembled from strips, not blocked/lined/trimmed & w/o made brims, not veg. fibers/veg. materials/paper yarn, nesoi	
6504.00.30	Hats and headgear, plaited or assembled from strips of veg. fibers or unspun fibrous veg. materials and/or paper yarn, sewed	
6504.00.60	Hats and headgear, plaited or assembled from strips of veg. fibers or unspun fibrous veg. materials and/or paper yarn, not sewed	
6504.00.90	Hats and headgear, plaited or assembled from strips of any material (o/than veg. fibers/unspun fibrous veg. materials and/or paper yarn)	
6505.00.01	Hair-nets of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed	
6505.00.04	Hats and headgear of fur felt made from hat forms and hat bodies of 6501	
6505.00.08	Hats and headgear made from hat forms and hat bodies of 6501, except of fur felt	
6505.00.15	Hats and headgear, of cotton and/or flax, knitted	
6505.00.20	Headwear, of cotton, not knitted; certified hand-loomed and folklore hats & headgear, of cotton or flax, not knitted	
6505.00.25	Hats and headgear, of cotton or flax, not knitted, not certified hand-loomed folklore goods	
6505.00.30	Hats and headgear, of wool, knitted or crocheted or made up from knitted or crocheted fabric	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
6505.00.40	Hats and headgear, of wool, made up from felt or of textile material, not knitted or crocheted or made up from knitted or crocheted fabric	
6505.00.50	Hats and headgear, of man-made fibers, knitted or crocheted or made up from knitted or crocheted fabric, wholly or in part of braid	
6505.00.60	Hats and headgear, of man-made fibers, knitted or crocheted or made up from knitted or crocheted fabrics, not in part of braid	
6505.00.70	Hats and headgear, of man-made fibers, made up from felt or of textile material, not knitted or crocheted, wholly or in part braid	
6505.00.80	Hats and headgear, of man-made fibers, made up from felt or of textile material, not knitted or crocheted, not in part of braid	
6505.00.90	Hats and headgear, of textile materials (other than of cotton, flax, wool or man-made fibers), nesoi	
6506.91.00	Headgear (other than safety headgear), nesoi, of rubber or plastics, whether or not lined or trimmed	
6506.99.30	Headgear, nesoi, of furskin, whether or not lined or trimmed	
6506.99.60	Headgear (other than safety headgear), nesoi, of materials other than rubber, plastics, or furskins, whether or not lined or trimmed	
6507.00.00	Headbands, linings, covers, hat foundations, hat frames, peaks (visors) and chinstraps, for headgear	
7019.11.00	Glass fiber chopped strands of a length of not more than 50mm	
7019.12.00	Glass fiber rovings	
7019.13.05	Fiberglass rubber reinforcing yarn,not color,of electrically nonconduct. continuous filament 9 to 11 microns diam & impreg for adhesion to polym.	
7019.13.15	Glass fiber yarns, not colored, other than fiberglass rubber reinforcing yarn	
7019.13.24	Fiberglass rubber reinforce yarn,color,of electrically nonconduct. continuous filament 9 to 11 microns diam & impreg for adhesion to polym.	
7019.13.28	Glass fiber yarns, colored, other than fiberglass rubber reinforcing yarn	
7019.13.35	Glass fiber slivers, other than glass fiber yarns, whether or not colored, nesoi	
7019.19.30	Glass fiber chopped strands of a length more than 50 mm	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
7019.19.70	Fiberglass rubber reinforce cord,of electrically nonconduct. contin. filament 9 to 11 microns diam & impreg for adhesion to polymeric comp.	
7019.19.91	Glass fiber slivers, rovings, yarns, chopped strands and mats thereof, nesoi	
7019.61.05	Closed woven fiberglass tire cord fabric of rovings,n/o 30 cm wide,of elect. nonconductive cont. filament 9-11 micron diam & impreg for adhesion	
7019.61.10	Closed woven glass fiber fabric of rovings, n/o 30 cm in width, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric	
7019.61.30	Closed woven fiberglass tire cord fabric of roving,o/30 cm wide,n/color, of elect. nonconduct. contin. fil. 9-11 micron diam & impreg for adhesion	
7019.61.40	Closed woven glass fiber fabric of rovings, o/30 cm wide, not colored, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric	
7019.61.70	Closed woven fiberglass tire cord fabric of roving,o/30 cm wide,color,of elect nonconduct. cont. filament 9-11 micron diam & impreg for adhesion	
7019.61.90	Closed woven glass fiber fabrics of rovings, o/30 cm wide, colored, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric	
7019.63.05	Closed woven glass yarn fabric, not coated/laminated, tire cord fabric, n/o 30 cm wide	
7019.63.15	Closed woven glass yarn fabric, not coated/laminated, n/o 30 cm in width, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric	
7019.63.30	Closed woven glass yarn fabric, not coated/laminated, not color, tire cord fabric, o/30 cm wide	
7019.63.40	Closed woven glass yarn fabric, not coated/laminated, o/30 cm in width, not colored, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric	
7019.63.70	Closed woven glass yarn fabric, not coated/laminated, tire cord fabric, colored, o/30 cm wide	
7019.63.90	Closed woven glass yarn fabric, not coated/laminated, o/30 cm in width, colored, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric	
7019.64.05	Closed woven glass yarn fabric, coated/laminated, tire cord fabric, n/o 30 cm wide	
7019.64.15	Closed woven glass yarn fabric, coated/laminated, n/o 30 cm wide other than fiberclass tire cord fabric	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

HTSUS	Description	Scope Limitations
7019.64.30	Closed woven glass yarn fabric, coated/laminated, not color, tire cord fabric, o/30 cm wide	
7019.64.40	Closed woven glass yarn fabric, coated/laminated, o/30 cm in width, not colored, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric	
7019.64.70	Closed woven glass yarn fabric, coated/laminated, tire cord fabric, colored, o/30 cm wide	
7019.64.90	Closed woven glass yarn fabric, coated/laminated, o/30 cm in width, colored, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric	
7019.65.51	Open woven glass fabrics, n/o 30 cm wide, tire cord fabric, of electrical nonconduct. contin. filament 9-11 mirco diam & impreg for adhesion	
7019.65.90	Open woven glass fabrics, n/o 30 cm wide, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric	
7019.66.30	Open woven glass fabrics, o/ 30cm wide & less than 250 g/m2, fiberglass tire cord fabric, not colored	
7019.66.40	Open woven glass fabrics, o/30 cm wide & less than 250 g/m2, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric, not colored	
7019.66.70	Open woven glass fabrics, o/30 cm wide & less than 250 g/m2, fiberglass tire cord fabric, colored	
7019.66.90	Open woven glass fabrics, o/30 cm wide & less than 250 g/m2, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric, colored	
7019.69.30	Open woven glass fabrics o/30 cm wide & 250 g/m2 or more, fiberglass tire cord fabric, not colored	
7019.69.40	Open woven glass fabrics o/30 cm wide & 250 g/m2 or more, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric, not colored	
7019.69.70	Open woven glass fabrics o/30 cm wide & 250 g/m2 or more, fiberglass tire cord fabric, colored	
7019.69.90	Open woven glass fabrics o/30 cm wide & 250 g/m2 or more, other than fiberglass tire cord fabric, colored	
9404.30.40	Sleeping bags, containing 20% or more by weight of feathers and/or down	
9404.30.80	Sleeping bags, not containing 20% or more by weight of feathers and/or down	
9404.40.10	Quilts, eiderdowns, comforters and similar articles, of cotton, w/o embroidery/lace/braid/edging, etc.	

Part O. Textile and Apparel Goods of (i) Jordan or (ii) El Salvador or Guatemala Entered Free of Duty Under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)		
HTSUS	**Description**	**Scope Limitations**
9404.40.90	Quilts, eiderdowns, comforters and similar articles, not of cotton or of cotton w/ embroidery/lace/braid/edging, etc.	
9404.90.10	Pillows, cushions and similar furnishings, of cotton	
9404.90.20	Pillows, cushions and similar furnishings, other than of cotton	
9404.90.81	Arts. of bedding & similar furnishings stuffed or internally fitted w/any material nesoi, of cotton, w/o embroidery/lace/braid/edging, etc.	
9404.90.96	Arts. of bedding & similar furnishings stuffed or internally fitted w/any material nesoi	

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Part III

Department of Commerce

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 218

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to U.S. Navy Operations of Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System Low Frequency Active Sonar in the Western and Central North Pacific Ocean and Eastern Indian Ocean; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 218

[Docket No. 260723–0177]

RIN 0648–BN61

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to U.S. Navy Operations of Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System Low Frequency Active Sonar in the Western and Central North Pacific Ocean and Eastern Indian Ocean

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

ACTION: Final rule; notification of issuance of Letter of Authorization.

SUMMARY: NMFS, upon request from the U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy), issues these regulations pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) to govern the taking of marine mammals incidental to training and testing activities using Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System (SURTASS) Low Frequency Active (LFA) sonar systems in the western and central North Pacific and eastern Indian oceans over the course of 7 years from August 2026 through August 2033. These regulations allow for the issuance of a letter of authorization (LOA) for the incidental take of marine mammals during specified activities and timeframes, prescribe the permissible methods of taking and other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on marine mammal species and their habitat, and establish requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking. The Navy's activities are considered military readiness activities pursuant to the MMPA, as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (2004 NDAA) and the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2019 (2019 NDAA).

DATES: Effective from August 12, 2026, through August 11, 2033.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the Navy's Incidental Take Authorization (ITA) application and supporting documents, as well as a list of the references cited in this document, may be obtained online at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-military-readiness-activities.* In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose and Need for Regulatory Action

These regulations, issued under the authority of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), allow for the authorization of take of marine mammals incidental to the Navy's training and testing activities (which qualify as military readiness activities) using SURTASS LFA sonar in the western and central North Pacific Ocean and eastern Indian Ocean (see figure 2–1 of this notice and LOA application (hereafter referred to as the application)). Please see the Legal Authority for the Final Action section for relevant definitions.

Legal Authority for the Final Action

The MMPA prohibits the ''take'' of marine mammals, with certain exceptions. Section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) directs 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 authorization is provided to the public for review and the opportunity to submit comment.

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; 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 the species or stocks for taking for certain subsistence uses (collectively referred to as ''mitigation''); and requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of the takings. The MMPA defines ''take'' to mean to harass, hunt, capture, or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal (16 U.S.C. 1362). The Analysis and Negligible Impact Determination section discusses the definition of ''negligible impact.''

The 2004 NDAA (Pub. L. 108–136) amended section 101(a)(5) of the MMPA to remove the ''small numbers'' and ''specified geographical region'' provisions (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(F)), and amended the definition of ''harassment'' in section 3(18)(B) of the MMPA as applied to a ''military readiness activity'' to read as follows: ''(i) any act that injures or has the significant potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild [Level A Harassment]; or (ii) any act that disturbs or is likely to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of natural behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, surfacing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering, to a point where such behavioral patterns are abandoned or significantly altered [Level B Harassment]'' (16 U.S.C. 1362(18)(B)). The 2004 NDAA also amended the MMPA to establish in section 101(a)(5)(A)(iii) that ''[f]or a military readiness activity . . . , a determination of 'least practicable adverse impact' . . . shall include consideration of personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and impact on the effectiveness of the military readiness activity'' (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(A)(iii)). On August 13, 2018, the 2019 NDAA (Pub. L. 115–232) amended the MMPA to allow incidental take regulations (ITRs) for military readiness activities to be issued for up to 7 years (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(A)(ii)).

Summary of Major Provisions Within the Final Rule

The major provisions of this final rule are:

- Take of marine mammals by Level A harassment and Level B harassment;
- Use of visual, passive acoustic, and active acoustic monitoring mitigation;
- Implementation of geographic activity limitations including within 22 kilometers (km) (12 nautical miles (nmi)) of any emergent land and in certain offshore areas and times that are biologically important (*i.e.,* for foraging, migration, reproduction) for marine mammals;
- Implementation of a Notification and Reporting Plan (for dead, live stranded, or marine mammals struck by any vessel engaged in military readiness activities); and
- Implementation of a robust monitoring plan to improve our understanding of the environmental effects resulting from the Navy's training and testing activities.

This rule includes an adaptive management component (*i.e.,* the authority to modify the LOA's mitigation, monitoring, and reporting

measures, consistent with the regulations).

Summary of Request

On April 6, 2025, NMFS received an application from the Navy requesting authorization to take marine mammals, by Level A and Level B harassment, incidental to training and testing activities (characterized as military readiness activities) using SURTASS LFA sonar in the western and central North Pacific Ocean and eastern Indian Ocean. The Navy requested one 7-year LOA for training and testing activities. In response to our comments and following an information exchange, the Navy submitted a revised application, deemed adequate and complete on July 1, 2025. On July 11, 2025, NMFS published a notice of receipt (NOR) of application in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 30877), requesting comments and information related to the Navy's request. During the 30-day public comment period, NMFS received one public comment from Turtle Island Restoration Network requesting that NMFS deny the Navy's ITA request and consider alternatives that prioritize avoiding critical habitats, reducing sonar intensity, or limiting operational time frames. On March 10, 2026, NMFS published a proposed rule (91 FR 11618) (hereafter proposed rule) and requested comments and information related to the Navy's request for 30 days. All relevant comments received during the NOR and the proposed rulemaking comment periods were considered in this final rule. Comments received on the proposed rule are addressed in this final rule in the Comments and Responses section.

NMFS previously promulgated ITRs pursuant to the MMPA relating to similar military readiness activities using SURTASS LFA sonar. NMFS published the first rule effective August 15, 2002, through August 15, 2007 (67 FR 46712, July 16, 2002); the second rule effective from August 16, 2007, through August 15, 2012 (72 FR 46846, August 21, 2007); the third rule effective from August 15, 2012, through August 15, 2017 (77 FR 50290, August 20, 2012); and the fourth rule effective from August 12, 2019, through August 11, 2026 (84 FR 40132, August 13, 2019). For the period August 16, 2017, through August 11, 2019, all military readiness activities that use SURTASS LFA sonar were exempted from compliance with the requirements of the MMPA under a National Defense Exemption invoked by the Secretary of War [1] under MMPA section 101(a)(5)(f). For this rulemaking, the Navy plans to conduct substantially similar training and testing activities using SURTASS LFA sonar that were conducted under previous rules.

The Navy's application reflects the most up-to-date compilation of training and testing activities deemed necessary to accomplish military readiness requirements. The types and numbers of activities included in this rule account for interannual variability in training and testing to meet evolving or emergent military readiness requirements. In this rule, we have undertaken a comprehensive assessment of the impacts of all SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing activities on marine mammals likely to be present within the entire range of the Study Area.

Description of Specified Activity

The Navy requested authorization to take marine mammals incidental to conducting military readiness activities. The Navy has determined that acoustic stressors are likely to result in take of marine mammals in the form of Level A and Level B harassment. Descriptions of these activities are provided in the Navy's application (*https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-united-states-navys-surveillance-towed-array-sensor-system-low*), with additional detail provided in chapter 2 and appendix F of the 2026 SURTASS Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS) (*https://www.nepa.navy.mil/surtass-lfa/*).

The SURTASS LFA sonar transmission hours, which are classified as military readiness activities pursuant to the section 315(f) of Public Law 101–314 (16 U.S.C. 703), represent a distribution across three activities that include:

- Training (*i.e.,* contractor crew proficiency training, military crew proficiency training, active training);
- Maintenance and upgrade (*i.e.,* equipment maintenance checks and performance evaluations, LFA/CLFA maintenance/performance testing, and other maintenance/testing); and
- Exercises (*e.g.,* Valiant Shield, Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC)).

A detailed description of the specified activities was provided in the proposed rule. NMFS hereby refers to the information and analysis provided in the proposed rule which continue to apply to this final rule. Since that time, no changes have been made to the planned activities. Therefore, a detailed description is not provided here. Please refer to the proposed rule for the complete description of the specified activities.

Comments and Responses

We published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** on March 10, 2026 (91 FR 11618), with a 30-day comment period. In that proposed rule, we requested public input on our analyses, our preliminary findings, and the proposed regulations, and requested that interested persons submit relevant information and comments. During the 30-day comment period, we received seven comments. Of this total, one submission was from Lincoln Land Community Partners, and the remaining comments were from private citizens. NMFS has reviewed and considered all relevant public comments received on the proposed rule and issuance of the LOA. All substantive, relevant comments and our responses are described below.

Comment 1: Lincoln Land Community Partners object to the rule under three general categories: (1) absence of lawful authority; (2) risks of harm to marine life; and (3) moral and ethical implications. As to the first category, the commenter asserts that: (1) the rule violates Article I Section 8 of the Constitution, which grants Congress to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces, because the rule impermissibly delegates that authority to the Navy to regulate itself, or to a ''secondary agency'' (*i.e.,* NMFS) to authorize exceptions to the ''laws of nations''; (2) the rule violates Article I Section 8, which grants Congress the power to ''define and punish [. . .] Offences against the Law of Nations'' because SURTASS LFA sonar activity inflicts auditory trauma and permanent injury on marine life, a violation of the ''laws of nations'' and moral standards Congress is sworn to uphold; (3) Navy and NMFS are attempting to bypass the ''Two-Year Appropriation limit'' on raising and supporting Armies and the duty to provide and maintain a Navy, which requires active governance and frequent and direct congressional oversight of the Navy, through a 7-year authorization for SURTASS LFA sonar activities; (4) the rule hides behind a department or agency, removing executive accountability of the President as the Commander in Chief and insulating the President from the moral and legal consequences of a direct command that harms marine life; and (5) the Navy is instigating the very

[1] Pursuant to Executive Order 14347, ''*Restoring the United States Department of War,*'' (90 FR 43893), as of September 5, 2025, the ''Secretary of Defense'' is authorized to use the additional secondary title of ''Secretary of War.''

conflicts it seeks to prevent by conducting testing and readiness activities in the backyards of other nations, and absent consent of the people to use power to harm wildlife, Navy should instead protect people, land, waters, and wildlife by demonstrating equality, respect, and courtesy.

Regarding risk of harm to marine life category, the commenter expresses concern over: (1) the ''massive'' geographic scope of the rule in the western and central North Pacific Ocean and eastern Indian Ocean, with mobile sources moving through migratory corridors and feeding grounds; (2) the potential for physical and auditory damage (Level A harassment) to affect animals that rely on echolocation and cause physical trauma to ears; (3) the potential for Level B harassment that can lead to separation of mothers and calves, cessation of feeding, and strandings; (4) the vast distances that LFA sonar can travel, reducing the ''quiet world these animals need to survive''; (5) the 7-year duration of the activity, representing a sustained increase in ''acoustic stress'' for marine populations on top of climate change, vessel strikes, and plastic pollution; (6) the adaptive management component as being reactive rather than proactive; and (7) the impacts on endangered and threatened species.

In the third category, the commenter asserts there are moral and ethical implications to the Navy's and NMFS' actions, stating that: (1) governments have a heightened duty of stewardship to animals that cannot consent to be governed; (2) the Navy is affecting the ''livelihoods and the liberty of citizens'' by bypassing their vote through a closed bureaucratic loop that overlooks the impact on national waters and all living things; (3) the LFA sonar testing and training is an escalation rather than true military readiness, which prevents and diffuses tension; and (4) the negligible impact standard ignores the unintended unforeseen consequences of disrupting marine consciousness.

Response: The comment from Lincoln Land Community Partners raises a number of constitutional and legal assertions but does not provide supporting authority and, in several respects, reflects a misunderstanding of the provisions cited. We disagree with the commenter's basic points as follows. We do not agree that our rule is an improper delegation of Congress's authority. Through the MMPA, Congress prohibited the take of marine mammals by any person, vessel, or other conveyance subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including by government entities such as the Navy, except under certain enumerated circumstances. Under section 101(a)(5)(A), Congress has delegated to NMFS (through the Secretary of Commerce) authority to allow the take of marine mammals incidental to a specified activity, provided that we make certain findings and issue regulations after notice and comment. Importantly, the statute lays out several intelligible principles that guide and limit our exercise of discretion (see *FCC* v. *Consumers' Research,* 606 U.S. 656, 673–675 (2025) (discussing intelligible principle standard for delegation)). This includes the requirement that we find the total taking for the period in question will have a negligible impact on the affected species or stocks of marine mammals, and that we must prescribe measures to effect the least practicable adverse impact on the species or stocks and their habitats as well as monitoring and reporting requirements. Likewise, Congress through the MMPA exercised its judgment as to the appropriate balance between the conduct of human activities, including military readiness activities, in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States and the impact of those activities on marine mammals. Further, we do not agree that the Law of Nations or international law (see *Jesner* v. *Arab Bank, PLC,* 584 U.S. 241 (2018) (discussing Law of Nations as international law)) is implicated by our administration of the MMPA. We disagree that the 7-year incidental take rule undermines Congress's appropriations cycles for funding or oversight of the Navy or removes any accountability by the Commander in Chief; in fact, the rule demonstrates the Navy's compliance with applicable law. Finally, we decline to address the comment regarding the wisdom of the Navy's military readiness training and testing because it is outside the scope of NMFS' statutory purview.

Regarding adaptive management, this final rule includes the potential for proactive modifications, as appropriate. Regarding the stated objection to the rulemaking based on risk of harm to marine life, as stated in the Legal Authority for the Final Action section, 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). NMFS has made the required findings, and therefore, has appropriately authorized take, by Level A and Level B harassment, incidental to the Navy's SURTASS LFA sonar activities.

As stated by the commenter, the Navy's SURTASS LFA sonar activities will occur over a broad geographic region, including in or near areas that are known to be important for marine mammals; however, the activity includes a limited maximum annual number of hours of sonar spread across four vessels and a large geographic area, and the training and testing occurs far from shore (>22 km) and outside of known areas of concentration of LFA sonar-sensitive species (OBIAs). Over the last 25 years, there has been no scientific evidence that SURTASS LFA sonar has led to chronic stress or population-level impacts to any species of marine mammals. The concentration of sound in the same location would be limited, and the effects to specific regional populations would be temporary and transitory. NMFS fully analyzed and considered the potential effects from the Navy's specified activities and has applied a reasoned and comprehensive approach to evaluating the effects of these activities on marine mammal species and their habitat. This analysis is detailed in the Preliminary Analysis and Negligible Impact Determination section of the proposed rule and in the Analysis and Negligible Impact Determination section herein. The commenter offers no recommendations for NMFS to consider and no information that would help inform NMFS' analysis of the Navy's activities and our determination.

Finally, NMFS acknowledges the commenter's broad moral and ethical concerns. However, the MMPA and other applicable laws reflect policy judgments made through the legislative process regarding conservation and protection of marine mammals and direct NMFS to evaluate specific statutory factors, which do not include independent consideration of generalized moral or ethical principles. Beyond that, the Navy's actions are outside the scope of NMFS' purview.

Comment 2: A commenter recommended that NMFS take into consideration the following four impacts to marine mammals: (1) behavioral disruption; (2) physiological stress and distress on growing mammals; (3) informational and auditory masking; and (4) risk of death and stranding.

Response: NMFS concurs with the commenter's recommendation and took all of the impacts raised by the commenter into consideration in promulgation of its proposed rule and this final rule, as seemingly referenced

in the comment. The Potential Effects of Specified Activities on Marine Mammals and Their Habitat section of the proposed rule described, in detail, potential behavioral disruption, physiological stress and distress (including on young, growing animals), informational and auditory masking, as well as stranding and mortality.

Comment 3: A commenter recommended that NMFS require the Navy to shut down activity upon a confirmed marine mammal detection within 2,000 yards (yd) (1.8 km) of the source. The commenter states that resumption should occur only after 15 minutes without visual or acoustic detections and after Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) metrics indicate detections are below the operational threshold and recommends that NMFS include criteria in the regulatory text.

The commenter stated NMFS should require all protected species observers (PSOs) and PAM operators to be independent, third-party personnel and that PAM data should be accessible to NMFS in near-real-time. The commenter stated that PAM should operate continuously during transmissions, with minimum specifications identified explicitly in a monitoring plan.

Response: The proposed rule and this final rule include a mitigation and monitoring requirement consistent with that recommended in the comment, including in the regulatory text. The rule requires the Navy to begin PAM 30 minutes before the SURTASS LFA sonar begins to transmit and continue until 15 minutes after SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions cease. The rule further requires that if a marine mammal is detected during visual or acoustic monitoring, within or about to enter within 1.8 km of the SURTASS LFA source (*i.e.,* the LFA mitigation zone), the Navy must immediately delay or suspend SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions. The Navy must not recommence SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions until 15 minutes after all marine mammals have left the area of the LFA sonar mitigation zone and there is no further detection of any marine mammal within the 1.8 km LFA sonar mitigation zone as determined by the visual, passive acoustic, and active acoustic high frequency monitoring.

Regarding PSOs and PAM operators, the availability and deployment feasibility of independent, third-party personnel is often limited by factors such as cost, logistics, safety, security, and operational constraints. As such, this rule requires the use of trained Lookouts to conduct visual monitoring for marine mammals. A marine mammal biologist qualified in conducting at-sea visual monitoring of marine mammals from surface vessels will train and qualify designated personnel aboard the Auxiliary General Ocean Surveillance (T–AGOS) vessels to conduct at-sea visual monitoring for marine mammals and sea turtles. Training of the civilian ship personnel will include effective and swift communication within the observer's command structure to facilitate quick execution of protective measures if marine mammals or other marine species are observed at the sea surface. In addition, the Navy routinely conducts training of the military crews stationed aboard T–AGOS vessels to augment their sonar detection capabilities. Further, senior marine acousticians and a senior marine biologist conduct passive acoustic training of the military crews to increase their ability as sonar operators to distinguish biological sounds from those of mission-directed sounds.

Regarding the recommendation that PAM data be accessible to NMFS in near-real-time, security and practicability concerns prevent such accessibility. There are two sources of PAM data collected by the Navy. One source is from detections from seafloor-mounted Navy hydrophones at key locations in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the other is PAM data collected by T–AGOS vessels. The Annual Pacific SURTASS LFA Study Area Marine Species Monitoring Report provides detections and other analysis from both ship-based SURTASS LFA sonar and seafloor-mounted sensors. Given the sensitive nature of the material, it is controlled unclassified information and may be reviewed by only Navy and NMFS. The classified Annual Pacific SURTASS LFA Training and Testing Report contains the quantity of usage from only ship-based SURTASS LFA sonar. These data are highly classified because public release would compromise national security by revealing sensor and other operational capabilities. Further, while the commenter asserts that providing NMFS with near-real-time access to PAM data would strengthen adaptive management, the commenter did not recommend how NMFS would apply such data. The real-time PAM data allows Navy personnel to respond promptly to potential marine mammal presence and implement mitigation measures when necessary. Finally, regarding the recommendation that minimum PAM operating specifications be identified explicitly in a monitoring plan, additional details on system performance and calibration are classified.

Comment 4: A commenter stated PAM performance should be defined in measurable terms, including detection probability by range and species, false-positive/false-negative rates, and minimum signal-to-noise ratio thresholds, and that routine calibration tests and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures should be included in monitoring reports. In a related comment, a commenter stated that if the Navy's request for an ITA is granted, it is imperative that the monitoring systems used by the Navy for marine life are functional and up-to-date on maintenance, adhering to specific ''PMCS'' procedures.

Response: As stated in response to *Comment 3*, additional details on PAM system performance and calibration are classified. Therefore, Navy cannot define PAM performance QA/QC procedures in monitoring reports, as recommended by the commenter.

NMFS concurs with the commenter's recommendation that Navy's monitoring systems should be functional and up-to-date. The commenter does not define PMCS, but NMFS presumes the commenter is referring to the common military term ''Preventative Maintenance Checks and Services.'' Since 1963, all Navy assets, equipment, and sensors fall under a Maintenance and Material Management (3M) System, which ensures correct periodic maintenance is performed at the most appropriate interval for each item. The 3M program would also apply to the SURTASS equipment (cables, sensors, software, *etc.*). This program includes daily through quarterly equipment maintenance procedures. In addition, there are longer in-port maintenance periods for updates, major repairs, and additional calibration. This is standard for the Navy for all equipment.

Comment 5: A commenter stated that NMFS should require standardized monitoring reports within 90 days of mission completion and raw PAM and observer data archived to NOAA's designated repository within 6 months. The commenter asserted that redactions should be limited to security concerns and subject to NMFS review.

Response: In order to issue an ITA for an activity, section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA states that NMFS must set forth requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking. Effective reporting is critical for both monitoring compliance as well as ensuring that the most value is obtained from the required monitoring. The proposed rule and this final rule include requirements to submit Annual Study Area Marine Species Monitoring Reports and Annual SURTASS LFA Training and Testing Reports, and to notify NMFS of injured, live stranded,

or dead marine mammals. Data collection for the Annual Study Area Marine Species Monitoring Reports must adhere to methods that allow for comparison to other range complexes and Study Areas in different geographic regions, which appears consistent with the commenter's recommendation that NMFS require ''standardized'' reports. While the proposed rule did not explicitly state a due date for these reports, the LOA requires that the annual report must be submitted to NMFS annually within 3 months of the 1-year anniversary of the date of the issuance of the LOA, as recommended by the commenter, and consistent with the requirements for other Navy training and testing study areas. The unclassified report will not include information that could pose a security risk, though, if warranted, NMFS staff with the appropriate security clearance may review such material.

NMFS is not requiring the Navy to submit raw PAM and observer data to a designated NOAA repository within 6 months, and the commenter's recommendation does not state why such a requirement is necessary. All information and data under the SURTASS monitoring program are highly classified and stored at secure Navy shore facilities or on-ship. Public release of SURTASS data would compromise national security by revealing sensor and other operational capabilities.

Comment 6: A commenter stated NMFS should specify corrective actions for monitoring failures, and cites independent audits, temporary suspension of transmissions, and LOA modification as examples. The commenter states that these corrective actions would ensure the LOA holder retains responsibility for mitigation and monitoring and should include contract language ensuring subcontractors adhere to all conditions.

Response: NMFS appreciates the commenter's concern for appropriate implementation of mitigation and monitoring measures for this activity and partially concurs with the recommendations. The Navy is responsible for complying with the regulations and LOA. The regulations state that the Navy is authorized to take marine mammals only if ''the activity is in compliance with all terms, conditions, and requirements of [the regulations] and the applicable LOA'' (50 CFR 218.232(a)). This includes mitigation and monitoring requirements as well as reporting to NMFS. Should the Navy subcontract any work conducted under the LOA, it is responsible for ensuring that such contractors adhere to all requirements. As such, NMFS declines to include contract language in its regulations or LOA.

It is unclear what the commenter means by monitoring failures or what the commenter recommends regarding independent audits and what such audits would entail. However, the regulations include a provision stating that under certain circumstances, at the request of the Navy or NMFS' own initiative, NMFS may modify the mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures in an LOA, consistent with the measures in the regulations.

In some cases, NMFS may advise the Navy of the need to implement shutdown procedures for all permitted active acoustic sources within 50 km (27 nmi) of a stranding or near-shore atypical milling event, as outlined in the Notification and Reporting Plan. Following this initial shutdown, NMFS would communicate with the Navy to determine if circumstances support any modification of the shutdown zone. The Navy may decline to implement all or part of the shutdown if the holder of the LOA, or his/her designee, determines that continuation of the military readiness activities is necessary for national security. However, these shutdowns are not tied to ''monitoring failures'' cited by the commenter, and it is unclear from the comment what such monitoring failures would entail.

Comment 7: A commenter recommended that NMFS include numeric triggers for adaptive management, such as takes exceeding 10 percent of modeled annual takes for any stock or three confirmed detections within an Offshore Biologically Important Area (OBIA) during a closed season. If a trigger is met, the commenter stated that transmissions should be suspended, followed by a technical review within 30 days and public reporting of required mitigation changes. According to the commenter, a 10 percent exceedance threshold would function as an early-warning indicator that modeled assumptions may be diverging from observed conditions. The commenter further asserted that multiple confirmed detections in a closed OBIA indicate elevated risk and warrant immediate review.

Response: NMFS disagrees with the recommended concept (*i.e.,* that there should be a ''trigger'' based on detections within an OBIA). OBIAs by definition are areas known to have biological importance to the relevant species for which they are identified. As such, three detections of a given species would not indicate unanticipated impacts. Moreover, the Navy did not propose to conduct, nor is NMFS requiring, continuous monitoring for marine mammals in the OBIAs, such that marine mammal detections independent of SURTASS LFA sonar would occur (although PAM during SURTASS LFA sonar activities may detect marine mammals within OBIAs during the effective period). Mitigation for OBIAs requires that the received level of SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions not exceed 180 decibels referenced to 1 microPascal (dB re 1 µPa) root-mean-square (RMS) sound pressure level (SPL) at a distance of 1 km seaward of the outer perimeter of any OBIA in the Study Area during the effective period specified (table 11). Further, no more than 25 percent of the sound source amount analyzed (*i.e.,* no more than 275 hours in a given year) of SURTASS LFA sonar for training and testing will be used within 18.5 km of any single OBIA during any year, unless national security presents such a requirement (see table 12). NMFS has not adopted the quantitative triggers recommended by the commenter. Rather than apply a single generic numeric trigger (*e.g.,* 10 percent) as an indication that modeled assumptions may be diverging from observed conditions without regard to the species or stock, as suggested by the commenter, NMFS will consider situation-specific circumstances in determining whether an LOA needs to be modified.

Comment 8: A commenter recommended that NMFS disclose spatial density inputs, model descriptions, and uncertainty metrics used in take estimation to strengthen the administrative record supporting negligible impact and small numbers determinations. If full public release is prohibited for security reasons, the commenter recommends that NMFS provide redacted spatial products and sensitivity analyses including conservative upper-bound scenarios.

Response: NMFS provided a description of the model and density inputs, including uncertainty, in the Navy Acoustics Effects Model section and the Marine Mammal Density section, respectively, of the proposed rule. These analyses are further described in the ''U.S. Navy Marine Species Density Database for the Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System (SURTASS) Low Frequency Active (LFA) Sonar Systems'' (U.S. Department of the Navy, 2024a), hereafter referred to as the Density Technical Report, and the ''Quantifying Acoustic Impacts on Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles: Methods and Analytical Approach for Phase IV Training and Testing'' (U.S. Department

of the Navy, 2024b), hereafter referred to as the Acoustic Impacts Technical Report.

As explained earlier in the Legal Authority for the Final Action section, the 2004 NDAA (Pub. L. 108–136) amended section 101(a)(5) of the MMPA to remove the ''small numbers'' provisions (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(F)). As such, this rule does not include a small numbers determination.

Comment 9: A commenter stated that NMFS should clearly articulate the biological basis for its negligible impact determinations for each affected stock, including an explanation of how modeled take estimates compare to stock abundance, potential biological removal (PBR), and the uncertainty ranges reported in the most recent Stock Assessment Reports (SARs). The commenter also stated that NMFS should describe how uncertainty in density estimates, detection probabilities, and behavioral response assumptions is incorporated into the negligible impact analysis.

Response: The Preliminary Analysis and Negligible Impact Determination section of the proposed rule and the Analysis and Negligible Impact Determination section of this final rule describe our analysis and determination for the affected species and stocks of marine mammals. NMFS has relied on the best available scientific information in its negligible impact analyses and determinations to evaluate the impacts of the taking from the specified activity. Although some amount of uncertainty is inherent, we believe the information available is sufficient to enable us to make the required findings.

Table 13 of this rule includes a column that indicates the maximum annual instances of take as a percentage of stock abundance, where available, consistent with the commenter's recommendation. Regarding how modeled take estimates compare to PBR, no serious injury or mortality is anticipated or authorized here. PBR and annual mortality and serious injury (M/SI) from anthropogenic sources were included in table 1 of the proposed rule and this final rule as gross indicators of the status of the species or stocks and other threats.

The commenter appears to recommend that NMFS consider the uncertainty associated with the SARs, presumably using the coefficient of variation provided for abundance estimates in the SARs; however, the commenter has not recommended how NMFS should utilize that information. Similarly, the commenter did not provide specific recommendations for how it suggests NMFS consider uncertainty in the density estimates and behavioral response assumptions. NMFS acknowledges that there is uncertainty associated with data in the SARs, density estimates, and behavioral response functions. However, NMFS is required to use the best available science in its analyses as it has done herein, which has enabled us to make the required findings.

For additional information about the behavioral response functions and underlying assumptions, please see the Navy's ''Criteria and Thresholds for U.S. Navy Acoustic and Explosive Effects Analysis (Phase 4)'' (U.S. Department of the Navy, 2025), hereafter referred to as the Criteria and Thresholds Technical Report. The ''U.S. Navy Marine Species Density Database for the Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System (SURTASS) Low Frequency Active (LFA) Sonar Systems'' technical report (U.S. Department of the Navy, 2024), hereafter referred to as the Density Technical Report, includes additional information about the marine mammal densities relied upon including associated uncertainty.

Regarding detection probabilities, NMFS' negligible impact determination is based upon the anticipated impacts to marine mammals from the specified activity. NMFS appropriately analyzed the model-predicted take estimates, without any reductions due to activity-based mitigation. As such, while NMFS qualitatively considers that activity-based mitigation is expected to further reduce higher-level impacts (for example, past results of the HF/M3 system tests provide confirmation that the system has a demonstrated probability of single-ping detection of 95 percent or greater for single marine mammals that are 10 m in length or larger, and a probability approaching 100 percent for multiple pings of any sized marine mammal (see chapter 4 of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS)), the negligible impact determination is not dependent upon a reduction of impacts from activity-based mitigation, and detection probability does not affect the determination. While the take estimation process does incorporate geographic mitigation, the effectiveness of such mitigation does not rely on marine mammal detection, as these measures will be implemented regardless of marine mammal occurrence or detection. Therefore, detection probability is not discussed in the negligible impact analysis.

Comment 10: A commenter indicated NMFS should describe the process it uses to evaluate inputs that are considered classified by the Navy and stated NMFS should ensure that the public administrative record remains sufficient for meaningful review, including a summary of the types of information withheld, the criteria NMFS applies when reviewing classified material, and how NMFS ensures that key assumptions, uncertainty ranges, and model outputs are adequately documented in the public record.

Response: The exact sonar source levels, operational frequencies, acoustic properties, and capabilities of SURTASS LFA sonar are classified and cannot be shared with the public; however, the Navy uses standardized unclassified nomenclature to assist with scientific review and validation, to include analysis of assumptions, model outputs, and uncertainties. Unclassified, general information about U.S. Navy sonar is available at *https://www.nepa.navy.mil/sots/at-sea/us-navy-sonar/.* Additionally, publicly releasable information on criteria development, density derivation, and the Navy Acoustic Effects Model (NAEMO) is available on the Navy's SURTASS LFA website at *https://www.nepa.navy.mil/surtass-lfa/.*

Comment 11: A commenter stated that NMFS should clearly describe how cumulative effects were evaluated in the negligible impact determination because SURTASS LFA sonar occurs alongside other Navy training and testing activities, vessel traffic, and additional incidental take authorizations.

Response: The MMPA requires that NMFS issue an ITA, provided the necessary findings are made for the specified activity put forth in the application and appropriate mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures are set forth, as described in the Legal Authority for the Final Action section. As described in the proposed rule and this final rule, the preamble for NMFS' implementing regulations under section 101(a)(5) (54 FR 40338, September 29, 1989) explains that the impacts from other past and ongoing anthropogenic activities are incorporated into the negligible impact analysis via their impacts on the environmental baseline. Consistent with that direction, NMFS has factored into its negligible impact analyses the impacts of other past and ongoing anthropogenic activities via their impacts on the baseline (*e.g.,* as reflected in the density/distribution and status of the species, population size and growth rate, and other relevant stressors such as unusual mortality events (UMEs)). See the Analysis and Negligible Impact Determination section.

The cumulative effects of the incremental impact of the proposed action when added to other past,

present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions (as well as the effects of ocean pollution and ecosystem alteration trends) were evaluated against the appropriate resources and regulatory baselines under NEPA in the Navy's 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS (see table 3–14). The best available science and a comprehensive review of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions (including maritime traffic, commercial fishing, ecosystem alteration trends, and other activities for which incidental take of marine mammals may occur) was used to develop the Cumulative Impacts analysis. This analysis is contained in chapter 3 of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS. As required under NEPA, the level and scope of the analysis is commensurate with the scope of potential impacts of the action and the extent and character of the potentially-impacted resources (*e.g.,* the geographic boundaries for cumulative impacts analysis for some resources are expanded to include activities outside the Study Area that might impact migratory or wide-ranging animals), as reflected in the resource-specific discussions in chapter 3 (Affected Environment, Environmental Consequences) of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS. The 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS considered the proposed training activities alongside other actions in the region whose impacts may be additive to those of the proposed training. Past and present actions are also included in the analytical process as part of the affected environmental baseline conditions presented in chapter 3 of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS.

Cumulative effects on ESA-listed species from the specified activity in combination with other activities are analyzed in the ESA biological opinion. This analysis is contained in section 7 (Cumulative Effects). The opinion states that it assumes effects in the future would be similar to those in the past and, therefore, are reflected in the anticipated trends described in the Status of the Species for Further Analysis and Environmental Baseline sections of the biological opinion (sections 4.2 and 5, respectively).

Changes From the Proposed Rule to the Final Rule

Relative to the proposed rule, this final rule includes new geographic mitigation measures and modifications to existing geographic measures added as a result of coordination between NMFS and the Navy. The Navy has agreed that all of the following modifications and additions to geographic mitigations are practicable:

- OBIA #28 (Mariana Islands) is now effective from December through May (previously February through April);
- OBIA #33 (Southeast Kamchatka) is now effective year-round (previously June through September) and has been spatially expanded northward along the eastern side of the Kamchatka Peninsula to meet the northern boundary of the Study Area;
- OBIA #37 (Southern Bali) is now effective August through November (previously October through November) and has been spatially expanded to minimize impacts to pygmy blue whales participating in reproductive and foraging activities in this area; and
- OBIA #44 (Southeast Kamchatka Offshore) is a new OBIA for North Pacific right whales (NPRW) offshore of Southeast Kamchatka, effective from April through October;

Additionally, this final rule corrects errors in the effective period of two OBIAs, making them consistent with the periods identified in the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS: OBIA #42 (South of Java Island) is effective from May through November and OBIA #43 (South of Lombok Sumbawa Islands) is effective May through November (not October through November as stated in the Geographic Mitigation section of the proposed rule).

This final rule also includes revised language regarding adaptive management to streamline the regulatory text and better reflect the potential for modifications to the LOA. This final rule clarifies that, at the request of the Navy or on NMFS' own initiative, NMFS may modify the mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures in an LOA, consistent with the measures in the regulations, if: (1) the anticipated effects of the modified measure are the same as those described and analyzed for this subpart; (2) the modified measure has a reasonable likelihood of effectiveness; (3) NMFS determines the modified measure does not change the findings made for this subpart; and (4) Navy concurs with the modified measure and that, where applicable, it meets the Navy's practicability standards in the context of personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and impacts on the effectiveness of the Navy's military readiness activities.

Finally, this final rule does not include take of the Beringia Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of bearded seals (*Erignathus barbatus*) as a result of consultation with NMFS Endangered Species Division. The proposed rule included take, by Level B harassment, of one bearded seal annually and across the 7-year period of the LOA. While the range of this DPS occurs primarily outside of the Study Area, occasional sightings of vagrants within the Study Area have been reported in nearshore areas around Kamchatka, the Sea of Japan, and Tokyo Bay (Naito, 1979). Bearded seals inhabit shallow continental shelf waters that are restricted to seasonal sea ice, and this species is typically found in extremely low densities close to the shoreline; therefore, any adverse effects from SURTASS LFA sonar are unlikely due to the implementation of a Coastal Standoff Range (CSR) of 22 km from any emergent land, including offshore islands. Based on the best available information on this species' distribution and abundance, take of bearded seals (Beringia DPS) is neither anticipated nor authorized incidental to SURTASS LFA sonar activities in the Study Area.

Description of Marine Mammals and Their Habitat in the Area of Specified Activities

Marine mammal species and their associated stocks that have the potential to occur in the Study Area are presented in table 1 along with each stock's ESA and MMPA status, abundance estimate and associated coefficient of variation (CV) value, minimum abundance estimate, PBR, annual M/SI, as applicable, and potential occurrence in the Study Area. The Navy anticipates take of 43 species by Level B harassment and, for a subset of those species (9 species), Level A harassment, incidental to the use of SURTASS LFA sonar in the Study Area. Of note, based on improvements to the Navy's density research since the 2019 SURTASS LFA Final Rule (84 FR 40132, August 13, 2019), seven additional species were modeled for this rulemaking. Of those seven, the Navy's application includes estimated take of four species from the proposed activity that were not included in the 2019 final rule: (1) bearded seal; (2) ringed seal; (3) harbor seal; and (4) Steller sea lion. Multiple stocks of some species are affected, and independent assessments are conducted to make the necessary findings and determinations for each of these.

There are 34 stocks under NMFS' jurisdiction with confirmed or possible occurrence in the Study Area, of which 11 are listed as endangered or threatened under the ESA (including bearded seal, of which take is neither anticipated nor authorized, as discussed in the Changes from the Proposed Rule to the Final Rule section) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). Currently, the false killer whale (Main Hawaiian Islands Insular DPS) and Hawaiian monk seal have critical habitat designated under the

ESA in the Study Area (see *Critical Habitat* section below). The remaining species in the Central and Western Pacific and Eastern Indian Oceans have no stock designation (NSD) under the MMPA.

The proposed rule included additional information about the species in this final rule, marine mammal species for which take is not authorized, marine mammal species which could occur in the area but are not managed by NMFS, marine mammal hearing, and National Marine Sanctuaries, all of which remains valid and applicable but has not been reprinted in this final rule. NMFS hereby refers to the information and analysis provided in the proposed rule, which continue to apply to this final rule.

Further, as discussed in the Changes from the Proposed Rule to the Final Rule section, this final rule does not include take of bearded seals (Beringia DPS). The proposed rule included take, by Level B harassment, of one bearded seal annually and across the 7-year period of the LOA. While the range of this DPS occurs primarily outside of the Study Area, occasional sightings of vagrants within the Study Area have been reported in nearshore areas around Kamchatka, the Sea of Japan, and Tokyo Bay (Naito, 1979). Bearded seals inhabit shallow continental shelf waters that are restricted to seasonal sea ice, and this species is typically found in extremely low densities close to the shoreline and, therefore, any adverse effects from SURTASS LFA sonar are unlikely due to the implementation of a CSR. Based on the best available information on this species' distribution and abundance, take of bearded seals (Beringia DPS) is neither anticipated nor authorized incidental to SURTASS LFA sonar activities in the Study Area and, as such, bearded seals are not discussed further.

Information on the status and trends, distribution and habitat preferences, and behavior and life history of the potentially affected species may be found in sections 3 and 4 and appendix A (Marine Mammal Species Supplemental Information) of the application. NMFS reviewed this information and found it to be accurate and complete. Additional information on the general biology and ecology of marine mammals is included in the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS. Table 1 incorporates the best available science, including data from the 2024 Pacific and Alaska Marine Mammal SARs (Carretta *et al.,* 2026; Young *et al.,* 2026) (see *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessments*) as well as monitoring data from the Navy's marine mammal research efforts. NMFS has also reviewed new scientific literature since publication of the proposed rule and determined that none of these nor any other new information available changes our determination of which species have the potential to be affected by the Navy's activities or the information pertinent to status, distribution, abundance, population trends, habitat, or ecology of the species in this final rulemaking.

TABLE 1—MARINE MAMMAL OCCURRENCE WITHIN THE PACIFIC SURTASS LFA SONAR STUDY AREA [1]

Common name	Scientific name	Stock	ESA/MMPA status; Strategic (Y/N) [2]	Stock abundance (CV, N_{min}, most recent abundance survey) [3]	PBR	Annual M/SI [4]
Order Artiodactyla—Cetacea—Mysticeti (baleen whales)						
Family Balaenidae:						
North Pacific right whale.	*Eubalaena japonica*	NSD	E, N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.
Family Balaenopteridae (rorquals):						
Blue whale	*Balaenoptera musculus*	NSD	E, N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.
Blue whale	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Central North Pacific	E, D, Y	133 (1.09, 63, 2010)	0.1	0.
Bryde's whale	*Balaenoptera edeni*	NSD	, N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.
Bryde's whale	*Balaenoptera edeni*	Hawaii	, -, N	791 (0.29, 623, 2020)	6.2	0.
Fin whale	*Balaenoptera physalus*	NSD	E, N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.
Fin whale	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Hawaii	E, D, Y	203 (0.99, 101, 2017)	0.2	0.
Humpback whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	NSD	[5], N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.
Humpback whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Hawaii	, -, N	11,278 (0.56, 7,265, 2020)	127	27.09.
Humpback whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Western North Pacific	E, D, Y	1,084 (0.088, 1,007, 2006)	3.4	5.82.
Antarctic minke whale	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	NSD	, N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.
Minke whale	*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*	NSD	, N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.
Minke whale	*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*	Hawaii	, -, N	438 (1.05, 212, 2017)	2.1	0.
Omura's whale	*Balaenoptera omurai*	NSD	, N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.
Sei whale	*Balaenoptera borealis*	NSD	E, N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.
Sei whale	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Hawaii	E, D, Y	391 (0.9, 204, 2010)	0.4	0.2.
Odontoceti (toothed whales, dolphins, and porpoises)						
Family Physeteridae:						
Sperm whale	*Physeter macrocephalus*	NSD	E, N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.
Sperm whale	*Physeter macrocephalus*	North Pacific	E, D, Y	UND (UND, UND, 2015)	UND	3.5.
Sperm whale	*Physeter macrocephalus*	Hawaii	E, D, Y	5,707 (0.23, 4,486, 2017)	18	0.
Family Kogiidae:						
Dwarf sperm whale	*Kogia sima*	NSD	, N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.
Dwarf sperm whale	*Kogia sima*	Hawaii	, -, N	UNK (UNK, UNK, 2017)	UND	0.
Pygmy sperm whale	*Kogia breviceps*	NSD	, N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.
Pygmy sperm whale	*Kogia breviceps*	Hawaii	, -, N	42,083 (0.64, 25,695, 2017)	257	0.
Family Ziphiidae (beaked whales):						
Baird's beaked whale	*Berardius bairdii*	NSD	, N/A, N/A		UNK	UNK.

TABLE 1—MARINE MAMMAL OCCURRENCE WITHIN THE PACIFIC SURTASS LFA SONAR STUDY AREA [1]—Continued

Common name	Scientific name	Stock	ESA/ MMPA status; Strategic (Y/N) [2]	Stock abundance (CV, N_{min}, most recent abundance survey) [3]	PBR	Annual M/ SI [4]
Blainville's beaked whale.	*Mesoplodon densirostris* ...	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Blainville's beaked whale.	*Mesoplodon densirostris* ...	Hawaii	, -, N	1,132 (0.99, 564, 2017)	5.6	0.
Deraniyagala's beaked whale.	*Mesoplodon hotaula*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Ginkgo-toothed beaked whale.	*Mesoplodon ginkgodens* ...	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Goose-beaked whale ...	*Ziphius cavirostris*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Goose-beaked whale ...	*Ziphius cavirostris*	Hawaii	, -, N	4,431 (0.41, 3,180, 2017)	32	0.
Hubbs' beaked whale ..	*Mesoplodon carlshubbi*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Longman's beaked whale.	*Indopacetus pacificus*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Longman's beaked whale.	*Indopacetus pacificus*	Hawaii	, -, N	2,550 (0.67, 1,527, 2017)	15	0.
Stejneger's beaked whale.	*Mesoplodon stejnegeri*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Family Delphinidae:						
False killer whale	*Pseudorca crassidens*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
False killer whale	*Pseudorca crassidens*	Main Hawaiian Islands Insular.	E, D, Y	138 (0.08, 129, 2015)	0.26	0.3.
False killer whale	*Pseudorca crassidens*	Hawaii Pelagic	, -, Y	5,528 (0.35, 4,152, 2017)	33	47.
Killer whale	*Orcinus orca*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Killer whale	*Orcinus orca*	Hawaii	, -, N	161 (1.06, 78, 2017)	0.8	0.
Melon-headed whale	*Peponocephala electra*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Melon-headed whale	*Peponocephala electra*	Hawaiian Islands	, -, N	40,647 (0.74, 23,301 2017)	233	0.
Pygmy killer whale	*Feresa attenuata*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Pygmy killer whale	*Feresa attenuata*	Hawaii	, -, N	10,328 (0.75, 5,885, 2017)	59	0.
Short-finned pilot whale	*Globicephala macrorhynchus.*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Short-finned pilot whale	*Globicephala macrorhynchus.*	Hawaii	, -, N	19,242 (0.23, 15,894, 2020)	159	0.2.
Bottlenose dolphin	*Tursiops truncatus*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Bottlenose dolphin	*Tursiops truncatus*	Hawaii Pelagic	, -, N	24,669 (0.57, 15,783, 2020)	158	0.
Common dolphin	*Delphinus delphis*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Fraser's dolphin	*Lagenodelphis hosei*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Fraser's dolphin	*Lagenodelphis hosei*	Hawaii	, -, N	40,960 (0.7, 24,068, 2017)	241	0.
Northern right whale dolphin.	*Lissodelphis borealis*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Pacific white-sided dolphin.	*Aethalodelphis obliquidens*	North Pacific	, -, N	26,880 (N/A, N/A, 1990)	UND	0.
Pantropical spotted dolphin.	*Stenella attenuata*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Pantropical spotted dolphin.	*Stenella attenuata*	Hawaii Pelagic	, -, N	67,313 (0.27, 53,839, 2020)	538	0.
Risso's dolphin	*Grampus griseus*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Risso's dolphin	*Grampus griseus*	Hawaii	, -, N	6,979 (0.29, 5,283, 2020)	53	0.
Rough-toothed dolphin	*Steno bredanensis*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Rough-toothed dolphin	*Steno bredanensis*	Hawaii	, -, N	83,915 (0.49, 56,782, 2017)	511	3.2.
Spinner dolphin	*Stenella longirostris*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Spinner dolphin	*Stenella longirostris*	Hawaii Pelagic	, -, N	UNK (UNK, UNK, 2010)	UND	0.
Striped dolphin	*Stenella coeruleoalba*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Striped dolphin	*Stenella coeruleoalba*	Hawaii Pelagic	, -, N	64,343 (0.28, 51,055, 2020)	511	0.
Family Phocoenidae (porpoises):						
Dall's porpoise	*Phocoenoides dalli*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Order Carnivora—Pinnipedia						
Family Otariidae (eared seals and sea lions):						
Northern fur seal	*Callorhinus ursinus*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Steller sea lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*	Western	E, D, Y	49,837 (N/A, 49,837, 2022)	299	267.
Family Phocidae (earless seals):						
Harbor seal	*Phoca vitulina*	California	, -, N	30,968 (N/A, 27,348, 2012)	1,641	43.
Ribbon seal	*Histriophoca fasciata*	NSD	, N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Hawaiian monk seal	*Neomonachus schauinslandi.*	Hawaii	E, D, Y	1,605 (0.05, 1,508, 2022)	5.3	≥4.8.
Ringed seal	*Pusa hispida*	NSD	[5], N/A, N/A	.....	UNK	UNK.
Spotted seal	*Phoca largha*	Bering	, -, N	461,625 (N/A, 423,237, 2013)	25,394	5,254.

Note: NSD = No Stock Designation, N/A = Not Applicable, UND = Undetermined, UNK = Unknown. A species or stock listed as 'NSD' is not a designated stock under the MMPA and, therefore, does not have a SAR or any SAR-specific information.

[1] Information on the classification of marine mammal species can be found on the web page for The Society for Marine Mammalogy's Committee on Taxonomy (*https://marinemammalscience.org/science-and-publications/list-marine-mammal-species-subspecies/*).

[2] Endangered Species Act (ESA) status: Endangered (E), Threatened (T)/MMPA status: Depleted (D). A dash (-) indicates that the species is not listed under the ESA or designated as depleted under the MMPA. Under the MMPA, a strategic stock is one for which the level of direct human-caused mortality exceeds PBR or which is determined to be declining and likely to be listed under the ESA within the foreseeable future. Any species or stock listed under the ESA is automatically designated under the MMPA as depleted and as a strategic stock. MMPA status information is N/A to species for which no stock is designated.

[3] NMFS marine mammal stock assessment reports online at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-stock-assessment-reports-region.* CV is coefficient of variation; N_{min} is the minimum estimate of stock abundance.

[4] These values, found in NMFS's SARs, represent annual levels of human-caused mortality plus serious injury from all sources combined (*e.g.,* commercial fisheries, vessel strike). Annual M/SI often cannot be determined precisely and is in some cases presented as a minimum value or range. A CV associated with estimated mortality due to commercial fisheries is presented in some cases.

[5] Only designated DPSs are ESA-listed.

Below, we consider additional information about the marine mammals in the area of the specified activities that informs our analysis, such as identifying known areas of important habitat or behaviors, or where UMEs have been designated.

Critical Habitat

Currently, the false killer whale (Main Hawaiian Islands Insular DPS) and Hawaiian monk seal have ESA-designated critical habitat in the Study Area.

False Killer Whale (Main Hawaiian Island Insular DPS)

Critical habitat for the ESA-listed Main Hawaiian Islands insular false killer whale DPS was finalized in July 2018 (83 FR 35062, July 24, 2018) designating waters from the 45 m depth contour to the 3,200 m depth contour around the main Hawaiian Islands from Niʻihau east to Hawaii. This designation does not include most bays, harbors, or coastal in-water structures. NMFS excluded 14 areas. The total area designated was approximately 45,504 square kilometers (km^2) (13,267 square nautical miles (nmi^2)) of marine habitat. Critical habitat for the main Hawaiian Islands insular DPS of false killer whale overlaps the Study Area.

Main Hawaiian Islands insular false killer whales are island-associated whales that rely entirely on the productive submerged habitat of the main Hawaiian Islands to support all of their life-history stages. Island-associated marine habitat for Main Hawaiian Islands insular false killer whale is the only essential feature of the critical habitat. The following characteristics of this habitat support insular false killer whales' ability to travel, forage, communicate, and move freely around and among the waters surrounding the main Hawaiian Islands: (1) adequate space for movement and use within shelf and slope habitat; (2) prey species of sufficient quantity, quality, and availability to support individual growth, reproduction, and development, as well as overall population growth; (3) waters free of pollutants of a type and amount harmful to Main Hawaiian Islands insular false killer whales; and (4) sound levels that would not significantly impair false killer whales' use or occupancy.

Hawaiian Monk Seal

Critical habitat for Hawaiian monk seals was designated in 1986 (51 FR 16047, April 30, 1986) and later revised in 1988 (53 FR 18988, May 26, 1988) and in 2015 (80 FR 50925, August 21, 2015). In the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Hawaiian monk seal critical habitat includes all beach areas, sand spits, and islets, including all beach crest vegetation, to its deepest extent inland as well as the seafloor and marine habitat 10 m in height above the seafloor from the shoreline out to the 200 m depth contour around Kure Atoll (Hōlanikū), Midway Atoll (Kuaihelani), Pearl and Hermes Reef (Manawai), Lisianski Island (Kapou), Laysan Island (Kamole), Maro Reef (Kamokuokamohoaliʻi), Gardner Pinnacles (ʻŌnūnui), French Frigate Shoals (Lalo), Necker Island (Mokumanamana) and Nihoa Island. In the main Hawaiian Islands, Hawaiian monk seal critical habitat includes the seafloor and marine habitat to 10 m above the seafloor from the 200 m depth contour through the shoreline and extending into terrestrial habitat 5 m inland from the shoreline between identified boundary points around Kaula Island (includes marine habitat only), Niʻihau (includes marine habitat from 10 to 200 m in depth), Kauaʻi, Oʻahu, Maui Nui (including Kahoʻolawe, Lānaʻi, Maui, and Molokaʻi), and Hawaii Island. Critical habitat for the Hawaiian monk seal overlaps the Study Area.

The essential features of Hawaiian monk seal critical habitat are: (1) terrestrial areas and adjacent shallow, sheltered aquatic areas with characteristics preferred by monk seals for pupping and nursing; (2) marine areas from 0 to 200 m in depth that support adequate prey quality and quantity for juvenile and adult monk seal foraging; and (3) significant areas used by monk seals for hauling out, resting, or molting.

Biologically Important Areas

Ferguson *et al.* (2015) identified BIAs within U.S. waters, which represent areas and times in which cetaceans are known to concentrate for reproduction, feeding, and migration, or areas where small and resident populations are known to occur. Harrison *et al.* (2023) identified a new scoring system, described below, and the BIAs in Hawaiian waters were updated (Kratofil *et al.,* 2023). Unlike ESA critical habitat, BIAs are not formally designated pursuant to any statute or law but are a compilation of the best available science intended to inform impact and mitigation analyses. An interactive map of the BIAs is available at: *https://oceannoise.noaa.gov/biologically-important-areas.* A summary of all of the BIAs in the Study Area is included below.

Kratofil *et al.* (2023) delineates and scores BIAs for cetaceans in the Hawaii region following standardized protocols. Experts identified an overall Importance Score for each BIA that considers: (1) ''Intensity,'' meaning the intensity and characteristics underlying an area's identification as a BIA; and (2) ''Data Support,'' meaning the quantity, quality, and type of information, and associated uncertainties, upon which the BIA delineation and scoring depend. Importance Scores range from 1 to 3, with a higher score representing an area of higher intensity and data support. Each BIA is also scored for boundary uncertainty and spatiotemporal variability (dynamic, ephemeral, or static). Additionally, hierarchical BIAs are identified for some species and stocks where a higher intensity score is appropriate for a smaller core area(s) (child BIA) within a larger BIA unit (parent BIA).

The Study Area overlaps BIAs in Hawaii for small and resident populations of the following species: spinner dolphin, short-finned pilot whale, rough-toothed dolphin, pygmy killer whale, pantropical spotted dolphin, melon-headed whale, false killer whale, dwarf sperm whale, goose-beaked whale, common bottlenose dolphin, and Blainville's beaked whale, and the updated BIAs for humpback whale reproduction (Kratofil *et al.,* 2023). Table 2 describes each BIA that overlaps the Study Area and the scores for the above criteria. We note that the BIAs for small and resident populations of spinner dolphin, melon-headed whale, and dwarf sperm whale are all fully contained within OBIAs. The BIAs for small and resident populations of short-finned pilot whale, rough-toothed

dolphin, pygmy killer whale, goose-beaked whale, and common bottlenose dolphin, and the reproductive BIA for humpback whale, are mostly contained within the OBIAs. The BIAs for small and resident populations of pantropical spotted dolphin, false killer whale, and Blainville's beaked whale are partially contained within the OBIAs described in the *Geographic Mitigation* section and required for implementation in this rule.

TABLE 2—BIAS OVERLAPPING THE PACIFIC SURTASS LFA SONAR STUDY AREA

Species	BIA type	Parent/child non-hierarchical	BIA name	Effective months	BIA area (km^2)	Importance score	Intensity score	Data support score	Boundary certainty	Spatiotemporal variability	Trans-boundary across
Hawaii Study Area (Kratofil et al., 2023)											
Humpback whale	Reproductive	Parent	Main Hawaiian Islands—Parent.	December through May.	23,041	2	2	2	2	Static	None.
Humpback whale	Reproductive	Child	Main Hawaiian Islands—Child.	December through May.	6,676	3	3	3	3	Static	None.
False killer whale	Small and Resident Population.	Parent	Main Hawaiian Islands Insular Stock—Parent.	Year-round	94,217	1	1	3	3	Static	None.
False killer whale	Small and Resident Population.	Child	Main Hawaiian Islands Insular Stock—Child.	Year-round	7,775	3	3	3	3	Static	None.
False killer whale	Small and Resident Population.	Non-hierarchical	Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Insular Stock.	Year-round	138,001	1	1	2	2	Static	None.
Dwarf sperm whale	Small and Resident Population.	Parent	Hawaii Island—Parent	Year-round	1,341	3	3	2	2	Static	None.
Dwarf sperm whale	Small and Resident Population.	Child	Hawaii Island—Child	Year-round	457	3	3	2	2	Static	None.
Pygmy killer whale	Small and Resident Population.	Non-hierarchical	O'ahu-Maui Nui	Year-round	7,416	3	3	2	2	Static	None.
Pygmy killer whale	Small and Resident Population.	Non-hierarchical	Hawaii Island	Year-round	5,201	2	2	2	2	Static	None.
Short-finned pilot whale.	Small and Resident Population.	Parent	Main Hawaiian Islands—Parent.	Year-round	51,280	1	1	3	3	Static	None.
Short-finned pilot whale.	Small and Resident Population.	Child	Main Hawaiian Islands—Child (Western Community Core Range).	Year-round	4,040	3	3	3	3	Static	None.
Short-finned pilot whale.	Small and Resident Population.	Child	Main Hawaiian Islands—Child (Central Community Core Range).	Year-round	2,427	3	3	3	3	Static	None.
Short-finned pilot whale.	Small and Resident Population.	Child	Main Hawaiian Islands—Child (Eastern Community Core Range).	Year-round	2,461	3	3	3	3	Static	None.
Common bottlenose dolphin.	Small and Resident Population.	Parent	Kaua'i/Ni'ihau-O'ahu-Maui Nui.	Year-round	36,634	1	1	3	2	Static	None.
Common bottlenose dolphin.	Small and Resident Population.	Child	Kaua'i/Ni'ihau-O'ahu-Maui Nui- Kaua'i/Ni'ihau).	Year-round	2,772	3	3	3	3	Static	None.
Common bottlenose dolphin.	Small and Resident Population.	Child	Kaua'i/Ni'ihau-O'ahu-Maui Nui—O'ahu.	Year-round	8,486	3	3	2	2	Static	None.
Common bottlenose dolphin.	Small and Resident Population.	Child	Kaua'i/Ni'ihau-O'ahu-Maui Nui—Maui Nui.	Year-round	10,622	2	2	2	2	Static	None.
Common bottlenose dolphin.	Small and Resident Population.	Non-hierarchical	Hawaii Island	Year-round	8,299	2	2	3	3	Static	None.
Pantropical spotted dolphin.	Small and Resident Population.	Parent	O'ahu-Maui Nui-Hawaii Island—Parent.	Year-round	57,711	1	1	2	2	Static	None.
Pantropical spotted dolphin.	Small and Resident Population.	Child	O'ahu-Maui Nui-Hawaii Island—Child (O'ahu).	Year-round	12,952	1	1	2	2	Static	None.
Pantropical spotted dolphin.	Small and Resident Population.	Child	O'ahu-Maui Nui-Hawaii Island—Child (Maui Nui).	Year-round	6,743	1	1	2	2	Static	None.

TABLE 2—BIAS OVERLAPPING THE PACIFIC SURTASS LFA SONAR STUDY AREA—Continued

Species	BIA type	Parent/child non-hierarchical	BIA name	Effective months	BIA area (km^2)	Importance score	Intensity score	Data support score	Boundary certainty	Spatiotemporal variability	Trans-boundary across
Pantropical spotted dolphin.	Small and Resident Population.	Child	O'ahu-Maui Nui-Hawaii Island—Hawaii Island- Child (Hawaii Island).	Year-round	10,768	1	1	2	2	Static	None.
Rough-toothed dolphin	Small and Resident Population.	Non-hierarchical	Maui Nui-Hawaii Island.	Year-round	15,112	1	1	2	2	Static	None.
Rough-toothed dolphin	Small and Resident Population.	Parent	Kaua'i/Ni'ihau-O'ahu—Parent.	Year-round	24,233	1	1	2	2	Static	None.
Rough-toothed dolphin	Small and Resident Population.	Child	Kaua'i/Ni'ihau-O'ahu—Child (Kaua'i/Ni'ihau).	Year-round	1,149	2	2	2	2	Static	None.
Melon-headed whale	Small and Resident Population.	Non-hierarchical	Kohala Residents—Hawaii Island.	Year-round	3,816	2	2	3	3	Static	None.
Spinner dolphin	Small and Resident Population.	Non-hierarchical	Manawai (Pearl and Hermes Reef).	Year-round	2,094	1	2	1	2	Static	None.
Spinner dolphin	Small and Resident Population.	Non-hierarchical	Kuaihelani/Hōlanikū (Midway/Kure Atolls).	Year-round	4,841	1	2	1	2	Static	None.
Spinner dolphin	Small and Resident Population.	Non-hierarchical	Kaua'i and Ni'ihau	Year-round	7,233	1	1	2	3	Static	None.
Spinner dolphin	Small and Resident Population.	Non-hierarchical	O'ahu and Maui Nui	Year-round	14,651	1	1	2	3	Static	None.
Spinner dolphin	Small and Resident Population.	Non-hierarchical	Hawaii Island	Year-round	9,477	1	1	3	3	Static	None.
Goose-beaked whale	Small and Resident Population.	Parent	Hawaii Island	Year-round	37,157	2	2	3	2	Static	None.
Goose-beaked whale	Small and Resident Population.	Child	Hawaii Island	Year-round	5,400	3	3	3	3	Static	None.
Blainville's beaked whale.	Small and Resident Population.	Parent	O'ahu-Maui Nui-Hawaii Island—Parent.	Year-round	78,714	1	1	3	2	Static	None.
Blainville's beaked whale.	Small and Resident Population.	Child	O'ahu-Maui Nui-Hawaii Island—Child (Hawaii Island).	Year-round	4,214	3	3	3	3	Static	None.

Unusual Mortality Events

A UME is defined under section 410(9) of the MMPA as a stranding that is unexpected; involves a significant die-off of any marine mammal population; and demands immediate response (16 U.S.C. 1421h(9)). There are no active UMEs in the Study Area.

Potential Effects of Specified Activities on Marine Mammals and Their Habitat

We provided a detailed discussion of the potential effects of the specified activities on marine mammals and their habitat in our proposed rule. NMFS hereby refers to the information and analysis provided in the proposed rule, which continues to apply to this final rule. In the Potential Effects of Specified Activities on Marine Mammals and Their Habitat section of the proposed rule, NMFS provided a description of the ways marine mammals may be affected by these activities in the form of, among other things, sensory impairment (auditory injury, temporary threshold shift, and acoustic masking), physiological responses, behavioral disturbance, or habitat effects. All of this information remains valid and applicable. Therefore, we do not reprint the information here and refer the reader to that document.

NMFS has also reviewed new relevant information from the scientific literature since publication of the proposed rule. Summaries of the new key scientific literature reviewed since publication of the proposed rule are presented below.

Dunlop *et al.* (2026) used a behavioral observation audiometry (BOA) in wild humpback whales to predict minimum response levels (MRLs), which serves as a surrogate for determining the shape of this species' masked audiogram (*i.e.,* MRLs are not equivalent to an audiogram). These data were compared to a hearing curve derived from anatomical models and the authors found the BOAs to indicate the humpback whale hearing range extends at least as low as approximately 80 Hz and at least as high as approximately 22 kHz. These data predicted more sensitivity at higher frequencies than the anatomically-based curve, indicating humpback whale hearing may be more sensitive than previously thought.

Fournet and Schulze (2026) used underwater acoustic monitoring and land-based visual surveys to evaluate the probability of humpback whale breaching behavior with increasing low-frequency (50–1,500 Hz) ambient noise levels in the foraging grounds of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. Likelihood of breaching was found to increase with higher ambient noise levels, with results correlated with total ambient levels and not the proximity of vessels. The authors hypothesize that breaching is a compensatory communication strategy when vocal signals are masked. These results were consistent with other observations of surface-active behaviors in humpback whales, but the authors found the source of the noise (*e.g.,* vessel, rain) associated with this study did not affect the results (*i.e.,* humpback whales respond to both anthropogenic and natural sources equally).

Gao *et al.* (2026) compared ambient noise in the northern South China Sea, focusing on differences in noise properties between the continental slope and deep-water environments. The authors reported continental slope spectrum levels (50 Hz–10 kHz) were consistently higher than those measured in the deep-water environment. Below 4 kHz, elevated ambient noise levels in the continental slope environment result from shipping activity and other anthropogenic activities, while above 4 kHz, wind-generated noise dominated in both environments. These findings provide valuable insights for noise modeling in dynamic and complex slope environments, as well as sonar performance simulation and evaluation.

Houser *et al.* (2026) reviewed studies of baleen whale hearing conducted over the past 30 years and generally compared the variety of methods used to estimate hearing, including extrapolation from a species' vocalization, behavioral methods, anatomically-based predictions, and electrophysiological hearing tests. Notably, the authors included a discussion of how auditory evoked potential (AEP) tests on adolescent common minke whales (Kleivane *et al.,* 2024; Houser *et al.,* 2024) support the notion that some baleen whales have a much higher upper-frequency hearing limit than previously thought using the other methods of estimating hearing. The Navy was given access to pre-published data on the 2023–2024 minke whale field season and was able to incorporate these data into their Phase IV acoustic criteria (noting that the 2023 field season data was published in November 2024). In their Phase IV criteria, the Navy separated very low-frequency (VLF) cetaceans (*i.e.,* blue, fin, right, and bowhead whales) from LF cetaceans (all other mysticetes), thus acknowledging differences among mysticetes species. Data from the 2024 field season are not yet published.

Maciel *et al.* (2026) assessed the impacts of seismic surveys in Brazil on vocal behavior of humpback whales and pantropical spotted dolphins from 2020 to 2024. The authors reported that exposure to seismic surveys reduced the call frequency and duration of humpback whales but increased the call frequency and duration of pantropical spotted dolphins. The authors hypothesized that the difference in vocal responses of each species may be related to physiological limitations in sound modulation.

Madrigal *et al.* (2026) tagged four false killer whales from the Main Hawaiian Islands insular population to learn about their acoustic communication. False killer whales are known for their complex group behavior, and the small population of Main Hawaiian Islands insular false killer whales consists of at least four social clusters that are distinct genetically and use habitat variably. The authors used biologgers with built-in hydrophones and found variable call rates (call rates decreased with increasing swim speeds) and types across dive state (probability of calling was greater when animals were closer to the bottom compared to the surface) by individual, highlighting vocal diversity even amongst this small population.

A review of laboratory-based studies by Reichmuth and Sills (2026) described what is currently known about direct measures of hearing sensitivity of marine mammals to low-frequency sounds below 100 Hz. The authors describe low-frequency sensitivity increasing from the least low-frequency-sensitive group studied, odontocetes, to sirenians, then otariid carnivores, and finally phocid carnivores, which have the most sensitive low-frequency hearing of any marine mammal studied to date. This study does not provide new data.

Southall *et al.* (2026) describes a controlled exposure experiment (CEE) in which blue whales (the predominant species in CEE) and fin whales were exposed to simulated and operational marine vibrators (MV), a low-frequency source (5–100 Hz) associated with seismic surveys. The authors found that while simulated playbacks resulted in ''mild and temporary avoidance responses'' by whales that were travelling or feeding in low-density prey fields, whales feeding in concentrated prey fields did not respond to the operational MV source.

Having considered the new information, along with information provided in public comments on the proposed rule, we have determined that there is no new information that substantively affects our analysis of potential impacts on marine mammals and their habitat that appeared in the proposed rule, all of which remains applicable and valid for our assessment

of the effects of the Navy's activities during the 7-year period of this rule.

Estimated Take of Marine Mammals

This section indicates the number of takes that NMFS is authorizing, which is based on the amount of take that NMFS anticipates is reasonably likely to occur. NMFS coordinated closely with the Navy in the development of their incidental take application and agrees that: (1) the methods the Navy has put forth described herein to estimate take (including the model, thresholds, and density estimates); and (2) the resulting take estimates are based on the best available science and appropriate for authorization.

The 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS considered all SURTASS LFA sonar activities planned to occur in the Study Area that have the potential to result in the take of marine mammals. The Navy determined that the only stressors that could result in the incidental taking of marine mammals are acoustic (*i.e.,* sonars). NMFS has reviewed the Navy's data and analysis and determined that it is complete and accurate and agrees that acoustic stressors have the potential to result in take by harassment of marine mammals from the specified activities. The estimated take discussed herein would be in the form of harassment only and would result primarily from marine mammal exposure to SURTASS LFA sonar given the slower attenuation and long distance that the sound would propagate in comparison to the active high-frequency marine mammal monitoring (HF/M3) sonar that would operate simultaneously.

For this military readiness activity, the MMPA defines ''harassment'' as: (1) any act that injures or has the significant potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild (Level A harassment); or (2) any act that disturbs or is likely to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of natural behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, surfacing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering, to a point where the behavioral patterns are abandoned or significantly altered (Level B harassment) (16 U.S.C. 1362(18)(B)).

Authorized takes are primarily in the form of Level B harassment, as use of the acoustic sources is most likely to result in disruption of natural behavioral patterns to a point where they are abandoned or significantly altered (as defined specifically at the beginning of this section, but referred to generally as behavioral disturbance) for marine mammals, either via direct behavioral disturbance or temporary threshold shift (TTS). There is also the potential for Level A harassment, in the form of auditory injury to result from exposure to SURTASS LFA sonar. Although we analyze the impacts of the potential harassment takes that are authorized, the required mitigation and monitoring measures are expected to minimize the severity of these takes.

Generally speaking, NMFS estimates the amount and type of harassment from acoustic sources by considering: (1) acoustic thresholds above which NMFS believes the best available science indicates marine mammals would experience behavioral disturbance or incur some degree of temporary or permanent hearing impairment; (2) the area or volume of water that would be ensonified above these levels in a day or event; (3) the density or occurrence of marine mammals within these ensonified areas; and (4) the number of days of activities.

It is important to note that for this SURTASS LFA sonar rule, the Navy, in coordination with NMFS, elected to change both the acoustic thresholds and the take estimation methodology used to better reflect the best available science and also better align with the analytical methods used in other Navy training and testing rules. Specifically, all of the acoustic thresholds and take calculation methods used here are referred to as ''Phase IV'' and described in the Criteria and Thresholds Technical Report, mirroring those used in analyses supporting the Phase IV AFTT (90 FR 50504, November 7, 2025) and HCTT (90 FR 58810, December 17, 2025) training and testing ITRs (in the previous SURTASS LFA sonar rule (84 FR 40132, August 13, 2019), Phase III thresholds were used for acoustic injury prediction, a SURTASS-specific threshold was used to predict behavioral disturbance, and different SURTASS-specific methods and modeling were used in the calculation of take).

We provided a detailed discussion of the acoustic thresholds, acoustic effects modeling and estimation, range to effects, and marine mammal density information in our proposed rule. NMFS hereby refers to the information and analysis provided in the proposed rule, which continue to apply to this final rule. In the Estimated Take of Marine Mammals section of the proposed rule, we identified the subset of potential effects that would be expected to rise to the level of takes both annually and over the 7-year period covered by the rule, then identified the maximum number of takes we believe are reasonably expected to occur (by Level A and/or Level B harassment) based on the methods described. All of this information remains valid and applicable; therefore, we do not repeat the information here but refer the reader to the proposed rule.

Estimated Take From Acoustic Stressors

The Navy is authorized to take marine mammals incidental to 1,100 hours of SURTASS LFA sonar training per year, which is an increase from the 592 hours considered for the 2019 regulations; however, this increase does not reflect new or additional training requirements. Instead, it is the result of a change in how the Navy counts an ''hour'' of transmission. Previously, SURTASS LFA sonar hours were calculated by adding the portions of time a sonar emits sound during its ''duty cycle'' (ratio of time the signal is on compared to off). Other Navy sonar systems, such as mid-frequency and high-frequency active sonar, calculate hours based on total ''duration'' time (total time the source is active, including silent periods between pings). To bring SURTASS LFA sonar in line with these other sonar systems, the Navy developed a conversion method that considers various factors including LFA sonar pings, wave trains, and other classified considerations. As a result, the 1,100 hours of annual SURTASS LFA training requested are equivalent to the 592 hours considered under the previous counting method.

The quantitative analysis process used for the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS and the application to estimate potential exposures of marine mammals resulting from acoustic stressors is detailed in the Acoustic Impacts Technical Report.

Regarding how avoidance of loud sources is considered in the take estimation, NAEMO does not simulate horizontal animat (*i.e.,* a virtual animal) movement during an event. However, NAEMO approximates marine mammal avoidance of high sound levels due to exposure to sonars in a one-dimensional calculation that scales how far an animat would be from a sound source based on sensitivity to disturbance, swim speed, and avoidance duration. This process reduces the SEL, defined as the accumulation for a given animat, by reducing the received SPL of individual exposures based on a spherical spreading calculation from sources on each unique platform in an event. The onset of avoidance was based on the behavioral response functions (BRFs). Avoidance speeds and durations were informed by a review of available exposure and baseline data. This method captures a more accurate representation of avoidance by using the received sound levels, distance to

platform, and species-specific criteria to calculate potential avoidance for each animat than the previous approach for SURTASS LFA sonar modeling using the Acoustic Integration Model. However, this method may underestimate avoidance of long-duration sources with lower sound levels because it triggers avoidance calculations based on the highest modeled SPL received level exceeding p(0.5) on the BRF, rather than on cumulative exposure. This is because initiation of the avoidance calculation is based on the highest modeled SPL received level over p(0.5) on the BRF. Please see section 4.4.2.2 of the Acoustic Impacts Technical Report.

The ability of marine mammals to reduce cumulative SEL through avoidance depends on susceptibility to auditory effects, sensitivity to behavioral disturbance, and characteristics of the sonar source including duty cycle, source level, and frequency. Table 2–2 of appendix B to the application shows the percentage reduction of auditory injury (AUD INJ) across the modeled activities in this analysis due to avoidance. The reduction in AUD INJ due to avoidance differs across the planned action and between auditory and behavioral groups. Groups that are relatively less sensitive to behavioral disturbance compared to susceptibility to auditory effects are less likely to avoid AUD INJ, which include the mysticete and odontocete behavioral groups. Groups that are relatively more sensitive to behavioral disturbance compared to susceptibility to auditory effects are more likely to avoid AUD INJ, which include the Sensitive Species and Pinniped behavioral groups. The reduction in AUD INJ for most groups is less than assumed in prior analyses. Avoidance was able to be applied only for pinnipeds. It is likely that no reduction of AUD INJ could be applied to any other hearing group due to the high source level and low frequency of the SURTASS LFA.

Regarding the consideration of mitigation effectiveness in the take estimation, this quantitative analysis does not reduce model-estimated impacts to account for activity-based mitigation. While the activity-based mitigation is not quantitatively included in the take estimates (which, of note, would result in a reduction in the number of takes), section 2.3.2 of appendix B of the application indicates the percentage of the instances of take where an animal's closest point of approach was within a mitigation zone and, therefore, AUD INJ could potentially be mitigated. Only mysticetes in the VLF and LF hearing groups have at least one model-predicted AUD INJ. Five percent and 8 percent of the modeled instances of AUD INJ for VLF and LF cetaceans occurred within the mitigation zone, respectively, thus mitigation could potentially avoid up to 5 or 8 percent of instances of AUD INJ. Note that these percentages do not account for other factors, such as the sightability of a given species or viewing conditions.

For additional information on the quantitative analysis process, refer to the Acoustic Impacts Technical Report and appendices B and C of the application.

As a general matter, NMFS does not prescribe the methods for estimating take for any applicant, but we review and ensure that applicants use the best available science and methodologies that are logical and technically sound. Applicants may use different methods of calculating take (especially when using models) and still get to a result that is representative of the best available science and that allows for a rigorous and accurate evaluation of the effects on marine mammals. There are multiple pieces of the Navy's take estimation methods (*e.g.,* propagation models, animat movement models, and behavioral thresholds). NMFS evaluates the acceptability of these pieces as they evolve and are used in different rules and impact analyses. Some of the pieces of the Navy's take estimation process have been used in Navy incidental take rules since 2009 and have undergone multiple public comment processes. All of them have undergone extensive internal Navy review and comprehensive review by NMFS, which has sometimes resulted in modifications to methods or models.

The Navy uses rigorous review processes (*i.e.,* verification, validation, and accreditation processes; peer and public review) to ensure the data and methodology it uses represent the best available science. For instance, NAEMO is the result of a NMFS-led Center for Independent Experts review of the components used in earlier models. The acoustic propagation component of NAEMO (titled CASS/GRAB) is accredited by the Oceanographic and Atmospheric Master Library (OAML), and many of the environmental variables used in NAEMO come from approved OAML databases and are based on in-situ data collection. The animal density components of NAEMO are base products of the NMSDD, which include animal density components that have been validated and reviewed by a variety of scientists from NMFS Science Centers and academic institutions. Several components of the model, for example, habitat-based density model results for species off Hawaii and California, have been published in several peer-reviewed journals (Becker *et al.,* 2020; Becker *et al.,* 2021; Becker *et al.,* 2022a; Becker *et al.,* 2022b). Additionally, NAEMO simulation components underwent quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) review and validation for model parts (scenario builder, acoustic builder, scenario simulator, *etc.*) conducted by qualified statisticians and modelers to ensure accuracy. Other models and methodologies have gone through similar review processes.

In summary, we believe the Navy's methods, including the method for incorporating avoidance, are the most appropriate methods for predicting AUD INJ, non-auditory injury, TTS, and behavioral disturbance. But even with the consideration of avoidance, given some of the more conservative components of the methodology (*e.g.,* the thresholds do not consider ear recovery between pulses), we would describe the application of these methods as identifying the maximum number of instances in which marine mammals would be reasonably expected to be taken through AUD INJ, non-auditory injury, TTS, or behavioral disturbance.

The Navy does not expect physical or non-auditory injury or mortality to any of the marine mammal species in the Study Area due to the specified activities; therefore, those effects are not further discussed. Additionally, masking effects from vessel noise during the operation of T–AGOS vessels are not expected to qualify as take due to the relative movement of the vessels in the Study Area (no more than four vessels traversing an ocean basin at greater than 22 km from shore (away from where marine mammal densities are higher)), resulting in a very low likelihood of any meaningful masking resulting from the noise of the vessels themselves.

Based on the methods discussed in the previous sections and NAEMO, the Navy provided their take estimates and request for authorization of takes incidental to the use of acoustic sources for military readiness activities annually (based on the maximum number of activities that could occur per 12-month period) and over the 7-year period. NMFS agrees that the estimates for incidental takes by harassment from SURTASS LFA sonar sources requested for authorization are the maximum number of instances in which marine mammals are reasonably expected to be taken.

Table 3 summarizes the maximum annual and 7-year total amount and type of Level A harassment and Level B harassment that NMFS concurs is reasonably expected to occur by species or stock for SURTASS training and testing activities.

TABLE 3—TOTAL ANNUAL AND 7-YEAR INCIDENTAL TAKE AUTHORIZED BY SPECIES OR STOCK BY HARASSMENT TYPE

Species	Stock	Maximum annual Level B harassment	Maximum annual Level A harassment	7-year total Level B harassment	7-year total Level A harassment
North Pacific right whale	NSD	325	2	2,271	11
Blue whale	NSD	1,062	3	7,426	21
Blue whale	Central North Pacific	13	.....	83	.....
Bryde's whale	NSD	816	1	5,708	5
Bryde's whale	Hawaii	7	.....	41	.....
Fin whale	NSD	5,738	32	40,165	218
Fin whale	Hawaii	16	.....	111	.....
Humpback whale	NSD	3	.....	13	.....
Humpback whale	Hawaii	13	.....	79	.....
Humpback whale	Western North Pacific	1,133	4	7,926	24
Antarctic minke whale	NSD	48	.....	327	.....
Minke whale	NSD	3,020	6	21,135	42
Minke whale	Hawaii	3	.....	15	.....
Omura's whale	NSD	217	1	1,513	3
Sei whale	NSD	2,021	9	14,140	58
Sei whale	Hawaii	5	1	30	1
Sperm whale	NSD	37	.....	253	.....
Sperm whale	North Pacific	225	.....	1,569	.....
Sperm whale	Hawaii	15	.....	101	.....
Dwarf sperm whale	NSD	719	.....	5,025	.....
Dwarf sperm whale	Hawaii	151	.....	1,056	.....
Pygmy sperm whale	NSD	864	.....	6,039	.....
Pygmy sperm whale	Hawaii	152	.....	1,058	.....
Baird's beaked whale	NSD	64,875	.....	454,121	.....
Blainville's beaked whale	NSD	61,964	.....	433,748	.....
Blainville's beaked whale	Hawaii	2,073	.....	14,511	.....
Deraniyagala's beaked whale	NSD	9,448	.....	66,130	.....
Ginkgo-toothed beaked whale	NSD	30,342	.....	212,384	.....
Goose-beaked whale	NSD	111,485	.....	780,389	.....
Goose-beaked whale	Hawaii	9,185	.....	64,291	.....
Hubbs' beaked whale	NSD	25,289	.....	177,021	.....
Longman's beaked whale	NSD	69,988	.....	489,908	.....
Longman's beaked whale	Hawaii	5,017	.....	35,116	.....
Stejneger's beaked whale	NSD	37,258	.....	260,803	.....
False killer whale	NSD	60	.....	420	.....
False killer whale	Main Hawaiian Islands Insular	1	.....	1	.....
False killer whale	Hawaii Pelagic	7	.....	49	.....
Killer whale	NSD	173	.....	1,206	.....
Killer whale	Hawaii	1	.....	4	.....
Melon-headed whale	NSD	537	.....	3,749	.....
Melon-headed whale	Hawaiian Islands	107	.....	749	.....
Pygmy killer whale	NSD	318	.....	2,214	.....
Pygmy killer whale	Hawaii	32	.....	218	.....
Short-finned pilot whale	NSD	1,083	.....	7,579	.....
Short-finned pilot whale	Hawaii	76	.....	528	.....
Bottlenose dolphin	NSD	1,901	.....	13,299	.....
Bottlenose dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic	32	.....	215	.....
Common dolphin	NSD	1,713	.....	11,987	.....
Fraser's dolphin	NSD	465	.....	3,247	.....
Fraser's dolphin	Hawaii	152	.....	1,056	.....
Northern right whale dolphin	NSD	10	.....	67	.....
Pacific white-sided dolphin	North Pacific	49	.....	342	.....
Pantropical spotted dolphin	NSD	2,785	.....	19,490	.....
Pantropical spotted dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic	233	.....	1,626	.....
Risso's dolphin	NSD	1,575	.....	11,015	.....
Risso's dolphin	Hawaii	38	.....	262	.....
Rough-toothed dolphin	NSD	508	.....	3,555	.....
Rough-toothed dolphin	Hawaii	299	.....	2,092	.....
Spinner dolphin	NSD	276	.....	1,924	.....
Spinner dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic	15	.....	98	.....
Striped dolphin	NSD	4,327	.....	30,277	.....
Striped dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic	200	.....	1,393	.....
Dall's porpoise	NSD	3,020	.....	21,130	.....
Northern fur seal	NSD	1,296	.....	9,067	.....
Steller sea lion	Western	1	.....	2	.....

TABLE 3—TOTAL ANNUAL AND 7-YEAR INCIDENTAL TAKE AUTHORIZED BY SPECIES OR STOCK BY HARASSMENT TYPE—Continued

Species	Stock	Maximum annual Level B harassment	Maximum annual Level A harassment	7-year total Level B harassment	7-year total Level A harassment
Harbor seal	California	1		1	
Ribbon seal	NSD	37,650	1	263,550	2
Hawaiian monk seal	Hawaii	1		7	
Ringed seal	NSD	25		165	
Spotted seal	Bering	71		487	

Note: A stock or population listed as NSD is not a designated stock under the MMPA. Zero (0) impacts indicate total less than 0.5 and a dash (-) is a true zero. In some cases where the estimated take within a cell is equal to 1, that value has been rounded up from a value that is less than 0.5 to avoid underestimating potential impacts to a species or stock based on the 7-year rounding rules discussed in section 2.4 of appendix B (PAC SURTASS LFA Acoustic Analysis Report) of the application.

Table 4 provides estimated take by effect type from sonar (with most take from LFA sonar), including the comparative amounts of TTS and behavioral disturbance for each species or stock annually, noting that if an animat was modeled as ''taken'' through exposure to both TTS and behavioral disturbance in the model, it was recorded as a TTS because predicted exposures above TTS thresholds, characterized as TTS takes, could also include direct behavioral disturbance. Of note, a higher proportion of the takes by Level B harassment of mysticetes include the potential for TTS (as compared to other taxa and prior rules) due to a combination of the fact that mysticetes are relatively less sensitive to direct behavioral disturbance and the number of auditory impacts from sonar (both TTS and AUD INJ) have increased for some species since the previous analysis (84 FR 40132, August 13, 2019), largely due to changes in both the acoustic criteria and the modeling approach. The discussion of behavioral impacts in the Analysis and Negligible Impact Determination section considers the total quantified TTS and direct behavioral disturbance takes.

Additionally, the updated Phase IV HF cetacean criteria reflect greater susceptibility to auditory effects at low and mid-frequencies than previously analyzed for the 2019 SURTASS final rule. Consequently, the predicted auditory effects due to sources under 10 kHz, including SURTASS LFA sonar, are substantially greater for this auditory group than in prior analyses of the same activities. Thus, some modeled exposures that would previously have been categorized as significant behavioral responses may now instead be counted as auditory effects (TTS and AUD INJ). For VHF cetaceans, susceptibility to auditory effects has not changed substantially since the prior analysis.

TABLE 4—ANNUAL AND 7-YEAR ESTIMATED TAKE OF MARINE MAMMAL SPECIES OR STOCK BY EFFECT TYPE

Species	Stock	Maximum annual behavioral	Maximum annual TTS	Maximum annual AUD INJ	Maximum 7-year behavioral	Maximum 7-year TTS	Maximum 7-year AUD INJ
North Pacific right whale	NSD	0	325	2	0	2,271	11
Blue whale	NSD	1	1,061	3	4	7,422	21
Blue whale	Central North Pacific.	1	12		1	82	
Bryde's whale	NSD	17	799	1	115	5,593	5
Bryde's whale	Hawaii	1	6		5	36	
Fin whale	NSD	2	5,736	32	13	40,152	218
Fin whale	Hawaii	0	16		0	111	
Humpback whale	NSD	1	2		1	12	
Humpback whale	Hawaii	2	11		8	71	
Humpback whale	Western North Pacific.	5	1,128	4	34	7,892	24
Antarctic minke whale	NSD	4	44		22	305	
Minke whale	NSD	53	2,967	6	371	20,764	42
Minke whale	Hawaii	1	2		3	12	
Omura's whale	NSD	1	216	1	7	1,506	3
Sei whale	NSD	5	2,016	9	34	14,106	58
Sei whale	Hawaii	1	4	1	2	28	1
Sperm whale	NSD	37			253		
Sperm whale	North Pacific	224	1		1,568	1	
Sperm whale	Hawaii	15			101		
Dwarf sperm whale	NSD	718	1		5,024	1	
Dwarf sperm whale	Hawaii	151			1,056		
Pygmy sperm whale	NSD	863	1		6,037	2	
Pygmy sperm whale	Hawaii	151	1		1,057	1	
Baird's beaked whale	NSD	64,875	0		454,121	0	
Blainville's beaked whale	NSD	61,964			433,748		
Blainville's beaked whale	Hawaii	2,073			14,511		

TABLE 4—ANNUAL AND 7-YEAR ESTIMATED TAKE OF MARINE MAMMAL SPECIES OR STOCK BY EFFECT TYPE—Continued

Species	Stock	Maximum annual behavioral	Maximum annual TTS	Maximum annual AUD INJ	Maximum 7-year behavioral	Maximum 7-year TTS	Maximum 7-year AUD INJ
Deraniyagala's beaked whale.	NSD	9,448			66,130		
Ginkgo-toothed beaked whale.	NSD	30,341	1		212,383	1	
Goose-beaked whale	NSD	111,484	1		780,388	1	
Goose-beaked whale	Hawaii	9,185			64,291		
Hubbs' beaked whale	NSD	25,289			177,021		
Longman's beaked whale	NSD	69,987	1		489,906	2	
Longman's beaked whale	Hawaii	5,017			35,116		
Stejneger's beaked whale	NSD	37,258			260,803		
False killer whale	NSD	60			420		
False killer whale	Main Hawaiian Islands Insular.	1			1		
False killer whale	Hawaii Pelagic.	7			49		
Killer whale	NSD	172	1		1,200	6	
Killer whale	Hawaii	1			4		
Melon-headed whale	NSD	536	1		3,747	2	
Melon-headed whale	Hawaiian Islands.	107			749		
Pygmy killer whale	NSD	317	1		2,213	1	
Pygmy killer whale	Hawaii	32			218		
Short-finned pilot whale	NSD	1,081	2		7,567	12	
Short-finned pilot whale	Hawaii	76			528		
Bottlenose dolphin	NSD	1,897	4		13,276	23	
Bottlenose dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic.	31	1		213	2	
Common dolphin	NSD	1,712	1		11,984	3	
Fraser's dolphin	NSD	464	1		3,244	3	
Fraser's dolphin	Hawaii	151	1		1,054	2	
Northern right whale dolphin.	NSD	10			67		
Pacific white-sided dolphin.	North Pacific	49			342		
Pantropical spotted dolphin.	NSD	2,784	1		19,485	5	
Pantropical spotted dolphin.	Hawaii Pelagic.	233			1,626		
Risso's dolphin	NSD	1,574	1		11,013	2	
Risso's dolphin	Hawaii	38			262		
Rough-toothed dolphin	NSD	508			3,555		
Rough-toothed dolphin	Hawaii	299			2,092		
Spinner dolphin	NSD	275	1		1,923	1	
Spinner dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic.	14	1		97	1	
Striped dolphin	NSD	4,325	2		30,269	8	
Striped dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic.	199	1		1,391	2	
Dall's porpoise	NSD	3,019	1		21,128	2	
Northern fur seal	NSD	1,296	0		9,067	0	
Steller sea lion	Western	1			2		
Harbor seal	California	1			1		
Ribbon seal	NSD	3,376	34,274	1	23,632	239,918	2
Hawaiian monk seal	Hawaii	1			7		
Ringed seal	NSD	24	1		164	1	
Spotted seal	Bering	70	1		486	1	

Note: A stock or population listed as NSD is not a designated stock under the MMPA. Zero (0) impacts indicate total less than 0.5 and a dash (-) is a true zero. In some cases where the estimated take within a cell is equal to 1, that value has been rounded up from a value that is less than 0.5 to avoid underestimating potential impacts to a species or stock based on the 7-year rounding rules discussed in section 2.4 of appendix B (PAC SURTASS LFA Acoustic Analysis Report) of the application.

Mitigation Measures

Under section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA, NMFS must set forth the permissible methods of taking pursuant to the activity, and other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on the species or stocks and their habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, and on the availability of the species or stocks for subsistence uses (''least practicable adverse impact''). NMFS does not have a regulatory definition for least

practicable adverse impact. The 2004 NDAA amended the MMPA as it relates to military readiness activities and the ITA process such that a determination of ''least practicable adverse impact'' shall include consideration of personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and impact on the effectiveness of the military readiness activity. For additional discussion of NMFS' interpretation of the least practicable adverse impact standard, see the Mitigation Measures section of the Gulf of Alaska Study Area final rule (88 FR 604, January 4, 2023).

NMFS' implementing regulations require applicants for incidental take authorizations to include information about the availability and feasibility (economic and technological) of equipment, methods, and manner of conducting the activity or other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on the affected species or stocks and their habitat (50 CFR 216.104(a)(11). The measures described in the following section were proposed by the Navy in their adequate and complete application or are the result of subsequent coordination between NMFS and the Navy. Pursuant to the 2004 NDAA, NMFS coordinated with the Navy, and the Navy has agreed that all of the mitigation measures are practicable. NMFS has fully reviewed the measures under the least practicable adverse impact standard and has determined they are appropriate. NMFS describes these below as mitigation requirements and has included them in the final regulations.

As noted in the Changes from the Proposed Rule to the Final Rule section, this final rule includes new geographic mitigation measures and modifications to existing geographic measures added as a result of coordination between NMFS and the Navy. The Navy has agreed that all of the following modifications and additions to geographic mitigations are practicable. These changes are described in detail in the sections below. Besides these changes, the required measures remain the same as those described in the proposed rule.

Implementation of Least Practicable Adverse Impact Standard

Here, we discuss how we determine whether a measure or set of measures meets the ''least practicable adverse impact'' standard. Our separate analysis of whether the take anticipated to result from the Navy's activities meets the ''negligible impact'' standard appears in the Analysis and Negligible Impact Determination section below.

Our evaluation of potential mitigation measures includes consideration of two primary factors:

1. The manner in which, and the degree to which, implementation of the potential measure(s) is expected to reduce adverse impacts to marine mammal species or stocks, their habitat, or their availability for subsistence uses (where relevant). This analysis considers such things as the nature of the potential adverse impact (*e.g.,* likelihood, scope, and range), the likelihood that the measure will be effective if implemented, and the likelihood of successful implementation.

2. The practicability of the measure(s) for applicant implementation. Practicability of implementation may consider such things as cost, impact on activities, and, in the case of a military readiness activity, specifically considers personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and impact on the effectiveness of the military readiness activity.

While the language of the least practicable adverse impact standard calls for minimizing impacts to affected species or stocks, we recognize that the reduction of impacts to those species or stocks accrues through the application of mitigation measures that limit impacts to individual animals. Accordingly, NMFS' analysis focuses on measures that are designed to avoid or minimize impacts on individual marine mammals that are more likely to increase the probability or severity of population-level effects.

While direct evidence of impacts to species or stocks from a specified activity is rarely available, and additional study is still needed to understand how specific disturbance events affect the fitness of individuals of certain species, there have been improvements in understanding the process by which disturbance effects are translated to the population. With recent scientific advancements (both marine mammal energetic research and the development of energetic frameworks), the relative likelihood or degree of impacts on species or stocks may often be inferred given a detailed understanding of the activity, the environment, and the affected species or stocks—and the best available science has been used here. This same information is used in the development of mitigation measures and helps us understand how mitigation measures contribute to lessening effects (or the risk thereof) to species or stocks.

In the evaluation of specific measures, the details of the specified activity will necessarily inform each of the two primary factors discussed above (expected reduction of impacts and practicability) and are carefully considered to determine the types of mitigation that are appropriate under the least practicable adverse impact standard. Analysis of how a potential mitigation measure may reduce adverse impacts on a marine mammal stock or species, consideration of personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and consideration of the impact on effectiveness of military readiness activities are not issues that can be meaningfully evaluated through a yes/no lens. The manner in which, and the degree to which, implementation of a measure is expected to reduce impacts, as well as its practicability in terms of these considerations, can vary widely. For example, a time/area restriction could be of very high value for decreasing population-level impacts (*e.g.,* avoiding disturbance of feeding females in an area of established biological importance) or it could be of lower value (*e.g.,* decreased disturbance in an area of high productivity but of less biological importance). Regarding practicability, for example, a measure might involve restrictions in an area or time that impede the Navy's ability to certify a ship (higher impact on mission effectiveness), or it could mean delaying an event by 30 minutes to avoid exposure of a marine mammal to injurious levels of sound (*i.e.,* lower impact). A responsible evaluation of ''least practicable adverse impact'' will consider the factors along these realistic scales. Accordingly, the greater the likelihood that a measure will contribute to reducing the probability or severity of adverse impacts to the species or stock or its habitat, the greater the weight that measure is given when considered in combination with practicability to determine the appropriateness of the mitigation measure, and vice versa. We discuss consideration of these factors in greater detail below.

Reduction of Adverse Impacts to Marine Mammal Species or Stocks and Their Habitat

The emphasis given to a measure's ability to reduce the impacts on a species or stock considers the degree, likelihood, and context of the anticipated reduction of impacts to individuals (and how many individuals) as well as the status of the species or stock.

The ultimate impact on any individual from a disturbance event (which informs the likelihood of adverse species- or stock-level effects) is dependent on the circumstances and

associated contextual factors, such as duration of exposure to stressors. Though any proposed mitigation needs to be evaluated in the context of the specific activity and the species or stocks affected, measures with the following types of effects have greater value in reducing the likelihood or severity of adverse species- or stock-level impacts: (1) avoiding or minimizing injury or mortality; (2) limiting interruption of known feeding, breeding, mother/young, or resting behaviors; (3) minimizing the abandonment of important habitat (temporally and spatially); (4) minimizing the number of individuals subjected to these types of disruptions; and (5) limiting degradation of habitat. Mitigating these types of effects is intended to reduce the likelihood that the activity will result in energetic or other types of impacts that are more likely to result in reduced reproductive success or survivorship. It is also important to consider the degree of impacts expected in the absence of mitigation in order to assess the added value of any potential measures. Finally, because the least practicable adverse impact standard gives NMFS discretion to weigh a variety of factors when determining appropriate mitigation measures and because the focus of the standard is on reducing impacts at the species or stock level, the least practicable adverse impact standard does not compel mitigation for every kind of take, or for every individual taken, if that mitigation is unlikely to meaningfully contribute to the reduction of adverse impacts on the species or stock and its habitat, even when practicable for implementation by the applicant.

The status of the species or stock is also relevant in evaluating the appropriateness of potential mitigation measures in the context of least practicable adverse impact. The following are examples of factors that may, alone or in combination, result in greater emphasis on the importance of a mitigation measure in reducing impacts on a species or stock: (1) the stock is known to be decreasing or status is unknown, but believed to be declining; (2) the known annual mortality (from any source) is approaching or exceeding the PBR level (as defined in MMPA section 3(20)); (3) the affected species or stock is a small, resident population; or (4) the stock is involved in a UME or has other known vulnerabilities (*e.g.,* recovering from an oil spill).

Habitat mitigation, particularly as it relates to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, is also relevant to achieving the standard and can include measures such as reducing impacts of the activity on known prey utilized in the activity area or reducing impacts on physical habitat. As with species- or stock-related mitigation, the emphasis given to a measure's ability to reduce impacts on a species or stock's habitat considers the degree, likelihood, and context of the anticipated reduction of impacts to habitat. Because habitat value is informed by marine mammal presence and use, in some cases there may be overlap in measures for the species or stock and for use of habitat.

We consider available information indicating the likelihood of any measure to accomplish its objective. If evidence shows that a measure has not typically been effective nor successful, then either that measure should be modified or the potential value of the measure to reduce effects should be lowered.

Practicability

Factors considered may include cost, impact on activities, and, in the case of a military readiness activity, will include personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and impact on the effectiveness of the military readiness activity (see 16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5)(A)(iii)).

Assessment of Mitigation Measures for the Study Area

NMFS has fully reviewed the specified activities and the mitigation measures included in the application and the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS to determine if the mitigation measures would result in the least practicable adverse impact on marine mammals and their habitat. NMFS worked with the Navy in the development of their initially proposed measures, which are informed by years of implementation and monitoring. A complete discussion of the Navy's evaluation process used to develop, assess, and select mitigation measures, which was informed by input from NMFS, can be found in chapter 4 (Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting) and appendix F (Marine Mammal Offshore Biologically Important Area (OBIA) Analysis) of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS. The process described in these sections of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS supported NMFS' independent evaluation of whether the mitigation measures would meet the least practicable adverse impact standard. The Navy is required to implement the mitigation measures identified in this final rule for the full 7 years to avoid or reduce potential impacts from acoustic stressors on marine mammals.

As a general matter, where an applicant proposes measures that are likely to reduce impacts to marine mammals, the fact that they are included in the application indicates that the measures are practicable, and it is not necessary for NMFS to conduct a detailed analysis of the measures the applicant proposed (rather, they are simply included). However, it is still necessary for NMFS to consider whether there are additional practicable measures that would meaningfully reduce the probability or severity of impacts that could affect reproductive success or survivorship or habitat.

Since publication of the proposed rule, additional mitigation requirements have been added that will further reduce the likelihood and/or severity of adverse impacts on marine mammals and their habitat. Pursuant to the 2004 NDAA, NMFS coordinated with the Navy, and the Navy has agreed the additional mitigation measures are practicable for implementation, as previously described in the Changes from the Proposed Rule to the Final Rule section. Below we describe the measures that the Navy must implement and explain the manner in which they are expected to reduce the likelihood or severity of adverse impacts on marine mammals and their habitats.

The Navy has agreed to mitigation measures that would reduce the probability and/or severity of impacts expected to result from acute exposure to acoustic sources and impacts to marine mammal habitat. Specifically, the Navy must use a combination of delayed starts, sonar ramp-ups, and shutdowns to minimize the likelihood or severity of AUD INJ and reduce instances of TTS or more severe behavioral disturbance typically caused by exposure to higher received sound levels from acoustic sources. The Navy must implement the following primary mitigation measures, which are described in more detail below:

- Mitigation Monitoring: Use of a comprehensive suite of mitigation monitoring methods to support activity-based mitigation, including the use of visual monitoring, passive acoustic monitoring, and active acoustic monitoring using the HF/M3 system described below.
- Activity-Based Measures: Use of a combination of real-time measures to minimize the likelihood or severity of AUD INJ and reduce instances of TTS or more severe behavioral disturbance typically caused by exposure to higher received sound levels from acoustic sources, including delayed starts and shutdowns of the LFA sonar source, as well as ramp-ups of the HF/M3 system.
- Geographic Measures: Application of multiple time/area restrictions, including a year-round, 22-km CSR and

avoiding identified OBIAs for marine mammals in areas or at times where they are known to engage in important behaviors (*e.g.,* calving), to reduce impacts on reproduction or survival of individuals that could lead to population-level impacts.

The Navy assessed the practicability of the proposed measures in the context of personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and their impacts on the Navy's ability to meet their congressionally mandated requirements and found that the measures are supportable. As described in more detail below, NMFS has independently evaluated the measures the Navy proposed in the manner described earlier in this section (*i.e.,* in consideration of their ability to reduce adverse impacts on marine mammal species and their habitat and their practicability for implementation). We have determined that the measures would significantly minimize impacts on the affected marine mammal species and stocks and their habitat and, further, be practicable for implementation by the Navy.

The Navy also evaluated numerous measures in the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS that were not included in the application, and NMFS independently reviewed and concurs with the Navy's analysis that their inclusion was not appropriate under the least practicable adverse impact standard based on our assessment. The Navy considered these additional potential mitigation measures in the context of the potential benefits to marine mammals and whether they are practical or impractical. This included eight recommendations from NMFS, five of which the Navy concurred met its Practicability Criteria and Sufficiently Beneficial requirements and are included in this final rule. Three of the recommendations did not meet these criteria as described below. The modifications and additions deemed practicable by the Navy and included in this final rule include: (1) extension of the effective period of OBIA #28 Mariana Islands; (2) extension of the effective period of OBIA #33 Southeast Kamchatka; (3) northward expansion of OBIA #33 Southeast Kamchatka; (4) spatial and temporal expansion of OBIA #37 Southern Bali; and (5) designation of a new OBIA for NPRW. The Navy determined that the remaining three recommendations were not practicable: (1) the northward expansion of OBIA #29 Ryukyu-Philippines; (2) designation of a new OBIA for migratory humpback whales along the Izu-Ogasawara and Mariana Trenches from November through May; and (3) designation of a new year-round OBIA for migrating whales along the Emperor Seamount Chain and Northern Hawaiian Ridge (North Pacific Transition Zone). The Navy determined the acceptance of these three recommendations would negatively impact SURTASS training and testing and rejected them based on the need to train and test in each region due to specific bathymetric and oceanographic conditions difficult to replicate accurately elsewhere in the Study Area. All three areas are also critical locations for several real-world military considerations that might influence training and testing in each area. NMFS concurs with the Navy's assessment that these OBIAs are impracticable, as described in more detail below.

Regarding designation of a new Izu-Ogasawara and Mariana Trenches OBIA, the Navy cited a lack of scientific evidence of Western North Pacific DPS humpback whale migratory paths, whether along the Izu-Ogasawara and Mariana Trenches or directly from breeding areas to foraging grounds, bypassing the area recommended for OBIA designation. Data from Mate *et al.* (2018) and Palacios *et al.* (2020) on the Central Pacific DPS of humpback whales suggest the animals generally straight-line migrate from Hawaiian breeding grounds to foraging grounds.

Regarding the Emperor Seamount Chain and Northern Hawaiian Ridge (North Pacific Transition Zone), the Navy noted that Garrigue *et al.* (2015) provided evidence that southern hemisphere humpback whales were resident to specific seamounts for periods of a few days to a few weeks, and not resident to every seamount for extended periods of time. Regarding other large whale species, Konishi *et al.* (2024) tagged 55 sei whales with tag durations of 6–145 days (representing 2–40 percent of their annual movements) and found only a few tagged animals passed through the southern Emperor Seamount Chain. The Navy further stated that, unlike breeding or foraging areas, training and testing impacts on large whale movements are not expected to result in significant behavioral responses to transiting whales such that they abandon their migration. The limited number of T–AGOS vessels and relatively limited time training and testing across the entire Study Area is not expected to result in continued year-round usage near the seamount chain recommended for inclusion as an OBIA.

Section 4.6 (Mitigation and Monitoring Measures Considered but Eliminated) of chapter 4 of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS includes an analysis of an array of different types of mitigation that have been recommended over the years by non-governmental organizations or the public, through scoping or public comment on environmental compliance documents. These recommendations generally fall into three categories, discussed below: (1) reduction of activity; (2) activity-based operational measures; and (3) time/area limitations.

As described in section 4.6 of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS, the Navy considered reducing the overall amount of training and testing activities, longer suspension or delay period (clearance time), restricting transmission to daylight hours, increased CSR, and expanded geographic sound field operational constraints. Many of these mitigation measures could potentially reduce the number of marine mammals taken via direct reduction of the activities or amount of sound energy put in the water. However, as described in chapter 4 of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS, the Navy needs to train in the conditions in which they fight. These types of modifications fundamentally change the activity in a manner that would not support the purpose and need for the training (*i.e.,* are entirely impracticable) and therefore are not considered further. NMFS finds the Navy's explanation of why adoption of these recommendations would unacceptably undermine the purpose of the training persuasive. After independent review, NMFS finds the Navy's judgment on the impacts of these potential mitigation measures to personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and the effectiveness of training persuasive, and for these reasons, NMFS finds that these measures do not meet the least practicable adverse impact standard because they are not practicable.

Lastly, chapter 4 and appendix F of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS also describe a comprehensive analysis of potential geographic mitigation that includes consideration of both a biological assessment of how the potential time/area limitation would benefit the species and its habitat (*e.g.,* is a key area of biological importance or would result in avoidance or reduction of impacts) in the context of the stressors of concern in the specific area and an operational assessment of the practicability of implementation (*e.g.,* including an assessment of the specific importance of an area for training, considering proximity to training ranges and emergency landing fields and other issues). In some cases, potential benefits to marine mammals were non-existent, while in others the consequences on mission effectiveness were too great.

NMFS has reviewed the Navy's analyses in the application and chapter 4 and appendix F of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS, which considers the same factors that NMFS considers to satisfy the least practicable adverse impact standard, and concurs with the analysis and conclusions. Therefore, NMFS is not requiring any of the measures that the Navy ruled out in the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS. Below are the mitigation measures that NMFS has determined would ensure the least practicable adverse impact on all affected species and their habitat, including the specific considerations for military readiness activities.

The following sections describe the mitigation measures that must be implemented in association with the activities analyzed in this document. The mitigation measures are discussed in three sections: (1) mitigation monitoring methods; (2) activity-based mitigation; (3) and geographic mitigation. Table 5 describes the information designed to aid Lookouts and other applicable personnel with their observation, environmental compliance, and reporting responsibilities.

TABLE 5—ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

Stressor or activity: all training and testing activities, as applicable
Requirements: Navy personnel (including civilian personnel) involved in mitigation and training or testing activity reporting under the specified activities must complete one or more modules of the U.S. Navy Afloat Environmental Compliance Training Series, as identified in their career path training plan. Modules include: • Introduction to Afloat Environmental Compliance Training Series. The introductory module provides information on environmental laws (*e.g.,* ESA, MMPA) and the corresponding responsibilities that are relevant to military readiness activities. The material explains why environmental compliance is important in supporting the Navy's commitment to environmental stewardship. • Marine Species Awareness Training. In 2021, the Navy developed a new SURTASS-specific Marine Species Awareness Training module. The module was developed by civilian marine biologists and approved by NMFS. This video-based training provides information on marine species sighting cues, visual observation tools and techniques for SURTASS vessels, and sighting notification procedures. It is designed as a complement to the U.S. Navy Lookout Training Handbook adapted to SURTASS vessel training and testing. The module is required for ship masters, bridge watchstanders, and lookout personnel.
Note: T–AGOS vessels have an onboard computer system that the Navy must use to implement CSR and OBIA mitigation measures, including real-time acoustic propagation prediction mapping. Similar mitigation is implemented using Protective Measures Assessment Protocol (PMAP) and Sonar Positional Reporting System (SPORTS) onboard vessels in other Study Areas. The Navy intends for future T–AGOS vessels to use PMAP and SPORTS; however, use of these specific programs is not proposed herein to provide flexibility for existing T–AGOS vessels that may not be able to operate those systems at this time.

Additionally, in the event of a live stranding (or near-shore atypical milling) event within the Study Area or within 50 km of the boundary of the Study Area, where the stranding network is engaged in herding or other interventions to return animals to the water, NMFS OPR will advise the Navy of the need to implement shutdown procedures for SURTASS LFA sonar within 50 km of the stranding or near-shore atypical milling event. Following this initial shutdown, NMFS will communicate with the Navy to determine if circumstances support any modification of the shutdown zone. The Navy may decline to implement all or part of the shutdown if it determines that continuation of the military readiness activities is necessary for national security. Shutdown procedures for live stranding or milling cetaceans include the following:

- If at any time, the marine mammal(s) die or are euthanized, or if herding/intervention efforts are stopped, NMFS will immediately advise that the shutdown around the animals' location is no longer needed;
- Otherwise, shutdown procedures will remain in effect until NMFS determines and advises that all live animals involved have left the area (either of their own volition or following an intervention); and
- If further observations of the marine mammals indicate the potential for re-stranding, additional coordination will be required to determine what measures are necessary to minimize that likelihood (*e.g.,* extending the shutdown or moving operations farther away) and to implement those measures as appropriate.

Mitigation Monitoring

The Navy must use a comprehensive three-part monitoring program to support the implementation of real-time, activity-based mitigation measures described in the next section. The combined use of all three types of monitoring (*i.e.,* visual monitoring, passive acoustic monitoring, and active acoustic monitoring) increases the likelihood of marine mammal detection and, thereby, the effectiveness of the mitigation measures. The mitigation monitoring measures are provided in table 6.

TABLE 6—MITIGATION MONITORING

Monitoring method	Requirements
Visual Monitoring	Visual observations must be conducted by trained Lookouts on the vessel's bridge using standard binoculars (7x) and the naked eye. Pedestal-mounted 'Big Eye' (20 x 110 millimeter (mm)) binoculars (if installed) must be used to assist in the detection of marine mammals in the vicinity of the vessel. Lookouts must conduct visual monitoring from the vessel's bridge during all daylight hours (30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset). During training and testing activities that employ SURTASS LFA sonar in the active mode, Lookouts must conduct visual monitoring beginning 30 minutes before sunrise or 30 minutes before SURTASS LFA sonar begins to transmit and continue until 30 minutes after sunset or until 15 minutes after the SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions cease. Lookouts must log all detections of marine mammals during SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions. Lookouts must record the number, identification, bearing, and range of observed marine mammals and must identify marine mammals to the lowest taxonomic level possible.

TABLE 6—MITIGATION MONITORING—Continued

Monitoring method	Requirements
	Lookouts must continue visual observations until 15 minutes have passed since the last detection of the marine mammal.
Passive Acoustic Monitoring	Navy passive acoustic sonar technicians must conduct passive acoustic monitoring using the SURTASS towed horizontal line array to detect vocalizing marine mammals. Passive acoustic sonar technicians are trained to identify detected vocalizations to marine mammal species whenever possible.
	Passive acoustic monitoring must begin 30 minutes before the SURTASS LFA sonar begins to transmit and continue until 15 minutes after SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions cease.
	If a detected sound is estimated to be from a vocalizing marine mammal, the sonar technician will notify the senior military member-in-charge, who must alert the HF/M3 sonar operator and Lookouts (during daylight).
Active Acoustic (HF/M3) Monitoring	Active acoustic mitigation uses the HF/M3 sonar to detect, locate, and track marine mammals in relation to the SURTASS LFA sonar array and the LFA mitigation zone.
	HF/M3 sonar monitoring must begin 30 minutes before the SURTASS LFA sonar begins to transmit and continue until 15 minutes after SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions cease.
	If a marine mammal is detected during HF/M3 monitoring within the SURTASS LFA mitigation zone, the sonar operator must notify the senior military member-in-charge.

Note: Effectiveness of the HF/M3 sonar system as a mitigation tool to detect marine mammals has been described in the Navy's 2001 Final Overseas Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS/EIS) (section 2 and section 4) for SURTASS LFA sonar (U.S. Department of the Navy, 2001) in addition to the technical report by Ellison and Stein (1999). To summarize the effectiveness of the HF/M3 sonar system, the Navy's testing and analysis of the HF/M3 sonar system's capabilities indicated the system: (1) substantially increased probability of detecting marine mammals within the LFA mitigation zone; (2) provided a superior mitigation capability, especially for medium- to large-sized marine mammals to a distance of 2–2.5 km from the system; (3) would result in detections of a marine mammal before it even entered the LFA mitigation zone—based on the scan rate of the HF/M3 sonar system, most animals would receive at least eight pings from the sonar (*i.e.,* eight sonar returns or detections) before entering the LFA mitigation zone; (4) based on scan rate, probability of any marine mammal being detected prior to entering the LFA mitigation zone approached 100 percent (Ellison and Stein, 1999); (5) the probability of HF/M3 sonar system detecting a medium- to large-sized (approximately 10–30 m) marine mammal (humpback to blue whale) swimming towards the system in the LFA mitigation zone with only one HF/M3 ping would be near 100 percent (Ellison and Stein, 1999); (6) for small (approximately 2.5 m) marine mammals such as a dolphin, detection probability is 55 percent from one HF/M3 ping when the sonar is located at a distance of 800–930 m from the marine mammal, while detection probability increased to 90 percent for four HF/M3 pings; and (7) may result in higher detection probabilities in a typical at-sea operating environment—during HF/M3 testing, analysts noted that in expected at-sea conditions of reduced clutter interference in the open ocean and small marine mammals traveling in their typical group configurations (*i.e.,* in pods), the detection rate would be higher (Ellison and Stein, 1999). Also, we note that the underwater conditions during which the HF/M3 data on detection distances were collected were extremely challenging (*i.e.,* poor sea state and weather conditions).

Activity-Based Mitigation

The primary objective of activity-based mitigation is to reduce overlap of marine mammals with stressors that have the potential to cause mortality/serious injury, Level A harassment (AUD INJ and non-auditory injury), or more severe Level B harassment (including TTS) in real time. The Navy customizes mitigation for each applicable activity category or stressor. Activity-based mitigation generally involves: (1) the use of one or more trained Lookouts to diligently observe for marine mammals within a mitigation zone; (2) requirements for Lookouts to immediately communicate sightings of marine mammals to the appropriate watch station for information dissemination; and (3) requirements for the watch station to implement mitigation (*e.g.,* halt an activity) until certain recommencement conditions have been met.

For SURTASS LFA sonar, the Navy must implement the activity-based mitigation measures described below (manned surface vessel mitigation (table 7), ramp up of HF/M3 sonar (table 8), and the SURTASS LFA mitigation zone and suspension/delay (table 9)), as appropriate, in response to an applicable detection within, or entering into, the relevant mitigation zone.

TABLE 7—MANNED SURFACE VESSEL MITIGATION

Mitigation requirements	Mitigation benefits
Manned surface vessel mitigation, which applies to T–AGOS vessels underway, will be implemented to the maximum extent practical based on the prevailing circumstances, including consideration of safety of vessels, towing platforms, and crews, as well as maneuverability restrictions.	This mitigation is intended to minimize the already low likelihood of vessel strike of a marine mammal.
Immediately prior to getting underway and while underway, the Lookouts will observe for marine mammals. While underway Navy personnel must maneuver the manned surface vessels (which may include reducing speed) to maintain a distance of at least 457.2 m around observed whales and 182.9 m around all other marine mammals (except bow- or wake-riding dolphins), providing it is safe to do so. No further action is necessary if a dolphin continues to approach the vessel after it has made one course and/or speed change.	
Pedestal-mounted 'Big Eye' (20 × 110 mm) binoculars (if installed) shall be used to assist in the detection of marine mammals in the vicinity of the vessel. If the presence of marine mammals is detected acoustically, Lookouts posted on the vessel shall increase the vigilance of their visual observation.	
Manned surface vessel mitigation will not be implemented (1) when dolphins are determined to be intentionally swimming at the bow, alongside the vessel or vehicle, or directly behind the vessel or vehicle (*e.g.,* to bow-ride or wake-ride), (2) when the vessel's safety is threatened, or (3) when impractical based on mission requirements (*e.g.,* restricted ability to maneuver during towing activities).	

TABLE 8—RAMP-UP OF HIGH FREQUENCY MARINE MAMMAL MONITORING (HF/M3) SONAR

Mitigation requirements	Mitigation benefits
Prior to full-power use, Navy personnel must ramp up the HF/M3 sonar power level beginning at a maximum SL of 180 dB re 1 μPa at 1 m RMS SPL in 10 dB increments to full operating level (if required) over a period of no less than 5 minutes. Navy personnel must implement this ramp-up procedure at least 30 minutes prior to any SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions and any time after the HF/M3 sonar has been powered down for more than 2 minutes. Navy personnel must not increase the HF/M3 active sonar system's SPL once a marine mammal is detected. The ramp-up may recommence once marine mammals are no longer detected by all of the monitoring methods.	A ramp-up procedure for the HF/M3 sonar system is intended to prevent inadvertent exposures of marine mammals to higher received levels more likely to result in AUD INJ or more severe behavioral responses if an animal were to occur in close proximity to the HF/M3 sonar system when it is turned on.

TABLE 9—SURTASS LFA MITIGATION ZONE AND SUSPENSION/DELAY

Mitigation requirements	Mitigation benefits
The Navy has established a single, fixed mitigation zone of 1.8 km for use with the suspension and delay measures described below. At 1.8 km, modeling shows that the sound field would be about 174.75 dB. Utilizing a single, fixed mitigation zone for SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing activities standardizes and thus simplifies mitigation implementation while continuing to ensure protection of marine mammals in real time by limiting the potential for marine mammals to be exposed to received levels more likely to result in AUD INJ or more severe behavioral responses. If a marine mammal is detected during visual or acoustic monitoring within the LFA mitigation zone, the sonar operator must notify the senior military member-in-charge, who must order the immediate delay or suspension of LFA sonar transmissions. During the delay/suspension, active acoustic, visual, and passive acoustic monitoring for marine mammals would continue. If visual monitoring detects a marine mammal outside the LFA mitigation zone, the bridge officer will notify the senior military member-in-charge of the estimated range and bearing of the observed marine mammal. For possible visual or acoustic marine mammal observations outside of the zone, the sonar operator must verify (in the case of a visual observation) or determine (in the case of an acoustic detection) the range and projected track of the marine mammal and notify the senior military member-in-charge that a detected animal is likely to pass within the LFA mitigation zone. The senior military member-in-charge must notify the bridge and passive sonar operator of the potential presence of a marine animal projected to enter the mitigation zone. The senior military member-in-charge must order the delay or suspension of LFA sonar transmissions only when the marine mammal enters the LFA mitigation zone. Navy personnel must not commence or recommence SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions earlier than 15 minutes after all marine mammals have left the LFA mitigation zone and there is no further detection of marine mammals within the LFA mitigation zone by visual, active acoustic (HF/M3 sonar), or passive acoustic mitigation.	This mitigation is designed to reduce exposure of marine mammals to levels of sound that have the potential to cause AUD INJ or more severe behavioral impacts.

Geographic Mitigation

In addition to activity-based mitigation, the Navy must implement geographic mitigation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts on marine mammals, including a CSR and activity limitations around OBIAs. A full technical analysis of the geographic mitigation that the Navy considered for marine mammals is provided in section 4.6 and appendix F of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS. The Navy took into account public comments received on the 2025 SURTASS Draft SEIS/OEIS, 2019 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS, the best available science, and the practicability of implementing additional mitigation measures and has enhanced its mitigation areas and mitigation measures beyond those that were included in the 2019–2026 regulations to further reduce impacts to marine mammals.

NMFS conducted an independent analysis of the geographic mitigation measures that the Navy proposed, which are described below, with a few modifications resulting from coordination between NMFS and the Navy. NMFS' analysis indicates that the measures in these mitigation areas are both practicable and will reduce the likelihood, magnitude, or severity of adverse impacts to marine mammals or their habitat in the manner described in the Navy's analysis and this rule. NMFS is heavily reliant on the Navy's description of operational practicability, since the Navy is best equipped to describe the degree to which a given mitigation measure affects personnel safety or mission effectiveness, and how practical it is to implement. The Navy considers the required measures in this rule to be practicable, and NMFS concurs. We further discuss the manner in which the geographic mitigations will reduce the likelihood, magnitude, or severity of adverse impacts to marine mammal species or their habitat in the Analysis and Negligible Impact Determination section.

Table 10 details geographic mitigation related to the implementation of a CSR.

TABLE 10—COASTAL STANDOFF RANGE

Mitigation requirements	Mitigation benefits
The received level of SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions will not exceed 180 dB re 1 μPa RMS SPL within 22 km (12 nmi) from any emergent land, including offshore islands. SURTASS LFA sonar activities will not occur within the territorial seas of foreign nations, which are areas from 0 to 22 km (0–12 nmi) from shore.	Many areas of biological importance to, and with higher density of, marine mammals occur in coastal waters. The CSR would lower the risk to many marine mammals which aggregate in coastal waters. In a review of existing and proposed marine protected areas, approximately 80 percent were found to be located in the CSR. Coastal waters are heavily used seasonally for biologically important behaviors such as calving, foraging, and migrating.

Offshore Biologically Important Areas for SURTASS LFA Sonar

Given the unique transmission characteristics of SURTASS LFA sonar and recognizing that certain areas of biological importance lie outside of the CSR (*i.e.,* more than 22 km from any emergent land), Navy and NMFS developed the concept of marine mammal OBIAs for SURTASS LFA sonar. OBIAs for SURTASS LFA sonar are not intended to apply to any other Navy activities and were established solely as a mitigation measure to reduce incidental harassment of marine mammals associated with the use of SURTASS LFA sonar (77 FR 50290, August 20, 2012). OBIAs pertain to only species considered more sensitive to SURTASS LFA sonar, including marine mammals in the VLF and LF groups, as well as sperm whales and elephant seals, since the potential for impacts to other protected marine species from exposure to SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions would be low to moderate, necessitating no additional preventative measures for these taxa beyond those already established for SURTASS LFA sonar. Table 11 lists the identified OBIAs (figure 1 herein) within the Study Area, and table 12 describes the mitigation requirements within OBIAs.

Appendix F of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS describes the selection criteria and stepwise analysis Navy used to identify OBIAs. In summary, the comprehensive assessment of marine areas as OBIA candidates included a thorough review of the Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs), Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), areas listed in the World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA), Mission Blue Hope Spots, Pew Bertarelli Ocean Legacy Sites, High Seas Alliance Hot Spots, NOAA NMSs, NMFS ESA Critical Habitat, and areas previously included on the OBIA Watch List or that otherwise previously received full assessment for potential OBIA designation. The OBIA Watch List includes potential marine areas already identified and reviewed by the Navy and NMFS but for which documentation on the importance of the area to marine mammals has not been established or is lacking in detail. A total of 418 candidate marine areas in the Pacific and Indian Oceans were identified and added to a database for recordkeeping and analysis.

While the BIAs identified by Kratofil *et al.* (2023) and discussed in the *Biologically Important Areas* section of this rule were not considered in the OBIA selection criteria, NMFS considered BIAs in this rulemaking. Humpback whale is the only LF cetacean species for which Kratofil *et al.* (2023) identified a BIA, and this BIA fully overlaps identified OBIAs or the CSR, and therefore, mitigation will be implemented within the BIA. All other BIAs identified in the Pacific SURTASS LFA Study Area fully or partially overlap identified OBIAs or the CSR, as described in the *Biologically Important Areas* section. NMFS and the Navy also reviewed additional literature that led to the recommended OBIA modifications and addition in this final rule, as described below.

The process for selection of OBIAs for SURTASS LFA sonar, from the candidate list, includes a stepwise analysis based on four criteria: (1) geographic; (2) presence of LF-Hearing cetaceans; (3) biological importance; and (4) Navy practicability:

Criterion 1: Geographic

A marine area must be located at least partly in the Study Area and partly outside of the CSR (*i.e.,* the area within 22 km of any emergent land including islands or island systems) for OBIA consideration. The CSR already receives the same protection as OBIAs, and therefore marine areas entirely within the CSR are not considered for further OBIA analysis.

Criterion 2: LF-Hearing Cetaceans

A marine area must have evidence of the presence of cetaceans that specialize in LF-hearing, such as all baleen whales, or marine mammals that have demonstrated sensitivity to LF sounds, such as sperm whales and elephant seals. SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions are well below the range of best hearing sensitivity for most other odontocetes and pinnipeds based on the measured hearing thresholds (U.S. Department of the Navy, 2025; Houser *et al.,* 2008; Houser *et al.,* 2024; Kastelein *et al.,* 2009; NMFS, 2024). The intent of OBIAs is to protect those marine mammal species most likely to hear and be affected by SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions and to provide the animal additional protections during periods when they are conducting biologically significant activities. Thus, the primary focus of the OBIA mitigation measures is on LF-hearing sensitive species.

Criterion 3: Biological Importance

If a marine area meets Criteria 1 and 2, it must also have known biological importance to the relevant species present. As such, the marine area must meet at least one of the following biological sub-criteria to be considered as an OBIA: (1) have a presence of small, distinct populations with limited distributions; (2) have a presence of particularly high densities; (3) be a known breeding/calving ground(s); (4) be a known foraging ground(s); (5) be a known migration route(s); or (6) be a Critical Habitat as designated under the ESA. When direct data relevant to one of the biological subcriteria are limited, other available data and information may be used if those data and information, either alone or in combination with the limited direct data, are sufficient to establish that the biological criteria are met.

Criterion 4: Navy Practicability

If an area meets the (1) geographic, (2) presence of LF-Hearing cetaceans, and (3) biological importance criteria, it is considered a candidate OBIA, and the Navy conducts a practicability assessment (*e.g.,* consideration of personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and impacts on the effectiveness of SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing activities). If the candidate area passes the practicability assessment, then the marine area is considered to meet all criteria for designation as a SURTASS LFA sonar

OBIA for marine mammals. If the Navy determines that it is not practicable to designate the area as an OBIA, the Navy will identify the concerns that lead to this conclusion and discuss with NMFS whether modifications could be made to the proposed OBIA to alleviate the Navy's practicability concerns.

Of the 38 marine areas assessed, the Navy and NMFS' analysis resulted in the recommendation of 5 new OBIAs since publication of the 2019 SURTASS final rule (84 FR 40132, August 13, 2019), pending Navy review for practicability. One OBIA is an expansion of an existing OBIA (OBIA #35, Western Australia—Blue Whale), to include the entirety of the Indian Ocean Blue Whale Migratory Route Important Marine Mammal Area (a designation by the International Union for Conservation of Nature). A second OBIA (OBIA #43, South of Lombok and Sumbawa Islands) represents an area that connects an existing OBIA (OBIA #37, Southern Bali) to the newly expanded OBIA #35, Western Australia-Blue Whale. The remaining three OBIAs are standalone areas (OBIA #40, #41, #42), disconnected from any existing OBIAs in the Study Area.

The five candidate OBIAs underwent Navy practicability review. The Navy determined that the identification of the five candidate OBIAs in the Study Area and the relevant seasonal effectiveness periods would not impede the effectiveness of SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing activities, would be practicable to implement as a geographic mitigation measure, and would not impact personnel safety. As a result, five new marine mammal OBIAs for SURTASS LFA sonar have been identified: OBIA #35 (expansion), #40, #41, #42, and #43 (table 11).

Further, since publication of the proposed rule, NMFS and the Navy identified a new OBIA and modifications to several OBIAs identified in the proposed rule. The new OBIA #44 (Southeast Kamchatka Offshore) will minimize impacts to Western NPRWs in an identified high use foraging area offshore of Southeast Kamchatka. Ovsyanikova *et al.* (2015) found NPRWs utilize deep, pelagic waters southeast of Kamchatka, an area that could serve as a primary summer foraging grounds and Matsuoka *et al.* (2021) described two main high-density areas, including one offshore southeast of Kamchatka Peninsula, between latitudes 45 °N and 51 °N, and longitudes 158 °E and 168 °E, which is within the Study Area. Additionally, this final rule includes the following modifications to OBIAs identified in the proposed rule to further minimize adverse impacts to marine mammal populations from SURTASS LFA sonar:

- OBIA #28 (Mariana Islands) is now effective from December through May (previously February through April). This extension is supported by information from Oleson *et al.* (2015), Hill *et al.* (2016), Hill *et al.* (2020), and Deakos *et al.* (2021) showing humpback whales have been regularly sighted in the Mariana Islands from January–March and acoustic detections have been recorded from December–April with the highest level of acoustic activity occurring in January in some areas (Allen *et al.,* 2021);
- OBIA #33 (Southeast Kamchatka) is now effective year-round (previously June through September) and has been spatially expanded northward along the eastern side of the Kamchatka Peninsula to meet the northern boundary of the Study Area. The temporal expansion is supported by data from the NMSDD, which included the highest predicted densities of NPRWs in the area of OBIA #33 Southeast Kamchatka (and throughout the entire Study Area) are anticipated in the winter and spring (December–May). The Southeast Kamchatka Coastal Waters Marine EBSA, as determined by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, includes the migratory route for large whales which, in addition to data on NPRW sightings off Cape Kozlova and the western Aleutian Islands (Ovsyanikova *et al.,* 2015), supports the northward expansion of this OBIA; and
- OBIA #37 (Southern Bali) is now effective August through November (previously October through November) and has been spatially expanded to minimize impacts to pygmy blue whales participating in reproductive and foraging activities in this area. Sahri *et al.* (2022) developed a pygmy blue whale habitat suitability model that predicted this area as moderately suitable habitat. Further, a satellite tracking study of pygmy blue whales by Möller *et al.* (2020) confirmed the use of the proposed expanded area south of Bali. In Indonesian waters, whales mostly showed a high probability of being in area restricted search behavior, which is possibly associated with breeding and/or foraging (Möller *et al.,* 2020).

Additionally, this final rule corrects errors in the effective period of two OBIAs: OBIA #42 South of Java Island is effective from May through November and OBIA #43 South of Lombok Sumbawa Islands is effective May through November.

TABLE 11—IDENTIFIED OBIAS IN THE STUDY AREA

OBIA No.	Name	Location/water body	Relevant marine mammal species	Effective period
26	Main Hawaiian Islands	Central North Pacific Ocean	Humpback whale	November through April.
27	Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.	Central North Pacific Ocean	Humpback whale	December through April.
28**	Mariana Islands	Western North Pacific Ocean	Humpback whale	December through May.
29	Ryukyu-Philippines	Western North Pacific Ocean	Humpback whale	January through April.
30	Ogasawara—Sperm whale	Western North Pacific Ocean	Sperm whale	June through September.
31	Ogasawara-Kazin—Humpback whale.	Western North Pacific Ocean	Humpback whale	December through May.
32	Honshu	Western North Pacific Ocean	Gray whale	January through May.
33**	Southeast Kamchatka	Western North Pacific Ocean	Fin, gray (Western North Pacific stock), humpback, and North Pacific right whale.	Year-round.
34	Gulf of Thailand	Eastern Indian Ocean	Bryde's whale	April through November.
35*	Western Australia—Blue whale.	Eastern Indian Ocean	Blue (pygmy) whale	May through November.
36	Western Australia—Humpback whale.	Eastern Indian Ocean	Humpback whale	May through December.
37**	Southern Bali	Eastern Indian Ocean	Blue (pygmy), Bryde's, humpback, Omura's, sei, and sperm whale.	August through November.
38	Swatch-of-No-Ground (SoNG)	Northern Bay of Bengal	Bryde's whale	Year-round.
39	Sri Lanka	Eastern Indian Ocean	Blue (pygmy) and sperm whale	October through April.
40*	Maldives Archipelago	Central Indian Ocean	Blue (pygmy), Bryde's, humpback, and sperm whale.	October through May.

TABLE 11—IDENTIFIED OBIAS IN THE STUDY AREA—Continued

OBIA No.	Name	Location/water body	Relevant marine mammal species	Effective period
41*	Northeast Arabian Sea	Arabian Sea	Blue, Bryde's, and humpback (Arabian Sea stock) whale.	Year-round.
42*	South of Java Island	East Indian Ocean	Blue (pygmy) whale	May through November.
43*	South of Lombok Sumbawa Islands.	East Indian Ocean	Blue (pygmy) whale	May through November.
44**	Southeast Kamchatka Offshore.	Western North Pacific Ocean	North Pacific right whale	April through October.

Note: This final rule corrects the effective period of OBIA #42 South of Java Island and OBIA #43 South of Lombok Sumbawa Islands.
* New or expanded OBIAs since the 2019 SURTASS final rule (84 FR 40132, August 13, 2019).
** New or expanded OBIA since the proposed rule.

TABLE 12—OBIA MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

Mitigation requirements	Mitigation benefits
The received level of SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions will not exceed 180 dB re 1 μPa RMS SPL at a distance of 1 km (0.5 nmi) seaward of the outer perimeter of any OBIA in the SURTASS LFA Study Area during the effective period[1] specified. OBIAs and the related effective periods are listed in (table 11) or may be subsequently identified through the adaptive management process.[2]	OBIAs would protect species considered more sensitive to SURTASS LFA sonar (including marine mammals in the VLF and LF groups, as well as sperm whales and elephant seals) from receiving injurious effects (*i.e.,* AUD INJ) and more severe behavioral impacts from SURTASS LFA transmissions.
No more than 25 percent of the sound source amount analyzed (*i.e.,* no more than 275 hours in a given year) of SURTASS LFA sonar for training and testing will be conducted within 18.5 km of any single OBIA during any year.[3]	

[1] OBIAs are active only during the specific time of year when biologically significant activities are potentially occurring within that area.
[2] Although it is difficult to compare SPL and SEL based metrics since SEL accumulates with increasing exposure time, auditory injury thresholds are well above 180 dB, even without considering frequency weighting of the received sound levels, except for VHF cetaceans. However, VHF cetaceans do not hear well at the low frequencies associated with SURTASS LFA, so it is expected that the received level at these frequencies would be greatly reduced.
[3] Should national security present a requirement to conduct more than 25 percent of the analyzed hours of SURTASS LFA sonar within 18.5 km of any single OBIA during any year, personnel conducting the activity would be required to obtain approval through the chain of command prior to commencement of the activity. The Navy must provide NMFS with notification as soon as is practicable and include the information (*e.g.,* sonar hours in exceedance of 25 percent) in its annual activity reports submitted to NMFS.

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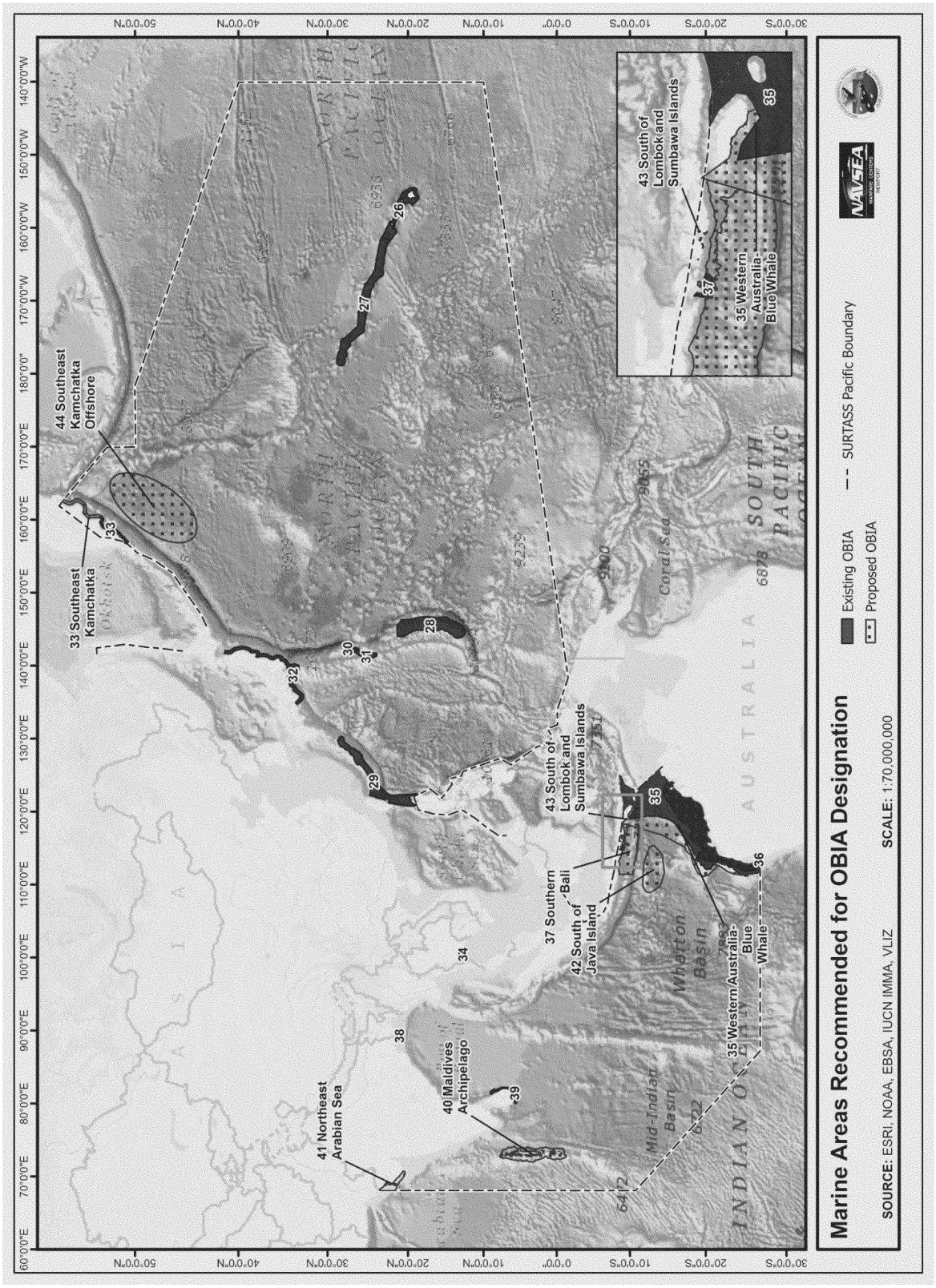

Figure 1 -- OBIAs for Marine Mammals in the Pacific SURTASS LFA Sonar Study Area.

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Mitigation Conclusions

NMFS has carefully evaluated the Navy's proposed mitigation measures—many of which were developed with NMFS' input during the previous phases of SURTASS LFA sonar activities—and considered a range of other measures (*i.e.,* the measures considered but eliminated in the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS, which reflect many of the comments that have arisen from public input or through discussion with NMFS in past years) in the context of ensuring that NMFS prescribes the means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on the affected marine

mammal species and their habitat. Our evaluation of potential measures included consideration of the following factors in relation to one another: (1) the manner in which, and the degree to which, the successful implementation of the mitigation measures is expected to reduce the likelihood and/or magnitude of adverse impacts to marine mammal species and their habitat; (2) the proven or likely efficacy of the measures; and (3) the practicability of the measures for applicant implementation, including consideration of personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and impact on the effectiveness of the military readiness activity.

Based on our evaluation of the Navy's proposed measures, as well as other measures considered by the Navy and NMFS (see section 4.6 of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS), NMFS has determined that these mitigation measures are appropriate means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on marine mammal species and their habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, and considering specifically personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and impact on the effectiveness of the military readiness activity. Thus, NMFS concludes that the mitigation measures outlined in this final rule satisfy the statutory standard.

Monitoring

Section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA states that in order to authorize incidental take for an activity, NMFS must set forth requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking. The MMPA implementing regulations at 50 CFR 216.104(a)(13) indicate that requests for ITAs must include the suggested means of accomplishing the necessary monitoring and reporting that will result in increased knowledge of the species and of the level of taking or impacts on populations of marine mammals that are expected to be present.

We provided a detailed discussion of monitoring in our proposed rule. In the Proposed Monitoring section of the proposed rule, NMFS provided a description of the Marine Mammal Monitoring Program and an ongoing two-phase SURTASS LFA sonar BRS in the Study Area. All of this information remains valid and applicable and is not repeated here.

Future monitoring efforts by the Navy in the Study Area are anticipated to continue along the same objectives to inform: (1) our understanding of the occurrence of marine mammals in the Study Area; (2) the likely exposure of marine mammals to stressors in the Study Area; (3) the response of marine mammals to exposures to stressors; (4) the consequences of a particular marine mammal response to their individual fitness and, ultimately, populations; and (5) the effectiveness of implemented mitigation measures.

Reporting

In order to issue an ITA for an activity, section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA states that NMFS must set forth requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking. Effective reporting is critical both to compliance as well as ensuring that the most value is obtained from the required monitoring.

We provided a detailed discussion of reporting in our proposed rule. In the Proposed Reporting section of the proposed rule, NMFS provided descriptions of: the Notification and Reporting Plan for injured, live stranded, or dead marine mammals; annual Study Area marine species monitoring report (Annual Pacific SURTASS LFA Study Area Marine Species Monitoring Report); annual SURTASS LFA training and testing report (Annual Pacific SURTASS LFA Training and Testing Report); and other reporting and coordination. All of this information remains valid and applicable and is not repeated here.

Analysis and Negligible Impact Determination

Introduction

NMFS has defined negligible impact as an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival (50 CFR 216.103). A negligible impact finding is based on the lack of likely adverse effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival (*i.e.,* population-level effects). An estimate of the number of takes alone is not enough information on which to base an impact determination. In addition to considering estimates of the number of marine mammals that might be taken by Level A harassment or Level B harassment (as presented in table 3), NMFS considers other factors, such as the likely nature of any responses (*e.g.,* intensity, duration) and the context of any responses (*e.g.,* critical reproductive time or location, migration), as well as effects on habitat and the likely effectiveness of the mitigation. We also assess the number, intensity, and context of estimated takes by evaluating this information relative to population status. Consistent with the 1989 preamble for NMFS' implementing regulations (54 FR 40338, September 29, 1989), the impacts from other past and ongoing anthropogenic activities are incorporated into this analysis via their impacts on the environmental baseline (*e.g.,* as reflected in the regulatory status of the species, population size and growth rate where known, other ongoing sources of human-caused mortality, and ambient noise levels).

In the Estimated Take of Marine Mammals section, we identified the subset of potential effects that would be expected to qualify as take under the MMPA both annually and over the 7-year period covered by this rule and then identified the maximum number of takes we believe are reasonably expected to occur (harassment) based on the methods described. The impact that any given take will have is dependent on many case-specific factors that need to be considered in the negligible impact analysis (*e.g.,* the context of behavioral exposures such as duration or intensity of a disturbance, the health of impacted animals, the status of a species that incurs fitness-level impacts on individuals). For this rule we evaluated the likely impacts of the enumerated maximum number of harassment takes that are authorized and reasonably expected to occur, in the context of the specific circumstances surrounding these predicted takes. Last, we collectively evaluated this information, as well as mitigation measure effectiveness, that supports our negligible impact conclusions for each stock or species. To avoid repetition, the discussion of our analysis applies to all the species listed in table 1, given that the anticipated effects of this activity on these different marine mammal species or stocks are expected to be similar. There is little information about the nature or severity of the impacts, or the size, status, or structure of any of these species or stocks that would lead to a different analysis for this activity.

Analysis

In this section, we discuss multiple factors in the context of the Navy's activity, including the calculation of take by harassment, direct behavioral disturbance, the diel cycle, assessing the number of individuals taken and the likelihood of repeated takes, physiological stress responses, TTS, masking, AUD INJ, impacts on marine mammal habitat, and the required mitigation measures, and how they are considered in the negligible impact analysis.

Harassment

The specified activities reflect best estimates of the number of hours the Navy will conduct SURTASS LFA training and testing activities. The Description of the Specified Activity section describes annual activities. There may be some flexibility in the exact number of transmission hours from year to year, but it will not exceed the annual total of 1,100 transmission hours for all vessels and take totals would not exceed the maximum annual total and 7-year total indicated in table 3. We base our analysis and negligible impact determination on the maximum number of takes that would be reasonably expected to occur annually and are authorized, although, as stated before, the number of takes is only one part of the analysis, which includes qualitative consideration of other contextual factors that influence the degree of impact of the takes on the affected individuals.

The Navy's harassment take request was calculated using a model (NAEMO) for acoustic stressors, which NMFS reviewed and concurs does appropriately estimate the maximum amount of harassment that is reasonably likely to occur based on the maximum number of hours and equal distribution of hours across the 15 geographic modeling areas. As described in more detail in the Navy Acoustic Effects Model section of the proposed rule, NAEMO calculates: (1) sound energy propagation from SURTASS LFA sonar during military readiness activities; (2) the sound received by animat dosimeters representing marine mammals distributed in the area around the modeled activity; and (3) whether the sound received by a marine mammal exceeds the thresholds for effects. Assumptions in the Navy models intentionally err on the side of overestimation when there are unknowns. The effects of the specified activities are modeled as though they would occur regardless of proximity to marine mammals, meaning that no activity-based mitigation is considered (*e.g.,* no power down or shut down). However, the modeling does quantitatively consider the possibility that marine mammals would avoid continued or repeated sound exposures to some degree, based on a species' sensitivity to behavioral disturbance. NMFS provided input to, independently reviewed, and concurred with the Navy on this process. The Navy's analysis, which is described in detail in appendix B of the application, was used to quantify harassment takes for this rule.

The Navy and NMFS anticipate more severe effects from takes resulting from exposure to higher received levels and less severe effects from takes resulting from exposure to lower received levels (though this is in no way a strictly linear relationship for behavioral effects throughout species, individuals, or circumstances). However, there is also growing evidence of the importance of distance in predicting marine mammal behavioral response to sound (*i.e.,* sounds of a similar level emanating from a more distant source have been shown to be less likely to elicit a response of equal magnitude) (DeRuiter *et al.,* 2013b). The estimated number of takes by Level A harassment and Level B harassment does not always equate to the number of individual animals the Navy expects to harass (which is lower for some species), but rather represents the instances of take (*i.e.,* exposures above the Level A harassment and Level B harassment threshold) that are anticipated to occur over the 7-year period. These instances may represent either brief exposures (*i.e.,* seconds or minutes) or, in some cases, longer durations of exposure within a day (though no more than 8 hours, which is the maximum amount Navy plans to transmit in 1 day). In some cases, an animal that incurs a single take by AUD INJ or TTS may also experience a direct behavioral harassment from the same exposure.

Direct Behavioral Disturbance

The estimates calculated using the BRF do not differentiate between the different types of behavioral responses that qualify as Level B harassment. As described in the application, the Navy identified, with NMFS' input, that moderate behavioral responses, as characterized in Southall *et al.* (2021), would be considered a take. The behavioral responses predicted by the BRFs are assumed to be moderate severity exposures (*e.g.,* altered migration paths or dive profiles, interrupted nursing, breeding or feeding, or avoidance) that may last for the duration of an exposure. The Navy then compiled the available data indicating received levels and distances at which those responses have occurred and used the indicated literature to build biphasic behavioral response curves and cut-off conditions that are used to predict how many instances of Level B behavioral harassment occur in a day (see the Criteria and Thresholds Technical Report). Take estimates alone do not provide information regarding the potential fitness or other biological consequences of the responses on the affected individuals. We therefore consider the available activity-specific, environmental, and species-specific information to determine the likely nature of the modeled behavioral responses and the potential fitness consequences for affected individuals.

The use of SURTASS LFA sonar in a given region would generally be considered transient and temporary; however, we note the comparatively large ensonified areas generated by the higher-power LF source. In the range of potential behavioral effects that might be expected as part of a response that qualifies as an instance of Level B harassment (which, by nature of the way it is modeled/counted, occurs within 1 day), the less severe end might include exposure to comparatively lower levels of a sound, at a detectably greater distance from the animal, for a few or several minutes to multiple hours within the day of the exposure (though not more than 8 hours, which is the maximum transmission time planned for any single day), which could result in a behavioral response such as avoiding an area that an animal would otherwise have chosen to move through or feed in for some amount of time or breaking off one or a few feeding bouts. More severe effects could occur when the animal is close enough to the SURTASS LFA sonar source to receive a comparatively higher level or is exposed continuously to one source for a longer time. Such effects might result in an animal having a more severe flight response and leaving a larger area for a day or more or potentially losing feeding opportunities for a day. However, such severe behavioral effects are expected to occur infrequently. Of note, monitoring reports indicate that there have been no apparent avoidance responses observed since use of SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing activities began in the Study Area in 2002.

To help assess this, for SURTASS LFA sonar used in the Study Area, the Navy provided information estimating the instances of take by Level B harassment by behavioral disturbance under each BRF that would occur within 6-dB increments, and by distance in 5-km bins in section 2.3.3 of appendix A of the application. As mentioned above, all else being equal, an animal's exposure to a higher received level is more likely to result in a behavioral disturbance that could more likely accumulate to impacts on reproductive success or survivorship of the animal, but other contextual factors (*e.g.,* distance, duration of exposure, and behavioral state of the animals) are also important (Di Clemente *et al.,* 2018; Ellison *et al.,* 2012; Moore and Barlow,

2013; Southall *et al.,* 2019c; Wensveen *et al.,* 2017, *etc.*). The majority of takes by Level B harassment are expected to be comparatively milder responses (*i.e.,* lower-level exposures that still qualify as take under the MMPA but would likely be less severe along the continuum of responses that qualify as take). We anticipate more severe effects from takes when animals are exposed to higher received levels of sound or at closer proximity to the source, or for longer durations. Specifically, given a range of behavioral responses that may be classified as Level B harassment, to the degree that higher received levels of sound are expected to result in more severe behavioral responses, only a smaller percentage of the anticipated Level B harassment from the specified activities might result in more severe responses. As discussed in the Behavioral Responses section of the proposed rule, behavioral response is likely variable across species (especially considering the reduced sensitivity of HF and VHF species to the SURTASS LFA sonar signal) and individuals within a species and depending on the context of the exposure. Further, the mitigation measures (described in detail in the Mitigation Measures section) are anticipated to reduce the exposure of marine mammals to received levels of SURTASS LFA sonar or HF/M3 sonar that would result in more severe behavioral responses.

Diel Cycle

Many animals perform vital functions, such as feeding, resting, traveling, and socializing on a diel cycle (24-hour cycle). Behavioral responses to noise exposure, when taking place in a biologically important context (*e.g.,* disruption of critical life functions, displacement, or avoidance of important habitat) are more likely to be significant if they last more than one diel cycle or recur on subsequent days (Southall *et al.,* 2007). Henderson *et al.* (2016) found that ongoing smaller scale MFAS events, for example, had little to no impact on foraging dives for Blainville's beaked whale, while multi-day training events may decrease foraging behavior for Blainville's beaked whale (Manzano-Roth *et al.,* 2016). Consequently, a behavioral response lasting less than 1 day and not recurring on subsequent days is not considered severe unless it could directly affect reproduction or survival (Southall *et al.,* 2007). Note that there is a difference between multiple-day substantive behavioral responses and multiple-day anthropogenic activities. SURTASS LFA sonar activities generally cover large areas that are relatively far from shore (typically more than 22 km from shore) and in generally deep waters. Marine mammals are moving as well, which would make it unlikely that the same animal could remain in the immediate vicinity of the ship for the entire duration of the activity. Further, as noted previously, SURTASS LFA sonar is not planned to be used for more than 8 hours in a single day.

Assessing the Number of Individuals Taken and the Likelihood of Repeated Takes

As described previously, Navy modeling uses the best available science to predict the instances of exposure above certain acoustic thresholds, which are equated, as appropriate, to harassment takes. As further noted, for active acoustics it is typically challenging to parse out the number of individuals taken by Level B harassment and the number of times those individuals are taken from this larger number of instances, though factors such as movement ecology (*e.g.,* is the species resident and more likely to remain in closer proximity to ongoing activities, versus nomadic or migratory; Keen *et al.* (2021)) or whether there are known areas where animals are known to congregate and overlap with activities can help inform this. One method that NMFS uses to help better understand the overall scope of the impacts is to compare these total instances of take against the abundance of that species (or stock if applicable). For example, if there are 100 harassment takes in a population of 100, the possibilities include either that every individual was exposed above acoustic thresholds once per year, or that some smaller number were exposed a few times per year while a few were not exposed at all. Where the instances of take exceed 100 percent of the population, multiple takes of some individuals are predicted and expected to occur within a year. Generally speaking, the higher the number of takes as compared to the population abundance, the more multiple takes of individuals are likely, and the higher the actual percentage of individuals in the population that are likely taken at least once in a year. We look at this comparative metric to give us a relative sense of where larger portions of the species are being taken by the Navy's SURTASS LFA sonar activities and where there is a higher likelihood that the same individuals are being taken across multiple days and where that number of days might be higher. It also provides a relative picture of the scale of impacts on each species.

For SURTASS LFA sonar, given the limited maximum annual number of hours of sonar spread across four vessels and a large geographic area, the fact that the training and testing occurs far from shore (>22 km) and outside of known areas of concentration of LFA sonar-sensitive species (OBIAs), and considering the predicted take numbers as compared to known stock abundances (with the exception of beaked whales and the Western North Pacific stock of humpback whales (take as a percentage of stock abundance ranges from 104–207 percent)), it is unlikely that the individuals of most species or stocks are taken on multiple days (<1 percent for most, 1–10 percent for three stocks). Further, takes of single stocks are expected across multiple regions. All beaked whale stocks and species have comparatively higher numbers of takes and percentages as compared to known abundances. These higher numbers are driven by the BRF for sensitive species, which appropriately reflects the known higher sensitivity of beaked whales to acoustic stressors. However, we note that the BRFs used to predict takes from active acoustic sources do not take into account how loud the animal may perceive the sonar signal to be based on the frequency of the sonar versus the animal's hearing range and, as noted previously, HF hearing specialists (*e.g.,* beaked whales) have significantly reduced hearing sensitivity in the 100–500-Hz range of SURTASS LFA sonar (17–40-dB reduced sensitivity), which means that the effects of these exposures may be comparatively less severe than those from higher-frequency active sonar. For these stocks, and for all beaked whale species, we expect the total anticipated takes represent exposures of a smaller number of individuals of which some could be exposed multiple times. However, based on the nature of the Navy's SURTASS LFA sonar activities and the movement patterns of marine mammals, it is highly unlikely that any particular subset would be taken over more than several consecutive days (with a few possible exceptions discussed in the *Negligible Impact Summary and Determinations* section).

When calculating the proportion of a population taken (*e.g.,* the number of takes divided by population abundance), which can also be helpful in estimating the number of days over which some individuals may be taken, it is important to choose an appropriate population estimate against which to make the comparison. Herein, NMFS considers the abundance estimates from the SARs, where available and applicable. The SARs, where available

and applicable, provide the official population estimate for a given species or stock in U.S. waters in a given year. These estimates are typically generated from the most recent shipboard and/or aerial surveys conducted, and in some cases, the estimates show substantial year-to-year variability. When the stock is known to range well outside of U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) boundaries, population estimates based on surveys conducted only within the U.S. EEZ are known to be underestimates. The SAR abundance estimate is included in table 1 for U.S. stocks. This rule authorizes take of populations of the following species where there is no U.S. stock designated, as indicated in table 3: NPRW, blue whale, Bryde's whale, fin whale, humpback whale, Antarctic minke whale, minke whale, Omura's whale, sei whale, sperm whale, dwarf sperm whale, pygmy sperm whale, Baird's beaked whale, Blainville's beaked whale, Deraniyagala's beaked whale, ginkgo-toothed beaked whale, goose-beaked whale, Hubbs' beaked whale, Longman's beaked whale, Stejneger's beaked whale, false killer whale, killer whale, melon-headed whale, pygmy killer whale, short-finned pilot whale, bottlenose dolphin, common dolphin, Fraser's dolphin, Northern right whale dolphin, pantropical spotted dolphin, Risso's dolphin, rough-toothed dolphin, spinner dolphin, striped dolphin, Dall's porpoise, northern fur seal, ribbon seal, and ringed seal. For species for which no stock is designated, and no abundance estimate is available, it is not possible to calculate the proportion of the species taken. However, there is no reason to expect that these percentages would be higher than the U.S. stock percentages.

Physiological Stress Response

Some of the lower level physiological stress responses (*e.g.,* orientation or startle response, change in respiration, change in heart rate) discussed in the Potential Effects of Underwater Sound on Marine Mammals section of the proposed rule, would likely co-occur with the predicted harassments, although these responses are more difficult to detect and fewer data exist relating these responses to specific received levels of sound. Takes by Level B harassment, then, may have a stress-related physiological component as well; however, given the limited maximum number of total SURTASS LFA sonar hours in a year (1,100) and the fact that they are shared across four vessels and spread across an ocean basin, we would not expect SURTASS LFA sonar to create conditions of long-term continuous noise leading to long-term physiological stress responses in marine mammals that could affect reproduction or survival.

Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS)

NMFS and the Navy have estimated that 29 species of marine mammals may incur some level of TTS from SURTASS LFA sonar. As mentioned previously, in general, TTS can last from a few minutes to days, be of varying degree, and occur across various frequency bandwidths, all of which determine the severity of the impacts on the affected individual, which can range from minor to more severe. Table 4 indicates the number of takes by TTS that may be incurred by different species from exposure to active sonar. The TTS incurred by an animal is primarily characterized by three characteristics:

1. Frequency. Available data suggest that most TTS occurs in the frequency range of the source up to one octave higher than the source (with the maximum TTS at one-half octave above) (Finneran, 2015; Southall *et al.,* 2019). TTS from SURTASS LFA sonar would occur below 2 kHz, which is in the range where many mysticetes communicate and also where other auditory cues are located (*e.g.,* waves, snapping shrimp, fish prey), and out of the range of the majority of most odontocete communication and all echolocation. Pinnipeds communicate across a broad range, generally including low frequency grunts (in the tens of Hz), but sometimes ranging to high frequency whistles (above 20 kHz), depending on the species and context. Also of note, SURTASS LFA sonar occupies a narrow frequency band (between 100 and 500 Hz), meaning that the TTS incurred would also be across a narrower band (*i.e.,* it would not affect more than a small portion of any affected marine mammal's hearing range).

2. Degree of the shift (*i.e.,* by how many dB the sensitivity of hearing is reduced). Generally, both the degree and the duration of TTS will be greater if the marine mammal is exposed to a higher level of energy (which would occur when the peak SPL is higher or the duration is longer). The threshold for the onset of TTS was discussed in the Hearing Loss and Auditory Injury section of the proposed rule. Animals would have to approach closer to the source or remain in the vicinity of the sound source appreciably longer to increase the received SEL, which would be unlikely for most taxa considering the Lookouts and the relative motion between the sonar vessel and the animal but, given the large ensonified zone, could happen for some mysticetes, which is reflected in their higher TTS numbers. In the TTS studies discussed in the Potential Effects of Specified Activities on Marine Mammals and Their Habitat section of the proposed rule (some using exposures of almost an hour in duration or up to 217 SEL), most of the TTS induced was 15 dB or less, though Finneran *et al.* (2007) induced 43 dB of TTS in bottlenose dolphins with a 64-second exposure to a 20 kHz source measured via auditory steady-state response (auditory evoked potential measurement). In general, there is a higher potential for TTS associated with sources with higher duty cycles, like continuous hull-mounted sonars, compared to those sources that are intermittent or have lower duty cycles (Kastelein *et al.,* 2015a).

In short, given the anticipated duration and levels of sound exposure, we do not expect marine mammals to incur more than low levels of TTS in most cases for sonar exposure, with potentially occasional moderate levels for some mysticete individuals. To add context to this degree of TTS, individual marine mammals may regularly experience variations of 6 dB differences in hearing sensitivity in their lifetime (Finneran *et al.,* 2000; Finneran *et al.,* 2002; Schlundt *et al.,* 2000).

3. Duration of TTS (recovery time). As discussed in the Potential Effects of Specified Activities on Marine Mammals and Their Habitat section of the proposed rule, in TTS laboratory studies using exposures of up to an hour in duration or up to 217 dB SEL, most individuals recovered within 1 day (or less, often in minutes) (Kastelein, 2020b). One study resulted in a recovery that took 4 days (Finneran *et al.,* 2015; Southall *et al.,* 2019). However, there is evidence that repeated exposures resulting in TTS could potentially lead to residual threshold shifts that persist for longer durations and can result in PTS (Reichmuth *et al.,* 2019).

Compared to laboratory studies, marine mammals are likely to experience lower SELs from SURTASS LFA sonar in the Study Area due to movement of the source and animals and the duty cycle of SURTASS LFA sonar, though the larger ensonified area may result in longer exposures than some other sonar sources. Also, for the same reasons discussed in the Diel Cycle section of the Analysis and Negligible Impact Determination section, and because of the short distance between the source and animals needed to reach high SELs, it is unlikely that marine mammals would be

exposed to the levels necessary to induce TTS in subsequent time periods such that hearing recovery is impeded. Additionally, though the frequency range of TTS that marine mammals might incur would overlap with some of the frequency ranges of their vocalization types, the frequency range of TTS from SURTASS LFA sonar does not span the entire frequency range of one vocalization type, much less span all types of vocalizations or other critical auditory cues.

As described above, we expect the majority of TTS takes to be in the form of milder, relatively short-term (minutes to hours) TTS. This means that for one to several times per year, for several minutes, maybe a few hours, or at most in limited circumstances a few days, a taken individual will have diminished hearing sensitivity (*i.e.,* more than natural variation, but nowhere near total deafness). Any such exposure would occur within a narrower low-frequency band that may overlap part (but not all) of the communication range of some mysticetes or pinnipeds, a limited part of the odontocete communication range, and no overlap with echolocation or predator sounds. It may overlap some low frequency environmental sounds, such as those that marine mammals use to navigate or find prey. The significance of TTS is also related to the auditory cues that are germane within the time period that the animal incurs the TTS. For example, if a mysticete has TTS at frequencies that inhibits its detection of prey but incurs it at night when it is resting and not feeding, it may not be as impactful. In short, the expected results of any one of these limited number of mild TTS occurrences could be that: (1) it does not overlap signals that are pertinent to that animal in the given time period; (2) it overlaps parts of signals that are important to the animal, but not in a manner that impairs interpretation; or (3) it reduces detectability of an important signal to a small degree for a short amount of time—in which case the animal may be aware and able to compensate (but there may be slight energetic cost), or the animal may have some reduced opportunities (*e.g.,* to detect prey) or reduced capabilities to react with maximum effectiveness (*e.g.,* to detect a predator or navigate optimally). However, it is unlikely that individuals would experience repeated or high degree TTS overlapping in frequency and time with signals critical for behaviors in a manner that would impact overall fitness.

Auditory Masking or Communication Impairment

The ultimate potential impacts of masking (*i.e.,* when a sound interferes with or masks the ability of an animal to detect a signal of interest that is above the absolute hearing threshold) on an individual (if it were to occur) are similar to those discussed for TTS, but an important difference is that masking occurs only during the time of the signal, versus TTS, which continues beyond the duration of the signal. Inherent in the concept of masking is the fact that the potential for the effect is present only during the times that the animal and the source are in close enough proximity for the effect to occur (and further, this time period would need to coincide with a time that the animal was utilizing sounds at the masked frequency). As our analysis has indicated, because of the relative movement of vessels and the sound sources primarily involved in this rule, as well as the fact that the Navy plans a maximum of 8 hours of SURTASS LFA sonar transmission per day, we do not expect the exposures with the potential for masking to be of a long duration.

Masking is fundamentally more of a concern with low-frequency signals because they propagate significantly farther than higher frequencies and are more likely to overlap both the narrower LF calls of mysticetes and pinnipeds and many non-communication cues (*e.g.,* fish and invertebrate prey, and geologic sounds that inform navigation). Masking is more of a concern from continuous sources where there is no quiet time between pulses, making detection and interpretation of auditory signals likely more challenging. While SURTASS LFA sonar has comparatively long pings or wavetrains (6–100 seconds) and there are opportunities for reflection and reverberation in the deep ocean, there are also between 6- and 15-minute periods between each ping. Limiting the hours of total annual LFA sonar transmission further reduces the likelihood of long exposure for any given individual. For these reasons, short-term exposure to the SURTASS LFA sonar is not expected to result in a meaningful amount of masking, and it is not occurring in amounts that would be expected to have the potential to affect reproductive success or survival.

In conclusion, the bandwidth of a given SURTASS LFA sonar signal is limited (100–500 Hz), the average pulse length is 60 seconds, the signals do not remain at a single frequency for more than 10 seconds, and the system is silent nominally 90–92.5 percent of the time during at-sea training activities. With the nominal duty cycle of 7.5–10 percent, masking by SURTASS LFA sonar would occur only over a very small temporal scale. Masking is more likely to occur in the presence of broadband, relatively continuous noise sources such as from vessels; however, masking effects from vessel noise during the operation of T–AGOS vessels are not expected to rise to the level of take. The duration of temporal and spatial overlap with any individual marine mammal and the SURTASS LFA sonar would not be expected to result in more than short-term, low impact masking that would not significantly impact marine mammals or affect reproduction or survival.

Auditory Injury

Table 4 indicates the number of takes of each species by Level A harassment in the form of auditory injury resulting from exposure to active sonar that are estimated to occur, and table 3 indicates the total number of takes across all SURTASS LFA sonar activities. The number of takes estimated to result from auditory injury annually from sonar for each species or stock ranges from 0 (for 35 species) to 32 (1–9 AUD INJ takes for 9 species or stocks, and 32 for fin whales with no stock designation (NSD)). As described previously, the Navy's model likely overestimates the number of injurious takes. Nonetheless, these Level A harassment take numbers represent the maximum number of instances in which marine mammals would be reasonably expected to incur auditory injury, and we have analyzed them accordingly.

As discussed previously in relation to TTS, the likely consequences to the health of an individual that incurs auditory injury can range from mild to more serious and is dependent upon the degree of auditory injury and the frequency band associated with auditory injury. The majority of any auditory injury incurred as a result of exposure to SURTASS LFA sonar would be expected to be in the 100–500 Hz range and could overlap a small portion of the hearing and communication frequency range of mysticetes and some pinnipeds. The SURTASS frequency range is higher than the typical pelagic large whale main foraging and communication range (*e.g.,* blue, fin, sei whales are in the 20–40 Hz range). SURTASS frequency range is also lower than the most sensitive (*i.e.,* ability to perceive without significant loudness) range of many odontocetes and pinnipeds. Permanent loss of some degree of hearing is a normal occurrence for older animals, and many animals are able to

compensate for the shift, both in old age or at younger ages as the result of stressor exposure. While a small loss of hearing sensitivity may include some degree of energetic costs for compensating or may mean some small loss of opportunities or detection capabilities, at the expected scale it would be unlikely to impact behaviors, opportunities, or detection capabilities to a degree that would interfere with reproductive success or survival.

The Navy implements mitigation measures (described in the Mitigation Measures section) during SURTASS LFA sonar activities that are expected to minimize the severity of any AUD INJ accrued. This includes visual, active acoustic, and passive acoustic monitoring (the combination of which has been shown to be over 98 percent effective at detecting marine mammals) to support delaying initial sonar transmissions and suspending ongoing transmission when a marine mammal is observed in the shutdown zone (1.8 km around the LFA sonar array and T–AGOS vessel). Monitoring for marine mammals during the SURTASS LFA sonar activities must also include active (HF/M3) and passive acoustic detection methods before the activity begins and continue until 15 minutes after LFA sonar transmissions are terminated, in order to cover the mitigation zone. These mitigation measures are considered nearly 100 percent effective in avoiding exposures within the 1.8 km mitigation zone and reduce the severity of any auditory injury exposures (if incurred).

It is unlikely that any of the limited number of auditory injuries accrued to any one species would result in reduced reproductive success of any individuals, and auditory injury of the low severity anticipated here is not expected to affect the survival of any individual marine mammals.

Impacts to Marine Mammal Habitat

As described in the Marine Mammal Habitat section of the proposed rule, the planned training and testing activities have the potential to affect marine mammal habitat through impacts on the prey species of marine mammals, as well as the acoustic habitat of marine mammals (see masking discussion in the proposed rule). Impacts to habitat would be expected to be localized around the T–AGOS vessel transmitting sonar, and long-term consequences to fish or invertebrate populations would not be expected based on the low level and short duration (at most 8 hours per day) of potential exposure to SURTASS LFA sonar. Most fish species can hear low-frequency sounds and would be expected to be able to hear the LF sonar associated with the planned activities. The most likely effects on fishes exposed to low-frequency sounds are behavioral responses. While there would be no probability for mortality or physical injury from low-frequency sonar, there is the potential for minor, temporary changes in behavior among fish, including increased swimming rate, avoidance of the sound source, or changes in orientation to the sound source. Marine invertebrate prey would be expected to detect nearby low-frequency sounds in most cases, which could, in some cases, cause behavioral effects. The most likely impacts for most prey species in a given area would be temporary avoidance of the area and long-term consequences to marine invertebrate populations would not be expected as a result of exposure to sounds or vessels in the Study Area.

Any anthropogenic noise attributed to SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing activities in the Study Area would be temporary and the ambient noise levels of the affected area would be expected to immediately return to its original state when these activities cease. The planned activities would add sound to the ambient ocean environment, and water quality may potentially be affected should pollutants be discharged from T–AGOS vessels into oceanic waters. However, no impacts to the sediment or benthic environment would be expected because all equipment would be deployed in the marine water column.

The planned SURTASS LFA sonar activities would not affect the physical characteristics of marine mammal habitats. Unless the sound source is stationary and/or continuous over a long duration in one area (noting the 8-hour daily maximum for SURTASS LFA sonar), the effects of the introduction of sound into the environment are generally considered to have a less severe impact on marine mammal habitat than actions involving physical alteration of the habitat. Marine mammals may be temporarily displaced from areas where SURTASS LFA training and testing activities are occurring to avoid noise exposure (*i.e.,* due to impacts on acoustic habitat), but the habitat will not be physically altered and will likely be available for use again after the activities have ceased or moved out of the area. In addition, pings from SURTASS LFA sonar are very sporadic and are not generally repeated in the exact same area. SURTASS LFA training and testing activities would not result in the deposition of materials, change bathymetry, strike or modify features, or cause any physical alterations to marine mammal habitat.

NMFS does not expect any short- or long-term effects to marine mammal food resources from SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing activities. It is unlikely that the activities of the T–AGOS vessels transmitting LFA sonar at any place in the Study Area over the course of a year would implicate all of the areas for a given species or stock in any year. It is anticipated that ample similar nearby habitat areas are available for species/stocks in the event that portions of preferred areas are ensonified. Further, in areas of known or likely biological importance for marine mammal functions (feeding, reproduction, *etc.*) effects are mitigated by the Coastal Standoff Range (CSR) and OBIAs.

Mitigation

As described in the Mitigation Measures section, this final rule includes mitigation measures that will reduce the probability and/or severity of impacts expected to result from acute exposure to acoustic sources and impacts to marine mammal habitat. Specifically, the Navy will use a comprehensive suite of mitigation monitoring methods to support activity-specific mitigation, including the use of visual monitoring, passive acoustic monitoring, and active acoustic monitoring using the HF/M3 system. Real-time activity specific measures will include a combination of delayed starts, sonar ramp-ups, and shutdowns to minimize the likelihood or severity of AUD INJ and reduce instances of TTS or more severe behavioral disturbance caused by acoustic sources. The Navy will also apply time/area restrictions, including a 22-km CSR and OBIAs for marine mammals. The CSR and OBIA geographic restrictions on SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing activities are expected to minimize the likelihood of disruption of marine mammals in areas where important behavior patterns (*e.g.,* migration, calving, breeding, feeding, or sheltering) occur or in areas with small resident populations or higher densities of marine mammals. As a result, the takes that occur are less likely to result in energetic effects or disturbances of other important behaviors that would reduce reproductive success or survivorship.

In examining the results of the mitigation monitoring procedures over the previous 22 years of SURTASS LFA sonar activities, NMFS has concluded that the mitigation and monitoring measures for initiating shutdowns of the LFA sonar system have been implemented properly and have

successfully minimized the potential adverse effects of SURTASS LFA sonar to marine mammals in the 1.8 km LFA sonar mitigation zone around the vessel.

Negligible Impact Summary and Determinations

As described above and in detail in table 13, NMFS has estimated and authorized the take, by Level B harassment, of 43 species of marine mammals, including 33 stocks identified pursuant to the MMPA. A subset of nine species could also be taken by Level A harassment over the course of the 7-year period. For reasons stated previously, no mortalities or serious injuries are anticipated to occur as a result of the Navy's planned SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing activities, and none are authorized by NMFS.

TABLE 13—ANNUAL ESTIMATED TAKE BY LEVEL B HARASSMENT AND LEVEL A HARASSMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION FOR MARINE MAMMALS IN THE STUDY AREA

Marine mammal species	Stock	SAR abundance	Maximum annual Level B harassment (BEH + TTS)	Maximum annual Level A harassment (AUD INJ)	Maximum annual take	Maximum annual take as percentage of SAR abundance (Level A and Level B only)
North Pacific right whale	NSD	N/A	325	2	327	N/A
Blue whale	NSD	N/A	1,062	3	1,065	N/A
Blue whale	Central North Pacific	133	13	0	13	9.77
Bryde's whale	NSD	N/A	816	1	817	N/A
Bryde's whale	Hawaii	791	7	0	7	0.88
Fin whale	NSD	N/A	5,738	32	5,770	N/A
Fin whale	Hawaii	203	16	0	16	7.88
Humpback whale	NSD	N/A	3	0	3	N/A
Humpback whale	Hawaii	11,278	13	0	13	0.12
Humpback whale	Western North Pacific	1,084	1,133	4	1,137	104.89
Antarctic minke whale	NSD	N/A	48	0	48	N/A
Minke whale	NSD	N/A	3,020	6	3,026	N/A
Minke whale	Hawaii	438	3	0	3	0.68
Omura's whale	NSD	N/A	217	1	218	N/A
Sei whale	NSD	N/A	2,021	9	2,030	N/A
Sei whale	Hawaii	391	5	1	6	1.53
Sperm whale	NSD	N/A	37	0	37	N/A
Sperm whale	North Pacific	UNK	225	0	225	UND
Sperm whale	Hawaii	5,707	15	0	15	0.26
Dwarf sperm whale	NSD	N/A	719	0	719	N/A
Dwarf sperm whale	Hawaii	UNK	151	0	151	N/A
Pygmy sperm whale	NSD	N/A	864	0	864	N/A
Pygmy sperm whale	Hawaii	42,083	152	0	152	0.36
Baird's beaked whale	NSD	N/A	64,875	0	64,875	N/A
Blainville's beaked whale	NSD	N/A	61,964	0	61,964	N/A
Blainville's beaked whale	Hawaii	1,132	2,073	0	2,073	183.13
Deraniyagala's beaked whale	NSD	N/A	9,448	0	9,448	N/A
Ginkgo-toothed beaked whale	NSD	N/A	30,342	0	30,342	N/A
Goose-beaked whale	NSD	N/A	111,485	0	111,485	N/A
Goose-beaked whale	Hawaii	4,431	9,185	0	9,185	207.29
Hubbs' beaked whale	NSD	N/A	25,289	0	25,289	N/A
Longman's beaked whale	NSD	N/A	69,988	0	69,988	N/A
Longman's beaked whale	Hawaii	2,550	5,017	0	5,017	196.75
Stejneger's beaked whale	NSD	N/A	37,258	0	37,258	N/A
False killer whale	NSD	N/A	60	0	60	N/A
False killer whale	Main Hawaiian Islands Insular	138	1	0	1	0.72
False killer whale	Hawaii Pelagic	5,528	7	0	7	0.13
Killer whale	NSD	N/A	173	0	173	N/A
Killer whale	Hawaii	161	1	0	1	0.62
Melon-headed whale	NSD	N/A	537	0	537	N/A
Melon-headed whale	Hawaiian Islands	40,647	107	0	107	0.26
Pygmy killer whale	NSD	N/A	318	0	318	N/A
Pygmy killer whale	Hawaii	10,328	32	0	32	0.31
Short-finned pilot whale	NSD	N/A	1,083	0	1,083	N/A
Short-finned pilot whale	Hawaii	19,242	76	0	76	0.39
Bottlenose dolphin	NSD	N/A	1,901	0	1,901	N/A
Bottlenose dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic	24,669	32	0	32	0.13
Common dolphin	NSD	N/A	1,713	0	1,713	N/A
Fraser's dolphin	NSD	N/A	465	0	465	N/A
Fraser's dolphin	Hawaii	40,960	152	0	152	0.37
Northern right whale dolphin	NSD	N/A	10	0	10	N/A
Pacific white-sided dolphin	North Pacific	26,880	49	0	49	0.18
Pantropical spotted dolphin	NSD	N/A	2,785	0	2,785	N/A
Pantropical spotted dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic	67,313	233	0	233	0.35
Risso's dolphin	NSD	N/A	1,575	0	1,575	N/A
Risso's dolphin	Hawaii	6,979	38	0	38	0.54
Rough-toothed dolphin	NSD	N/A	508	0	508	N/A
Rough-toothed dolphin	Hawaii	83,915	299	0	299	0.36
Spinner dolphin	NSD	N/A	276	0	276	N/A
Spinner dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic	N/A	15	0	15	N/A

TABLE 13—ANNUAL ESTIMATED TAKE BY LEVEL B HARASSMENT AND LEVEL A HARASSMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION FOR MARINE MAMMALS IN THE STUDY AREA—Continued

Marine mammal species	Stock	SAR abundance	Maximum annual Level B harassment (BEH + TTS)	Maximum annual Level A harassment (AUD INJ)	Maximum annual take	Maximum annual take as percentage of SAR abundance (Level A and Level B only)
Striped dolphin	NSD	N/A	4,327	0	4,327	N/A
Striped dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic	64,343	200	0	200	0.31
Dall's porpoise	NSD	N/A	3,020	0	3,020	N/A
Northern fur seal	NSD	N/A	1,296	0	1,296	N/A
Steller sea lion	Western	49,837	1	0	1	0.00
Harbor seal	California	30,968	1	0	1	0.00
Ribbon seal	NSD	N/A	37,650	1	37,651	N/A
Hawaiian monk seal	Hawaii	1,605	1	0	1	0.06
Ringed seal	NSD	N/A	25	0	25	N/A
Spotted seal	Bering	461,625	71	0	71	0.02

Note: A stock or population listed as 'NSD' is not a designated stock under the MMPA. N/A = Not Applicable, UND = Undetermined, UNK = Unknown.

For the following summarized reasons, based on the analysis and information in this rule, as well as the referenced supporting documentation, NMFS finds that the total take from SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing activities will have a negligible impact on all affected marine mammal species or stocks based on the following:

- No mortality is anticipated or authorized, nor is any non-auditory injury. Neither stranding nor vessel strikes are expected to result from SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing. There is no empirical evidence of strandings or vessel strikes of marine mammals associated spatially or temporally with the use of SURTASS LFA sonar. Moreover, the sonar system acoustic characteristics differ between LFA sonar and MFA sonars that have been associated with strandings.
- The maximum annual allowable instances of take under this rule by Level A harassment (AUD INJ only) range from 0 to 32 (fin whales with NSD).
- Regarding authorized takes associated with auditory impairment, as described in the Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS) section, any takes in the form of TTS are expected to be lower-level and of short duration. Any associated lost opportunities or capabilities that individuals might experience as a result of TTS would not be at a level or duration that would be expected to impact reproductive success or survival. For similar reasons, as discussed in the Auditory Injury section, while auditory injury impacts last longer, the low anticipated levels of AUD INJ that could be reasonably expected to result from these activities, should they occur, are unlikely to have any effect on fitness.
- The operational characteristics of the specified activities, including the limited maximum annual number of hours of SURTASS LFA sonar (1,100) shared across multiple vessels (likely not in close proximity to one another) and spread over the entire western and central North Pacific Ocean and eastern Indian Ocean (including multiple smaller and separated seas for some species), as well as the 8-hour maximum daily transmission, thus minimize the likelihood of multi-day or long-duration exposures for any individual marine mammals. Further, and as noted above, the context of exposures is important in evaluating the ultimate impacts of Level B harassment on individuals, and in the case of SURTASS LFA sonar, the approaching sound source would be moving through the open ocean at low speeds, so concerns of noise exposure are somewhat lessened in this context compared to situations where animals may not be as able to avoid strong or rapidly approaching sound sources.
- Regarding the authorized takes associated with behavioral disturbance, as described in the Potential Effects of Specified Activities on Marine Mammals and Their Habitat section of the proposed rule, behavioral disturbance from SURTASS LFA sonar activities in a given region would generally be considered transient and temporary, though the ensonified area generated by the LF source is comparatively large. Behavioral disturbance is likely variable across species and individuals within a species, and depends on the context of the exposure, and responses are likely to range from less severe (*e.g.,* an animal avoiding an area that it would otherwise have chosen to move through or feed in for some amount of time) to more severe (*e.g.,* an animal having a more severe flight response and leaving a larger area for a day or more). Such severe behavioral effects are expected to occur infrequently due to the implementation of the mitigation measures (*e.g.,* the SURTASS LFA mitigation zone, which is designed to ensure that most marine mammal takes are limited to lower-level Level B harassment, the CSR, and OBIAs).
- Previous reports indicate that the HF/M3 active sonar system has proven to be the most effective of the mitigation monitoring measures to detect possible marine mammals in proximity to the transmitting LFA sonar array, and the use of this system substantially increases the probability of detecting marine mammals within the mitigation zone. Because the HF/M3 system is able to monitor marine mammals out to an effective range of 2–2.5 km from the vessel, it is unlikely that the SURTASS LFA sonar operations would expose marine mammals to an SPL greater than about 174 dB re 1 µPa. Past results of the HF/M3 system tests provide confirmation that the system has a demonstrated probability of single-ping detection of 95 percent or greater for single marine mammals that are 10 m in length or larger, and a probability approaching 100 percent for multiple pings of any sized marine mammal (see chapter 4 of the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS).
- In areas of known or likely biological importance for functions such as feeding or reproduction, effects are mitigated by the CSR and mitigation in the OBIAs for species sensitive to LF sound. The sound field generated by SURTASS LFA sonar will not exceed 180 dB re 1 µPa RMS SPL within 22 km from any emergent land. Further, no

more than 25 percent (275 hours) of SURTASS LFA sonar will be used for training activities within 18.5 km of any single OBIA during any year. These measures are expected to minimize the likelihood of disruption of marine mammals in areas where important behavior patterns (*e.g.,* migration, calving, breeding, feeding, or sheltering) occur or in areas with small resident populations or higher densities of marine mammals. As a result, any takes that occur are less likely to result in energetic effects or disturbances of other important behaviors that would be more likely to reduce reproductive success or survivorship.

- Based on the information in the Marine Mammal Habitat section of the proposed rule, and the supporting information included in the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS, NMFS has determined that the planned training and testing activities will not have adverse or long-term impacts on marine mammal habitat.
- As noted above, there is a higher likelihood that some number of individual beaked whales (of all species and stocks) and humpback whales (Western North Pacific stock) may be taken on up to several days within a year, considering annual take maxima and the total across 7 years. However, as described, given the magnitude and severity of the potential take (especially noting the reduced sensitivity of beaked whales to SURTASS LFA sonar signal), and in consideration of the required mitigation measures and other information presented, the Navy's activities are not expected to result in impacts on the reproduction or survival of any individuals, much less affect annual rates of recruitment or survival at the species or stock level.

Determination

Based on the analysis contained herein of the likely effects of the specified activities on marine mammals and their habitat, and taking into consideration the implementation of the monitoring and mitigation measures, NMFS finds that the total marine mammal take from the specified activity will have a negligible impact on all affected marine mammal species or stocks.

Unmitigable Adverse Impact Analysis and Determination

The Navy will not operate SURTASS LFA sonar in Arctic waters nor in the Gulf of Alaska, or off the Aleutian Island chain where subsistence uses of marine mammals protected through sections 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA occur. Therefore, there are no relevant subsistence uses of the affected marine mammal stocks or species implicated by this action. As such, there will be no impact on subsistence hunting, nor will SURTASS LFA sonar cause abandonment of any harvest/hunting locations, displace any subsistence users, or place physical barriers between marine mammals and the hunters. NMFS has determined that the total taking of affected species or stocks will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of such species or stocks for taking for subsistence purposes.

Adaptive Management and Modifications of Letters of Authorization

The regulations governing the take of marine mammals incidental to military readiness activities in the Study Area contain an adaptive management component (*i.e.,* the authority to modify the LOA's mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures, consistent with the regulations, based on either the Navy's request or NMFS' initiative in light of new information). In order for NMFS to modify an LOA measure, the modified measure must have the same anticipated effects as the original measure, it must have a reasonable likelihood of effectiveness, NMFS must determine it does not change the findings made for promulgation of the regulations, and the Navy must concur with the measure and affirm that it meets the Navy's practicability standards in the context of personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and impacts on the effectiveness of the Navy's military readiness activity.

The reporting requirements associated with this rule are designed to provide NMFS with monitoring data from the previous year to allow it to consider whether any changes to existing mitigation and monitoring requirements are appropriate. The use of adaptive management allows NMFS to consider new information from different sources to determine (with input from the Navy regarding practicability) on an annual or biennial basis if mitigation or monitoring measures should be modified. Mitigation measures could be modified if new data suggests that such modifications would have a reasonable likelihood of more effectively accomplishing the goals of the mitigation and monitoring and if the measures are practicable. If the modifications to the mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures are substantial, NMFS would publish a notice in the **Federal Register** and solicit public comment.

The following are some of the possible sources of applicable data to be considered through the adaptive management process: (1) results from monitoring and exercise reports, as required by MMPA authorizations; (2) compiled results of Navy-funded research and development studies; (3) results from specific stranding investigations; (4) results from general marine mammal and sound research; and (5) any information which reveals that marine mammals may have been taken in a manner, extent, or number not authorized under these regulations and LOA.

Classification

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

There are 10 marine mammal species under NMFS jurisdiction that are listed as endangered or threatened under the ESA with confirmed or possible occurrence in the Study Area for which take is authorized: (1) blue whale; (2) fin whale; (3) humpback whale (Western North Pacific DPS); (4) NPRW; (5) sei whale; (6) sperm whale; (7) false killer whale (Main Hawaiian Islands DPS); (8) Hawaiian monk seal; (9) Steller sea lion (Western DPS); and (10) ringed seal (Okhotsk subspecies). The humpback whale (86 FR 21082, April 21, 2021), false killer whale (83 FR 35062, July 24, 2018), and Hawaiian monk seal (51 FR 16047, April 30, 1986; revised in 1988 (53 FR 18988, May 26, 1988) and in 2015 (80 FR 50925, August 21, 2015)) have critical habitat designated under the ESA in the Study Area.

The Navy consulted with NMFS pursuant to section 7 of the ESA for the Study Area activities, and NMFS also consulted internally on the promulgation of this rule and the issuance of an LOA under section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA and the implementing regulations. NMFS issued a biological and conference opinion concluding that the promulgation of the rule and issuance of a subsequent LOA are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened and endangered species under NMFS' jurisdiction and are not likely to result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated or proposed critical habitat in the Study Area. The biological and conference opinion is available at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-military-readiness-activities.*

National Marine Sanctuaries Act

Under section 304(d) of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA), federal

agencies are required to consult with NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries on activities that are likely to destroy, cause the loss of, or injure any sanctuary resource, unless it is determined that consultation is not required. Based on NMFS' assessment of its action of authorizing incidental take through MMPA regulations and an LOA for these activities, NMFS determined that consultation under the NMSA is not required.

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 its proposed actions with respect to potential impacts on the human environment. NMFS participated as a cooperating agency on the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS, which was made available to the public on May 8, 2026 (91 FR 25357), and is available at: *https://www.nepa.navy.mil/surtass-lfa/.* NMFS independently reviewed and evaluated the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS and determined that it is adequate and sufficient to meet our responsibilities under NEPA for the issuance of this rule and associated LOA. NOAA, therefore, has relied on the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS. NMFS has prepared a separate Record of Decision. NMFS' Record of Decision for reliance on the 2026 SURTASS SEIS/OEIS and issuance of this final rule and subsequent LOA can be found at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-military-readiness-activities.*

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce has certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration during the proposed rule stage that this action would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The factual basis for the certification was published in the proposed rule and is not repeated here. No comments were received regarding this certification. As a result, a final regulatory flexibility analysis was not required and none was prepared.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This action does not contain any collection of information requirements for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Executive Order 12866

This final rule is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

Executive Order 14192

This final rule is considered an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action.

Waiver of Delay in Effective Date

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries has determined that he Administrative Procedure Act's (APA) 30-day delay in the effective date requirement does not apply to this final rule because it relieves a restriction and because there is good cause for the rule to take effect on August 12, 2026. Section 553 of the APA provides that the required publication or service of a substantive rule shall be made not less than 30 days before its effective date with certain exceptions, including (1) for a substantive rule that relieves a restriction or (2) when the agency finds and provides good cause for foregoing delayed effectiveness (5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1) and (d)(3)).

This final rule is a substantive action that relieves the statutory prohibition on the taking of marine mammals, specifically, the incidental taking of marine mammals associated with the Navy's specified activities. Without this rule in place, the Navy would not have incidental take coverage for the specified activities in this rule absent a national security exemption under section 101(f) of the MMPA.

The Assistant Administrator has also determined that there is good cause under the APA to waive the 30-day delay in the effective date of this final rule. No individual or entity, other than the Navy, is affected by the provisions of these regulations, and the Navy does not require 30 days to prepare for implementation of the regulations. The Navy has been conducting SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing in the Study Area for over 20 years and take of marine mammals from these activities was most recently authorized under an LOA that is effective from August 12, 2019, through August 11, 2026, with similar requirements to those promulgated herein (*https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-us-navys-surveillance-towed-array-sensor-system-low-frequency*). The Navy has requested that this final rule take effect on or before August 12, 2026, to accommodate issuance of an LOA to be in effect when the Navy's existing LOA expires on August 11, 2026, so as to not cause a disruption in training and testing activities. The final rule taking effect on August 12, 2026, will ensure that the MMPA final rule and LOA are in place by the time the previous authorization expires. Any delay in effectiveness of the final rule would result in either: (1) a suspension of planned naval training and testing, which would disrupt vital training and testing essential to national security; or (2) the Navy's non-compliance with the MMPA (should the Navy conduct training and testing without an LOA), thereby resulting in the potential for unauthorized takes of marine mammals. Moreover, the Navy is ready to implement the regulations immediately. For these reasons, NMFS finds that the 30-day delay requirement does not apply to this final rule.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 218

Administrative practice and procedure, Endangered and threatened species, Fish, Fisheries, Marine mammals, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation, Wildlife.

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, NMFS amends 50 CFR part 218 as follows:

PART 218—REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TAKING AND IMPORTING OF MARINE MAMMALS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 218 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*

■ 2. Revise subpart X to read as follows:

Subpart X—Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; U.S. Navy Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System Low Frequency Active (SURTASS LFA) Sonar Training and Testing in the Central and Western North Pacific and Eastern Indian Oceans

Sec.

218.230 Specified activity and geographical region.
218.231 Effective dates.
218.232 Permissible methods of taking.
218.233 Prohibitions.
218.234 Mitigation requirements.
218.235 Requirements for monitoring and reporting.
218.236 Letter of Authorization.
218.237 Modifications of Letter of Authorization.
218.238–218.239 [Reserved]

§ 218.230 Specified activity and geographical region.

(a) Regulations in this subpart apply only to the U.S. Navy (Navy) for the taking of marine mammals that occurs in the area described in paragraph (b) of this section and that occurs incidental to the activities listed in paragraph (c) of this section. Requirements imposed on the Navy must be implemented by those persons they authorize or fund to conduct activities on their behalf.

(b) The taking of marine mammals by the Navy under this subpart may be authorized in a letter of authorization (LOA) only if it occurs within the Pacific Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System Low Frequency Active (SURTASS LFA) Sonar Study Area. The Pacific SURTASS LFA Sonar Study Area is delineated in Figure 1 to this paragraph (b) and includes the western and central North Pacific Ocean and eastern Indian Ocean, not including the western Indian Ocean or Sea of Okhotsk.

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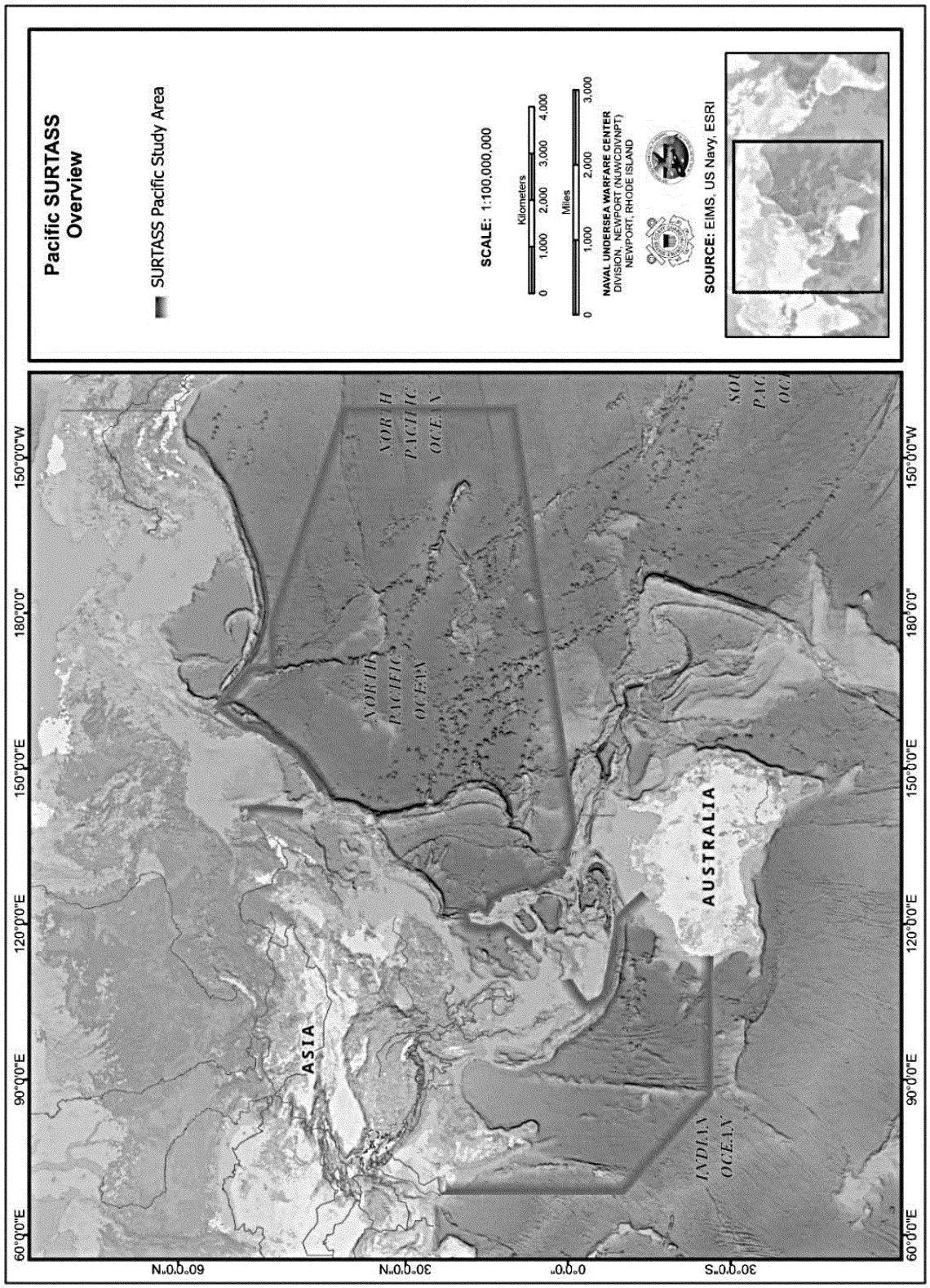

Figure 1 to paragraph (b) -- Map of the Pacific SURTASS LFA Sonar Study Area

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(c) The taking of marine mammals by the Navy is authorized only if it occurs incidental to the Navy conducting military readiness activities, including those in the following categories:

(1) Training;

(2) Maintenance and upgrades; and

(3) Exercises.

§ 218.231 Effective dates.

Regulations in this subpart are effective from August 12, 2026, through August 11, 2033.

§ 218.232 Permissible methods of taking.

(a) Under LOAs issued pursuant to § 216.106 of this chapter and this subpart, the Navy may incidentally, but not intentionally, take marine mammals within the area described in

§ 218.230(b) by Level A harassment and Level B harassment associated with the use of SURTASS LFA sonar during activities listed in § 218.230(c), provided the activity is in compliance with all terms, conditions, and requirements of this subpart and the applicable LOA.

(b) The incidental take of marine mammals by the activities listed in § 218.230(c) is limited to the following species:

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)

Species	Stock
North Pacific right whale	No stock designation (NSD).
Blue whale	NSD.
Blue whale	Central North Pacific.
Bryde's whale	NSD.
Bryde's whale	Hawaii.
Fin whale	NSD.
Fin whale	Hawaii.
Humpback whale	NSD.
Humpback whale	Hawaii.
Humpback whale	Western North Pacific.
Antarctic minke whale	NSD.
Minke whale	NSD.
Minke whale	Hawaii.
Omura's whale	NSD.
Sei whale	NSD.
Sei whale	Hawaii.
Sperm whale	NSD.
Sperm whale	North Pacific.
Sperm whale	Hawaii.
Dwarf sperm whale	NSD.
Dwarf sperm whale	Hawaii.
Pygmy sperm whale	NSD.
Pygmy sperm whale	Hawaii.
Baird's beaked whale	NSD.
Blainville's beaked whale	NSD.
Blainville's beaked whale	Hawaii.
Deraniyagala's beaked whale	NSD.
Ginkgo-toothed beaked whale	NSD.
Goose-beaked whale	NSD.
Goose-beaked whale	Hawaii.
Hubbs' beaked whale	NSD.
Longman's beaked whale	NSD.
Longman's beaked whale	Hawaii.
Stejneger's beaked whale	NSD.
False killer whale	NSD.
False killer whale	Main Hawaiian Islands Insular.
False killer whale	Hawaii Pelagic.
Killer whale	NSD.
Killer whale	Hawaii.
Melon-headed whale	NSD.
Melon-headed whale	Hawaiian Islands.
Pygmy killer whale	NSD.
Pygmy killer whale	Hawaii.
Short-finned pilot whale	NSD.
Short-finned pilot whale	Hawaii.
Bottlenose dolphin	NSD.
Bottlenose dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic.
Common dolphin	NSD.
Fraser's dolphin	NSD.
Fraser's dolphin	Hawaii.
Northern right whale dolphin	NSD.
Pacific white-sided dolphin	North Pacific.
Pantropical spotted dolphin	NSD.
Pantropical spotted dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic.
Risso's dolphin	NSD.
Risso's dolphin	Hawaii.
Rough-toothed dolphin	NSD.
Rough-toothed dolphin	Hawaii.
Spinner dolphin	NSD.
Spinner dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic.
Striped dolphin	NSD.
Striped dolphin	Hawaii Pelagic.
Dall's porpoise	NSD.
Northern fur seal	NSD.
Steller sea lion	Western.
Harbor seal	California.
Ribbon seal	NSD.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)—Continued

Species	Stock
Hawaiian monk seal	Hawaii.
Ringed seal	NSD.
Spotted seal	Bering.

§ 218.233 Prohibitions.

Except incidental take described in § 218.232 and authorized by an LOA issued under § 216.106 of this chapter and this subpart, it shall be unlawful for any person to do the following in connection with the activities described in this subpart:

(a) Violate, or fail to comply with, the terms, conditions, and requirements of this subpart or an LOA issued under § 216.106 of this chapter and this subpart;

(b) Take any marine mammal not specified in § 218.232(b);

(c) Take any marine mammal specified in § 218.232(b) in any manner other than as specified in the LOA;

(d) Take a marine mammal specified in § 218.232(b) after NMFS determines such taking results in more than a negligible impact on the species or stock of such marine mammal; or

(e) Take a marine mammal specified in § 218.232(b) after NMFS determines such taking is having, or may have, an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock for taking for subsistence uses.

§ 218.234 Mitigation requirements.

When conducting the activities identified in § 218.230(c), the mitigation measures contained in this section and any LOA issued under § 216.106 of this chapter and this subpart must be implemented by Navy personnel or contractors who are trained according to the requirements in the LOA. If Navy contractors are serving on behalf of Navy personnel, Navy contractors must follow the mitigation applicable to Navy personnel. These mitigation measures include, but are not limited to:

(a) *General operating procedures.* Prior to SURTASS LFA sonar activities, the Navy must promulgate executive guidance for the administration and execution of and compliance with the regulations in this subpart and LOA.

(b) *Manned surface vessel mitigation.* Manned surface vessel mitigation applies to Auxiliary General Ocean Surveillance (T–AGOS) vessels underway and must be implemented to the maximum extent practical based on the prevailing circumstances, including consideration of safety of vessels, towing platforms, and crews, as well as maneuverability restrictions, consistent with the following:

(1) Immediately prior to getting underway and while underway, Lookouts will observe for marine mammals;

(2) While underway, Navy personnel must maneuver the manned surface vessels (which may include reducing speed) to maintain a distance of at least 457.2 meters (m) (500 yards (yd)) around observed whales and 182.9 m (200 yd) around all other marine mammals (except bow- or wake-riding dolphins), providing it is safe to do so. No further action is necessary if a dolphin continues to approach the vessel after the vessel has made one course and/or speed change.

(3) Pedestal-mounted 'Big Eye' (20 x 110 millimeter (mm)) binoculars (if installed) shall be used to assist in the detection of marine mammals in the vicinity of the vessel. If the presence of marine mammals is detected acoustically, Lookouts posted on the vessel shall increase the vigilance of their visual observation.

(4) Manned surface vessel mitigation will not be implemented if one or more of the following conditions applies:

(i) Dolphins are determined to be intentionally swimming at the bow, alongside the vessel or vehicle, or directly behind the vessel or vehicle (*e.g.,* to bow-ride or wake-ride);

(ii) The vessel's safety is threatened; or

(iii) Doing so is impractical based on mission requirements (*e.g.,* restricted ability to maneuver during towing activities).

(c) *SURTASS LFA sonar mitigation zone; suspension and delay.* If a marine mammal is detected, through monitoring required under § 218.235, within or about to enter within 2,000 yd (1.8 kilometers (km)) of the SURTASS LFA source (*i.e.,* the LFA mitigation zone), Navy personnel must immediately delay or suspend SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions.

(d) *Recommencement of SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions.* The following requirements for commencement or recommencement of SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions apply:

(1) Navy personnel must not commence or recommence SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions earlier than 15 minutes after:

(i) All marine mammals have left the area of the 2,000-yd (1.8 km) LFA sonar mitigation zone; and

(ii) There is no further detection of any marine mammal within the 2,000-yd (1.8 km) LFA sonar mitigation zone as determined by the visual, passive acoustic, and active acoustic high frequency monitoring described in § 218.235.

(2) [Reserved]

(e) *Ramp-up of the high-frequency/marine mammal monitoring (HF/M3) active sonar.* The following requirements for ramp-up procedures for the HF/M3 active sonar apply:

(1) Prior to full-power use, Navy personnel must ramp up the HF/M3 active sonar power level beginning at a maximum source sound pressure level of 180 decibels referenced to 1 microPascal (dB re 1 μPa) root-mean-square (RMS) sound pressure level (SPL) in 10-dB increments to full operating levels over a period of no less than 5 minutes. Navy personnel must implement this ramp-up procedure:

(i) At least 30 minutes prior to any SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions; and

(ii) Any time after the HF/M3 source has been powered down for more than 2 minutes.

(2) Navy personnel must not increase the HF/M3 SPL once a marine mammal is detected; and

(3) Ramp-up may recommence once marine mammals are no longer detected by all of the monitoring methods.

(f) *Geographic mitigation.* The Navy must implement the geographic mitigation requirements described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(3) of this section.

(1) The activities specified in § 218.230(c) must be conducted such that:

(i) The received level of SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions will not exceed 180 dB re 1 μPa RMS SPL within 22 km (12 nautical miles (nmi)) from any emergent land, including offshore islands;

(ii) The received level of SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions will not exceed 180 dB re 1 μPa RMS SPL at a distance of 1 km (0.5 nmi) seaward of the outer perimeter of any Offshore Biologically Important Area (OBIA) in

the SURTASS LFA Study Area during the effective period specified. OBIAs and the related effective periods are listed in paragraph (f)(2) of this section or may be subsequently identified through the adaptive management process specified in § 218.237(c)(1). The boundaries and effective periods of the OBIAs will be kept on file in NMFS' Office of Protected Resources (OPR) and on its website.

(iii) No more than 25 percent of the sound source amount analyzed (no more than 275 hours in a given year) of SURTASS LFA sonar for training and testing will be conducted within 18.5 km (10 nmi) of any single OBIA during any year; and

(iv) SURTASS LFA sonar activities will not occur within territorial seas of foreign nations, which are areas from 0–22 km (0–12 nmi) from shore.

(2) Figure 1 to this paragraph (f)(1) shows the location of the OBIAs. Table 1 to paragraph (f)(1) shows the specified timeframes when the requirements from paragraph (f)(1) apply.

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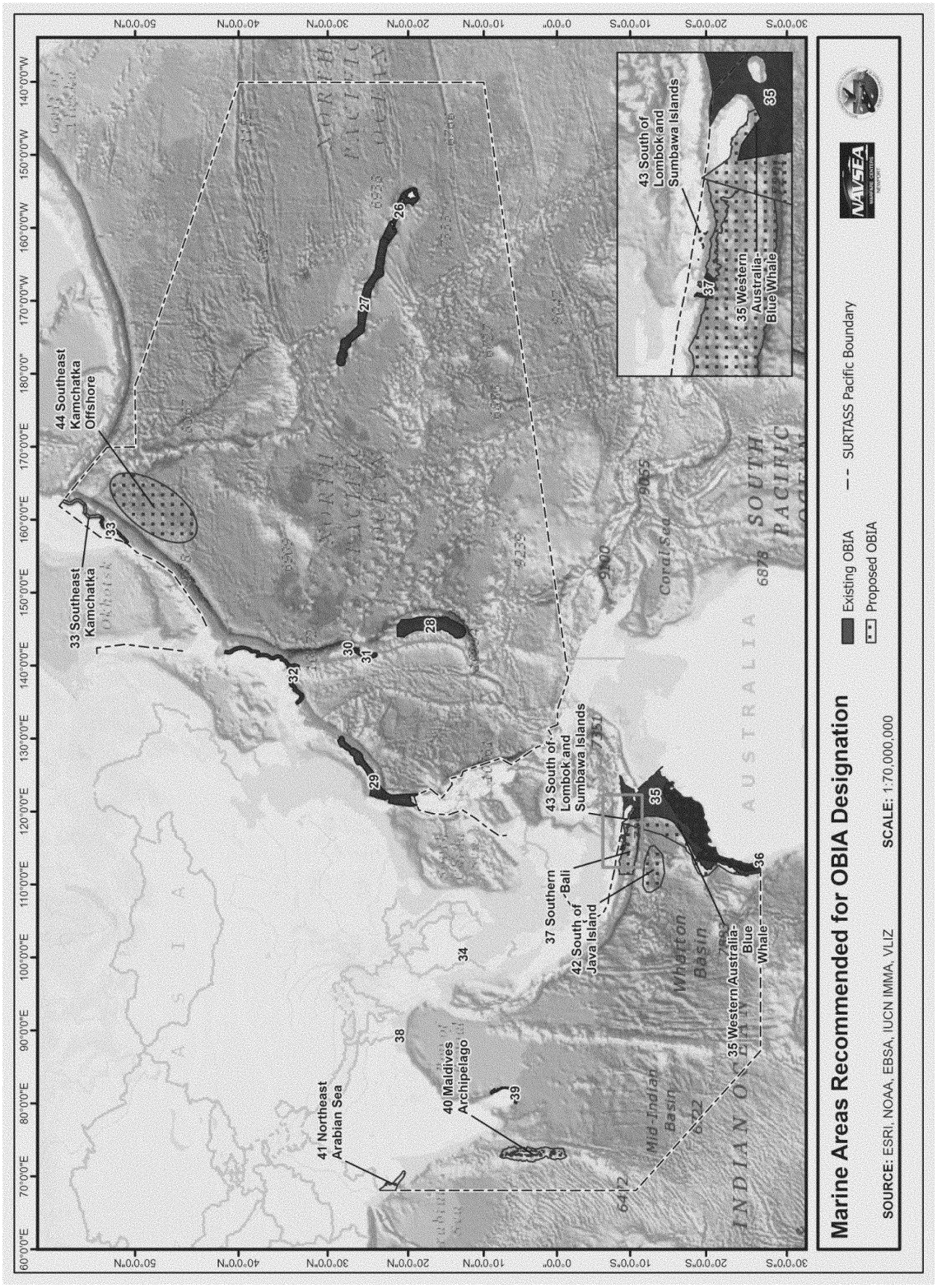

Figure 1 to paragraph (f)(1)—OBIAs for Marine Mammals in the Pacific SURTASS LFA Sonar Study Area

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TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (f)(1)—OBIAS FOR MARINE MAMMALS IN THE PACIFIC SURTASS LFA SONAR STUDY AREA

OBIA No.	Name	Location/water body	Relevant marine mammal species	Effective period
26	Main Hawaiian Islands	Central North Pacific Ocean	Humpback whale	November through April.
27	Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.	Central North Pacific Ocean	Humpback whale	December through April.
28	Mariana Islands	Western North Pacific Ocean	Humpback whale	December through May.
29	Ryukyu-Philippines	Western North Pacific Ocean	Humpback whale	January through April.
30	Ogasawara—Sperm whale	Western North Pacific Ocean	Sperm whale	June through September.
31	Ogasawara-Kazin—Humpback whale.	Western North Pacific Ocean	Humpback whale	December through May.
32	Honshu	Western North Pacific Ocean	Gray whale	January through May.
33	Southeast Kamchatka	Western North Pacific Ocean	Fin, gray (Western North Pacific stock), humpback, and North Pacific right whale.	Year-round.
34	Gulf of Thailand	Eastern Indian Ocean	Bryde's whale	April through November.
35	Western Australia—Blue whale.	Eastern Indian Ocean	Blue (pygmy) whale	May through November.
36	Western Australia—Humpback whale.	Eastern Indian Ocean	Humpback whale	May through December.
37	Southern Bali	Eastern Indian Ocean	Blue (pygmy), Bryde's, humpback, Omura's, sei, and sperm whale.	August through November.
38	Swatch-of-No-Ground (SoNG)	Northern Bay of Bengal	Bryde's whale	Year-round.
39	Sri Lanka	Eastern Indian Ocean	Blue (pygmy) and sperm whale	October through April.
40	Maldives Archipelago	Central Indian Ocean	Blue (pygmy), Bryde's, humpback, and sperm whale.	October through May.
41	Northeast Arabian Sea	Arabian Sea	Blue, Bryde's, and humpback (Arabian Sea stock) whale.	Year-round.
42	South of Java Island	East Indian Ocean	Blue (pygmy) whale	May through November.
43	South of Lombok Sumbawa Islands.	East Indian Ocean	Blue (pygmy) whale	May through November.
44	Southeast Kamchatka Offshore.	Western North Pacific Ocean	North Pacific right whale	April through October.

(3) Should national security require the Navy to exceed a requirement in paragraph (f)(1)(iii) of this section, personnel conducting the activity are required to obtain approval through the chain of command prior to commencement of the activity. The Navy must provide NMFS with notification as soon as is practicable and include the information (*e.g.,* sonar hours in exceedance of 25 percent) in its annual activity reports submitted to NMFS.

(g) *Cetacean live stranding.* In the event of a cetacean live stranding (or near-shore atypical milling) event within the Study Area or within 50 km (27 nmi) of the boundary of the Study Area, where the NMFS Marine Mammal Stranding Network is engaged in herding or other interventions to return animals to the water, NMFS OPR will advise the Navy of the need to implement shutdown procedures for all active acoustic sources within 50 km of the stranding. Following this initial shutdown, NMFS will communicate with the Navy to determine whether circumstances support modification of the shutdown zone. The Navy may decline to implement all or part of the shutdown if the holder of the LOA, or his/her designee, determines that it is necessary for national security. Shutdown procedures for live stranding or milling cetaceans include the following:

(1) *Shutdown no longer needed.* If at any time, the marine mammal(s) die or are euthanized, or if herding/intervention efforts are stopped, NMFS will immediately advise that the shutdown around the animals' location is no longer needed;

(2) *Shutdown procedures remain in effect.* Otherwise, shutdown procedures must remain in effect until NMFS determines and advises that all live animals involved have left the area (either of their own volition or following an intervention); and

(3) *Further observations.* If further observations of the marine mammals indicate the potential for re-stranding, additional coordination with NMFS will be required to determine what measures are necessary to minimize that likelihood (*e.g.,* extending the shutdown or moving operations farther away) and to implement those measures as appropriate.

§ 218.235 Requirements for monitoring and reporting.

The Navy must implement the following monitoring and reporting requirements when conducting the specified activities:

(a) *Notification of take.* If the Navy reasonably believes that the specified activity identified in § 218.230 resulted in the mortality or serious injury of any marine mammals, or in any Level A harassment or Level B harassment of marine mammals not identified in this subpart, then the Navy must notify NMFS immediately or as soon as operational security considerations allow.

(b) *Monitoring and reporting under the LOA.* The Navy must conduct all monitoring and reporting required under the LOA.

(c) *Notification of injured, live stranded, or dead marine mammals.* Navy personnel must abide by the Notification and Reporting Plan, which sets out notification, reporting, and other requirements when dead, injured, or live stranded marine mammals are detected. The Notification and Reporting Plan is available at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-military-readiness-activities.*

(d) *Mitigation monitoring.* The Navy must conduct all monitoring required under the LOA, including:

(1) *Visual Observations.* Visual observations must be conducted by trained Lookouts on the vessel's bridge using standard binoculars (7x) and the naked eye. Pedestal-mounted 'Big Eye' (20 x 110 mm) binoculars (if installed) must be used to assist in the detection of marine mammals in the vicinity of the vessel.

(i) Lookouts must conduct visual monitoring from the vessel's bridge during all daylight hours (30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset);

(ii) During training and testing activities that employ SURTASS LFA sonar in the active mode, Lookouts must

conduct visual monitoring beginning 30 minutes before sunrise or 30 minutes before SURTASS LFA sonar begins to transmit and continue until 30 minutes after sunset or until 15 minutes after the SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions cease;

(iii) Lookouts must log all detections of marine mammals during SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions during training and testing activities;

(iv) Lookouts must record the number, identification, bearing, and range of observed marine mammals during training and testing activities, and must identify marine mammals to the lowest taxonomic level possible; and

(v) Lookouts must continue visual observations until 15 minutes have passed since the last detection of the marine mammal.

(2) *Passive Acoustic Monitoring.* During activities specified in § 218.230(c) that employ SURTASS LFA sonar in the active mode, Navy personnel must conduct passive acoustic monitoring using the SURTASS towed horizontal line array to detect vocalizing marine mammals.

(i) Passive acoustic monitoring must begin 30 minutes before the SURTASS LFA sonar begins to transmit and continue until 15 minutes after SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions cease; and

(ii) If a detected sound is estimated to be from a vocalizing marine mammal, the sonar technician must notify the senior military member-in-charge, who must alert the HF/M3 sonar operator and Lookouts (during daylight).

(3) *Active Acoustic (HF/M3) Monitoring.* During activities specified in § 218.230(c) that employ SURTASS LFA sonar in the active mode, Navy personnel must use the HF/M3 sonar to detect, locate, and track marine mammals in relation to the SURTASS LFA sonar array and the LFA mitigation zone, subject to the ramp-up requirements in § 218.234(e).

(i) HF/M3 sonar monitoring must begin 30 minutes before the SURTASS LFA sonar begins to transmit and continue until 15 minutes after SURTASS LFA sonar transmissions cease; and

(ii) If a marine mammal is detected during HF/M3 monitoring within the SURTASS LFA mitigation zone, the sonar operator must notify the senior military member-in-charge.

(4) *Cessation of Monitoring.* Navy personnel must continue monitoring either for at least 15 minutes after completion of the SURTASS LFA sonar training and testing transmission or, if marine mammals are exhibiting unusual changes in behavioral patterns, until behavior patterns return to normal or conditions prevent continued observations.

(e) *Designation of qualified individuals.* The Navy must designate qualified on-site individuals to conduct the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting activities specified in these regulations and LOA issued under §§ 216.106 of this chapter and 218.236.

(f) *Marine Mammal Monitoring Program.* The Navy must continue to assess data from the Marine Mammal Monitoring Program and work toward making some portion of that data, after appropriate security reviews, available to scientists with appropriate clearances. Any portions of the analyses conducted by these scientists based on these data that are determined to be unclassified after appropriate security reviews will be made publicly available.

(g) *Annual Pacific SURTASS LFA Study Area marine species monitoring report.* The Navy must submit an unclassified annual report (Annual Pacific SURTASS LFA Study Area Marine Species Monitoring Report) of the Study Area marine species monitoring describing the implementation and results from the previous calendar year. Data collection methods will be standardized across range complexes and the Study Area to allow for comparison in different geographic locations. The draft report must be submitted annually to the Director, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS. NMFS will submit any comments or questions on the report within 3 months of receipt. The report will be considered final after the Navy has addressed NMFS' comments, or 3 months after submittal of the draft if NMFS does not provide comments on the draft report. The report must describe progress of knowledge made with respect to new or continuing scientific knowledge of marine mammals.

(h) *Quick look reports.* In the event that the sound source amount analyzed in the preambles of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) proposed rule (91 FR 11618, March 10, 2026) and this final rule are exceeded within a given reporting year, the Navy must submit a preliminary report detailing the exceedance within 21 days after the anniversary date of issuance of the LOA.

(i) *Annual Pacific SURTASS LFA training and testing report.* The Navy must submit a classified and unclassified report (Annual Pacific SURTASS LFA Training and Testing Report) to the Director, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, annually within 3 months of the 1-year anniversary of the date of the issuance of the LOA. For the final reporting year, the Navy must submit a final/close-out (year 7) Annual Pacific SURTASS LFA Training and Testing Report. NMFS will submit any comments or questions on the report within 1 month of receipt. The report will be considered final after the Navy has addressed NMFS' comments, or 1 month after submittal of the drafts if NMFS does not provide comments on the draft report.

(1) *Annual Reports.* The Annual Pacific SURTASS LFA Training and Testing Report must include elements listed below. The analysis in the report must be based on the data from the current year's report and data collected from previous annual reports.

(i) Dates, times, and locations of each vessel during each training and testing activity;

(ii) Information on sonar transmissions during each training and testing activity, including:

(A) Total annual hours or quantity of each bin of sonar used in all training and testing events,

(B) Cumulative sonar use quantity from previous years' reports through the current year, and

(C) Records of any sonar delays or suspensions due to the presence of marine mammals.

(iii) Marine mammal detection information during specified activities where mitigation was implemented:

(A) Date, time, and location of sighting;

(B) Species (if not possible, indication of whale/dolphin/pinniped);

(C) Number of individuals;

(D) Initial Detection Sensor (*e.g.,* visual, passive acoustic, HF/M3 sonar);

(E) Indication of specific type of platform observation was made from (including, for example, what type of surface vessel or testing platform);

(F) Length of time observers maintained visual contact with marine mammal;

(G) Sea state;

(H) Visibility;

(I) Sound source in use at the time of sighting;

(J) Indication of whether animal was less than 200 yd (182.9 m), 200 to 500 yd (182.9 to 457.2 m), 500 to 1,000 yd (457.2 to 914.4 m), 1,000 to 2,000 yd (914.4 m to 1.8 km), or greater than 2,000 yd (1.8 km) from sonar source;

(K) Whether operation of sonar sensor was delayed, or sonar was powered or shut down, and the length of delay;

(L) Bearing and range from the vessel; and

(M) For visual observations, Lookouts must report the observed behavior of the animal(s) in plain language and without trying to categorize in any way (such as

animal closing to bow ride, paralleling course/speed, floating on surface and not swimming, *etc.*) and if any calves were present.

(iv) Delays or suspensions of LFA sonar transmissions due to mitigation monitoring protocol. Information on marine mammal detections would include marine mammal type (*i.e.,* whales, dolphins) and/or species identifications, number of marine mammals detected, time of detections, type of detection (visual, passive acoustic, HF/M3 sonar), bearing and range from the vessel, abnormal behavior (if any), and remarks or narrative as necessary.

(v) An evaluation (based on data gathered during the reporting year) of the effectiveness of mitigation measures designed to minimize the received level to which marine mammals may be exposed. This evaluation must identify the specific observations that support any conclusions the Navy reaches about the effectiveness of the mitigation.

(2) *Final/close-out report.* The final/close-out report at the conclusion of the authorization period (year 7) will also serve as the comprehensive close-out report and provide the annual totals for each sound source bin with a comparison to the annual amount analyzed and the 7-year total for each sound source bin with a comparison to the 7-year amount analyzed.

(j) *National security requirement.* If the Navy invokes the national security requirement described in § 218.234(f)(3), Navy personnel must include information about the event in its Annual Pacific SURTASS LFA Training and Testing Report.

§ 218.236 Letter of Authorization.

(a) To incidentally take marine mammals pursuant to this subpart, the Navy must apply for and obtain an LOA.

(b) An LOA, unless suspended or revoked, may be effective for a period of time not to exceed the expiration date of this subpart.

(c) The LOA will set forth:

(1) Permissible methods of incidental taking;

(2) Geographic areas for incidental taking;

(3) Means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact (*i.e.,* mitigation) on the species and stocks of marine mammals and their habitat; and

(4) Requirements for monitoring and reporting.

(d) Issuance of the LOA must be based on a determination that the level of taking is consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under the regulations of this subpart.

(e) Notice of issuance, modification, or denial of the LOA will be published in the **Federal Register** within 30 days of a determination.

(f) In the event of projected changes to mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures required by an LOA, the Navy must apply for and obtain a modification of the LOA under § 218.237.

§ 218.237 Modifications of Letters of Authorization.

(a) NMFS may modify the mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures in a LOA issued under §§ 216.106 of this chapter and 218.236 of this subpart at the request of the Navy or NMFS' own initiative if:

(1) The anticipated effects of the modified measure are the same as those described and analyzed for this subpart;

(2) The modified measure has a reasonable likelihood of effectiveness;

(3) NMFS determines the modified measure does not change the findings made for this subpart; and

(4) Navy concurs with the modified measure and that, where applicable, it is practicable for the Navy in the context of personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and impacts on the effectiveness of the military readiness activity.

(b) If modifications to the mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures are substantial NMFS will publish a notice of the proposed LOA modification in the **Federal Register** and solicit public comment.

§§ 218.238–218.239 [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 2026–15206 Filed 7–27–26; 8:45 am]

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Part IV

The President

Presidential Determination No. 2026–18 of July 16, 2026—Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

Memorandum of July 23, 2026—Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor

Federal Register
Vol. 91, No. 143
Tuesday, July 28, 2026

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Presidential Determination No. 2026–18 of July 16, 2026

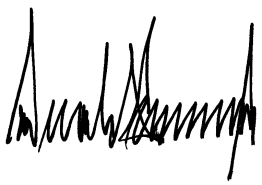
Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Energy

I have considered the proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (the ''proposed Agreement''), which will be concluded with the two related side letters and the associated Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the Application of Additional Safeguards and Verification Measures to the United States-Saudi Arabia Agreement for Cooperation Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, along with the views, recommendations, and statements of the interested departments and agencies.

I have determined that the performance of the proposed Agreement will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Pursuant to subsection 123 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b)), I hereby approve the proposed Agreement and authorize the Secretary of State to arrange for its execution.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 16, 2026

[FR Doc. 2026–15273
Filed 7–27–26; 11:15 am]
Billing code 4710–10–P

Presidential Documents

Memorandum of July 23, 2026

Actions by the United States in the Investigations Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 of the Acts, Policies, and Practices of 60 Economies Related to the Failure of Each Economy To Impose and Effectively Enforce a Prohibition on the Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

On March 12, 2026, the United States Trade Representative (Trade Representative) initiated investigations under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2411) (section 301), into the acts, policies, and practices of 60 economies to examine whether any of the economies subject to these investigations fail to prohibit or to effectively enforce a prohibition on the importation of goods produced wholly or in part with forced labor and whether the failure is unreasonable or discriminatory and burdens or restricts U.S. commerce. 91 *Fed. Reg.* 12884 (Initiation of Section 301 Investigations). The economies subject to these investigations are:

1. Algeria
2. Angola
3. Argentina
4. Australia
5. The Bahamas
6. Bahrain
7. Bangladesh
8. Brazil
9. Cambodia
10. Canada
11. Chile
12. China, People's Republic of
13. Colombia
14. Costa Rica
15. Dominican Republic
16. Ecuador
17. Egypt
18. El Salvador
19. European Union
20. Guatemala
21. Guyana
22. Honduras
23. Hong Kong, China
24. India

25. Indonesia
26. Iraq
27. Israel
28. Japan
29. Jordan
30. Kazakhstan
31. Kuwait
32. Libya
33. Malaysia
34. Mexico
35. Morocco
36. New Zealand
37. Nicaragua
38. Nigeria
39. Norway
40. Oman
41. Pakistan
42. Peru
43. Philippines
44. Qatar
45. Russia
46. Saudi Arabia
47. Singapore
48. South Africa
49. South Korea
50. Sri Lanka
51. Switzerland
52. Taiwan
53. Thailand
54. Trinidad and Tobago
55. Türkiye
56. United Arab Emirates
57. United Kingdom
58. Uruguay
59. Venezuela
60. Vietnam

On June 2, 2026, the Trade Representative determined that the acts, policies, and practices of each of these economies are unreasonable and burden or restrict U.S. commerce and thus are actionable under section 301(b)(1) (19 U.S.C. 2411(b)(1)) (Notice of Determinations: 2026–11296; 91 *Fed. Reg.* 34272) (Notice of Determinations).

As a result of these determinations, the Trade Representative proposed to determine in each investigation that action is appropriate under section 301 to obtain the elimination of the actionable acts, policies, and practices, including imposing *ad valorem* tariffs on all goods of each investigated economy, with exemptions for certain goods. To obtain the elimination

of the actionable acts, policies, and practices in each investigation, the Trade Representative proposed section 301 tariffs. The Trade Representative proposed tariffs of 10 percent *ad valorem* on goods of economies that: impose a forced labor import prohibition but do not yet effectively enforce it (Canada, Ecuador, the European Union, Indonesia, Mexico, and Pakistan); have undertaken commitments in their respective Agreements on Reciprocal Trade regarding forced labor import prohibitions (Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Taiwan); or have imposed a partial regime with the effect of preventing the importation of certain forced labor goods (the United Kingdom). For all other economies whose failure to impose forced labor import prohibitions the Trade Representative has found actionable under section 301, the Trade Representative proposed section 301 tariffs of 12.5 percent *ad valorem.* In addition, the Trade Representative proposed to establish a textile mechanism that would allow a certain volume of apparel and textile imports to enter the United States at a zero section 301 tariff rate.

The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) invited comments by interested persons on these proposed actions and convened public hearings on July 7, 8, and 9, 2026. USTR received over 1,600 written comments and testimony from over 100 witnesses at the hearings.

The Trade Representative has informed me of the substance of significant comments on the proposed actions in each investigation and provided me his advice on appropriate actions, including tariffs of various rates, exemptions for certain products, and tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for specific types of products for certain economies. For example, the Trade Representative advised me that after considering the comments and testimony received, certain products warrant exemption from tariffs imposed in connection with an investigation, including because of the needs of the U.S. economy or based on the extent to which imposing tariffs on the products will contribute to the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices of the economies found to be actionable in the investigations described above. These exemptions encompass (a) raw materials that if subject to the proposed additional tariffs could lead to the unavailability of domestic supply; (b) products that could cause economy-wide disruptions if subject to the proposed additional tariffs; (c) products that cannot be grown or produced in sufficient quantities or at reasonable prices in the United States or obtained from other sources; (d) products that if exempted from these tariffs would encourage economies that have made commitments to the United States regarding forced labor import prohibitions to implement those commitments or to enact and effectively enforce a forced labor import prohibition; or (e) articles for which these tariffs may not contribute substantially to the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices of the economies found to be actionable in the investigations described above.

The Trade Representative has also advised me that for goods of the European Union, Japan, Korea, Switzerland, or Taiwan, section 301 tariffs that are the net of Most-Favored Nation (MFN) tariffs would be consistent with their respective Agreements on Reciprocal Trade or similar arrangements and would be appropriate to encourage these economies to fulfill commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions or to enact or effectively enforce such a prohibition.

Further, the Trade Representative has advised me that, based on the comments and testimony received, the establishment of TRQs on certain textile and apparel goods is appropriate as a means to encourage the importation by trading partners of U.S. cotton and textile goods, in order to reduce the reliance of such partners on inputs from other sources that are more likely to contain forced labor inputs. Such TRQs, in combination with other tariffs on other products of those trading partners, are appropriate to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, or practices found actionable under section 301 for those trading partners. The Trade Representative has also

informed me that establishing these TRQs is not feasible at this time, but that establishing these TRQs will be feasible by September 1, 2026.

Finally, the Trade Representative has informed me that following consultation with certain economies in these investigations and publication of the Notice of Determinations, additional economies have imposed forced labor import prohibitions (Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Sri Lanka, and Trinidad and Tobago) or undertaken commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions in an Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (Jordan). As a result of these actions, the Trade Representative has advised me that the goods of these economies should be tariffed at the 10 percent rate to further encourage these economies to effectively enforce such prohibitions, and, in the case of Jordan, to enact and effectively enforce its commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions.

After considering the relevant issues and factors and weighing the relevant considerations, including this information and advice from the Trade Representative; the information, findings, and determinations in USTR's Notice of Determinations; and the need to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices of the investigated economies found to be actionable under section 301, it is hereby directed as follows:

Section 1. *Tariffs and Exemptions.* (a) Except as otherwise provided in this memorandum, the Trade Representative shall impose the following tariff rates on all goods of the economy for which an act, policy, or practice was found actionable under section 301:

(i) 10 percent tariff rate: The Trade Representative shall impose a tariff of 10 percent on goods of Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, and Trinidad and Tobago.

(ii) Tariff rate of 10 percent or 12.5 percent, net of MFN rate: For a product of the European Union or Taiwan, where such product's MFN tariff is less than 10 percent, the Trade Representative shall impose a section 301 tariff pursuant to these investigations so that the sum of the MFN tariff and the section 301 tariff shall be 10 percent, and where such product's MFN tariff is greater than or equal to 10 percent, the Trade Representative shall impose a section 301 tariff of zero. For a product of Japan, Korea, or Switzerland, where such product's MFN tariff is less than 12.5 percent, the Trade Representative shall impose a section 301 tariff pursuant to these investigations so that the sum of the MFN tariff and the tariff imposed pursuant to these investigations shall be 12.5 percent, and where such product's MFN tariff is greater than or equal to 12.5 percent, the Trade Representative shall impose a section 301 tariff of zero. Capping total duties in this manner is feasible, consistent with the terms of the Agreements on Reciprocal Trade or similar arrangements, and appropriate to encourage these economies to fulfill commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions or to enact and effectively enforce such a prohibition.

(iii) 12.5 percent tariff rate: For goods of all other investigated economies, the Trade Representative shall impose a tariff rate of 12.5 percent.

(b) The Trade Representative shall exempt from the tariffs imposed as directed in subsection (a) of this section the products identified in the Annex to this memorandum for each economy for which an act, policy, or practice was found actionable under section 301, as the products identified constitute:

(i) raw materials that if subject to these tariffs could lead to the unavailability of domestic supply;

(ii) products that could cause economy-wide disruptions if subject to these tariffs;

(iii) products that cannot be grown or produced in sufficient quantities in the United States or obtained from other sources;

(iv) products for which these tariffs may not be effective in obtaining the elimination of the acts, policies, and practices of economies found to be actionable in the investigations; or

(v) certain products of Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ecuador, El Salvador, the European Union, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Switzerland, Taiwan, or the United Kingdom that would encourage these economies to fulfill commitments regarding forced labor import prohibitions or to encourage these economies to enact and effectively enforce a forced labor import prohibition.

(c) After considering the relevant issues and factors and weighing the relevant considerations, including potential economic harm and efficacy of tariffs, I determine that the products identified in the Annex to this memorandum shall be exempted from the tariffs directed in subsection (a) of this section, and the Trade Representative shall direct that the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) be modified as provided in the Annex to this memorandum. In my judgment, the tariffs directed in subsection (a) of this section with the exemptions described in subsection (b) of this section are appropriate and feasible to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, or practices of the economies found to be actionable under section 301.

Sec. 2. *Tariff-Rate Quotas.* (a) As soon as the Trade Representative determines that it is feasible, the Trade Representative shall:

(i) establish TRQs for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia, with an initial duration of 3 years, to encourage the importation by each of these economies of U.S. textile goods, in order to reduce reliance on inputs from other sources that are more likely to contain forced labor inputs; and

(ii) structure the TRQs for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia to allow for a certain volume of specific textiles and apparel, based on that economy's importation of U.S. inputs, to enter the United States free of the section 301 tariffs provided for in section 1(a) of this memorandum.

(b) As soon as the Trade Representative determines that it is feasible, the Trade Representative shall:

(i) establish TRQs for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia, with an initial duration of 3 years, to encourage the importation by each of these economies of U.S. cotton, in order to reduce reliance on inputs from other sources that are more likely to contain forced labor inputs; and

(ii) structure the TRQs for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia to allow for a certain volume of specific textile and apparel, based on that economy's importation of U.S. cotton, to enter the United States free of the section 301 tariffs provided for in section 1(a) of this memorandum.

(c) Until the Trade Representative establishes the TRQs described in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the Trade Representative shall impose the applicable section 301 tariffs provided for in section 1(a) of this memorandum (here, 10 percent) on imports of specific textile and apparel of Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia that will be covered by the TRQs for each of those economies.

(d) The Trade Representative shall modify the HTSUS as appropriate to implement the directives in this section. The Trade Representative shall publish a notice in the *Federal Register* regarding the establishment and the effective date of the TRQs directed in this section.

(e) After considering the relevant issues and factors and weighing the relevant considerations, including potential economic harm and efficacy of tariffs, I determine that the actions directed in this section are appropriate and feasible to obtain the elimination of the applicable economies' acts, policies, or practices found actionable under section 301.

Sec. 3. *Additional Explanation.* (a) After considering the relevant issues and factors and weighing the relevant considerations, including potential economic harm and efficacy of tariffs, I determine that the actions directed in this memorandum are appropriate and feasible to obtain the elimination of the act, policy, or practice of each economy found to be actionable under section 301.

(b) In my judgment, each tariff of 10 percent on all goods of Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia, with the exemptions for certain goods as discussed in section 1(b) of this memorandum and the TRQs discussed in section 2 of this memorandum, is appropriate and feasible to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, or practices of Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia found to be actionable under section 301.

(c) In my judgment, each tariff of the above-described percentages on all goods of each economy found actionable under section 301, with the exemptions for certain goods as discussed in section 1(b) of this memorandum, is appropriate and feasible to obtain the elimination of the acts, policies, or practices of each economy found to be actionable under section 301.

(d) I have considered alternatives to the actions directed in this memorandum, such as lower tariff rates, additional or fewer exemptions, omitting TRQs from the responsive actions to be taken, altering the scope of goods subject to a TRQ, negotiations without the imposition of tariffs, action under other statutory authority without action under section 301, and combinations of various approaches. After considering such alternatives, I determine that alternatives to the actions directed in this memorandum would be less effective and less preferable than the actions directed in this memorandum. In my judgment, the actions directed in this memorandum are more appropriate than alternatives to obtain the elimination of the economies' acts, policies, or practices found actionable under section 301.

(e) The Trade Representative may modify or terminate the tariffs, exemptions, or TRQs for an economy, as appropriate and subject to my specific direction, if any, including pursuant to section 307 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2417).

Sec. 4. *Severability.* (a) If any provision of this memorandum or the application or implementation of any provision of this memorandum with respect to any individual section 301 investigation is held to be invalid, the remainder of this memorandum, and the application or implementation of its provisions to any other investigation, shall not be affected.

(b) This memorandum contains separate directives with respect to 60 separate economies. Each tariff action directed in this memorandum is separate from every other and imposed for the distinct purpose of obtaining the elimination of the specific economy's act, policy, or practice found actionable under section 301. Each tariff action directed in this memorandum is only for the purpose of obtaining the elimination of the specific economy's act, policy, or practice found actionable under section 301 and not for any other purpose. Each tariff action directed in this memorandum, when implemented, is intended to operate independent of each other, and the potential invalidity of one tariff directed in this memorandum that is implemented should not affect any other tariff directed in this memorandum that is implemented.

(c) If the implementation of any tariff action directed in this memorandum is held to be invalid, only that tariff shall be treated as invalid. Any other tariff action directed in this memorandum that is implemented shall continue to apply.

(d) This section reflects my determination that each tariff action directed in this memorandum that is implemented—with any combination of exemptions or even without any exemptions—should remain operative to obtain the elimination of the specific economy's act, policy, or practice found actionable under section 301. In my judgment, each tariff action directed in this memorandum is feasible and appropriate to obtain the elimination

of the applicable economy's act, practice, or policy found actionable under section 301.

(e) This section further reflects my intent that each tariff action at the rates set forth in section 1(a) of this memorandum, when implemented, remain operative and that the exemptions set forth in section 1(b) of this memorandum be operative to the maximum extent consistent with law. If any exemption to any tariff directed in this memorandum, when implemented, is held to be invalid in whole or in part, only that exemption or that part of the exemption should be treated as invalid. The applicable tariff action directed in this memorandum should apply to imports to which the invalidated exemption or the invalidated part of the exemption applied before its invalidation.

Sec. 5. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

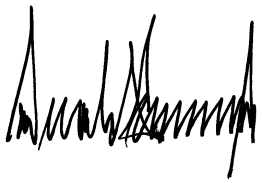
(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This memorandum shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This memorandum is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

Sec. 6. *Publication.* The Trade Representative is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, July 23, 2026

Billing code 3290–F8–P

ANNEX

A. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 24, 2026, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified as follows:

1. The following new provisions are inserted in numerical sequence, with the material in each new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1-General", "Rates of Duty 1-Special" and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively:

Heading / Subheading	Article Description	Rates of Duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
"9903.05.20	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Algeria, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.21	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Angola, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.22	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.10–9903.06.11, articles the product of Argentina, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.23	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Australia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.24	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–	The duty provided in	The duty provided in	The duty provided in

	9903.05.92, articles the product of the Bahamas, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	the applicable subheading + 12.5%	the applicable subheading + 12.5%	the applicable subheading
9903.05.25	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Bahrain, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.26	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.12–9903.06.13, articles the product of Bangladesh, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.27	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Brazil, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.28	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.02–9903.06.03, articles the product of Cambodia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.29	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.93, articles the product of Canada, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.30	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Chile, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.31	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of China, as provided for in U.S.	The duty provided in the applicable	The duty provided in the applicable	The duty provided in the

	note 52 to this subchapter	subheading + 12.5%	subheading + 12.5%	applicable subheading
9903.05.32	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Colombia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.33	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.95, articles the product of Costa Rica, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.34	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.95, articles the product of Dominican Republic, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.35	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.18–9903.06.19, articles the product of Ecuador, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.36	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Egypt, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.37	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, 9903.05.95 and 9903.06.07–9903.06.09, articles the product of El Salvador, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.38	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.97, articles the product of a member	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the	No change

	state of the European Union, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 equal to or greater than 10 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	applicable subheading	applicable subheading	
9903.05.39	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.97, articles the product of a member state of the European Union, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 less than 10 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	10%	10%	No change
9903.05.40	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, 9903.05.95 and 9903.06.04–9903.06.06, articles the product of Guatemala, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.41	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Guyana, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.42	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.95, articles the product of Honduras, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.43	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Hong Kong, China, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.44	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the

	of India, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	applicable subheading + 10%	applicable subheading + 10%	applicable subheading
9903.05.45	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.16–9903.06.17, articles the product of Indonesia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.46	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Iraq, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.47	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Israel, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.48	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Japan, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 equal to or greater than 12.5 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	No change
9903.05.49	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Japan, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 less than 12.5 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	12.5%	12.5%	No change
9903.05.50	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.20–9903.06.21, articles the product of Jordan, as provided for in	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

	U.S. note 52 to this subchapter			
9903.05.51	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Kazakhstan, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.52	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Kuwait, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.53	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Libya, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.54	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.99–9903.06.01, articles the product of Malaysia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.55	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.94, articles the product of Mexico, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.56	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Morocco, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.57	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of New Zealand, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.05.58	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.95, articles the product of Nicaragua, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.59	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Nigeria, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.60	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Norway, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.61	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Oman, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.62	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Pakistan, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.63	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Peru, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.64	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of the Philippines, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.65	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the

	of Qatar, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	applicable subheading + 12.5%	applicable subheading + 12.5%	applicable subheading
9903.05.66	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Russia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%
9903.05.67	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Saudi Arabia, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.68	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Singapore, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.69	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of South Africa, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.70	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of South Korea, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 equal to or greater than 12.5 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	No change
9903.05.71	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of South Korea, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 less than 12.5 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	12.5%	12.5%	No change

9903.05.72	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Sri Lanka, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.73	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.98, articles the product of Switzerland, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 equal to or greater than 12.5 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	No change
9903.05.74	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.98, articles the product of Switzerland, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 less than 12.5 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	12.5%	12.5%	No change
9903.05.75	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.14–9903.06.15, articles the product of Taiwan, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 equal to or greater than 10 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	No change
9903.05.76	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.06.14–9903.06.15, articles the product of Taiwan, with an *ad valorem* (or *ad valorem* equivalent) rate of duty under column 1 less than 10 percent, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	10%	10%	No change

9903.05.77	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Thailand, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.78	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Trinidad and Tobago, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.79	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Türkiye, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.80	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of the United Arab Emirates, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.81	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92 and 9903.05.96, articles the product of the United Kingdom, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.82	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Uruguay, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.83	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product of Venezuela, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12.5%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.84	Except for products described in headings 9903.05.85–9903.05.92, articles the product	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the

	of Vietnam, as provided for in U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	applicable subheading + 12.5%	applicable subheading + 12.5%	applicable subheading
9903.05.85	Articles that (1) were loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit prior to entry into the United States before 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 24, 2026; and (2) are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, before 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 28, 2026.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.86	Articles provided for in subdivision (b) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.87	Articles provided for in subdivision (c) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.88	Articles of civil aircraft (all aircraft other than military aircraft); their engines, parts and components; their other parts, components and subassemblies; and ground flight simulators and their parts and components, as provided for in subdivision (d) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.89	Articles for use in pharmaceutical applications, as provided for in subdivision (e) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.90	Articles of aluminum, of steel or of copper or derivative aluminum or steel articles; passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans and	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

	cargo vans) and light trucks; parts of passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans and cargo vans) and light trucks; medium- and heavy-duty vehicles; parts of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles; wood products; and semiconductor articles, as provided in subdivision (f) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter			
9903.05.91	Articles that are donations by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, such as food, clothing and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.92	Articles that are informational materials, including but not limited to publications, films, posters, phonograph records, photographs, microfilms, microfiche, tapes, compact disks, CD ROMs, artworks and news wire feeds	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.93	Articles the product of Canada, as provided for in subdivision (g) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.94	Articles the product of Mexico, as provided for in subdivision (h) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.95	Articles of textiles or apparel the product of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras or Nicaragua, as provided for in subdivision (i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.96	Articles the product of the United Kingdom, as provided	The duty provided in	The duty provided in	The duty provided in

	for in subdivision (j)(1) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	the applicable subheading	the applicable subheading	the applicable subheading
9903.05.97	Articles the product of a member state of the European Union, as provided for in subdivision (j)(2) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.98	Articles the product of Switzerland, as provided for in subdivision (j)(3) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.05.99	Articles the product of Malaysia, as provided for in subdivision (j)(4)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.01	Articles the product of Malaysia, as provided for in subdivision (j)(4)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.02	Articles the product of Cambodia, as provided for in subdivision (j)(5)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.03	Articles the product of Cambodia, as provided for in subdivision (j)(5)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.04	Articles the product of Guatemala, as provided for in subdivision (j)(6)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.05	Articles the product of Guatemala, as provided for in subdivision (j)(6)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.06	Articles of textiles or apparel the product of Guatemala, as provided for in subdivision	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the

	(j)(6)(iii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	applicable subheading	applicable subheading	applicable subheading
9903.06.07	Articles the product of El Salvador, as provided for in subdivision (j)(7)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.08	Articles the product of El Salvador, as provided for in subdivision (j)(7)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.09	Articles of textiles or apparel the product of El Salvador, as provided for in subdivision (j)(7)(iii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.10	Articles the product of Argentina, as provided for in subdivision (j)(8)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.11	Articles the product of Argentina, as provided for in subdivision (j)(8)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.12	Articles the product of Bangladesh, as provided for in subdivision (j)(9)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.13	Articles the product of Bangladesh, as provided for in subdivision (j)(9)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.14	Articles the product of Taiwan, as provided for in subdivision (j)(10)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.15	Articles the product of Taiwan, as provided for in subdivision (j)(10)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the	The duty provided in the

		applicable subheading	applicable subheading	applicable subheading
9903.06.16	Articles the product of Indonesia, as provided for in subdivision (j)(11)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.17	Articles the product of Indonesia, as provided for in subdivision (j)(11)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.18	Articles the product of Ecuador, as provided for in subdivision (j)(12)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.19	Articles the product of Ecuador, as provided for in subdivision (j)(12)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.20	Articles the product of Jordan, as provided for in subdivision (j)(13)(i) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.06.21	Articles the product of Jordan, as provided for in subdivision (j)(13)(ii) of U.S. note 52 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading”

2. The following new U.S. note 52 is inserted in numerical order:

“52. (a) Except as provided in headings 9903.05.85–9903.06.21 and in subdivisions (b) through (k) of this note, and other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 impose additional *ad valorem* rates of duty on imports of all products of the countries provided for in these headings. Notwithstanding U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, all products that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* rates of duty imposed by these headings shall also be subject to the general rates of duty imposed under subheadings in chapters 1 to 97 of the tariff schedule. Except as provided in subdivisions (b) through (k) of this note, all products that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* rates of duty imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall also be subject to any additional duty provided for in this subchapter or in subchapter IV of chapter 99. Products that are eligible

for special tariff treatment under general note 3(c)(i) to the tariff schedule, or that are eligible for temporary duty exemptions or reductions under subchapter II to chapter 99, shall be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rates of duty imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84, except as otherwise provided in this note.

The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall not apply to goods for which entry is properly claimed under a provision of chapter 98 of the tariff schedule pursuant to applicable regulations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), and whenever CBP agrees that entry under such a provision is appropriate, except for goods entered under subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50 or 9802.00.60 or heading 9802.00.80. For goods entered under subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50 and 9802.00.60, the additional duties apply to the value of repairs, alterations or processing performed, as described in the applicable subheading. For goods entered under heading 9802.00.80, the additional duties apply to the value of the article assembled abroad, less the cost or value of such products of the United States, as described.

Products that are provided for in this note shall continue to be subject to antidumping, countervailing or other duties, taxes, fees, exactions and charges.

(b) As provided in heading 9903.05.86, the duties imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall not apply to articles that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0201.10.05	0201.10.10	0201.10.50	0201.20.02	0201.20.04	0201.20.06
0201.20.10	0201.20.30	0201.20.50	0201.20.80	0201.30.02	0201.30.04
0201.30.06	0201.30.10	0201.30.30	0201.30.50	0201.30.80	0202.10.05
0202.10.10	0202.10.50	0202.20.02	0202.20.04	0202.20.06	0202.20.10
0202.20.30	0202.20.50	0202.20.80	0202.30.02	0202.30.04	0202.30.06
0202.30.10	0202.30.30	0202.30.50	0202.30.80	0206.10.00	0206.21.00
0206.22.00	0206.29.00	0210.20.00	0508.00.00	0511.99.30	0602.10.00
0701.10.00	0702.00.20	0702.00.40	0702.00.60	0709.99.05	0709.99.10
0710.80.15	0711.90.30	0712.32.00	0712.34.10	0712.34.20	0712.90.8550
0713.10.10	0713.20.10	0713.31.10	0713.32.10	0713.33.10	0713.34.10
0713.34.20	0713.34.40	0713.39.11	0713.40.10	0713.50.10	0713.60.10
0713.90.11	0713.90.50	0714.10.10	0714.10.20	0714.40.10	0714.40.20
0714.40.50	0714.40.60	0714.50.10	0714.50.20	0714.50.60	0714.90.42
0714.90.44	0714.90.46	0714.90.48	0714.90.61	0801.11.00	0801.12.00
0801.19.01	0801.21.00	0801.22.00	0801.31.00	0801.32.00	0802.41.00
0802.42.00	0802.61.00	0802.62.00	0802.70.10	0802.70.20	0802.80.10
0802.80.20	0802.91.10	0802.91.90	0802.92.10	0802.92.90	0803.10.10
0803.10.20	0803.90.00	0804.30.20	0804.30.40	0804.30.60	0804.40.00
0804.50.40	0804.50.60	0804.50.80	0805.10.00	0805.50.30	0805.50.40
0807.20.00	0808.40.20	0808.40.40	0810.50.00	0810.60.00	0810.90.27
0810.90.46	0811.90.10	0811.90.25	0811.90.30	0811.90.40	0811.90.50
0811.90.52	0812.90.40	0901.11.00	0901.12.00	0901.21.00	0901.22.00

0901.90.10	0901.90.20	0902.10.10	0902.10.90	0902.20.10	0902.20.90
0902.30.00	0902.40.00	0903.00.00	0904.11.00	0904.12.00	0904.21.20
0904.21.40	0904.21.60	0904.21.80	0904.22.20	0904.22.40	0904.22.73
0904.22.76	0904.22.80	0905.10.00	0905.20.00	0906.11.00	0906.19.00
0906.20.00	0907.10.00	0907.20.00	0908.11.00	0908.12.00	0908.21.00
0908.22.20	0908.22.40	0908.31.00	0908.32.00	0909.21.00	0909.22.00
0909.31.00	0909.32.00	0909.61.00	0909.62.00	0910.11.00	0910.12.00
0910.20.00	0910.30.00	0910.91.00	0910.99.07	0910.99.10	0910.99.20
0910.99.40	0910.99.50	0910.99.60	1001.11.00	1001.91.00	1002.10.00
1003.10.00	1003.90.40	1004.10.00	1005.10.00	1007.10.00	1008.21.00
1008.30.00	1008.40.00	1008.60.00	1106.20.90	1106.30.20	1108.14.00
1108.19.00	1201.10.00	1202.30.05	1202.30.40	1202.30.80	1203.00.00
1204.00.0010	1205.10.0010	1205.90.0010	1206.00.0031	1207.21.00	1207.70.00
1207.91.00	1209.10.00	1209.21.00	1209.22.20	1209.22.40	1209.23.00
1209.24.00	1209.25.00	1209.29.10	1209.29.91	1209.30.00	1209.91.10
1209.91.20	1209.91.40	1209.91.50	1209.91.60	1209.91.80	1209.99.20
1209.99.41	1404.90.90	1513.11.00	1513.19.00	1521.10.00	1521.90.20
1602.50.05	1602.50.07	1602.50.08	1602.50.21	1602.50.60	1602.50.90
1701.12.10	1701.13.10	1701.14.10	1701.91.10	1701.99.10	1702.90.10
1801.00.00	1802.00.00	1803.10.00	1803.20.00	1804.00.00	1805.00.00
1903.00.20	1903.00.40	2001.90.45	2005.91.60	2006.00.40	2007.99.40
2007.99.50	2008.19.15	2008.20.00	2008.30.35	2008.91.00	2008.99.13
2008.99.15	2008.99.40	2008.99.45	2008.99.91	2009.11.00	2009.12.25
2009.12.45	2009.19.00	2009.39.20	2009.49.40	2101.11.21	2101.11.29
2101.12.90	2101.20.20	2106.90.44	2106.90.48	2202.99.30	2202.99.35
2503.00.00	2504.10.10	2504.10.50	2504.90.00	2510.10.00	2510.20.00
2511.10.10	2511.10.50	2519.10.00	2519.90.10	2519.90.20	2524.90.00
2529.21.00	2529.22.00	2530.20.10	2530.20.20	2530.90.10	2530.90.20
2530.90.80	2601.11.00	2601.20.00	2602.00.00	2603.00.00	2604.00.00
2605.00.00	2606.00.00	2608.00.00	2609.00.00	2610.00.00	2611.00.30
2611.00.60	2612.10.00	2612.20.00	2613.90.00	2614.00.30	2614.00.60
2615.90.30	2615.90.60	2616.10.00	2617.10.00	2620.30.00	2620.99.50
2701.11.00	2701.12.00	2701.19.00	2701.20.00	2702.10.00	2702.20.00
2703.00.00	2704.00.00	2705.00.00	2706.00.00	2707.10.00	2707.20.00
2707.30.00	2707.40.00	2707.50.00	2707.91.00	2707.99.10	2707.99.20
2707.99.40	2707.99.51	2707.99.55	2707.99.59	2707.99.90	2708.10.00
2708.20.00	2709.00.10	2709.00.20	2710.12.15	2710.12.18	2710.12.25
2710.12.45	2710.12.90	2710.19.06	2710.19.11	2710.19.16	2710.19.24
2710.19.25	2710.19.26	2710.19.30	2710.19.35	2710.19.40	2710.19.45
2710.19.90	2710.20.05	2710.20.10	2710.20.15	2710.20.25	2710.91.00
2710.99.05	2710.99.10	2710.99.16	2710.99.21	2710.99.31	2710.99.32
2710.99.39	2710.99.45	2710.99.90	2711.11.00	2711.12.00	2711.13.00
2711.14.00	2711.19.00	2711.21.00	2711.29.00	2712.10.00	2712.20.00
2712.90.10	2712.90.20	2713.11.00	2713.12.00	2713.20.00	2713.90.00
2714.10.00	2714.90.00	2715.00.00	2716.00.00	2801.20.00	2802.00.00
2804.29.00	2804.30.00	2804.50.00	2804.61.00	2804.80.00	2804.90.00

2805.19.10	2805.19.20	2805.19.90	2805.30.00	2807.00.00	2811.11.00
2811.19.10	2811.29.10	2811.29.20	2812.19.00	2813.90.10	2814.10.00
2814.20.00	2815.20.00	2816.10.00	2816.40.10	2816.40.20	2817.00.00
2818.10.10	2818.10.20	2818.20.00	2818.30.00	2820.10.00	2821.10.00
2821.20.00	2822.00.00	2823.00.00	2825.20.00	2825.30.00	2825.40.00
2825.50.30	2825.60.00	2825.80.00	2825.90.15	2825.90.20	2825.90.30
2825.90.90	2826.12.00	2826.30.00	2826.90.90	2827.31.00	2827.39.25
2827.39.45	2827.39.60	2827.39.90	2827.41.00	2827.49.50	2827.59.51
2827.60.10	2827.60.51	2833.21.00	2833.24.00	2833.25.00	2833.27.00
2833.29.10	2833.29.45	2833.29.51	2834.21.00	2834.29.10	2834.29.20
2834.29.51	2836.60.00	2836.91.00	2836.92.00	2836.99.10	2836.99.50
2841.80.00	2841.90.20	2844.10.10	2844.10.20	2844.20.00	2844.30.20
2844.30.50	2846.10.00	2846.90.20	2846.90.40	2846.90.80	2849.20.10
2849.20.20	2849.90.30	2853.90.10	2853.90.90	2915.29.30	2918.29.75
2926.90.30	2930.20.10	2933.19.23	2936.21.00	2936.22.00	2936.23.00
2936.24.01	2936.25.00	2936.26.00	2936.27.00	2936.28.00	2936.29.10
2936.29.16	2936.29.20	2936.29.50	2936.90.01	2937.11.00	2937.12.00
2937.19.00	2937.21.00	2937.22.00	2937.23.10	2937.23.25	2937.23.50
2937.29.10	2937.29.90	2937.50.00	2937.90.05	2937.90.10	2937.90.20
2937.90.40	2937.90.45	2937.90.90	2939.11.00	2939.19.10	2939.19.20
2939.19.50	2939.20.00	2939.30.00	2939.41.00	2939.42.00	2939.44.00
2939.45.00	2939.49.03	2939.59.00	2939.62.00	2939.63.00	2939.69.00
2939.72.00	2939.79.00	2941.10.10	2941.10.20	2941.10.30	2941.10.50
2941.20.10	2941.20.50	2941.30.00	2941.40.00	2941.50.00	2941.90.10
2941.90.30	2941.90.50	3001.20.00	3001.90.01	3002.12.00	3002.13.00
3002.14.00	3002.15.00	3002.41.00	3002.42.00	3002.49.00	3002.51.00
3002.59.00	3002.90.10	3002.90.52	3003.10.00	3003.20.00	3003.39.10
3003.39.50	3003.41.00	3003.42.00	3003.49.00	3003.90.01	3004.10.10
3004.10.50	3004.20.00	3004.31.00	3004.32.00	3004.39.00	3004.41.00
3004.42.00	3004.49.00	3004.50.10	3004.50.20	3004.50.30	3004.50.40
3004.50.50	3004.60.00	3004.90.10	3004.90.92	3006.30.10	3006.30.50
3006.60.00	3006.93.10	3006.93.20	3006.93.50	3006.93.60	3101.00.00
3102.10.00	3102.21.00	3102.29.00	3102.30.00	3102.40.00	3102.50.00
3102.60.00	3102.80.00	3102.90.01	3103.11.00	3103.19.00	3103.90.01
3104.20.00	3104.30.00	3104.90.01	3105.10.00	3105.20.00	3105.30.00
3105.40.00	3105.51.00	3105.59.00	3105.60.00	3105.90.00	3204.17.20
3206.11.00	3206.19.00	3606.90.30	3818.00.00	4001.10.00	4001.21.00
4001.22.00	4001.29.00	4001.30.00	4113.30.30	4113.30.60	4113.90.30
4113.90.60	4403.42.00	4403.49.02	4403.98.00	4407.21.00	4407.22.00
4407.23.01	4407.25.00	4407.26.00	4407.27.00	4407.28.00	4407.29.02
4407.99.0295	4408.31.01	4408.39.02	4703.11.00	4703.21.00	4703.29.00
6309.00.00	7106.91.10	7108.11.00	7108.12.10	7108.12.50	7108.13.10
7108.13.55	7108.13.70	7108.20.00	7110.11.00	7110.19.00	7110.21.00
7110.29.00	7110.31.00	7110.39.00	7110.41.00	7110.49.00	7112.30.01
7112.92.01	7115.90.05	7115.90.30	7118.90.00	7201.10.00	7201.20.00
7201.50.30	7202.11.10	7202.11.50	7202.19.10	7202.19.50	7202.30.00

7202.41.00	7202.49.10	7202.49.50	7202.50.00	7202.60.00	7202.80.00
7202.91.00	7202.93.40	7202.93.80	7203.10.00	7203.90.00	7204.10.00
7204.21.00	7204.29.00	7204.30.00	7204.41.00	7204.49.00	7204.50.00
7401.00.00	7402.00.00	7403.11.00	7403.12.00	7403.13.00	7403.19.00
7403.21.00	7403.22.00	7403.29.01	7404.00.30	7404.00.60	7405.00.10
7405.00.60	7501.10.00	7502.10.00	7502.20.00	7503.00.00	7504.00.00
7508.90.50	7602.00.00	7901.11.00	7901.12.10	7901.12.50	7901.20.00
7902.00.00	7903.90.30	7907.00.60	8001.10.00	8001.20.00	8002.00.00
8007.00.50	8101.10.00	8101.97.00	8103.20.00	8103.30.00	8103.91.00
8103.99.00	8104.11.00	8104.19.00	8104.20.00	8104.30.00	8104.90.00
8105.20.30	8105.20.60	8105.20.90	8105.30.00	8105.90.00	8106.10.00
8106.90.00	8108.20.00	8108.30.00	8108.90.30	8108.90.60	8110.10.00
8110.20.00	8110.90.00	8111.00.47	8111.00.49	8112.21.00	8112.22.00
8112.29.00	8112.41.10	8112.41.50	8112.49.00	8112.59.00	8112.92.10
8112.92.30	8112.92.40	8112.92.60	8112.92.65	8112.99.10	8112.99.20
8112.99.91	8471.30.01	8471.41.01	8471.49.00	8471.50.01	8471.60.10
8471.60.20	8471.60.70	8471.60.80	8471.60.90	8471.70.10	8471.70.20
8471.70.30	8471.70.40	8471.70.50	8471.70.60	8471.70.90	8471.80.10
8471.80.40	8471.80.90	8471.90.00	8473.30.11	8473.30.20	8473.30.51
8473.30.91	8486.10.00	8486.20.00	8486.30.00	8486.40.00	8486.90.00
8505.11.0070	8517.13.00	8517.62.00	8523.51.00	8524.11.10	8524.11.90
8524.12.00	8524.19.00	8524.91.10	8524.91.90	8524.92.00	8524.99.00
8528.52.00	8541.10.00	8541.21.00	8541.29.00	8541.30.00	8541.41.00
8541.49.10	8541.49.70	8541.49.80	8541.49.95	8541.51.00	8541.59.00
8541.90.00	8542.31.00	8542.32.00	8542.33.00	8542.39.00	8542.90.00
8549.13.00	9030.82.00	9030.90.84	9031.41.00	9031.49.70	9031.80.40
9031.90.45	9031.90.54	9031.90.70	9601.90.20	9701.21.00	9701.22.00
9701.29.00	9701.91.00	9701.92.00	9701.99.00	9702.10.00	9702.90.00
9703.10.00	9703.90.00	9704.00.00	9705.10.00	9705.21.00	9705.22.00
9705.29.00	9705.31.00	9705.39.00	9706.10.00	9706.90.00	

(c) As provided in heading 9903.05.87, the duties imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall not apply to the following particular articles:

(1) Etrogs (classifiable in subheading 0805.90.01);

(2) Tropical fruit, nesoi, frozen, whether or not previously steamed or boiled (classifiable in subheading 0811.90.80);

(3) Castor oil seeds, for sowing (classifiable in subheading 1207.30.00);

(4) Sesame seeds, whether or not broken, for sowing (classifiable in subheading 1207.40.00);

(5) Mustard seeds, whether or not broken, for sowing (classifiable in subheading 1207.50.00);

(6) Safflower (Carthamus tintorius) seeds, for sowing (classifiable in subheading 1207.60.00);

(7) Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits whether or not broken, including niger seeds, hemp seeds and seeds nesoi, for sowing (classifiable in subheading 1207.99.03);

(8) Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and similar baked products, nesoi, and puddings, whether or not containing chocolate, fruit, nuts or confectionery, for religious purposes only (classifiable in subheading 1905.90.10);

(9) Bakers' wares, communion wafers, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products, nesoi, for religious purposes only (classifiable in subheading 1905.90.90);

(10) Acai (classifiable in subheading 2008.99.21);

(11) Citrus juice of any single citrus fruit (other than orange, grapefruit or lime), of a Brix value not exceeding 20, concentrated, unfermented, except for lemon juice (classifiable in subheading 2009.31.60);

(12) Coconut water or juice of acai (classifiable in subheading 2009.89.70);

(13) Coconut water juice blends, not from concentrate, packaged for retail sale (classifiable in subheading 2009.90.40);

(14) Acai preparations for the manufacture of beverages (classifiable in subheading 2106.90.99);

(15) Essential oils other than those of citrus fruit, nesoi, for religious purposes only (classifiable in subheading 3301.29.51); and

(16) Eucalyptus plywood sheets not exceeding 6 mm in thickness, outer ply of specified nonconiferous wood including birch or walnut, surface covered beyond clear or transparent material (classifiable in subheading 4412.33.57).

(d) As provided in heading 9903.05.88, the additional duties imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall not apply to articles that are civil aircraft (all aircraft other than military aircraft); their engines, parts and components; their other parts, components and subassemblies; and ground flight simulators and their parts and components, that otherwise meet the criteria of general note 6 of the HTSUS and are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS, but regardless of whether a product is entered under a provision for which the rate of duty "Free (C)" appears in the "Special" sub-column:

3917.21.00	3917.22.00	3917.23.00	3917.29.00	3917.31.00	3917.33.00
3917.39.00	3917.40.00	3926.90.45	3926.90.94	3926.90.96	3926.90.99
4008.29.20	4009.12.00	4009.22.00	4009.32.00	4009.42.00	4011.30.00
4012.13.00	4012.20.10	4016.10.00	4016.93.50	4016.99.35	4016.99.60

4017.00.00	4504.90.00	4823.90.10	4823.90.20	4823.90.31	4823.90.40
4823.90.50	4823.90.60	4823.90.67	4823.90.70	4823.90.80	4823.90.86
6812.80.90	6812.99.10	6812.99.20	6812.99.90	6813.20.00	6813.81.00
6813.89.00	7007.21.11	7304.31.30	7304.31.60	7304.39.00	7304.41.30
7304.41.60	7304.49.00	7304.51.10	7304.51.50	7304.59.10	7304.59.20
7304.59.60	7304.59.80	7304.90.10	7304.90.30	7304.90.50	7304.90.70
7306.30.10	7306.30.30	7306.30.50	7306.40.10	7306.40.50	7306.50.10
7306.50.30	7306.50.50	7306.61.10	7306.61.30	7306.61.50	7306.61.70
7306.69.10	7306.69.30	7306.69.50	7306.69.70	7312.10.05	7312.10.10
7312.10.20	7312.10.30	7312.10.50	7312.10.60	7312.10.70	7312.10.80
7312.10.90	7312.90.00	7322.90.00	7324.10.00	7324.90.00	7326.20.00
7413.00.90	7608.10.00	7608.20.00	8302.10.60	8302.10.90	8302.20.00
8302.42.30	8302.42.60	8302.49.40	8302.49.60	8302.49.80	8302.60.30
8307.10.30	8307.90.30	8407.10.00	8408.90.90	8409.10.00	8411.11.40
8411.11.80	8411.12.40	8411.12.80	8411.21.40	8411.21.80	8411.22.40
8411.22.80	8411.81.40	8411.82.40	8411.91.10	8411.91.90	8411.99.10
8411.99.90	8412.10.00	8412.21.00	8412.29.40	8412.29.80	8412.31.00
8412.39.00	8412.80.10	8412.80.90	8412.90.90	8413.19.00	8413.20.00
8413.30.10	8413.30.90	8413.50.00	8413.60.00	8413.70.10	8413.70.20
8413.81.00	8413.91.10	8413.91.20	8413.91.90	8414.10.00	8414.20.00
8414.30.40	8414.30.80	8414.51.30	8414.51.90	8414.59.30	8414.59.65
8414.80.05	8414.80.16	8414.80.20	8414.80.90	8414.90.10	8414.90.30
8414.90.41	8414.90.91	8415.10.60	8415.10.90	8415.81.01	8415.82.01
8415.83.00	8415.90.40	8415.90.80	8418.10.00	8418.30.00	8418.40.00
8418.61.01	8418.69.01	8419.50.10	8419.50.50	8419.81.50	8419.81.90
8419.90.10	8419.90.20	8419.90.30	8419.90.50	8419.90.85	8421.19.00
8421.21.00	8421.23.00	8421.29.00	8421.31.00	8421.32.00	8421.39.01
8424.10.00	8425.11.00	8425.19.00	8425.31.01	8425.39.01	8425.42.00
8425.49.00	8426.99.00	8428.10.00	8428.20.00	8428.33.00	8428.39.00
8428.90.03	8443.31.00	8443.32.10	8443.32.50	8479.89.10	8479.89.20
8479.89.65	8479.89.70	8479.89.95	8479.90.41	8479.90.45	8479.90.55
8479.90.65	8479.90.75	8479.90.85	8479.90.95	8483.10.10	8483.10.30
8483.10.50	8483.30.40	8483.30.80	8483.40.10	8483.40.30	8483.40.50
8483.40.70	8483.40.80	8483.40.90	8483.50.40	8483.50.60	8483.50.90
8483.60.40	8483.60.80	8483.90.10	8483.90.20	8483.90.30	8483.90.50
8483.90.80	8484.10.00	8484.90.00	8501.20.50	8501.20.60	8501.31.50
8501.31.60	8501.31.81	8501.32.20	8501.32.55	8501.32.61	8501.33.20
8501.33.30	8501.33.61	8501.34.61	8501.40.50	8501.40.60	8501.51.50
8501.51.60	8501.52.40	8501.52.80	8501.53.40	8501.53.60	8501.61.01
8501.62.01	8501.63.01	8501.71.00	8501.72.10	8501.72.20	8501.72.30
8501.72.90	8501.80.10	8501.80.20	8501.80.30	8502.11.00	8502.12.00
8502.13.00	8502.20.00	8502.31.00	8502.39.00	8502.40.00	8504.10.00
8504.31.20	8504.31.40	8504.31.60	8504.32.00	8504.33.00	8504.40.40
8504.40.60	8504.40.70	8504.40.85	8504.40.95	8504.50.40	8504.50.80
8507.10.00	8507.20.80	8507.30.80	8507.50.00	8507.60.00	8507.80.82
8507.90.40	8507.90.80	8511.10.00	8511.20.00	8511.30.00	8511.40.00

8511.50.00	8511.80.20	8511.80.40	8511.80.60	8514.20.40	8516.80.40
8516.80.80	8517.14.00	8517.61.00	8517.69.00	8517.71.00	8518.10.40
8518.10.80	8518.21.00	8518.22.00	8518.29.40	8518.29.80	8518.30.10
8518.30.20	8518.40.10	8518.40.20	8518.50.00	8519.81.10	8519.81.20
8519.81.25	8519.81.30	8519.81.41	8519.89.10	8519.89.20	8519.89.30
8521.10.30	8521.10.60	8521.10.90	8522.90.25	8522.90.36	8522.90.45
8522.90.58	8522.90.65	8522.90.80	8526.10.00	8526.91.00	8526.92.10
8526.92.50	8528.42.00	8528.62.00	8529.10.21	8529.10.40	8529.10.91
8529.90.04	8529.90.05	8529.90.06	8529.90.09	8529.90.13	8529.90.16
8529.90.19	8529.90.21	8529.90.24	8529.90.29	8529.90.33	8529.90.36
8529.90.39	8529.90.43	8529.90.46	8529.90.49	8529.90.55	8529.90.63
8529.90.68	8529.90.73	8529.90.77	8529.90.78	8529.90.81	8529.90.83
8529.90.87	8529.90.88	8529.90.89	8529.90.93	8529.90.95	8529.90.97
8529.90.98	8531.10.00	8531.20.00	8531.80.15	8531.80.90	8536.70.00
8539.10.00	8539.51.00	8543.70.42	8543.70.45	8543.70.60	8543.70.80
8543.70.91	8543.70.95	8543.90.12	8543.90.15	8543.90.35	8543.90.65
8543.90.68	8543.90.85	8543.90.88	8544.30.00	8801.00.00	8802.11.01
8802.12.01	8802.20.01	8802.30.01	8802.40.01	8805.29.00	8806.10.00
8806.21.00	8806.22.00	8806.23.00	8806.24.00	8806.29.00	8806.91.00
8806.92.00	8806.93.00	8806.94.00	8806.99.00	8807.10.00	8807.20.00
8807.30.00	8807.90.90	9001.90.40	9001.90.50	9001.90.60	9001.90.80
9001.90.90	9002.90.20	9002.90.40	9002.90.70	9002.90.85	9002.90.95
9014.10.10	9014.10.60	9014.10.70	9014.10.90	9014.20.20	9014.20.40
9014.20.60	9014.20.80	9014.90.10	9014.90.20	9014.90.40	9014.90.60
9020.00.40	9020.00.60	9025.11.20	9025.11.40	9025.19.40	9025.19.80
9025.80.10	9025.80.15	9025.80.20	9025.80.35	9025.80.40	9025.80.50
9025.90.06	9026.10.20	9026.10.40	9026.10.60	9026.20.40	9026.20.80
9026.80.20	9026.80.40	9026.80.60	9026.90.20	9026.90.40	9026.90.60
9029.10.80	9029.20.40	9029.90.80	9030.10.00	9030.20.05	9030.20.10
9030.31.00	9030.32.00	9030.33.34	9030.33.38	9030.39.01	9030.40.00
9030.84.00	9030.89.01	9030.90.25	9030.90.46	9030.90.66	9030.90.68
9030.90.89	9031.80.80	9031.90.21	9031.90.59	9031.90.91	9032.10.00
9032.20.00	9032.81.00	9032.89.20	9032.89.40	9032.89.60	9032.90.21
9032.90.41	9032.90.61	9033.00.90	9104.00.05	9104.00.10	9104.00.20
9104.00.25	9104.00.30	9104.00.40	9104.00.45	9104.00.50	9104.00.60
9109.10.50	9109.10.60	9109.90.20	9401.10.40	9401.10.80	9403.20.00
9403.70.40	9403.70.80	9405.11.40	9405.11.60	9405.11.80	9405.19.40
9405.19.60	9405.19.80	9405.61.20	9405.61.40	9405.61.60	9405.69.20
9405.69.40	9405.69.60	9405.92.00	9405.99.20	9405.99.40	9620.00.50
9620.00.60	9802.00.40	9802.00.50	9802.00.60	9802.00.80	9818.00.05
9818.00.07					

(e) As provided in heading 9903.05.89, the additional duties imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall not apply to articles that are for use in pharmaceutical applications and that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS, but

regardless of whether a product is entered under a provision for which the rate of duty "Free (K)" appears in the "Special" sub-column:

2804.10.00	2806.10.00	2809.20.00	2811.12.00	2811.22.50	2812.12.00
2815.11.00	2815.12.00	2815.30.00	2825.10.00	2827.39.65	2827.60.20
2832.10.00	2832.30.10	2833.11.50	2833.19.00	2833.22.00	2834.10.10
2835.22.00	2835.24.00	2836.20.00	2836.30.00	2836.40.20	2837.20.51
2841.90.40	2842.10.00	2842.90.90	2843.29.01	2843.30.00	2843.90.00
2844.41.00	2844.42.00	2844.43.00	2844.44.00	2845.20.00	2845.30.00
2845.90.01	2847.00.00	2850.00.50	2853.10.00	2853.90.50	2901.10.40
2902.19.00	2902.90.30	2903.12.00	2903.13.00	2903.22.00	2903.41.10
2903.42.10	2903.43.10	2903.44.10	2903.45.10	2903.46.10	2903.47.10
2903.48.00	2903.49.00	2903.51.10	2903.59.10	2903.59.90	2903.69.10
2903.69.90	2903.71.01	2903.77.00	2903.78.00	2903.79.90	2903.81.00
2903.89.15	2903.89.20	2903.89.70	2903.92.00	2903.93.00	2903.94.00
2903.99.20	2903.99.80	2904.10.32	2904.10.50	2904.20.10	2904.20.15
2904.20.20	2904.20.30	2904.20.35	2904.20.40	2904.20.45	2904.20.50
2904.99.04	2904.99.08	2904.99.15	2904.99.20	2904.99.30	2904.99.35
2904.99.40	2904.99.47	2904.99.50	2905.11.20	2905.12.00	2905.13.00
2905.19.10	2905.19.90	2905.22.10	2905.22.20	2905.22.50	2905.29.90
2905.31.00	2905.32.00	2905.39.90	2905.49.20	2905.49.50	2905.51.00
2905.59.10	2905.59.90	2906.11.00	2906.19.50	2906.29.60	2907.11.00
2907.19.10	2907.19.20	2907.19.40	2907.19.80	2907.29.90	2908.19.10
2908.19.35	2908.19.60	2908.99.12	2908.99.15	2908.99.25	2909.11.00
2909.19.18	2909.19.60	2909.20.00	2909.30.40	2909.30.60	2909.49.05
2909.49.10	2909.49.15	2909.49.20	2909.49.60	2909.50.20	2909.50.40
2909.50.45	2909.50.50	2910.10.00	2910.30.00	2910.40.00	2910.50.00
2910.90.10	2910.90.20	2910.90.91	2911.00.10	2911.00.50	2912.19.50
2912.29.60	2912.49.26	2912.60.00	2914.11.10	2914.19.00	2914.29.30
2914.29.50	2914.39.90	2914.40.40	2914.40.90	2914.50.10	2914.50.30
2914.50.50	2914.62.00	2914.69.21	2914.69.90	2914.71.00	2914.79.10
2914.79.40	2914.79.60	2914.79.90	2915.21.00	2915.24.00	2915.29.50
2915.32.00	2915.36.00	2915.39.10	2915.39.31	2915.39.35	2915.39.40
2915.39.45	2915.39.47	2915.39.70	2915.39.90	2915.40.10	2915.40.20
2915.40.30	2915.40.50	2915.50.20	2915.90.10	2915.90.14	2915.90.18
2915.90.20	2915.90.50	2916.16.00	2916.19.30	2916.19.50	2916.20.50
2916.31.30	2916.31.50	2916.39.15	2916.39.17	2916.39.46	2916.39.79
2917.13.00	2917.19.10	2917.19.15	2917.19.17	2917.19.20	2917.19.23
2917.19.27	2917.19.30	2917.19.35	2917.19.40	2917.19.70	2917.20.00
2917.34.01	2917.37.00	2917.39.30	2918.11.51	2918.12.00	2918.13.50
2918.14.00	2918.16.50	2918.18.00	2918.19.15	2918.19.20	2918.19.31
2918.19.60	2918.19.90	2918.21.10	2918.22.10	2918.22.50	2918.23.10
2918.23.30	2918.23.50	2918.29.20	2918.29.22	2918.29.65	2918.30.10
2918.30.15	2918.30.25	2918.30.30	2918.30.70	2918.30.90	2918.99.05
2918.99.30	2918.99.43	2918.99.47	2918.99.50	2919.10.00	2919.90.30
2919.90.50	2920.19.40	2920.19.50	2920.21.00	2920.22.00	2920.23.00

2920.24.00	2920.29.00	2920.30.00	2920.90.20	2920.90.51	2921.11.00
2921.14.00	2921.19.11	2921.19.61	2921.29.00	2921.30.10	2921.30.30
2921.30.50	2921.41.10	2921.41.20	2921.42.65	2921.42.90	2921.43.40
2921.45.60	2921.45.90	2921.46.00	2921.49.38	2921.49.43	2921.49.45
2921.49.50	2921.59.40	2921.59.80	2922.11.00	2922.12.00	2922.14.00
2922.15.00	2922.16.00	2922.17.00	2922.18.00	2922.19.09	2922.19.20
2922.19.33	2922.19.60	2922.19.70	2922.19.90	2922.19.96	2922.21.10
2922.21.25	2922.21.40	2922.21.50	2922.29.03	2922.29.06	2922.29.08
2922.29.10	2922.29.13	2922.29.15	2922.29.20	2922.29.26	2922.29.27
2922.29.29	2922.29.61	2922.29.81	2922.31.00	2922.39.05	2922.39.10
2922.39.14	2922.39.17	2922.39.25	2922.39.45	2922.39.50	2922.41.00
2922.42.10	2922.42.50	2922.43.10	2922.43.50	2922.44.00	2922.49.05
2922.49.10	2922.49.26	2922.49.30	2922.49.37	2922.49.43	2922.49.49
2922.49.60	2922.49.80	2922.50.07	2922.50.10	2922.50.11	2922.50.13
2922.50.14	2922.50.17	2922.50.19	2922.50.25	2922.50.35	2922.50.40
2922.50.50	2923.10.00	2923.20.10	2923.20.20	2923.30.00	2923.40.00
2923.90.01	2924.11.00	2924.12.00	2924.19.11	2924.19.80	2924.21.16
2924.21.20	2924.21.45	2924.21.50	2924.23.70	2924.23.75	2924.24.00
2924.25.00	2924.29.01	2924.29.03	2924.29.05	2924.29.10	2924.29.23
2924.29.26	2924.29.28	2924.29.33	2924.29.57	2924.29.62	2924.29.65
2924.29.71	2924.29.77	2924.29.80	2924.29.95	2925.12.00	2925.19.42
2925.19.91	2925.21.00	2925.29.10	2925.29.18	2925.29.20	2925.29.60
2925.29.70	2925.29.90	2926.30.10	2926.40.00	2926.90.14	2926.90.43
2926.90.48	2926.90.50	2927.00.40	2927.00.50	2928.00.10	2928.00.15
2928.00.25	2928.00.30	2928.00.50	2929.90.05	2929.90.15	2929.90.20
2929.90.50	2930.10.01	2930.20.20	2930.20.90	2930.30.60	2930.40.00
2930.60.00	2930.70.00	2930.90.29	2930.90.49	2930.90.92	2931.41.00
2931.42.00	2931.43.00	2931.44.00	2931.45.00	2931.46.00	2931.47.00
2931.48.00	2931.49.00	2931.51.00	2931.52.00	2931.53.00	2931.54.00
2931.59.00	2931.90.22	2931.90.30	2931.90.60	2931.90.90	2932.11.00
2932.14.00	2932.19.10	2932.19.51	2932.20.05	2932.20.20	2932.20.25
2932.20.30	2932.20.45	2932.20.50	2932.95.00	2932.99.04	2932.99.08
2932.99.21	2932.99.32	2932.99.35	2932.99.39	2932.99.55	2932.99.61
2932.99.70	2932.99.90	2933.11.00	2933.19.08	2933.19.35	2933.19.37
2933.19.43	2933.19.45	2933.19.90	2933.21.00	2933.29.05	2933.29.10
2933.29.20	2933.29.35	2933.29.43	2933.29.45	2933.29.60	2933.29.90
2933.31.00	2933.33.01	2933.34.00	2933.35.00	2933.36.00	2933.37.00
2933.39.08	2933.39.10	2933.39.20	2933.39.21	2933.39.23	2933.39.25
2933.39.27	2933.39.31	2933.39.41	2933.39.61	2933.39.92	2933.41.00
2933.49.08	2933.49.10	2933.49.15	2933.49.17	2933.49.20	2933.49.26
2933.49.30	2933.49.60	2933.49.70	2933.52.10	2933.52.90	2933.53.00
2933.54.00	2933.55.00	2933.59.10	2933.59.15	2933.59.18	2933.59.21
2933.59.22	2933.59.36	2933.59.46	2933.59.53	2933.59.59	2933.59.70
2933.59.80	2933.59.85	2933.59.95	2933.69.50	2933.69.60	2933.72.00
2933.79.04	2933.79.08	2933.79.15	2933.79.20	2933.79.30	2933.79.40
2933.79.85	2933.91.00	2933.99.01	2933.99.02	2933.99.05	2933.99.06

2933.99.08	2933.99.11	2933.99.12	2933.99.14	2933.99.16	2933.99.17
2933.99.22	2933.99.24	2933.99.26	2933.99.42	2933.99.46	2933.99.51
2933.99.53	2933.99.55	2933.99.58	2933.99.61	2933.99.65	2933.99.70
2933.99.75	2933.99.79	2933.99.82	2933.99.85	2933.99.89	2933.99.90
2933.99.97	2934.10.10	2934.10.20	2934.10.70	2934.10.90	2934.20.40
2934.20.80	2934.30.18	2934.30.23	2934.30.27	2934.30.43	2934.30.50
2934.91.00	2934.92.00	2934.99.01	2934.99.03	2934.99.05	2934.99.06
2934.99.07	2934.99.08	2934.99.09	2934.99.11	2934.99.12	2934.99.15
2934.99.16	2934.99.18	2934.99.20	2934.99.30	2934.99.39	2934.99.44
2934.99.47	2934.99.70	2934.99.90	2935.50.00	2935.90.06	2935.90.10
2935.90.13	2935.90.15	2935.90.20	2935.90.29	2935.90.30	2935.90.32
2935.90.33	2935.90.42	2935.90.48	2935.90.60	2935.90.75	2935.90.95
2938.10.00	2938.90.00	2939.43.00	2939.51.00	2939.61.00	2939.80.00
2940.00.60	2942.00.03	2942.00.05	2942.00.10	2942.00.35	2942.00.50
3003.31.00	3003.43.00	3003.60.00	3004.43.00	3006.70.00	3006.92.00
3006.93.80	3203.00.80	3204.13.60	3204.13.80	3204.18.00	3204.90.00
3401.30.10	3402.42.10	3402.42.20	3402.42.90	3402.50.11	3507.90.70
3802.10.00	3808.59.40	3808.59.50	3808.61.50	3808.94.10	3808.94.50
3812.31.00	3815.11.00	3815.12.00	3815.90.50	3824.81.00	3824.82.10
3824.82.90	3824.83.00	3824.84.00	3824.85.00	3824.86.00	3824.87.00
3824.88.00	3824.89.00	3824.91.00	3824.92.00	3824.99.25	3824.99.29
3824.99.49	3824.99.50	3824.99.55	3824.99.93	3826.00.30	3827.13.00
3827.14.00	3827.40.00	3901.90.90	3902.90.00	3904.61.00	3905.91.10
3905.91.50	3905.99.80	3906.90.50	3907.10.00	3907.21.00	3907.29.00
3907.30.00	3907.61.00	3907.69.00	3907.70.00	3907.99.50	3908.10.00
3908.90.20	3909.10.00	3909.40.00	3910.00.00	3911.20.00	3911.90.25
3911.90.45	3911.90.91	3912.20.00	3912.31.00	3912.39.00	3912.90.00
3913.90.20	3913.90.50	3914.00.20	3914.00.60		

(f) As provided in heading 9903.05.90, the additional duties imposed by headings 9903.05.20–9903.05.84 shall not apply to:

(1) articles of aluminum, of steel or of copper, nor to derivative aluminum or steel articles provided for in headings 9903.82.02 and 9903.82.04–9903.82.26;

(2) passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans and cargo vans) and light trucks provided for in headings 9903.94.01, 9903.94.02 (as applied to the U.S. content of passenger vehicles and light trucks described in subdivision 33(d) of this subchapter upon approval from the Secretary of Commerce), 9903.94.03, 9903.94.31, 9903.94.40, 9903.94.41, 9903.94.50, 9903.94.51, 9903.94.60 and 9903.94.61;

(3) parts of passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans and cargo vans) and parts of light trucks provided for in headings 9903.94.05, 9903.94.06 (as applied to parts of passenger vehicles that are eligible for special tariff treatment under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) other than automobile knock-down kits or parts compilations), 9903.94.07, 9903.94.32, 9903.94.33,

9903.94.42, 9903.94.43, 9903.94.44, 9903.94.45, 9903.94.52, 9903.94.53, 9903.94.54, 9903.94.55, 9903.94.62, 9903.94.63, 9903.94.64, 9903.94.65, 9903.94.66, 9903.94.67, 9903.94.68 and 9903.94.69, and parts of passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans and cargo vans) and parts of light trucks subject to an import adjustment offset pursuant to Proclamation 10925 of April 29, 2025 (90 FR 18899), as amended;

(4) wood products provided for in headings 9903.76.01, 9903.76.02, 9903.76.03, 9903.76.20, 9903.76.21, 9903.76.22, 9903.76.23 and 9903.76.24;

(5) medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, buses and other vehicles provided for in headings 9903.74.01, 9903.74.02, 9903.74.03 and 9903.74.06;

(6) medium- and heavy-duty vehicle parts provided for in headings 9903.74.08, 9903.74.09 and 9903.74.10, and parts of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles subject to an import adjustment offset pursuant to Proclamation 10984 of October 17, 2025 (90 FR 48451); and

(7) semiconductor articles provided for in heading 9903.79.01.

(g) As provided in heading 9903.05.93, the additional duties imposed by heading 9903.05.29 shall not apply to any products of Canada entered free of duty under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, but regardless of whether a product is entered under a provision for which the rate of duty "S or S+" appears in the "Special" sub-column.

(h) As provided in heading 9903.05.94, the additional duties imposed by heading 9903.05.55 shall not apply to any products of Mexico entered free of duty under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, but regardless of whether a product is entered under a provision for which the rate of duty "S or S+" appears in the "Special" sub-column.

(i) As provided in heading 9903.05.95, the additional duties imposed by headings 9903.05.33, 9903.05.34, 9903.05.37, 9903.05.40, 9903.05.42 and 9903.05.58 shall not apply to a textile or apparel good as defined in subdivision (d)(v) of general note 29 of the HTSUS which is the product of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras or Nicaragua, entered free of duty under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS.

(j)

(1) As provided in heading 9903.05.96, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.81 shall not apply to articles the product of the United Kingdom that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

2208.30.30	2208.30.60	8419.20.0010	9018.11.30	9018.11.60	9018.11.90
9018.12.00	9018.13.00	9018.14.00	9018.19.40	9018.19.55	9018.19.75
9018.19.95	9018.20.00	9018.41.00	9018.49.40	9018.49.80	9018.50.00
9018.90.20	9018.90.30	9018.90.50	9018.90.60	9018.90.64	9018.90.68
9018.90.75	9018.90.80	9019.10.20	9019.10.40	9019.20.00	9020.00.60
9020.00.90	9021.31.00	9021.39.00	9021.40.00	9021.50.00	9021.90.40
9021.90.81	9022.12.00	9022.13.00	9022.14.00	9022.19.00	9022.21.00
9022.30.00	9022.90.05	9022.90.15	9022.90.25	9022.90.40	9022.90.60
9022.90.95					

(2) As provided in heading 9903.05.97, the duties imposed by headings 9903.05.38–9903.05.39 shall not apply to articles the product of a member state of the European Union that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

3823.11.00	3823.12.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4501.10.00	4501.90.20
4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60
4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30
4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00	5004.00.00
5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00
5007.90.30	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00
7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00
8112.92.07					

(3) As provided in heading 9903.05.98, the duties imposed by headings 9903.05.73–9903.05.74 shall not apply to articles the product of Switzerland that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.14.00	0106.19.30	0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.31.00	0106.39.01
0106.90.01	0208.50.00	0208.90.25	0410.10.00	0501.00.00	0510.00.40
0601.10.15	0601.10.30	0601.10.45	0601.10.60	0601.10.75	0601.10.90
0601.20.90	0602.40.00	0602.90.30	0602.90.60	0603.11.00	0603.12.30
0603.12.70	0603.14.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01	0603.90.00	0604.20.00
0604.90.10	0604.90.30	0604.90.60	1212.94.00	1302.19.21	1302.31.00
1302.32.00	1404.90.30	1404.90.40	1515.30.00	1515.90.21	2101.30.00
2102.20.60	3301.19.51	3301.29.10	3301.30.00	3823.11.00	3823.12.00
3823.70.40	4403.41.00	4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40
4409.22.50	4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26
4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61	4412.31.92
4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41	4412.51.51	4412.91.06
4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41	4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20
4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60
4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30
4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00	4601.22.40
4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01	4601.93.05	4601.93.20
4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16	4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35
4602.12.45	5001.00.00	5002.00.00	5003.00.10	5003.00.90	5004.00.00

5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00
5007.90.30	5102.11.90	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00
7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50
7205.10.00	8112.92.07				

(4) (i) As provided in heading 9903.05.99, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.54 shall not apply to articles the product of Malaysia that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.90.01	0410.10.00	0602.90.20	0603.13.00
0603.14.00	0603.19.01	0604.20.00	0604.90.10	1401.10.00	1511.10.00
1511.90.00	1513.29.00	1515.30.00	2102.20.60	2306.50.00	3823.11.00
3823.12.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4403.41.00	4409.22.05	4409.22.10
4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90
4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52
4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41
4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41	4412.91.51
4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20	4503.10.30
4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10
4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50
4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01
4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16	4602.12.23
4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10
5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30	7101.10.30
7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40
7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07	

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.01, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.54 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Malaysia:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89);

(B) Boswellia (classifiable in subheading 1301.90.91); and

(C) Argan oil (classifiable in subheading 1515.90.81)

(5) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.02, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.28 shall not apply to articles the product of Cambodia that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.11.00	0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.31.00	0106.32.00	0106.39.01
0106.90.01	0208.50.00	0208.90.25	0410.10.00	0501.00.00	0510.00.40
0601.10.15	0601.10.30	0601.10.45	0601.10.60	0601.10.75	0601.10.90

0601.20.90	0602.40.00	0602.90.20	0602.90.30	0602.90.60	0603.11.00
0603.12.30	0603.12.70	0603.13.00	0603.14.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01
0603.90.00	0604.20.00	0604.90.10	0604.90.30	0604.90.60	1207.10.00
1211.30.00	1211.60.00	1211.90.60	1212.21.00	1212.29.00	1212.94.00
1301.20.00	1302.19.21	1302.31.00	1302.32.00	1401.10.00	1401.20.20
1401.20.40	1404.90.30	1404.90.40	1511.10.00	1511.90.00	1513.21.00
1513.29.00	1515.30.00	1515.90.21	1515.90.60	2101.30.00	2102.20.60
2306.50.00	3301.19.51	3301.29.10	3301.30.00	3823.11.00	3823.12.00
3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4403.41.00	4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25
4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06
4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61
4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41	4412.51.51
4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41	4412.91.51	4501.10.00
4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40
4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20
4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00
4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01	4601.93.05
4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16	4602.12.23	4602.12.25
4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5001.00.00	5002.00.00	5003.00.10	5003.00.90
5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60
5007.20.00	5007.90.30	5102.11.90	5102.19.20	7101.10.30	7101.10.60
7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00
7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07		

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.03, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.28 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Cambodia:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89);

(B) Boswellia (classifiable in subheading 1301.90.91); and

(C) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91)

(6) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.04, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.40 shall not apply to articles the product of Guatemala that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.19.91	0601.20.90	0602.90.20	0602.90.30	0602.90.60	0603.11.00
0603.12.70	0603.13.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01	0603.90.00	0604.20.00
0604.90.30	0604.90.60	1207.10.00	1211.90.60	1212.21.00	1404.90.30
1404.90.40	1511.10.00	1511.90.00	1513.21.00	1515.90.21	2101.30.00
3301.19.51	3301.29.10	3301.30.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4403.41.00
4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60

4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45
4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10
4412.51.31	4412.51.41	4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31
4412.91.41	4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00
4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40
4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45
4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90
4601.29.40	4601.93.01	4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14
4602.12.16	4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5004.00.00
5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00
5007.90.30	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00
7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00
8112.92.07					

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.05, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.40 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Guatemala:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89);

(B) Boswellia (classifiable in subheading 1301.90.91); and

(C) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91)

(iii) As provided in heading 9903.06.06, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.40 shall not apply to articles the product of Guatemala for which entry is claimed under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement consistent with general note 29 of the HTSUS, and classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

4202.11.00	4202.12.21	4202.12.29	4202.12.40	4202.12.60	4202.12.81
4202.12.89	4202.19.00	4202.21.30	4202.21.60	4202.21.90	4202.22.15
4202.22.35	4202.22.40	4202.22.45	4202.22.60	4202.22.70	4202.22.81
4202.22.89	4202.29.10	4202.29.20	4202.29.50	4202.29.90	4202.31.30
4202.31.60	4202.32.10	4202.32.20	4202.32.40	4202.32.80	4202.32.85
4202.32.91	4202.32.93	4202.32.99	4202.39.10	4202.39.20	4202.39.50
4202.39.90	4202.91.10	4202.91.90	4202.92.04	4202.92.08	4202.92.10
4202.92.15	4202.92.20	4202.92.31	4202.92.33	4202.92.39	4202.92.45
4202.92.50	4202.92.60	4202.92.91	4202.92.93	4202.92.94	4202.92.97
4202.99.10	4202.99.20	4202.99.30	4202.99.50	4202.99.90	5007.90.60
5104.00.00	5105.10.00	5105.21.00	5105.29.00	5105.31.00	5105.39.00
5105.40.00	5106.10.00	5106.20.00	5107.10.30	5107.10.60	5107.20.30
5107.20.60	5108.10.30	5108.10.40	5108.10.80	5108.20.30	5108.20.40
5108.20.80	5109.10.20	5109.10.40	5109.10.80	5109.10.90	5109.90.20
5109.90.40	5109.90.80	5109.90.90	5110.00.00	5111.11.20	5111.11.30
5111.11.70	5111.19.10	5111.19.20	5111.19.60	5111.20.05	5111.20.10
5111.20.90	5111.30.05	5111.30.10	5111.30.90	5111.90.30	5111.90.40
5111.90.50	5111.90.90	5112.11.10	5112.11.30	5112.11.60	5112.19.20

5112.19.60	5112.19.95	5112.20.10	5112.20.20	5112.20.30	5112.30.10
5112.30.20	5112.30.30	5112.90.30	5112.90.40	5112.90.50	5112.90.90
5113.00.00	5203.00.05	5203.00.10	5203.00.30	5203.00.50	5204.11.00
5204.19.00	5204.20.00	5205.11.10	5205.11.20	5205.12.10	5205.12.20
5205.13.10	5205.13.20	5205.14.10	5205.14.20	5205.15.10	5205.15.20
5205.21.00	5205.22.00	5205.23.00	5205.24.00	5205.26.00	5205.27.00
5205.28.00	5205.31.00	5205.32.00	5205.33.00	5205.34.00	5205.35.00
5205.41.00	5205.42.00	5205.43.00	5205.44.00	5205.46.00	5205.47.00
5205.48.00	5206.11.00	5206.12.00	5206.13.00	5206.14.00	5206.15.00
5206.21.00	5206.22.00	5206.23.00	5206.24.00	5206.25.00	5206.31.00
5206.32.00	5206.33.00	5206.34.00	5206.35.00	5206.41.00	5206.42.00
5206.43.00	5206.44.00	5206.45.00	5207.10.00	5207.90.00	5208.11.20
5208.11.40	5208.11.60	5208.11.80	5208.12.40	5208.12.60	5208.12.80
5208.13.00	5208.19.20	5208.19.40	5208.19.60	5208.19.80	5208.21.20
5208.21.40	5208.21.60	5208.22.40	5208.22.60	5208.22.80	5208.23.00
5208.29.20	5208.29.40	5208.29.60	5208.29.80	5208.31.20	5208.31.40
5208.31.60	5208.31.80	5208.32.10	5208.32.30	5208.32.40	5208.32.50
5208.33.00	5208.39.20	5208.39.40	5208.39.60	5208.39.80	5208.41.20
5208.41.40	5208.41.60	5208.41.80	5208.42.10	5208.42.30	5208.42.40
5208.42.50	5208.43.00	5208.49.20	5208.49.40	5208.49.60	5208.49.80
5208.51.20	5208.51.40	5208.51.60	5208.51.80	5208.52.10	5208.52.30
5208.52.40	5208.52.50	5208.59.10	5208.59.20	5208.59.40	5208.59.60
5208.59.80	5209.11.00	5209.12.00	5209.19.00	5209.21.00	5209.22.00
5209.29.00	5209.31.30	5209.31.60	5209.32.00	5209.39.00	5209.41.30
5209.41.60	5209.42.00	5209.43.00	5209.49.00	5209.51.30	5209.51.60
5209.52.00	5209.59.00	5210.11.40	5210.11.60	5210.11.80	5210.19.10
5210.19.20	5210.19.40	5210.19.60	5210.19.80	5210.21.40	5210.21.60
5210.21.80	5210.29.10	5210.29.20	5210.29.40	5210.29.60	5210.29.80
5210.31.40	5210.31.60	5210.31.80	5210.32.00	5210.39.20	5210.39.40
5210.39.60	5210.39.80	5210.41.40	5210.41.60	5210.41.80	5210.49.10
5210.49.20	5210.49.40	5210.49.60	5210.49.80	5210.51.40	5210.51.60
5210.51.80	5210.59.10	5210.59.20	5210.59.40	5210.59.60	5210.59.80
5211.11.00	5211.12.00	5211.19.00	5211.20.21	5211.20.22	5211.20.29
5211.31.00	5211.32.00	5211.39.00	5211.41.00	5211.42.00	5211.43.00
5211.49.00	5211.51.00	5211.52.00	5211.59.00	5212.11.10	5212.11.60
5212.12.10	5212.12.60	5212.13.10	5212.13.60	5212.14.10	5212.14.60
5212.15.10	5212.15.60	5212.21.10	5212.21.60	5212.22.10	5212.22.60
5212.23.10	5212.23.60	5212.24.10	5212.24.60	5212.25.10	5212.25.60
5301.10.00	5301.21.00	5301.29.00	5301.30.00	5302.10.00	5302.90.00
5303.10.00	5303.90.00	5305.00.00	5306.10.00	5306.20.00	5307.10.00
5307.20.00	5308.10.00	5308.20.00	5308.90.10	5308.90.90	5309.11.00
5309.19.00	5309.21.20	5309.21.30	5309.21.40	5309.29.20	5309.29.30
5309.29.40	5310.10.00	5310.90.00	5311.00.20	5311.00.30	5311.00.40
5311.00.60	5401.10.00	5401.20.00	5402.11.30	5402.11.60	5402.19.30
5402.19.60	5402.20.30	5402.20.60	5402.31.30	5402.31.60	5402.32.30
5402.32.60	5402.33.30	5402.33.60	5402.34.30	5402.34.60	5402.39.31

5402.39.61	5402.44.00	5402.45.10	5402.45.90	5402.46.00	5402.47.10
5402.47.90	5402.48.00	5402.49.11	5402.49.91	5402.51.00	5402.52.10
5402.52.90	5402.53.00	5402.59.01	5402.61.00	5402.62.00	5402.63.00
5402.69.01	5403.10.30	5403.10.60	5403.31.00	5403.32.00	5403.33.00
5403.39.10	5403.39.90	5403.41.00	5403.42.00	5403.49.10	5403.49.90
5404.11.00	5404.12.10	5404.12.90	5404.19.10	5404.19.80	5404.90.00
5405.00.30	5405.00.60	5406.00.10	5406.00.20	5407.10.00	5407.20.00
5407.30.10	5407.30.90	5407.41.00	5407.42.00	5407.43.10	5407.43.20
5407.44.00	5407.51.00	5407.52.05	5407.52.20	5407.53.10	5407.53.20
5407.54.00	5407.61.11	5407.61.19	5407.61.21	5407.61.29	5407.61.91
5407.61.99	5407.69.10	5407.69.20	5407.69.30	5407.69.40	5407.69.90
5407.71.00	5407.72.00	5407.73.10	5407.73.20	5407.74.00	5407.81.00
5407.82.00	5407.83.00	5407.84.00	5407.91.05	5407.91.10	5407.91.20
5407.92.05	5407.92.10	5407.92.20	5407.93.05	5407.93.10	5407.93.15
5407.93.20	5407.94.05	5407.94.10	5407.94.20	5408.10.00	5408.21.00
5408.22.10	5408.22.90	5408.23.11	5408.23.19	5408.23.21	5408.23.29
5408.24.10	5408.24.90	5408.31.05	5408.31.10	5408.31.20	5408.32.05
5408.32.10	5408.32.30	5408.32.90	5408.33.05	5408.33.10	5408.33.15
5408.33.30	5408.33.90	5408.34.05	5408.34.10	5408.34.30	5408.34.90
5501.11.00	5501.19.00	5501.20.00	5501.30.00	5501.40.00	5501.90.01
5502.10.00	5502.90.00	5503.11.00	5503.19.10	5503.19.90	5503.20.00
5503.30.00	5503.40.00	5503.90.10	5503.90.90	5504.10.00	5504.90.00
5505.10.00	5505.20.00	5506.10.00	5506.20.00	5506.30.00	5506.40.00
5506.90.01	5507.00.00	5508.10.00	5508.20.00	5509.11.00	5509.12.00
5509.21.00	5509.22.00	5509.31.00	5509.32.00	5509.41.00	5509.42.00
5509.51.30	5509.51.60	5509.52.00	5509.53.00	5509.59.00	5509.61.00
5509.62.00	5509.69.20	5509.69.40	5509.69.60	5509.91.00	5509.92.00
5509.99.20	5509.99.40	5509.99.60	5510.11.00	5510.12.00	5510.20.00
5510.30.00	5510.90.20	5510.90.40	5510.90.60	5511.10.00	5511.20.00
5511.30.00	5512.11.00	5512.19.00	5512.21.00	5512.29.00	5512.91.00
5512.99.00	5513.11.00	5513.12.00	5513.13.00	5513.19.00	5513.21.00
5513.23.01	5513.29.00	5513.31.00	5513.39.01	5513.41.00	5513.49.10
5513.49.20	5513.49.90	5514.11.00	5514.12.00	5514.19.10	5514.19.90
5514.21.00	5514.22.00	5514.23.00	5514.29.00	5514.30.31	5514.30.32
5514.30.33	5514.30.39	5514.41.00	5514.42.00	5514.43.00	5514.49.00
5515.11.00	5515.12.00	5515.13.05	5515.13.10	5515.19.00	5515.21.00
5515.22.05	5515.22.10	5515.29.00	5515.91.00	5515.99.05	5515.99.10
5515.99.90	5516.11.00	5516.12.00	5516.13.00	5516.14.00	5516.21.00
5516.22.00	5516.23.00	5516.24.00	5516.31.05	5516.31.10	5516.32.05
5516.32.10	5516.33.05	5516.33.10	5516.34.05	5516.34.10	5516.41.00
5516.42.00	5516.43.00	5516.44.00	5516.91.00	5516.92.00	5516.93.00
5516.94.00	5601.21.00	5601.22.00	5601.29.00	5601.30.00	5602.10.10
5602.10.90	5602.21.00	5602.29.00	5602.90.30	5602.90.60	5602.90.90
5603.11.00	5603.12.00	5603.13.00	5603.14.30	5603.14.90	5603.91.00
5603.92.00	5603.93.00	5603.94.10	5603.94.30	5603.94.90	5604.10.00
5604.90.20	5604.90.90	5605.00.10	5605.00.90	5606.00.00	5607.21.00

5607.29.00	5607.41.10	5607.41.30	5607.49.10	5607.49.15	5607.49.25
5607.49.30	5607.50.25	5607.50.35	5607.50.40	5607.90.10	5607.90.15
5607.90.25	5607.90.35	5607.90.90	5608.11.00	5608.19.10	5608.19.20
5608.90.10	5608.90.23	5608.90.27	5608.90.30	5609.00.10	5609.00.20
5609.00.30	5609.00.40	5701.10.13	5701.10.16	5701.10.40	5701.10.90
5701.90.10	5701.90.20	5702.10.10	5702.10.90	5702.20.10	5702.20.20
5702.31.10	5702.31.20	5702.32.10	5702.32.20	5702.39.10	5702.39.20
5702.41.10	5702.41.20	5702.42.10	5702.42.20	5702.49.10	5702.49.15
5702.49.20	5702.50.20	5702.50.40	5702.50.52	5702.50.56	5702.50.59
5702.91.20	5702.91.30	5702.91.40	5702.92.10	5702.92.90	5702.99.05
5702.99.15	5702.99.20	5703.10.20	5703.10.80	5703.21.00	5703.29.10
5703.29.20	5703.31.00	5703.39.10	5703.39.20	5703.90.00	5704.10.00
5704.20.00	5704.90.01	5705.00.10	5705.00.20	5801.10.00	5801.21.00
5801.22.10	5801.22.90	5801.23.00	5801.26.00	5801.27.10	5801.27.50
5801.31.00	5801.32.00	5801.33.00	5801.36.00	5801.37.10	5801.37.50
5801.90.10	5801.90.20	5802.10.10	5802.10.90	5802.20.00	5802.30.00
5803.00.10	5803.00.20	5803.00.30	5803.00.40	5803.00.50	5803.00.90
5804.10.10	5804.10.90	5804.21.00	5804.29.10	5804.29.90	5804.30.00
5805.00.10	5805.00.20	5805.00.25	5805.00.30	5805.00.40	5806.10.10
5806.10.24	5806.10.28	5806.10.30	5806.20.00	5806.31.00	5806.32.10
5806.32.20	5806.39.10	5806.39.20	5806.39.30	5806.40.00	5807.10.05
5807.10.15	5807.10.20	5807.90.05	5807.90.15	5807.90.20	5808.10.10
5808.10.40	5808.10.50	5808.10.70	5808.10.90	5808.90.00	5809.00.00
5810.10.00	5810.91.00	5810.92.10	5810.92.90	5810.99.10	5810.99.90
5811.00.10	5811.00.20	5811.00.30	5811.00.40	5901.10.10	5901.10.20
5901.90.20	5901.90.40	5902.10.00	5902.20.00	5902.90.00	5903.10.10
5903.10.15	5903.10.18	5903.10.20	5903.10.25	5903.10.30	5903.20.10
5903.20.15	5903.20.18	5903.20.20	5903.20.25	5903.20.30	5903.90.10
5903.90.15	5903.90.18	5903.90.20	5903.90.25	5903.90.30	5904.10.00
5904.90.10	5904.90.90	5905.00.10	5905.00.90	5906.91.10	5906.91.20
5906.91.25	5906.91.30	5906.99.10	5906.99.20	5906.99.25	5906.99.30
5907.00.05	5907.00.15	5907.00.25	5907.00.35	5907.00.60	5907.00.80
5908.00.00	5909.00.10	5909.00.20	5910.00.10	5910.00.90	5911.10.10
5911.10.20	5911.20.10	5911.20.20	5911.20.30	5911.31.00	5911.32.00
5911.40.01	5911.90.00	6001.10.20	6001.10.60	6001.21.00	6001.22.00
6001.29.00	6001.91.00	6001.92.00	6001.99.10	6001.99.90	6002.40.40
6002.40.80	6002.90.40	6002.90.80	6003.10.10	6003.10.90	6003.20.10
6003.20.30	6003.30.10	6003.30.60	6003.40.10	6003.40.60	6003.90.10
6003.90.90	6004.10.00	6004.90.20	6004.90.90	6005.21.00	6005.22.00
6005.23.00	6005.24.00	6005.35.00	6005.36.00	6005.37.00	6005.38.00
6005.39.00	6005.41.00	6005.42.00	6005.43.00	6005.44.00	6005.90.10
6005.90.90	6006.10.00	6006.21.10	6006.21.90	6006.22.10	6006.22.90
6006.23.10	6006.23.90	6006.24.10	6006.24.90	6006.31.00	6006.32.00
6006.33.00	6006.34.00	6006.41.00	6006.42.00	6006.43.00	6006.44.00
6006.90.10	6006.90.90	6101.20.00	6101.30.10	6101.30.15	6101.30.20
6101.90.05	6101.90.10	6101.90.90	6102.10.00	6102.20.00	6102.30.05

6102.30.10	6102.30.20	6102.90.10	6102.90.90	6103.10.10	6103.10.20
6103.10.30	6103.10.40	6103.10.50	6103.10.60	6103.10.70	6103.10.90
6103.22.00	6103.23.00	6103.29.05	6103.29.10	6103.29.20	6103.31.00
6103.32.00	6103.33.10	6103.33.20	6103.39.10	6103.39.40	6103.39.80
6103.41.10	6103.41.20	6103.42.10	6103.42.20	6103.43.10	6103.43.15
6103.43.20	6103.49.10	6103.49.20	6103.49.40	6103.49.80	6104.13.10
6104.13.20	6104.19.10	6104.19.15	6104.19.40	6104.19.50	6104.19.60
6104.19.80	6104.22.00	6104.23.00	6104.29.05	6104.29.10	6104.29.20
6104.31.00	6104.32.00	6104.33.10	6104.33.20	6104.39.10	6104.39.20
6104.41.00	6104.42.00	6104.43.10	6104.43.20	6104.44.10	6104.44.20
6104.49.10	6104.49.90	6104.51.00	6104.52.00	6104.53.10	6104.53.20
6104.59.10	6104.59.40	6104.59.80	6104.61.00	6104.62.10	6104.62.20
6104.63.10	6104.63.15	6104.63.20	6104.69.10	6104.69.20	6104.69.40
6104.69.80	6105.10.00	6105.20.10	6105.20.20	6105.90.10	6105.90.40
6105.90.80	6106.10.00	6106.20.10	6106.20.20	6106.90.10	6106.90.15
6106.90.25	6106.90.30	6107.11.00	6107.12.00	6107.19.10	6107.19.90
6107.21.00	6107.22.00	6107.29.20	6107.29.50	6107.29.90	6107.91.00
6107.99.10	6107.99.20	6107.99.50	6107.99.90	6108.11.00	6108.19.10
6108.19.90	6108.21.00	6108.22.10	6108.22.90	6108.29.10	6108.29.90
6108.31.00	6108.32.00	6108.39.10	6108.39.40	6108.39.80	6108.91.00
6108.92.00	6108.99.20	6108.99.50	6108.99.90	6109.10.00	6109.90.10
6109.90.15	6109.90.40	6109.90.80	6110.11.00	6110.12.10	6110.12.20
6110.19.00	6110.20.10	6110.20.20	6110.30.10	6110.30.15	6110.30.20
6110.30.30	6110.90.10	6110.90.90	6111.20.10	6111.20.20	6111.20.30
6111.20.40	6111.20.50	6111.20.60	6111.30.10	6111.30.20	6111.30.30
6111.30.40	6111.30.50	6111.90.05	6111.90.10	6111.90.20	6111.90.30
6111.90.40	6111.90.50	6111.90.70	6111.90.90	6112.11.00	6112.12.00
6112.19.10	6112.19.40	6112.19.80	6112.20.10	6112.20.20	6112.31.00
6112.39.00	6112.41.00	6112.49.00	6113.00.10	6113.00.90	6114.20.00
6114.30.10	6114.30.20	6114.30.30	6114.90.05	6114.90.10	6114.90.90
6115.21.00	6115.22.00	6115.29.40	6115.29.80	6115.30.10	6115.30.90
6115.94.00	6115.95.60	6115.95.90	6115.96.60	6115.96.90	6115.99.14
6115.99.19	6115.99.40	6115.99.90	6116.10.05	6116.10.08	6116.10.13
6116.10.17	6116.10.44	6116.10.48	6116.10.55	6116.10.65	6116.10.75
6116.10.95	6116.91.00	6116.92.05	6116.92.08	6116.92.64	6116.92.74
6116.92.88	6116.92.94	6116.93.05	6116.93.08	6116.93.64	6116.93.74
6116.93.88	6116.93.94	6116.99.20	6116.99.35	6116.99.48	6116.99.54
6116.99.75	6116.99.95	6117.10.10	6117.10.20	6117.10.40	6117.10.60
6117.80.20	6117.80.30	6117.80.85	6117.80.87	6117.80.95	6117.90.10
6117.90.90	6201.20.11	6201.20.19	6201.20.29	6201.20.35	6201.20.40
6201.30.12	6201.30.20	6201.30.30	6201.30.40	6201.30.50	6201.30.60
6201.30.70	6201.30.80	6201.40.10	6201.40.15	6201.40.20	6201.40.25
6201.40.35	6201.40.40	6201.40.45	6201.40.50	6201.40.55	6201.40.60
6201.40.65	6201.40.70	6201.40.75	6201.90.19	6201.90.29	6201.90.39
6201.90.49	6201.90.59	6201.90.69	6202.20.11	6202.20.19	6202.20.29
6202.20.35	6202.20.40	6202.30.12	6202.30.20	6202.30.30	6202.30.40

6202.30.50	6202.30.60	6202.30.70	6202.30.80	6202.40.10	6202.40.15
6202.40.20	6202.40.25	6202.40.35	6202.40.40	6202.40.45	6202.40.50
6202.40.55	6202.40.60	6202.40.65	6202.40.70	6202.40.75	6202.90.19
6202.90.29	6202.90.39	6202.90.49	6202.90.59	6202.90.69	6203.11.15
6203.11.30	6203.11.60	6203.11.90	6203.12.10	6203.12.20	6203.19.10
6203.19.20	6203.19.30	6203.19.50	6203.19.90	6203.22.10	6203.22.30
6203.23.00	6203.29.10	6203.29.15	6203.29.20	6203.29.30	6203.31.50
6203.31.90	6203.32.10	6203.32.20	6203.33.10	6203.33.20	6203.39.10
6203.39.20	6203.39.50	6203.39.90	6203.41.01	6203.41.03	6203.41.06
6203.41.08	6203.41.25	6203.41.30	6203.41.60	6203.41.80	6203.42.03
6203.42.05	6203.42.07	6203.42.17	6203.42.25	6203.42.45	6203.43.01
6203.43.03	6203.43.05	6203.43.09	6203.43.11	6203.43.13	6203.43.45
6203.43.55	6203.43.60	6203.43.65	6203.43.70	6203.43.75	6203.43.90
6203.49.01	6203.49.05	6203.49.07	6203.49.09	6203.49.25	6203.49.35
6203.49.50	6203.49.60	6203.49.90	6204.11.00	6204.12.00	6204.13.10
6204.13.20	6204.19.10	6204.19.20	6204.19.40	6204.19.80	6204.21.00
6204.22.10	6204.22.30	6204.23.00	6204.29.20	6204.29.40	6204.31.10
6204.31.20	6204.32.10	6204.32.20	6204.33.10	6204.33.20	6204.33.40
6204.33.50	6204.39.20	6204.39.30	6204.39.60	6204.39.80	6204.41.10
6204.41.20	6204.42.10	6204.42.20	6204.42.30	6204.43.10	6204.43.20
6204.43.30	6204.43.40	6204.44.20	6204.44.30	6204.44.40	6204.49.10
6204.49.50	6204.51.00	6204.52.10	6204.52.20	6204.53.10	6204.53.20
6204.53.30	6204.59.10	6204.59.20	6204.59.30	6204.59.40	6204.61.05
6204.61.15	6204.61.60	6204.61.80	6204.62.03	6204.62.05	6204.62.15
6204.62.50	6204.62.60	6204.62.70	6204.62.80	6204.63.01	6204.63.02
6204.63.03	6204.63.08	6204.63.09	6204.63.11	6204.63.50	6204.63.55
6204.63.60	6204.63.65	6204.63.70	6204.63.75	6204.63.90	6204.69.01
6204.69.02	6204.69.03	6204.69.04	6204.69.05	6204.69.06	6204.69.15
6204.69.22	6204.69.28	6204.69.45	6204.69.65	6204.69.80	6205.20.10
6205.20.20	6205.30.10	6205.30.15	6205.30.20	6205.90.05	6205.90.07
6205.90.10	6205.90.30	6205.90.40	6206.10.00	6206.20.10	6206.20.20
6206.20.30	6206.30.10	6206.30.20	6206.30.30	6206.40.10	6206.40.20
6206.40.25	6206.40.30	6206.90.00	6207.11.00	6207.19.10	6207.19.90
6207.21.00	6207.22.00	6207.29.10	6207.29.90	6207.91.10	6207.91.30
6207.99.20	6207.99.40	6207.99.70	6207.99.75	6207.99.85	6207.99.90
6208.11.00	6208.19.20	6208.19.50	6208.19.90	6208.21.00	6208.22.00
6208.29.10	6208.29.90	6208.91.10	6208.91.30	6208.92.00	6208.99.20
6208.99.30	6208.99.50	6208.99.80	6209.20.10	6209.20.20	6209.20.30
6209.20.50	6209.30.10	6209.30.20	6209.30.30	6209.90.05	6209.90.10
6209.90.20	6209.90.30	6209.90.50	6209.90.90	6210.10.20	6210.10.50
6210.10.70	6210.10.90	6210.20.30	6210.20.50	6210.20.70	6210.20.90
6210.30.30	6210.30.50	6210.30.70	6210.30.90	6210.40.15	6210.40.25
6210.40.28	6210.40.29	6210.40.35	6210.40.55	6210.40.75	6210.40.80
6210.50.03	6210.50.05	6210.50.12	6210.50.22	6210.50.35	6210.50.55
6210.50.75	6210.50.80	6211.11.10	6211.11.40	6211.11.80	6211.12.10
6211.12.40	6211.12.80	6211.20.04	6211.20.08	6211.20.15	6211.20.24

6211.20.28	6211.20.34	6211.20.38	6211.20.44	6211.20.48	6211.20.54
6211.20.58	6211.20.64	6211.20.68	6211.20.74	6211.20.78	6211.32.50
6211.32.90	6211.33.50	6211.33.90	6211.39.03	6211.39.07	6211.39.15
6211.39.30	6211.39.60	6211.39.80	6211.42.05	6211.42.10	6211.43.05
6211.43.10	6211.49.03	6211.49.15	6211.49.25	6211.49.50	6211.49.60
6211.49.80	6212.10.30	6212.10.50	6212.10.70	6212.10.90	6212.20.00
6212.30.00	6212.90.00	6213.20.10	6213.20.20	6213.90.05	6213.90.07
6213.90.10	6213.90.20	6214.10.10	6214.10.20	6214.20.00	6214.30.00
6214.40.00	6214.90.00	6215.10.00	6215.20.00	6215.90.00	6216.00.05
6216.00.08	6216.00.13	6216.00.17	6216.00.19	6216.00.21	6216.00.24
6216.00.26	6216.00.29	6216.00.31	6216.00.33	6216.00.35	6216.00.38
6216.00.41	6216.00.43	6216.00.46	6216.00.54	6216.00.58	6216.00.80
6216.00.90	6217.10.10	6217.10.85	6217.10.95	6217.90.10	6217.90.90
6301.10.00	6301.20.00	6301.30.00	6301.40.00	6301.90.00	6302.10.00
6302.21.30	6302.21.50	6302.21.70	6302.21.90	6302.22.10	6302.22.20
6302.29.00	6302.31.30	6302.31.50	6302.31.70	6302.31.90	6302.32.10
6302.32.20	6302.39.00	6302.40.10	6302.40.20	6302.51.10	6302.51.20
6302.51.30	6302.51.40	6302.53.00	6302.59.10	6302.59.20	6302.59.30
6302.60.00	6302.91.00	6302.93.10	6302.93.20	6302.99.10	6302.99.15
6302.99.20	6303.12.00	6303.19.11	6303.19.21	6303.91.00	6303.92.10
6303.92.20	6303.99.00	6304.11.10	6304.11.20	6304.11.30	6304.19.05
6304.19.10	6304.19.15	6304.19.20	6304.19.30	6304.20.00	6304.91.01
6304.92.00	6304.93.00	6304.99.10	6304.99.15	6304.99.25	6304.99.35
6304.99.40	6304.99.60	6305.10.00	6305.20.00	6305.32.00	6305.33.00
6305.39.00	6305.90.00	6306.12.00	6306.19.11	6306.19.21	6306.22.10
6306.22.90	6306.29.11	6306.29.21	6306.30.00	6306.40.41	6306.40.49
6306.90.10	6306.90.50	6307.10.10	6307.10.20	6307.20.00	6307.90.30
6307.90.40	6307.90.50	6307.90.60	6307.90.68	6307.90.72	6307.90.75
6307.90.85	6307.90.89	6307.90.98	6308.00.00	6310.10.10	6310.10.20
6310.90.10	6310.90.20	6501.00.30	6501.00.60	6501.00.90	6502.00.20
6502.00.40	6502.00.60	6502.00.90	6504.00.30	6504.00.60	6504.00.90
6505.00.01	6505.00.04	6505.00.08	6505.00.15	6505.00.20	6505.00.25
6505.00.30	6505.00.40	6505.00.50	6505.00.60	6505.00.70	6505.00.80
6505.00.90	6506.91.00	6506.99.30	6506.99.60	6507.00.00	7019.11.00
7019.12.00	7019.13.05	7019.13.15	7019.13.24	7019.13.28	7019.13.35
7019.19.30	7019.19.70	7019.19.91	7019.61.05	7019.61.10	7019.61.30
7019.61.40	7019.61.70	7019.61.90	7019.63.05	7019.63.15	7019.63.30
7019.63.40	7019.63.70	7019.63.90	7019.64.05	7019.64.15	7019.64.30
7019.64.40	7019.64.70	7019.64.90	7019.65.51	7019.65.90	7019.66.30
7019.66.40	7019.66.70	7019.66.90	7019.69.30	7019.69.40	7019.69.70
7019.69.90	9404.30.40	9404.30.80	9404.40.10	9404.40.90	9404.90.10
9404.90.20	9404.90.81	9404.90.96			

(7) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.07, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.37 shall not apply to articles the product of El Salvador that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.11.00	0106.20.00	0106.31.00	0106.32.00	0604.20.00	0604.90.60
1212.21.00	1212.29.00	1301.20.00	1302.32.00	1404.90.30	1511.10.00
1513.29.00	1515.30.00	2306.50.00	3301.30.00	3823.11.00	3823.12.00
4403.41.00	4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50
4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42
4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00
4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41	4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10
4412.91.31	4412.91.41	4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40
4502.00.00	4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20
4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40
4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80
4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01	4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05
4602.12.14	4602.12.16	4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45
5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60
5007.20.00	5007.90.30	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00
7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50
7205.10.00	8112.92.07				

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.08, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.37 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of El Salvador:

(A) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91)

(iii) As provided in heading 9903.06.09, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.37 shall not apply to articles the product of El Salvador for which entry is claimed under the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement consistent with general note 29 of the HTSUS and which are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

4202.11.00	4202.12.21	4202.12.29	4202.12.40	4202.12.60	4202.12.81
4202.12.89	4202.19.00	4202.21.30	4202.21.60	4202.21.90	4202.22.15
4202.22.35	4202.22.40	4202.22.45	4202.22.60	4202.22.70	4202.22.81
4202.22.89	4202.29.10	4202.29.20	4202.29.50	4202.29.90	4202.31.30
4202.31.60	4202.32.10	4202.32.20	4202.32.40	4202.32.80	4202.32.85
4202.32.91	4202.32.93	4202.32.99	4202.39.10	4202.39.20	4202.39.50
4202.39.90	4202.91.10	4202.91.90	4202.92.04	4202.92.08	4202.92.10
4202.92.15	4202.92.20	4202.92.31	4202.92.33	4202.92.39	4202.92.45
4202.92.50	4202.92.60	4202.92.91	4202.92.93	4202.92.94	4202.92.97
4202.99.10	4202.99.20	4202.99.30	4202.99.50	4202.99.90	5007.90.60
5104.00.00	5105.10.00	5105.21.00	5105.29.00	5105.31.00	5105.39.00
5105.40.00	5106.10.00	5106.20.00	5107.10.30	5107.10.60	5107.20.30
5107.20.60	5108.10.30	5108.10.40	5108.10.80	5108.20.30	5108.20.40
5108.20.80	5109.10.20	5109.10.40	5109.10.80	5109.10.90	5109.90.20
5109.90.40	5109.90.80	5109.90.90	5110.00.00	5111.11.20	5111.11.30
5111.11.70	5111.19.10	5111.19.20	5111.19.60	5111.20.05	5111.20.10
5111.20.90	5111.30.05	5111.30.10	5111.30.90	5111.90.30	5111.90.40

5111.90.50	5111.90.90	5112.11.10	5112.11.30	5112.11.60	5112.19.20
5112.19.60	5112.19.95	5112.20.10	5112.20.20	5112.20.30	5112.30.10
5112.30.20	5112.30.30	5112.90.30	5112.90.40	5112.90.50	5112.90.90
5113.00.00	5203.00.05	5203.00.10	5203.00.30	5203.00.50	5204.11.00
5204.19.00	5204.20.00	5205.11.10	5205.11.20	5205.12.10	5205.12.20
5205.13.10	5205.13.20	5205.14.10	5205.14.20	5205.15.10	5205.15.20
5205.21.00	5205.22.00	5205.23.00	5205.24.00	5205.26.00	5205.27.00
5205.28.00	5205.31.00	5205.32.00	5205.33.00	5205.34.00	5205.35.00
5205.41.00	5205.42.00	5205.43.00	5205.44.00	5205.46.00	5205.47.00
5205.48.00	5206.11.00	5206.12.00	5206.13.00	5206.14.00	5206.15.00
5206.21.00	5206.22.00	5206.23.00	5206.24.00	5206.25.00	5206.31.00
5206.32.00	5206.33.00	5206.34.00	5206.35.00	5206.41.00	5206.42.00
5206.43.00	5206.44.00	5206.45.00	5207.10.00	5207.90.00	5208.11.20
5208.11.40	5208.11.60	5208.11.80	5208.12.40	5208.12.60	5208.12.80
5208.13.00	5208.19.20	5208.19.40	5208.19.60	5208.19.80	5208.21.20
5208.21.40	5208.21.60	5208.22.40	5208.22.60	5208.22.80	5208.23.00
5208.29.20	5208.29.40	5208.29.60	5208.29.80	5208.31.20	5208.31.40
5208.31.60	5208.31.80	5208.32.10	5208.32.30	5208.32.40	5208.32.50
5208.33.00	5208.39.20	5208.39.40	5208.39.60	5208.39.80	5208.41.20
5208.41.40	5208.41.60	5208.41.80	5208.42.10	5208.42.30	5208.42.40
5208.42.50	5208.43.00	5208.49.20	5208.49.40	5208.49.60	5208.49.80
5208.51.20	5208.51.40	5208.51.60	5208.51.80	5208.52.10	5208.52.30
5208.52.40	5208.52.50	5208.59.10	5208.59.20	5208.59.40	5208.59.60
5208.59.80	5209.11.00	5209.12.00	5209.19.00	5209.21.00	5209.22.00
5209.29.00	5209.31.30	5209.31.60	5209.32.00	5209.39.00	5209.41.30
5209.41.60	5209.42.00	5209.43.00	5209.49.00	5209.51.30	5209.51.60
5209.52.00	5209.59.00	5210.11.40	5210.11.60	5210.11.80	5210.19.10
5210.19.20	5210.19.40	5210.19.60	5210.19.80	5210.21.40	5210.21.60
5210.21.80	5210.29.10	5210.29.20	5210.29.40	5210.29.60	5210.29.80
5210.31.40	5210.31.60	5210.31.80	5210.32.00	5210.39.20	5210.39.40
5210.39.60	5210.39.80	5210.41.40	5210.41.60	5210.41.80	5210.49.10
5210.49.20	5210.49.40	5210.49.60	5210.49.80	5210.51.40	5210.51.60
5210.51.80	5210.59.10	5210.59.20	5210.59.40	5210.59.60	5210.59.80
5211.11.00	5211.12.00	5211.19.00	5211.20.21	5211.20.22	5211.20.29
5211.31.00	5211.32.00	5211.39.00	5211.41.00	5211.42.00	5211.43.00
5211.49.00	5211.51.00	5211.52.00	5211.59.00	5212.11.10	5212.11.60
5212.12.10	5212.12.60	5212.13.10	5212.13.60	5212.14.10	5212.14.60
5212.15.10	5212.15.60	5212.21.10	5212.21.60	5212.22.10	5212.22.60
5212.23.10	5212.23.60	5212.24.10	5212.24.60	5212.25.10	5212.25.60
5301.10.00	5301.21.00	5301.29.00	5301.30.00	5302.10.00	5302.90.00
5303.10.00	5303.90.00	5305.00.00	5306.10.00	5306.20.00	5307.10.00
5307.20.00	5308.10.00	5308.20.00	5308.90.10	5308.90.90	5309.11.00
5309.19.00	5309.21.20	5309.21.30	5309.21.40	5309.29.20	5309.29.30
5309.29.40	5310.10.00	5310.90.00	5311.00.20	5311.00.30	5311.00.40
5311.00.60	5401.10.00	5401.20.00	5402.11.30	5402.11.60	5402.19.30
5402.19.60	5402.20.30	5402.20.60	5402.31.30	5402.31.60	5402.32.30

5402.32.60	5402.33.30	5402.33.60	5402.34.30	5402.34.60	5402.39.31
5402.39.61	5402.44.00	5402.45.10	5402.45.90	5402.46.00	5402.47.10
5402.47.90	5402.48.00	5402.49.11	5402.49.91	5402.51.00	5402.52.10
5402.52.90	5402.53.00	5402.59.01	5402.61.00	5402.62.00	5402.63.00
5402.69.01	5403.10.30	5403.10.60	5403.31.00	5403.32.00	5403.33.00
5403.39.10	5403.39.90	5403.41.00	5403.42.00	5403.49.10	5403.49.90
5404.11.00	5404.12.10	5404.12.90	5404.19.10	5404.19.80	5404.90.00
5405.00.30	5405.00.60	5406.00.10	5406.00.20	5407.10.00	5407.20.00
5407.30.10	5407.30.90	5407.41.00	5407.42.00	5407.43.10	5407.43.20
5407.44.00	5407.51.00	5407.52.05	5407.52.20	5407.53.10	5407.53.20
5407.54.00	5407.61.11	5407.61.19	5407.61.21	5407.61.29	5407.61.91
5407.61.99	5407.69.10	5407.69.20	5407.69.30	5407.69.40	5407.69.90
5407.71.00	5407.72.00	5407.73.10	5407.73.20	5407.74.00	5407.81.00
5407.82.00	5407.83.00	5407.84.00	5407.91.05	5407.91.10	5407.91.20
5407.92.05	5407.92.10	5407.92.20	5407.93.05	5407.93.10	5407.93.15
5407.93.20	5407.94.05	5407.94.10	5407.94.20	5408.10.00	5408.21.00
5408.22.10	5408.22.90	5408.23.11	5408.23.19	5408.23.21	5408.23.29
5408.24.10	5408.24.90	5408.31.05	5408.31.10	5408.31.20	5408.32.05
5408.32.10	5408.32.30	5408.32.90	5408.33.05	5408.33.10	5408.33.15
5408.33.30	5408.33.90	5408.34.05	5408.34.10	5408.34.30	5408.34.90
5501.11.00	5501.19.00	5501.20.00	5501.30.00	5501.40.00	5501.90.01
5502.10.00	5502.90.00	5503.11.00	5503.19.10	5503.19.90	5503.20.00
5503.30.00	5503.40.00	5503.90.10	5503.90.90	5504.10.00	5504.90.00
5505.10.00	5505.20.00	5506.10.00	5506.20.00	5506.30.00	5506.40.00
5506.90.01	5507.00.00	5508.10.00	5508.20.00	5509.11.00	5509.12.00
5509.21.00	5509.22.00	5509.31.00	5509.32.00	5509.41.00	5509.42.00
5509.51.30	5509.51.60	5509.52.00	5509.53.00	5509.59.00	5509.61.00
5509.62.00	5509.69.20	5509.69.40	5509.69.60	5509.91.00	5509.92.00
5509.99.20	5509.99.40	5509.99.60	5510.11.00	5510.12.00	5510.20.00
5510.30.00	5510.90.20	5510.90.40	5510.90.60	5511.10.00	5511.20.00
5511.30.00	5512.11.00	5512.19.00	5512.21.00	5512.29.00	5512.91.00
5512.99.00	5513.11.00	5513.12.00	5513.13.00	5513.19.00	5513.21.00
5513.23.01	5513.29.00	5513.31.00	5513.39.01	5513.41.00	5513.49.10
5513.49.20	5513.49.90	5514.11.00	5514.12.00	5514.19.10	5514.19.90
5514.21.00	5514.22.00	5514.23.00	5514.29.00	5514.30.31	5514.30.32
5514.30.33	5514.30.39	5514.41.00	5514.42.00	5514.43.00	5514.49.00
5515.11.00	5515.12.00	5515.13.05	5515.13.10	5515.19.00	5515.21.00
5515.22.05	5515.22.10	5515.29.00	5515.91.00	5515.99.05	5515.99.10
5515.99.90	5516.11.00	5516.12.00	5516.13.00	5516.14.00	5516.21.00
5516.22.00	5516.23.00	5516.24.00	5516.31.05	5516.31.10	5516.32.05
5516.32.10	5516.33.05	5516.33.10	5516.34.05	5516.34.10	5516.41.00
5516.42.00	5516.43.00	5516.44.00	5516.91.00	5516.92.00	5516.93.00
5516.94.00	5601.21.00	5601.22.00	5601.29.00	5601.30.00	5602.10.10
5602.10.90	5602.21.00	5602.29.00	5602.90.30	5602.90.60	5602.90.90
5603.11.00	5603.12.00	5603.13.00	5603.14.30	5603.14.90	5603.91.00
5603.92.00	5603.93.00	5603.94.10	5603.94.30	5603.94.90	5604.10.00

5604.90.20	5604.90.90	5605.00.10	5605.00.90	5606.00.00	5607.21.00
5607.29.00	5607.41.10	5607.41.30	5607.49.10	5607.49.15	5607.49.25
5607.49.30	5607.50.25	5607.50.35	5607.50.40	5607.90.10	5607.90.15
5607.90.25	5607.90.35	5607.90.90	5608.11.00	5608.19.10	5608.19.20
5608.90.10	5608.90.23	5608.90.27	5608.90.30	5609.00.10	5609.00.20
5609.00.30	5609.00.40	5701.10.13	5701.10.16	5701.10.40	5701.10.90
5701.90.10	5701.90.20	5702.10.10	5702.10.90	5702.20.10	5702.20.20
5702.31.10	5702.31.20	5702.32.10	5702.32.20	5702.39.10	5702.39.20
5702.41.10	5702.41.20	5702.42.10	5702.42.20	5702.49.10	5702.49.15
5702.49.20	5702.50.20	5702.50.40	5702.50.52	5702.50.56	5702.50.59
5702.91.20	5702.91.30	5702.91.40	5702.92.10	5702.92.90	5702.99.05
5702.99.15	5702.99.20	5703.10.20	5703.10.80	5703.21.00	5703.29.10
5703.29.20	5703.31.00	5703.39.10	5703.39.20	5703.90.00	5704.10.00
5704.20.00	5704.90.01	5705.00.10	5705.00.20	5801.10.00	5801.21.00
5801.22.10	5801.22.90	5801.23.00	5801.26.00	5801.27.10	5801.27.50
5801.31.00	5801.32.00	5801.33.00	5801.36.00	5801.37.10	5801.37.50
5801.90.10	5801.90.20	5802.10.10	5802.10.90	5802.20.00	5802.30.00
5803.00.10	5803.00.20	5803.00.30	5803.00.40	5803.00.50	5803.00.90
5804.10.10	5804.10.90	5804.21.00	5804.29.10	5804.29.90	5804.30.00
5805.00.10	5805.00.20	5805.00.25	5805.00.30	5805.00.40	5806.10.10
5806.10.24	5806.10.28	5806.10.30	5806.20.00	5806.31.00	5806.32.10
5806.32.20	5806.39.10	5806.39.20	5806.39.30	5806.40.00	5807.10.05
5807.10.15	5807.10.20	5807.90.05	5807.90.15	5807.90.20	5808.10.10
5808.10.40	5808.10.50	5808.10.70	5808.10.90	5808.90.00	5809.00.00
5810.10.00	5810.91.00	5810.92.10	5810.92.90	5810.99.10	5810.99.90
5811.00.10	5811.00.20	5811.00.30	5811.00.40	5901.10.10	5901.10.20
5901.90.20	5901.90.40	5902.10.00	5902.20.00	5902.90.00	5903.10.10
5903.10.15	5903.10.18	5903.10.20	5903.10.25	5903.10.30	5903.20.10
5903.20.15	5903.20.18	5903.20.20	5903.20.25	5903.20.30	5903.90.10
5903.90.15	5903.90.18	5903.90.20	5903.90.25	5903.90.30	5904.10.00
5904.90.10	5904.90.90	5905.00.10	5905.00.90	5906.91.10	5906.91.20
5906.91.25	5906.91.30	5906.99.10	5906.99.20	5906.99.25	5906.99.30
5907.00.05	5907.00.15	5907.00.25	5907.00.35	5907.00.60	5907.00.80
5908.00.00	5909.00.10	5909.00.20	5910.00.10	5910.00.90	5911.10.10
5911.10.20	5911.20.10	5911.20.20	5911.20.30	5911.31.00	5911.32.00
5911.40.01	5911.90.00	6001.10.20	6001.10.60	6001.21.00	6001.22.00
6001.29.00	6001.91.00	6001.92.00	6001.99.10	6001.99.90	6002.40.40
6002.40.80	6002.90.40	6002.90.80	6003.10.10	6003.10.90	6003.20.10
6003.20.30	6003.30.10	6003.30.60	6003.40.10	6003.40.60	6003.90.10
6003.90.90	6004.10.00	6004.90.20	6004.90.90	6005.21.00	6005.22.00
6005.23.00	6005.24.00	6005.35.00	6005.36.00	6005.37.00	6005.38.00
6005.39.00	6005.41.00	6005.42.00	6005.43.00	6005.44.00	6005.90.10
6005.90.90	6006.10.00	6006.21.10	6006.21.90	6006.22.10	6006.22.90
6006.23.10	6006.23.90	6006.24.10	6006.24.90	6006.31.00	6006.32.00
6006.33.00	6006.34.00	6006.41.00	6006.42.00	6006.43.00	6006.44.00
6006.90.10	6006.90.90	6101.20.00	6101.30.10	6101.30.15	6101.30.20

6101.90.05	6101.90.10	6101.90.90	6102.10.00	6102.20.00	6102.30.05
6102.30.10	6102.30.20	6102.90.10	6102.90.90	6103.10.10	6103.10.20
6103.10.30	6103.10.40	6103.10.50	6103.10.60	6103.10.70	6103.10.90
6103.22.00	6103.23.00	6103.29.05	6103.29.10	6103.29.20	6103.31.00
6103.32.00	6103.33.10	6103.33.20	6103.39.10	6103.39.40	6103.39.80
6103.41.10	6103.41.20	6103.42.10	6103.42.20	6103.43.10	6103.43.15
6103.43.20	6103.49.10	6103.49.20	6103.49.40	6103.49.80	6104.13.10
6104.13.20	6104.19.10	6104.19.15	6104.19.40	6104.19.50	6104.19.60
6104.19.80	6104.22.00	6104.23.00	6104.29.05	6104.29.10	6104.29.20
6104.31.00	6104.32.00	6104.33.10	6104.33.20	6104.39.10	6104.39.20
6104.41.00	6104.42.00	6104.43.10	6104.43.20	6104.44.10	6104.44.20
6104.49.10	6104.49.90	6104.51.00	6104.52.00	6104.53.10	6104.53.20
6104.59.10	6104.59.40	6104.59.80	6104.61.00	6104.62.10	6104.62.20
6104.63.10	6104.63.15	6104.63.20	6104.69.10	6104.69.20	6104.69.40
6104.69.80	6105.10.00	6105.20.10	6105.20.20	6105.90.10	6105.90.40
6105.90.80	6106.10.00	6106.20.10	6106.20.20	6106.90.10	6106.90.15
6106.90.25	6106.90.30	6107.11.00	6107.12.00	6107.19.10	6107.19.90
6107.21.00	6107.22.00	6107.29.20	6107.29.50	6107.29.90	6107.91.00
6107.99.10	6107.99.20	6107.99.50	6107.99.90	6108.11.00	6108.19.10
6108.19.90	6108.21.00	6108.22.10	6108.22.90	6108.29.10	6108.29.90
6108.31.00	6108.32.00	6108.39.10	6108.39.40	6108.39.80	6108.91.00
6108.92.00	6108.99.20	6108.99.50	6108.99.90	6109.10.00	6109.90.10
6109.90.15	6109.90.40	6109.90.80	6110.11.00	6110.12.10	6110.12.20
6110.19.00	6110.20.10	6110.20.20	6110.30.10	6110.30.15	6110.30.20
6110.30.30	6110.90.10	6110.90.90	6111.20.10	6111.20.20	6111.20.30
6111.20.40	6111.20.50	6111.20.60	6111.30.10	6111.30.20	6111.30.30
6111.30.40	6111.30.50	6111.90.05	6111.90.10	6111.90.20	6111.90.30
6111.90.40	6111.90.50	6111.90.70	6111.90.90	6112.11.00	6112.12.00
6112.19.10	6112.19.40	6112.19.80	6112.20.10	6112.20.20	6112.31.00
6112.39.00	6112.41.00	6112.49.00	6113.00.10	6113.00.90	6114.20.00
6114.30.10	6114.30.20	6114.30.30	6114.90.05	6114.90.10	6114.90.90
6115.21.00	6115.22.00	6115.29.40	6115.29.80	6115.30.10	6115.30.90
6115.94.00	6115.95.60	6115.95.90	6115.96.60	6115.96.90	6115.99.14
6115.99.19	6115.99.40	6115.99.90	6116.10.05	6116.10.08	6116.10.13
6116.10.17	6116.10.44	6116.10.48	6116.10.55	6116.10.65	6116.10.75
6116.10.95	6116.91.00	6116.92.05	6116.92.08	6116.92.64	6116.92.74
6116.92.88	6116.92.94	6116.93.05	6116.93.08	6116.93.64	6116.93.74
6116.93.88	6116.93.94	6116.99.20	6116.99.35	6116.99.48	6116.99.54
6116.99.75	6116.99.95	6117.10.10	6117.10.20	6117.10.40	6117.10.60
6117.80.20	6117.80.30	6117.80.85	6117.80.87	6117.80.95	6117.90.10
6117.90.90	6201.20.11	6201.20.19	6201.20.29	6201.20.35	6201.20.40
6201.30.12	6201.30.20	6201.30.30	6201.30.40	6201.30.50	6201.30.60
6201.30.70	6201.30.80	6201.40.10	6201.40.15	6201.40.20	6201.40.25
6201.40.35	6201.40.40	6201.40.45	6201.40.50	6201.40.55	6201.40.60
6201.40.65	6201.40.70	6201.40.75	6201.90.19	6201.90.29	6201.90.39
6201.90.49	6201.90.59	6201.90.69	6202.20.11	6202.20.19	6202.20.29

6202.20.35	6202.20.40	6202.30.12	6202.30.20	6202.30.30	6202.30.40
6202.30.50	6202.30.60	6202.30.70	6202.30.80	6202.40.10	6202.40.15
6202.40.20	6202.40.25	6202.40.35	6202.40.40	6202.40.45	6202.40.50
6202.40.55	6202.40.60	6202.40.65	6202.40.70	6202.40.75	6202.90.19
6202.90.29	6202.90.39	6202.90.49	6202.90.59	6202.90.69	6203.11.15
6203.11.30	6203.11.60	6203.11.90	6203.12.10	6203.12.20	6203.19.10
6203.19.20	6203.19.30	6203.19.50	6203.19.90	6203.22.10	6203.22.30
6203.23.00	6203.29.10	6203.29.15	6203.29.20	6203.29.30	6203.31.50
6203.31.90	6203.32.10	6203.32.20	6203.33.10	6203.33.20	6203.39.10
6203.39.20	6203.39.50	6203.39.90	6203.41.01	6203.41.03	6203.41.06
6203.41.08	6203.41.25	6203.41.30	6203.41.60	6203.41.80	6203.42.03
6203.42.05	6203.42.07	6203.42.17	6203.42.25	6203.42.45	6203.43.01
6203.43.03	6203.43.05	6203.43.09	6203.43.11	6203.43.13	6203.43.45
6203.43.55	6203.43.60	6203.43.65	6203.43.70	6203.43.75	6203.43.90
6203.49.01	6203.49.05	6203.49.07	6203.49.09	6203.49.25	6203.49.35
6203.49.50	6203.49.60	6203.49.90	6204.11.00	6204.12.00	6204.13.10
6204.13.20	6204.19.10	6204.19.20	6204.19.40	6204.19.80	6204.21.00
6204.22.10	6204.22.30	6204.23.00	6204.29.20	6204.29.40	6204.31.10
6204.31.20	6204.32.10	6204.32.20	6204.33.10	6204.33.20	6204.33.40
6204.33.50	6204.39.20	6204.39.30	6204.39.60	6204.39.80	6204.41.10
6204.41.20	6204.42.10	6204.42.20	6204.42.30	6204.43.10	6204.43.20
6204.43.30	6204.43.40	6204.44.20	6204.44.30	6204.44.40	6204.49.10
6204.49.50	6204.51.00	6204.52.10	6204.52.20	6204.53.10	6204.53.20
6204.53.30	6204.59.10	6204.59.20	6204.59.30	6204.59.40	6204.61.05
6204.61.15	6204.61.60	6204.61.80	6204.62.03	6204.62.05	6204.62.15
6204.62.50	6204.62.60	6204.62.70	6204.62.80	6204.63.01	6204.63.02
6204.63.03	6204.63.08	6204.63.09	6204.63.11	6204.63.50	6204.63.55
6204.63.60	6204.63.65	6204.63.70	6204.63.75	6204.63.90	6204.69.01
6204.69.02	6204.69.03	6204.69.04	6204.69.05	6204.69.06	6204.69.15
6204.69.22	6204.69.28	6204.69.45	6204.69.65	6204.69.80	6205.20.10
6205.20.20	6205.30.10	6205.30.15	6205.30.20	6205.90.05	6205.90.07
6205.90.10	6205.90.30	6205.90.40	6206.10.00	6206.20.10	6206.20.20
6206.20.30	6206.30.10	6206.30.20	6206.30.30	6206.40.10	6206.40.20
6206.40.25	6206.40.30	6206.90.00	6207.11.00	6207.19.10	6207.19.90
6207.21.00	6207.22.00	6207.29.10	6207.29.90	6207.91.10	6207.91.30
6207.99.20	6207.99.40	6207.99.70	6207.99.75	6207.99.85	6207.99.90
6208.11.00	6208.19.20	6208.19.50	6208.19.90	6208.21.00	6208.22.00
6208.29.10	6208.29.90	6208.91.10	6208.91.30	6208.92.00	6208.99.20
6208.99.30	6208.99.50	6208.99.80	6209.20.10	6209.20.20	6209.20.30
6209.20.50	6209.30.10	6209.30.20	6209.30.30	6209.90.05	6209.90.10
6209.90.20	6209.90.30	6209.90.50	6209.90.90	6210.10.20	6210.10.50
6210.10.70	6210.10.90	6210.20.30	6210.20.50	6210.20.70	6210.20.90
6210.30.30	6210.30.50	6210.30.70	6210.30.90	6210.40.15	6210.40.25
6210.40.28	6210.40.29	6210.40.35	6210.40.55	6210.40.75	6210.40.80
6210.50.03	6210.50.05	6210.50.12	6210.50.22	6210.50.35	6210.50.55
6210.50.75	6210.50.80	6211.11.10	6211.11.40	6211.11.80	6211.12.10

6211.12.40	6211.12.80	6211.20.04	6211.20.08	6211.20.15	6211.20.24
6211.20.28	6211.20.34	6211.20.38	6211.20.44	6211.20.48	6211.20.54
6211.20.58	6211.20.64	6211.20.68	6211.20.74	6211.20.78	6211.32.50
6211.32.90	6211.33.50	6211.33.90	6211.39.03	6211.39.07	6211.39.15
6211.39.30	6211.39.60	6211.39.80	6211.42.05	6211.42.10	6211.43.05
6211.43.10	6211.49.03	6211.49.15	6211.49.25	6211.49.50	6211.49.60
6211.49.80	6212.10.30	6212.10.50	6212.10.70	6212.10.90	6212.20.00
6212.30.00	6212.90.00	6213.20.10	6213.20.20	6213.90.05	6213.90.07
6213.90.10	6213.90.20	6214.10.10	6214.10.20	6214.20.00	6214.30.00
6214.40.00	6214.90.00	6215.10.00	6215.20.00	6215.90.00	6216.00.05
6216.00.08	6216.00.13	6216.00.17	6216.00.19	6216.00.21	6216.00.24
6216.00.26	6216.00.29	6216.00.31	6216.00.33	6216.00.35	6216.00.38
6216.00.41	6216.00.43	6216.00.46	6216.00.54	6216.00.58	6216.00.80
6216.00.90	6217.10.10	6217.10.85	6217.10.95	6217.90.10	6217.90.90
6301.10.00	6301.20.00	6301.30.00	6301.40.00	6301.90.00	6302.10.00
6302.21.30	6302.21.50	6302.21.70	6302.21.90	6302.22.10	6302.22.20
6302.29.00	6302.31.30	6302.31.50	6302.31.70	6302.31.90	6302.32.10
6302.32.20	6302.39.00	6302.40.10	6302.40.20	6302.51.10	6302.51.20
6302.51.30	6302.51.40	6302.53.00	6302.59.10	6302.59.20	6302.59.30
6302.60.00	6302.91.00	6302.93.10	6302.93.20	6302.99.10	6302.99.15
6302.99.20	6303.12.00	6303.19.11	6303.19.21	6303.91.00	6303.92.10
6303.92.20	6303.99.00	6304.11.10	6304.11.20	6304.11.30	6304.19.05
6304.19.10	6304.19.15	6304.19.20	6304.19.30	6304.20.00	6304.91.01
6304.92.00	6304.93.00	6304.99.10	6304.99.15	6304.99.25	6304.99.35
6304.99.40	6304.99.60	6305.10.00	6305.20.00	6305.32.00	6305.33.00
6305.39.00	6305.90.00	6306.12.00	6306.19.11	6306.19.21	6306.22.10
6306.22.90	6306.29.11	6306.29.21	6306.30.00	6306.40.41	6306.40.49
6306.90.10	6306.90.50	6307.10.10	6307.10.20	6307.20.00	6307.90.30
6307.90.40	6307.90.50	6307.90.60	6307.90.68	6307.90.72	6307.90.75
6307.90.85	6307.90.89	6307.90.98	6308.00.00	6310.10.10	6310.10.20
6310.90.10	6310.90.20	6501.00.30	6501.00.60	6501.00.90	6502.00.20
6502.00.40	6502.00.60	6502.00.90	6504.00.30	6504.00.60	6504.00.90
6505.00.01	6505.00.04	6505.00.08	6505.00.15	6505.00.20	6505.00.25
6505.00.30	6505.00.40	6505.00.50	6505.00.60	6505.00.70	6505.00.80
6505.00.90	6506.91.00	6506.99.30	6506.99.60	6507.00.00	7019.11.00
7019.12.00	7019.13.05	7019.13.15	7019.13.24	7019.13.28	7019.13.35
7019.19.30	7019.19.70	7019.19.91	7019.61.05	7019.61.10	7019.61.30
7019.61.40	7019.61.70	7019.61.90	7019.63.05	7019.63.15	7019.63.30
7019.63.40	7019.63.70	7019.63.90	7019.64.05	7019.64.15	7019.64.30
7019.64.40	7019.64.70	7019.64.90	7019.65.51	7019.65.90	7019.66.30
7019.66.40	7019.66.70	7019.66.90	7019.69.30	7019.69.40	7019.69.70
7019.69.90	9404.30.40	9404.30.80	9404.40.10	9404.40.90	9404.90.10
9404.90.20	9404.90.81	9404.90.96			

(8) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.10, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.22 shall not apply to articles the product of Argentina that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.19.91	0106.39.01	0510.00.40	0603.19.01	1212.29.00	1401.10.00
1401.20.20	1515.90.60	2102.20.60	3301.19.51	4403.41.00	4409.22.05
4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60	4409.22.65
4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48
4412.31.52	4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31
4412.51.41	4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41
4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20
4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60
4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47
4504.10.50	4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40
4601.93.01	4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16
4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5004.00.00	5005.00.00
5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30
7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20
7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.11, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.22 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Argentina:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89);

(B) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91); and

(C) Argan oil (classifiable in subheading 1515.90.81)

(9) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.12, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.26 shall not apply to articles the product of Bangladesh that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0604.90.30	1212.94.00	1401.10.00	1515.30.00	2102.20.60	4403.41.00
4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60
4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45
4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10
4412.51.31	4412.51.41	4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31
4412.91.41	4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00
4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40
4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45
4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90
4601.29.40	4601.93.01	4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14
4602.12.16	4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5004.00.00
5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00
5007.90.30	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00
7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00
8112.92.07					

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.13, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.26 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Bangladesh:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89); and

(B) Argan oil (classifiable in subheading 1515.90.81)

(10) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.14, the duties imposed by headings 9903.05.75–9903.05.76 shall not apply to articles the product of Taiwan that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.90.01	0601.10.90	0602.90.20	0603.11.00
0603.12.30	0603.12.70	0603.13.00	0603.14.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01
0604.20.00	0604.90.10	0604.90.30	0604.90.60	1212.21.00	1212.29.00
1302.31.00	1401.10.00	1511.90.00	2102.20.60	3301.19.51	3301.29.10
3301.30.00	3823.11.00	3823.12.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4403.41.00
4409.22.05	4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60
4409.22.65	4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45
4412.31.48	4412.31.52	4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10
4412.51.31	4412.51.41	4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31
4412.91.41	4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00
4503.10.20	4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40
4503.90.60	4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45
4504.10.47	4504.10.50	4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90
4601.29.40	4601.93.01	4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14
4602.12.16	4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5001.00.00
5002.00.00	5003.00.10	5003.00.90	5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10
5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30	5102.11.90
7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20
7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.15, the duties imposed by headings 9903.05.75–9903.05.76 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Taiwan:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89);

(B) Boswellia (classifiable in subheading 1301.90.91);

(C) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91); and

(D) Argan oil (classifiable in subheading 1515.90.81)

(11) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.16, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.45 shall not apply to articles the product of Indonesia that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.11.00	0106.12.01	0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.32.00	0106.39.01
0106.90.01	0208.50.00	0208.90.25	0410.10.00	0501.00.00	0510.00.40
0601.10.15	0601.10.30	0601.10.45	0601.10.60	0601.10.75	0601.10.90
0601.20.90	0602.40.00	0602.90.20	0602.90.30	0602.90.60	0603.11.00
0603.12.30	0603.12.70	0603.13.00	0603.14.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01
0603.90.00	0604.20.00	0604.90.10	0604.90.30	0604.90.60	1207.10.00
1211.30.00	1211.90.60	1212.21.00	1212.29.00	1302.31.00	1302.32.00
1401.10.00	1401.20.20	1401.20.40	1404.90.30	1404.90.40	1511.10.00
1511.90.00	1513.21.00	1513.29.00	1515.30.00	1515.90.21	1515.90.60
2102.20.60	2306.50.00	3301.19.51	3301.29.10	3301.30.00	3823.11.00
3823.12.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4403.41.00	4409.22.05	4409.22.10
4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90
4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52
4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41
4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41	4412.91.51
4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20	4503.10.30
4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10
4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50
4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01
4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16	4602.12.23
4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5001.00.00	5002.00.00	5003.00.10
5003.00.90	5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30
5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30	7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00
7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20	7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10
7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07			

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.17, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.45 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Indonesia:

(A) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91)

(12) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.18, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.35 shall not apply to articles the product of Ecuador that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.11.00	0106.12.01	0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.31.00	0106.32.00
0106.39.01	0106.90.01	0208.50.00	0208.90.25	0302.31.00	0302.32.00
0304.87.00	0410.10.00	0501.00.00	0510.00.40	0601.10.15	0601.10.30
0601.10.45	0601.10.60	0601.10.75	0601.10.90	0601.20.90	0602.40.00
0602.90.20	0602.90.30	0602.90.60	0603.11.00	0603.12.30	0603.12.70
0603.13.00	0603.14.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01	0603.90.00	0604.20.00
0604.90.10	0604.90.30	0604.90.60	1207.10.00	1211.30.00	1211.60.00

1211.90.60	1212.21.00	1212.29.00	1212.94.00	1302.31.00	1401.10.00
1401.20.20	1401.20.40	1404.90.40	1511.10.00	1511.90.00	1513.21.00
1513.29.00	1515.30.00	1515.90.21	1515.90.60	1604.14.40	2101.30.00
2102.20.60	2306.50.00	2933.49.08	3301.19.51	3301.29.10	3301.30.00
3823.11.00	3823.12.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4403.41.00	4409.22.05
4409.22.10	4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60	4409.22.65
4409.22.90	4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48
4412.31.52	4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31
4412.51.41	4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41
4412.91.51	4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20
4503.10.30	4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60
4504.10.10	4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47
4504.10.50	4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40
4601.93.01	4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16
4602.12.23	4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5004.00.00	5005.00.00
5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30	5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30
7101.10.30	7101.10.60	7102.10.00	7102.31.00	7102.39.00	7103.10.20
7103.10.40	7103.91.00	7103.99.10	7103.99.50	7205.10.00	8112.92.07

(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.19, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.35 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Ecuador:

(A) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91)

(13) (i) As provided in heading 9903.06.20, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.50 shall not apply to articles the product of Jordan that are classifiable in the following provisions of the HTSUS:

0106.13.00	0106.14.00	0106.19.30	0106.19.91	0106.20.00	0106.31.00
0106.32.00	0106.39.01	0106.90.01	0410.10.00	0501.00.00	0510.00.40
0601.10.15	0601.10.30	0601.10.45	0601.10.60	0601.10.75	0601.10.90
0601.20.90	0602.40.00	0602.90.20	0602.90.30	0602.90.60	0603.11.00
0603.12.30	0603.12.70	0603.13.00	0603.14.00	0603.15.00	0603.19.01
0603.90.00	0604.20.00	0604.90.10	0604.90.30	0604.90.60	1207.10.00
1211.60.00	1211.90.60	1212.94.00	1301.20.00	1302.19.21	1302.31.00
1302.32.00	1401.20.20	1401.20.40	1404.90.30	1404.90.40	1511.10.00
1511.90.00	1513.21.00	1513.29.00	1515.30.00	1515.90.21	1515.90.60
2101.30.00	2102.20.60	2306.50.00	3301.19.51	3301.29.10	3301.30.00
3823.11.00	3823.12.00	3823.19.20	3823.70.40	4202.11.00	4202.12.21
4202.12.29	4202.12.40	4202.12.60	4202.12.81	4202.12.89	4202.19.00
4202.21.30	4202.21.60	4202.21.90	4202.22.15	4202.22.35	4202.22.40
4202.22.45	4202.22.60	4202.22.70	4202.22.81	4202.22.89	4202.29.10
4202.29.20	4202.29.50	4202.29.90	4202.31.30	4202.31.60	4202.32.10
4202.32.20	4202.32.40	4202.32.80	4202.32.85	4202.32.91	4202.32.93
4202.32.99	4202.39.10	4202.39.20	4202.39.50	4202.39.90	4202.91.10
4202.91.90	4202.92.04	4202.92.08	4202.92.10	4202.92.15	4202.92.20

4202.92.31	4202.92.33	4202.92.39	4202.92.45	4202.92.50	4202.92.60
4202.92.91	4202.92.93	4202.92.94	4202.92.97	4202.99.10	4202.99.20
4202.99.30	4202.99.50	4202.99.90	4403.41.00	4409.22.05	4409.22.10
4409.22.25	4409.22.40	4409.22.50	4409.22.60	4409.22.65	4409.22.90
4412.31.06	4412.31.26	4412.31.42	4412.31.45	4412.31.48	4412.31.52
4412.31.61	4412.31.92	4412.41.00	4412.51.10	4412.51.31	4412.51.41
4412.51.51	4412.91.06	4412.91.10	4412.91.31	4412.91.41	4412.91.51
4501.10.00	4501.90.20	4501.90.40	4502.00.00	4503.10.20	4503.10.30
4503.10.40	4503.10.60	4503.90.20	4503.90.40	4503.90.60	4504.10.10
4504.10.20	4504.10.30	4504.10.40	4504.10.45	4504.10.47	4504.10.50
4504.90.00	4601.22.40	4601.22.80	4601.22.90	4601.29.40	4601.93.01
4601.93.05	4601.93.20	4602.12.05	4602.12.14	4602.12.16	4602.12.23
4602.12.25	4602.12.35	4602.12.45	5001.00.00	5002.00.00	5003.00.10
5003.00.90	5004.00.00	5005.00.00	5006.00.10	5006.00.90	5007.10.30
5007.10.60	5007.20.00	5007.90.30	5007.90.60	5102.11.90	5102.19.20
5104.00.00	5105.10.00	5105.21.00	5105.29.00	5105.31.00	5105.39.00
5105.40.00	5106.10.00	5106.20.00	5107.10.30	5107.10.60	5107.20.30
5107.20.60	5108.10.30	5108.10.40	5108.10.80	5108.20.30	5108.20.40
5108.20.80	5109.10.20	5109.10.40	5109.10.80	5109.10.90	5109.90.20
5109.90.40	5109.90.80	5109.90.90	5110.00.00	5111.11.20	5111.11.30
5111.11.70	5111.19.10	5111.19.20	5111.19.60	5111.20.05	5111.20.10
5111.20.90	5111.30.05	5111.30.10	5111.30.90	5111.90.30	5111.90.40
5111.90.50	5111.90.90	5112.11.10	5112.11.30	5112.11.60	5112.19.20
5112.19.60	5112.19.95	5112.20.10	5112.20.20	5112.20.30	5112.30.10
5112.30.20	5112.30.30	5112.90.30	5112.90.40	5112.90.50	5112.90.90
5113.00.00	5203.00.05	5203.00.10	5203.00.30	5203.00.50	5204.11.00
5204.19.00	5204.20.00	5205.11.10	5205.11.20	5205.12.10	5205.12.20
5205.13.10	5205.13.20	5205.14.10	5205.14.20	5205.15.10	5205.15.20
5205.21.00	5205.22.00	5205.23.00	5205.24.00	5205.26.00	5205.27.00
5205.28.00	5205.31.00	5205.32.00	5205.33.00	5205.34.00	5205.35.00
5205.41.00	5205.42.00	5205.43.00	5205.44.00	5205.46.00	5205.47.00
5205.48.00	5206.11.00	5206.12.00	5206.13.00	5206.14.00	5206.15.00
5206.21.00	5206.22.00	5206.23.00	5206.24.00	5206.25.00	5206.31.00
5206.32.00	5206.33.00	5206.34.00	5206.35.00	5206.41.00	5206.42.00
5206.43.00	5206.44.00	5206.45.00	5207.10.00	5207.90.00	5208.11.20
5208.11.40	5208.11.60	5208.11.80	5208.12.40	5208.12.60	5208.12.80
5208.13.00	5208.19.20	5208.19.40	5208.19.60	5208.19.80	5208.21.20
5208.21.40	5208.21.60	5208.22.40	5208.22.60	5208.22.80	5208.23.00
5208.29.20	5208.29.40	5208.29.60	5208.29.80	5208.31.20	5208.31.40
5208.31.60	5208.31.80	5208.32.10	5208.32.30	5208.32.40	5208.32.50
5208.33.00	5208.39.20	5208.39.40	5208.39.60	5208.39.80	5208.41.20
5208.41.40	5208.41.60	5208.41.80	5208.42.10	5208.42.30	5208.42.40
5208.42.50	5208.43.00	5208.49.20	5208.49.40	5208.49.60	5208.49.80
5208.51.20	5208.51.40	5208.51.60	5208.51.80	5208.52.10	5208.52.30
5208.52.40	5208.52.50	5208.59.10	5208.59.20	5208.59.40	5208.59.60
5208.59.80	5209.11.00	5209.12.00	5209.19.00	5209.21.00	5209.22.00

5209.29.00	5209.31.30	5209.31.60	5209.32.00	5209.39.00	5209.41.30
5209.41.60	5209.42.00	5209.43.00	5209.49.00	5209.51.30	5209.51.60
5209.52.00	5209.59.00	5210.11.40	5210.11.60	5210.11.80	5210.19.10
5210.19.20	5210.19.40	5210.19.60	5210.19.80	5210.21.40	5210.21.60
5210.21.80	5210.29.10	5210.29.20	5210.29.40	5210.29.60	5210.29.80
5210.31.40	5210.31.60	5210.31.80	5210.32.00	5210.39.20	5210.39.40
5210.39.60	5210.39.80	5210.41.40	5210.41.60	5210.41.80	5210.49.10
5210.49.20	5210.49.40	5210.49.60	5210.49.80	5210.51.40	5210.51.60
5210.51.80	5210.59.10	5210.59.20	5210.59.40	5210.59.60	5210.59.80
5211.11.00	5211.12.00	5211.19.00	5211.20.21	5211.20.22	5211.20.29
5211.31.00	5211.32.00	5211.39.00	5211.41.00	5211.42.00	5211.43.00
5211.49.00	5211.51.00	5211.52.00	5211.59.00	5212.11.10	5212.11.60
5212.12.10	5212.12.60	5212.13.10	5212.13.60	5212.14.10	5212.14.60
5212.15.10	5212.15.60	5212.21.10	5212.21.60	5212.22.10	5212.22.60
5212.23.10	5212.23.60	5212.24.10	5212.24.60	5212.25.10	5212.25.60
5301.10.00	5301.21.00	5301.29.00	5301.30.00	5302.10.00	5302.90.00
5303.10.00	5303.90.00	5305.00.00	5306.10.00	5306.20.00	5307.10.00
5307.20.00	5308.10.00	5308.20.00	5308.90.10	5308.90.90	5309.11.00
5309.19.00	5309.21.20	5309.21.30	5309.21.40	5309.29.20	5309.29.30
5309.29.40	5310.10.00	5310.90.00	5311.00.20	5311.00.30	5311.00.40
5311.00.60	5401.10.00	5401.20.00	5402.11.30	5402.11.60	5402.19.30
5402.19.60	5402.20.30	5402.20.60	5402.31.30	5402.31.60	5402.32.30
5402.32.60	5402.33.30	5402.33.60	5402.34.30	5402.34.60	5402.39.31
5402.39.61	5402.44.00	5402.45.10	5402.45.90	5402.46.00	5402.47.10
5402.47.90	5402.48.00	5402.49.11	5402.49.91	5402.51.00	5402.52.10
5402.52.90	5402.53.00	5402.59.01	5402.61.00	5402.62.00	5402.63.00
5402.69.01	5403.10.30	5403.10.60	5403.31.00	5403.32.00	5403.33.00
5403.39.10	5403.39.90	5403.41.00	5403.42.00	5403.49.10	5403.49.90
5404.11.00	5404.12.10	5404.12.90	5404.19.10	5404.19.80	5404.90.00
5405.00.30	5405.00.60	5406.00.10	5406.00.20	5407.10.00	5407.20.00
5407.30.10	5407.30.90	5407.41.00	5407.42.00	5407.43.10	5407.43.20
5407.44.00	5407.51.00	5407.52.05	5407.52.20	5407.53.10	5407.53.20
5407.54.00	5407.61.11	5407.61.19	5407.61.21	5407.61.29	5407.61.91
5407.61.99	5407.69.10	5407.69.20	5407.69.30	5407.69.40	5407.69.90
5407.71.00	5407.72.00	5407.73.10	5407.73.20	5407.74.00	5407.81.00
5407.82.00	5407.83.00	5407.84.00	5407.91.05	5407.91.10	5407.91.20
5407.92.05	5407.92.10	5407.92.20	5407.93.05	5407.93.10	5407.93.15
5407.93.20	5407.94.05	5407.94.10	5407.94.20	5408.10.00	5408.21.00
5408.22.10	5408.22.90	5408.23.11	5408.23.19	5408.23.21	5408.23.29
5408.24.10	5408.24.90	5408.31.05	5408.31.10	5408.31.20	5408.32.05
5408.32.10	5408.32.30	5408.32.90	5408.33.05	5408.33.10	5408.33.15
5408.33.30	5408.33.90	5408.34.05	5408.34.10	5408.34.30	5408.34.90
5501.11.00	5501.19.00	5501.20.00	5501.30.00	5501.40.00	5501.90.01
5502.10.00	5502.90.00	5503.11.00	5503.19.10	5503.19.90	5503.20.00
5503.30.00	5503.40.00	5503.90.10	5503.90.90	5504.10.00	5504.90.00
5505.10.00	5505.20.00	5506.10.00	5506.20.00	5506.30.00	5506.40.00

5506.90.01	5507.00.00	5508.10.00	5508.20.00	5509.11.00	5509.12.00
5509.21.00	5509.22.00	5509.31.00	5509.32.00	5509.41.00	5509.42.00
5509.51.30	5509.51.60	5509.52.00	5509.53.00	5509.59.00	5509.61.00
5509.62.00	5509.69.20	5509.69.40	5509.69.60	5509.91.00	5509.92.00
5509.99.20	5509.99.40	5509.99.60	5510.11.00	5510.12.00	5510.20.00
5510.30.00	5510.90.20	5510.90.40	5510.90.60	5511.10.00	5511.20.00
5511.30.00	5512.11.00	5512.19.00	5512.21.00	5512.29.00	5512.91.00
5512.99.00	5513.11.00	5513.12.00	5513.13.00	5513.19.00	5513.21.00
5513.23.01	5513.29.00	5513.31.00	5513.39.01	5513.41.00	5513.49.10
5513.49.20	5513.49.90	5514.11.00	5514.12.00	5514.19.10	5514.19.90
5514.21.00	5514.22.00	5514.23.00	5514.29.00	5514.30.31	5514.30.32
5514.30.33	5514.30.39	5514.41.00	5514.42.00	5514.43.00	5514.49.00
5515.11.00	5515.12.00	5515.13.05	5515.13.10	5515.19.00	5515.21.00
5515.22.05	5515.22.10	5515.29.00	5515.91.00	5515.99.05	5515.99.10
5515.99.90	5516.11.00	5516.12.00	5516.13.00	5516.14.00	5516.21.00
5516.22.00	5516.23.00	5516.24.00	5516.31.05	5516.31.10	5516.32.05
5516.32.10	5516.33.05	5516.33.10	5516.34.05	5516.34.10	5516.41.00
5516.42.00	5516.43.00	5516.44.00	5516.91.00	5516.92.00	5516.93.00
5516.94.00	5601.21.00	5601.22.00	5601.29.00	5601.30.00	5602.10.10
5602.10.90	5602.21.00	5602.29.00	5602.90.30	5602.90.60	5602.90.90
5603.11.00	5603.12.00	5603.13.00	5603.14.30	5603.14.90	5603.91.00
5603.92.00	5603.93.00	5603.94.10	5603.94.30	5603.94.90	5604.10.00
5604.90.20	5604.90.90	5605.00.10	5605.00.90	5606.00.00	5607.21.00
5607.29.00	5607.41.10	5607.41.30	5607.49.10	5607.49.15	5607.49.25
5607.49.30	5607.50.25	5607.50.35	5607.50.40	5607.90.10	5607.90.15
5607.90.25	5607.90.35	5607.90.90	5608.11.00	5608.19.10	5608.19.20
5608.90.10	5608.90.23	5608.90.27	5608.90.30	5609.00.10	5609.00.20
5609.00.30	5609.00.40	5701.10.13	5701.10.16	5701.10.40	5701.10.90
5701.90.10	5701.90.20	5702.10.10	5702.10.90	5702.20.10	5702.20.20
5702.31.10	5702.31.20	5702.32.10	5702.32.20	5702.39.10	5702.39.20
5702.41.10	5702.41.20	5702.42.10	5702.42.20	5702.49.10	5702.49.15
5702.49.20	5702.50.20	5702.50.40	5702.50.52	5702.50.56	5702.50.59
5702.91.20	5702.91.30	5702.91.40	5702.92.10	5702.92.90	5702.99.05
5702.99.15	5702.99.20	5703.10.20	5703.10.80	5703.21.00	5703.29.10
5703.29.20	5703.31.00	5703.39.10	5703.39.20	5703.90.00	5704.10.00
5704.20.00	5704.90.01	5705.00.10	5705.00.20	5801.10.00	5801.21.00
5801.22.10	5801.22.90	5801.23.00	5801.26.00	5801.27.10	5801.27.50
5801.31.00	5801.32.00	5801.33.00	5801.36.00	5801.37.10	5801.37.50
5801.90.10	5801.90.20	5802.10.10	5802.10.90	5802.20.00	5802.30.00
5803.00.10	5803.00.20	5803.00.30	5803.00.40	5803.00.50	5803.00.90
5804.10.10	5804.10.90	5804.21.00	5804.29.10	5804.29.90	5804.30.00
5805.00.10	5805.00.20	5805.00.25	5805.00.30	5805.00.40	5806.10.10
5806.10.24	5806.10.28	5806.10.30	5806.20.00	5806.31.00	5806.32.10
5806.32.20	5806.39.10	5806.39.20	5806.39.30	5806.40.00	5807.10.05
5807.10.15	5807.10.20	5807.90.05	5807.90.15	5807.90.20	5808.10.10
5808.10.40	5808.10.50	5808.10.70	5808.10.90	5808.90.00	5809.00.00

5810.10.00	5810.91.00	5810.92.10	5810.92.90	5810.99.10	5810.99.90
5811.00.10	5811.00.20	5811.00.30	5811.00.40	5901.10.10	5901.10.20
5901.90.20	5901.90.40	5902.10.00	5902.20.00	5902.90.00	5903.10.10
5903.10.15	5903.10.18	5903.10.20	5903.10.25	5903.10.30	5903.20.10
5903.20.15	5903.20.18	5903.20.20	5903.20.25	5903.20.30	5903.90.10
5903.90.15	5903.90.18	5903.90.20	5903.90.25	5903.90.30	5904.10.00
5904.90.10	5904.90.90	5905.00.10	5905.00.90	5906.91.10	5906.91.20
5906.91.25	5906.91.30	5906.99.10	5906.99.20	5906.99.25	5906.99.30
5907.00.05	5907.00.15	5907.00.25	5907.00.35	5907.00.60	5907.00.80
5908.00.00	5909.00.10	5909.00.20	5910.00.10	5910.00.90	5911.10.10
5911.10.20	5911.20.10	5911.20.20	5911.20.30	5911.31.00	5911.32.00
5911.40.01	5911.90.00	6001.10.20	6001.10.60	6001.21.00	6001.22.00
6001.29.00	6001.91.00	6001.92.00	6001.99.10	6001.99.90	6002.40.40
6002.40.80	6002.90.40	6002.90.80	6003.10.10	6003.10.90	6003.20.10
6003.20.30	6003.30.10	6003.30.60	6003.40.10	6003.40.60	6003.90.10
6003.90.90	6004.10.00	6004.90.20	6004.90.90	6005.21.00	6005.22.00
6005.23.00	6005.24.00	6005.35.00	6005.36.00	6005.37.00	6005.38.00
6005.39.00	6005.41.00	6005.42.00	6005.43.00	6005.44.00	6005.90.10
6005.90.90	6006.10.00	6006.21.10	6006.21.90	6006.22.10	6006.22.90
6006.23.10	6006.23.90	6006.24.10	6006.24.90	6006.31.00	6006.32.00
6006.33.00	6006.34.00	6006.41.00	6006.42.00	6006.43.00	6006.44.00
6006.90.10	6006.90.90	6101.20.00	6101.30.10	6101.30.15	6101.30.20
6101.90.05	6101.90.10	6101.90.90	6102.10.00	6102.20.00	6102.30.05
6102.30.10	6102.30.20	6102.90.10	6102.90.90	6103.10.10	6103.10.20
6103.10.30	6103.10.40	6103.10.50	6103.10.60	6103.10.70	6103.10.90
6103.22.00	6103.23.00	6103.29.05	6103.29.10	6103.29.20	6103.31.00
6103.32.00	6103.33.10	6103.33.20	6103.39.10	6103.39.40	6103.39.80
6103.41.10	6103.41.20	6103.42.10	6103.42.20	6103.43.10	6103.43.15
6103.43.20	6103.49.10	6103.49.20	6103.49.40	6103.49.80	6104.13.10
6104.13.20	6104.19.10	6104.19.15	6104.19.40	6104.19.50	6104.19.60
6104.19.80	6104.22.00	6104.23.00	6104.29.05	6104.29.10	6104.29.20
6104.31.00	6104.32.00	6104.33.10	6104.33.20	6104.39.10	6104.39.20
6104.41.00	6104.42.00	6104.43.10	6104.43.20	6104.44.10	6104.44.20
6104.49.10	6104.49.90	6104.51.00	6104.52.00	6104.53.10	6104.53.20
6104.59.10	6104.59.40	6104.59.80	6104.61.00	6104.62.10	6104.62.20
6104.63.10	6104.63.15	6104.63.20	6104.69.10	6104.69.20	6104.69.40
6104.69.80	6105.10.00	6105.20.10	6105.20.20	6105.90.10	6105.90.40
6105.90.80	6106.10.00	6106.20.10	6106.20.20	6106.90.10	6106.90.15
6106.90.25	6106.90.30	6107.11.00	6107.12.00	6107.19.10	6107.19.90
6107.21.00	6107.22.00	6107.29.20	6107.29.50	6107.29.90	6107.91.00
6107.99.10	6107.99.20	6107.99.50	6107.99.90	6108.11.00	6108.19.10
6108.19.90	6108.21.00	6108.22.10	6108.22.90	6108.29.10	6108.29.90
6108.31.00	6108.32.00	6108.39.10	6108.39.40	6108.39.80	6108.91.00
6108.92.00	6108.99.20	6108.99.50	6108.99.90	6109.10.00	6109.90.10
6109.90.15	6109.90.40	6109.90.80	6110.11.00	6110.12.10	6110.12.20
6110.19.00	6110.20.10	6110.20.20	6110.30.10	6110.30.15	6110.30.20

6110.30.30	6110.90.10	6110.90.90	6111.20.10	6111.20.20	6111.20.30
6111.20.40	6111.20.50	6111.20.60	6111.30.10	6111.30.20	6111.30.30
6111.30.40	6111.30.50	6111.90.05	6111.90.10	6111.90.20	6111.90.30
6111.90.40	6111.90.50	6111.90.70	6111.90.90	6112.11.00	6112.12.00
6112.19.10	6112.19.40	6112.19.80	6112.20.10	6112.20.20	6112.31.00
6112.39.00	6112.41.00	6112.49.00	6113.00.10	6113.00.90	6114.20.00
6114.30.10	6114.30.20	6114.30.30	6114.90.05	6114.90.10	6114.90.90
6115.21.00	6115.22.00	6115.29.40	6115.29.80	6115.30.10	6115.30.90
6115.94.00	6115.95.60	6115.95.90	6115.96.60	6115.96.90	6115.99.14
6115.99.19	6115.99.40	6115.99.90	6116.10.05	6116.10.08	6116.10.13
6116.10.17	6116.10.44	6116.10.48	6116.10.55	6116.10.65	6116.10.75
6116.10.95	6116.91.00	6116.92.05	6116.92.08	6116.92.64	6116.92.74
6116.92.88	6116.92.94	6116.93.05	6116.93.08	6116.93.64	6116.93.74
6116.93.88	6116.93.94	6116.99.20	6116.99.35	6116.99.48	6116.99.54
6116.99.75	6116.99.95	6117.10.10	6117.10.20	6117.10.40	6117.10.60
6117.80.20	6117.80.30	6117.80.85	6117.80.87	6117.80.95	6117.90.10
6117.90.90	6201.20.11	6201.20.19	6201.20.29	6201.20.35	6201.20.40
6201.30.12	6201.30.20	6201.30.30	6201.30.40	6201.30.50	6201.30.60
6201.30.70	6201.30.80	6201.40.10	6201.40.15	6201.40.20	6201.40.25
6201.40.35	6201.40.40	6201.40.45	6201.40.50	6201.40.55	6201.40.60
6201.40.65	6201.40.70	6201.40.75	6201.90.19	6201.90.29	6201.90.39
6201.90.49	6201.90.59	6201.90.69	6202.20.11	6202.20.19	6202.20.29
6202.20.35	6202.20.40	6202.30.12	6202.30.20	6202.30.30	6202.30.40
6202.30.50	6202.30.60	6202.30.70	6202.30.80	6202.40.10	6202.40.15
6202.40.20	6202.40.25	6202.40.35	6202.40.40	6202.40.45	6202.40.50
6202.40.55	6202.40.60	6202.40.65	6202.40.70	6202.40.75	6202.90.19
6202.90.29	6202.90.39	6202.90.49	6202.90.59	6202.90.69	6203.11.15
6203.11.30	6203.11.60	6203.11.90	6203.12.10	6203.12.20	6203.19.10
6203.19.20	6203.19.30	6203.19.50	6203.19.90	6203.22.10	6203.22.30
6203.23.00	6203.29.10	6203.29.15	6203.29.20	6203.29.30	6203.31.50
6203.31.90	6203.32.10	6203.32.20	6203.33.10	6203.33.20	6203.39.10
6203.39.20	6203.39.50	6203.39.90	6203.41.01	6203.41.03	6203.41.06
6203.41.08	6203.41.25	6203.41.30	6203.41.60	6203.41.80	6203.42.03
6203.42.05	6203.42.07	6203.42.17	6203.42.25	6203.42.45	6203.43.01
6203.43.03	6203.43.05	6203.43.09	6203.43.11	6203.43.13	6203.43.45
6203.43.55	6203.43.60	6203.43.65	6203.43.70	6203.43.75	6203.43.90
6203.49.01	6203.49.05	6203.49.07	6203.49.09	6203.49.25	6203.49.35
6203.49.50	6203.49.60	6203.49.90	6204.11.00	6204.12.00	6204.13.10
6204.13.20	6204.19.10	6204.19.20	6204.19.40	6204.19.80	6204.21.00
6204.22.10	6204.22.30	6204.23.00	6204.29.20	6204.29.40	6204.31.10
6204.31.20	6204.32.10	6204.32.20	6204.33.10	6204.33.20	6204.33.40
6204.33.50	6204.39.20	6204.39.30	6204.39.60	6204.39.80	6204.41.10
6204.41.20	6204.42.10	6204.42.20	6204.42.30	6204.43.10	6204.43.20
6204.43.30	6204.43.40	6204.44.20	6204.44.30	6204.44.40	6204.49.10
6204.49.50	6204.51.00	6204.52.10	6204.52.20	6204.53.10	6204.53.20
6204.53.30	6204.59.10	6204.59.20	6204.59.30	6204.59.40	6204.61.05

6204.61.15	6204.61.60	6204.61.80	6204.62.03	6204.62.05	6204.62.15
6204.62.50	6204.62.60	6204.62.70	6204.62.80	6204.63.01	6204.63.02
6204.63.03	6204.63.08	6204.63.09	6204.63.11	6204.63.50	6204.63.55
6204.63.60	6204.63.65	6204.63.70	6204.63.75	6204.63.90	6204.69.01
6204.69.02	6204.69.03	6204.69.04	6204.69.05	6204.69.06	6204.69.15
6204.69.22	6204.69.28	6204.69.45	6204.69.65	6204.69.80	6205.20.10
6205.20.20	6205.30.10	6205.30.15	6205.30.20	6205.90.05	6205.90.07
6205.90.10	6205.90.30	6205.90.40	6206.10.00	6206.20.10	6206.20.20
6206.20.30	6206.30.10	6206.30.20	6206.30.30	6206.40.10	6206.40.20
6206.40.25	6206.40.30	6206.90.00	6207.11.00	6207.19.10	6207.19.90
6207.21.00	6207.22.00	6207.29.10	6207.29.90	6207.91.10	6207.91.30
6207.99.20	6207.99.40	6207.99.70	6207.99.75	6207.99.85	6207.99.90
6208.11.00	6208.19.20	6208.19.50	6208.19.90	6208.21.00	6208.22.00
6208.29.10	6208.29.90	6208.91.10	6208.91.30	6208.92.00	6208.99.20
6208.99.30	6208.99.50	6208.99.80	6209.20.10	6209.20.20	6209.20.30
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(ii) As provided in heading 9903.06.21, the duty imposed by heading 9903.05.50 shall not apply to the following particular articles the product of Jordan:

(A) Psyllium seed husks (classifiable in subheading 1211.90.89); and

(B) Aloe, Tasmanian pepper, coconut and centella (classifiable in subheading 1302.19.91).

(k) As provided in headings 9903.05.38, 9903.05.39, 9903.05.48, 9903.05.49, 9903.05.70, 9903.05.71 and 9903.05.73–9903.05.76, for any good of a member state of the European Union, Japan, South Korea, Switzerland or Taiwan subject to a specific or compound rate of duty under column 1-General, the *ad valorem* equivalent rate of duty of such good shall be determined by dividing the amount of duty payable under column 1-General by the customs value of the good. For example, if a good were subject to a specific duty of 50 cents per kilogram, and one kilogram of the good were entered with a customs value of $10, then the *ad valorem* equivalent rate of duty would be obtained by dividing 50 cents by $10, yielding 5 percent. For any good of South Korea for which a specific or compound rate of duty under column 1-Special is properly claimed, the *ad valorem* equivalent rate of duty shall be determined in the same manner.

For headings 9903.05.39 and 9903.05.76, articles for which the applicable column 1 duty rate is less than 10 percent, the sum of the column 1 duty rate and the additional

ad valorem rate of duty is 10 percent *ad valorem*.

For headings 9903.05.49, 9903.05.71 and 9903.05.74, articles for which the applicable column 1 duty rate is less than 12.5 percent, the sum of the column 1 duty rate and the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty is 12.5 percent *ad valorem*."

B. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on July 31, 2026, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified as follows:

1. The article description of heading 9903.05.90 is modified by inserting "patented pharmaceutical articles;" after "wood products;"; and

2. Subdivision (f) of U.S. note 52 is modified:

   a. by deleting the word "and" at the end of item (6);

   b. by deleting the period at the end of item (7) and by inserting "; and" in lieu thereof; and

   c. by inserting the following new item (8) in numerical order:

   "(8) patented pharmaceutical articles provided for in headings 9903.04.60–9903.04.66."

[FR Doc. 2026–15274
Filed 7–27–26; 11:15 am]
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