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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

12 CFR Part 4

[Docket ID OCC–2026–0761]

RIN 1557–AF59

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Parts 208 and 211

[Docket No. R–1898]

RIN 7100–AH28

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 CFR Parts 337 and 347

RIN 3064–AG33

Expanded Examination Cycle for Certain Small Insured Depository Institutions and U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks

AGENCY: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Treasury; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board); and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

ACTION: Joint interim final rule and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The OCC, Board, and FDIC (collectively, the Agencies) are jointly issuing and requesting public comment on an interim final rule to implement section 903 of the 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act. The interim final rule raises the asset threshold for certain supervised institutions with less than $6 billion in total assets to qualify for an 18-month on-site examination cycle. The interim final rule also makes parallel changes to the Agencies' regulations governing the on-site examination cycle for U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, consistent with the International Banking Act of 1978 (IBA).

DATES: The interim final rule is effective on September 14, 2026. Comments on the rule must be received by October 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be directed to:

OCC: Commenters are encouraged to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Please use the title ''Expanded Examination Cycle for Certain Small Insured Depository Institutions and U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks'' to facilitate the organization and distribution of the comments. You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal—Regulations.gov:*

Go to *https://regulations.gov/.* Enter Docket ID ''OCC–2026–0761'' in the Search Box and click ''Search.'' Public comments can be submitted via the ''Comment'' box below the displayed document information or by clicking on the document title and then clicking the ''Comment'' box on the top-left side of the screen. For help with submitting effective comments, please click on ''Commenter's Checklist.'' For assistance with the *Regulations.gov* site, please call 1–866–498–2945 (toll free) Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.–5 p.m. EST, or email *regulationshelpdesk@gsa.gov.*

- *Mail:* Chief Counsel's Office, Attention: Comment Processing, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 400 7th Street SW, Suite 1E–216, Washington, DC 20219.

- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* 400 7th Street SW, Suite 1E–216, Washington, DC 20219.

Instructions: You must include ''OCC'' as the agency name and Docket ID ''OCC–2026–0761'' in your comment. In general, the OCC will enter all comments received into the docket and publish the comments on the *Regulations.gov* website without change, including any business or personal information provided such as name and address information, email addresses, or phone numbers. Comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Do not include any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

You may review comments and other related materials that pertain to this action by the following method:

- *Viewing Comments Electronically—Regulations.gov:*

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The docket may be viewed after the close of the comment period in the same manner as during the comment period.

Board: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. R–1898 and RIN 7100–AH28 by any of the following methods:

- *Agency Website: https://www.federalreserve.gov/apps/proposals/.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments, including attachments. Preferred Method.

- *Mail:* Benjamin W. McDonough, Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551.

- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Same as mailing address.

- *Other Means: publiccomments@frb.gov.* You must include the docket number in the subject line of the message.

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available on the Board's website at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/apps/proposals/* 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 should identify the number for the specific question(s) to which they respond. Public comments may also be viewed electronically or in person in Room M–4365A, 2001 C St. NW, Washington, DC 20551, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. during Federal business weekdays.

FDIC: The FDIC encourages interested parties to submit written comments. Please include your name, affiliation, address, email address, and telephone number(s) in your comment. You may submit comments to the FDIC, identified by RIN 3064–AG33, by any of the following methods:

- *Agency Website: https://www.fdic.gov/federal-register-publications.* Follow instructions for submitting comments on the FDIC's website.
- *Mail:* Jennifer M. Jones, Deputy Executive Secretary, Attention: Comments–RIN 3064–AG33, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20429.
- *Hand Delivered/Courier:* Comments may be hand-delivered to the guard station at the rear of the 550 17th Street NW, building (located on F Street NW) on business days between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET.
- *Email: Comments@FDIC.gov.* Include RIN 3064–AG33 in the subject line of the message.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

OCC: Kimberly Folk Pratt, Acting Assistant Director, Daniel Amodeo, Counsel, J. William Binkley, Counsel, Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 400 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

Board: Anthony Cain, Senior Adviser, (202) 725–7842, Alex Kobulsky, Lead Financial Institution Policy Analyst, (202) 452–2031, Division of Supervision and Regulation; or Jay Schwarz, Deputy Associate General Counsel, (202) 452–2970, Julie Anthony, Senior Special Counsel, (202) 658–9400, David Cohen, Counsel, (202) 893–5662, Vivien Lee, Attorney, (240) 814–3594, Daniel Parks, Attorney, (771) 210–7183, Legal Division, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551. For users of TTY–TRS, please call 711 from any telephone, anywhere in the United States.

FDIC: Division of Risk Management Supervision—Suzanne Clair, Associate Director, *SClair@FDIC.gov;* Brittany Audia, Chief, *BAudia@FDIC.gov;* Pete Martino, Senior Examination Specialist, *PMartino@FDIC.gov;* Legal Division—Kimberly Yeh, Senior Attorney, *KYeh@FDIC.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 903 of the 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act became law on July 11, 2026, and amended section 10(d) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act) [1] to raise the asset thresholds from $3 billion to $6 billion to permit the Agencies to examine qualifying insured depository institutions (IDIs) not less than once during each 18-month period instead of annually.[2] Prior to the enactment of the 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act, only qualifying IDIs with under $3 billion in total assets were eligible for an 18-month on-site examination cycle.[3]

The Agencies are issuing an interim final rule to implement the 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act's amendments to section 10(d)(4) and 10(d)(10) of the FDI Act,[4] which allow qualifying IDIs with under $6 billion in total assets to be eligible for the extended 18-month examination schedule. In addition, the interim final rule makes parallel changes to the Agencies' regulations governing the on-site examination cycle for U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, consistent with the IBA.[5]

Section 10(d)(1) of the FDI Act generally requires the appropriate Federal banking agency for an IDI to conduct a full-scope, on-site examination of the IDI at least once during each 12-month period. With the enactment of section 903 of the 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act, section 10(d)(4) of the FDI Act now authorizes the appropriate Federal banking agency to extend the on-site examination cycle for an IDI to at least once during an 18-month period if the IDI (1) has total assets of less than $6 billion; (2) is well capitalized; [6] (3) was found, at its most recent examination, to be well managed and to have a composite condition of ''outstanding'' or, in the case of an IDI with total assets of not more than $200 million, ''outstanding'' or ''good''; [7] (4) is not subject to a formal enforcement proceeding or order by the FDIC or its appropriate Federal banking agency; and (5) has not undergone a change in control during the previous 12-month period in which a full-scope, on-site examination otherwise would have been required. The 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act also revised the total asset threshold under section 10(d)(10) of the FDI Act to provide each appropriate Federal banking agency discretionary authority to extend eligibility for an 18-month examination cycle, by regulation, to qualifying IDIs with an ''outstanding''

[1] 12 U.S.C. 1820(d).

[2] Public Law 119–101, 140 Stat. 846 (2026).

[3] *See* section 210 of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (Economic Growth Act), Public Law 115–174, 132 Stat. 1296 (2018) (permitting the Agencies to examine qualifying IDIs with under $3 billion in total assets not less than once during each 18-month period). The Agencies published interim final rules implementing the Economic Growth Act amendments in August 2018, and final rules in December 2018. *See* 83 FR 43961 (Aug. 29, 2018) and 83 FR 67033 (Dec. 28, 2018), respectively.

[4] 12 U.S.C. 1820(d)(4) and 1820(d)(10).

[5] 12 U.S.C. 3105(c)(1)(C). Additionally, certain changes would also be responsive to comments received through the Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act review. *See* Public Law 104–208, Div. A, Title II, section 2222, 110 Stat. 3009–414 (1996) (codified at 12 U.S.C. 3311). *See also* 89 FR 99751 (Dec. 11, 2024).

[6] Well capitalized is defined by section 38 of the FDI Act, codified at 12 U.S.C. 1831o, to mean that an IDI significantly exceeds the required minimum level for each relevant capital measure. As required by section 38, the Agencies have defined capital levels that IDIs must meet in order to be well capitalized under the prompt corrective action framework. *See* 12 CFR 6.4 (OCC); 12 CFR 208.43 (Board); 12 CFR 324.403 (FDIC).

[7] IDIs are evaluated under the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System (commonly referred to as ''CAMELS''). CAMELS is an acronym that is drawn from the first letters of the individual components of the rating system: Capital adequacy, Asset quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity, and Sensitivity to market risk. CAMELS ratings of ''1'' and ''2'' correspond with ratings of ''outstanding'' and ''good.'' In addition to having a CAMELS composite rating of ''1'' or ''2,'' an IDI is considered to be ''well managed'' for the purposes of section 10(d) of the FDI Act *only* if the IDI also received a rating of ''1'' or ''2'' for the management component of the CAMELS rating at its most recent examination. *See* 72 FR 54347 (Sept. 25, 2007).

or ''good'' composite condition and total assets of an amount not to exceed $6 billion (increased from $3 billion), if the agency determines that this amount would be consistent with the principles of safety and soundness for IDIs.[8]

In addition, section 7(c)(1)(C) of the IBA provides that a Federal or a State branch or agency of a foreign bank shall be subject to on-site examination by its appropriate Federal banking agency or State bank supervisor as frequently as a national or State bank would be subject to such an examination by the appropriate Federal banking agency.[9]

II. Description of the Interim Final Rule

The Agencies are adopting the interim final rule to implement the 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act's amendments to sections 10(d)(4) and 10(d)(10) of the FDI Act. The interim final rule implements section 10(d)(4) of the FDI Act, as revised by the 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act, to increase, from $3 billion to $6 billion, the total asset threshold under which the Agencies may apply an 18-month on-site examination cycle for qualifying IDIs that have an ''outstanding'' composite condition.[10] The interim final rule also reflects the Agencies' exercise of their discretionary authority under section 10(d)(10) of the FDI Act to extend eligibility for an 18-month examination cycle to qualifying IDIs with an ''outstanding'' or ''good'' composite condition with total assets under $6 billion, rather than total assets under $3 billion.[11]

The Agencies have determined that increasing the maximum total asset amount limitation for IDIs with a ''good'' composite condition to qualify for the 18-month examination cycle to less than $6 billion in total assets is consistent with principles of safety and soundness for IDIs. While extending the examination cycle has the potential to delay an agency's ability to detect deterioration in an IDI's financial condition, the Agencies do not expect that extending the examination cycle by six months for these small, well-rated IDIs with relatively simple risk profiles and no outstanding enforcement action or order would appreciably increase their risk of financial deterioration or failure. In addition, the Agencies will continue their off-site monitoring activities designed to identify new or increasing risks, which often include various Call Report-based analyses. This interim final rule also would not change the Agencies' existing authorities to examine IDIs that qualify for the 18-month examination cycle more frequently as necessary or appropriate, including those IDIs with a ''good'' composite rating.[12] The Agencies also note that, in order to qualify for an 18-month examination cycle, these IDIs with total assets under $6 billion must meet the other capital, managerial, and supervisory criteria set forth in section 10(d)(4) of the FDI Act and the Agencies' implementing regulations.[13]

In accordance with section 7(c)(1)(C) of the IBA,[14] the Agencies are also making conforming changes to their regulations to raise, from $3 billion to $6 billion, the total asset threshold for the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks that would qualify for an 18-month examination cycle.

The Agencies will continue to monitor IDIs and U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks (collectively, financial institutions) in this asset range and the impact of the extended examination cycle.

III. Economic Analysis

The Agencies estimate that the interim final rule will increase the number of banks and savings associations that may be eligible for an extended 18-month examination cycle by approximately 188 (95 of which are supervised by the FDIC, 50 by the OCC, and 43 by the Board), bringing the total number of institutions that may qualify for an extended 18-month cycle to 4,016. This estimate includes the approximately 19 additional U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks that may be eligible (1 of which is supervised by the FDIC, 10 by the OCC, and 8 by the Board).[15]

Financial institutions with total assets of $3 billion or more but less than $6 billion that are eligible for the 18-month examination cycle will realize costs savings and can utilize those costs savings in various ways. A potential reduction in examination activity is likely to enable those financial institutions' existing staff to allocate resources to other activities that could improve business-related outcomes, such as serving customers. These potential beneficial effects will vary from institution to institution depending upon the composition of staff supporting examinations, an institution's business activities, and the decisions of senior management. Therefore, they are difficult to accurately estimate.

As previously discussed, the Agencies believe that extending the examination cycle from 12 months to 18 months for these small financial institutions with relatively simple risk profiles should not appreciably increase their risk of financial deterioration or failure. The Agencies acknowledge that extending the examination cycles creates a longer window during which emerging problems could develop before being detected through an on-site examination. That said, the Agencies believe that the strict eligibility requirements as well as the Agencies' off-site monitoring activities should serve to minimize any such risks and associated costs.

Finally, qualifying financial institutions may incur modest one-time implementation costs such as those attributable to updating their compliance calendars, policies, and examination preparation schedules to reflect the new eligibility criteria and extended cycles. Nonetheless, such implementation costs are expected to be marginal and far outweighed by the ongoing cost savings from the less-frequent examination cycles for qualifying financial institutions.

IV. Regulatory Analysis

A. Administrative Procedure Act

The Agencies are issuing the interim final rule without prior notice, the opportunity for prior public comment, or the delayed effective date ordinarily prescribed by the Administrative Procedure Act (APA).[16] Pursuant to section 553(b)(B) of the APA, general notice and the opportunity for public comment are not required with respect to a rulemaking when an ''agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the

[8] Additionally, the Board and the FDIC, as the appropriate Federal banking agencies for State-chartered insured banks and savings associations, are permitted to conduct on-site examinations of such IDIs on alternating 12-month or 18-month periods with an IDI's State supervisor, if the Board or FDIC, as appropriate, determines that the alternating examination conducted by the State carries out the purposes of section 10(d) of the FDI Act. 12 U.S.C. 1820(d)(3).

[9] 12 U.S.C. 3105(c)(1)(C).

[10] 12 U.S.C. 1820(d)(4). The OCC's regulation implementing section 10(d) of the FDI Act, 12 CFR 4.6, applies to every national bank and Federal savings association, not solely to IDIs.

[11] 12 U.S.C. 1820(d)(10). Section 10(d)(10) of the FDI Act permits the Agencies to increase the dollar threshold for the 18-month exam cycle for institutions with a composite condition of ''good'' from $200 million to an amount not to exceed $6 billion. The Agencies previously increased this amount to less than $3 billion. *See* 83 FR 67033 (Dec. 28, 2018).

[12] 12 CFR 4.6(c), 4.7(c) (OCC); 12 CFR 208.64(c), 211.26(c)(3) (Board); 12 CFR 337.12(c), 347.211(c) (FDIC).

[13] 12 U.S.C. 1820(d)(4).

[14] 12 U.S.C. 3105(c)(1)(C).

[15] The estimates are based off active institutions as of July 11, 2026 for the Board and the FDIC and as of July 30, 2026 for the OCC, as well as March 31, 2026 data from the Call Report and FFIEC 002, ''Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks.''

[16] *See* 5 U.S.C. 553.

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.'' [17] The interim final rule implements the provisions of section 903 of the 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act that went into effect on July 11, 2026. In particular, the interim final rule adopts the statutory increase in the total asset threshold, from less than $3 billion to less than $6 billion, for IDIs with an ''outstanding'' composite condition, and also makes available, pursuant to statutory authority, the 18-month examination cycle for qualifying IDIs with an ''outstanding'' or ''good'' composite condition and total assets of less than $6 billion.[18] The interim final rule also makes conforming amendments to the Agencies' regulations governing the on-site examination cycle for U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, as required by statute.

The Agencies believe that the public interest is best served by aligning the Agencies' regulations with the 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act's amendments and implementing the increased total asset threshold as soon as possible. Immediate implementation will clarify requirements and reduce regulatory burden on certain small, well capitalized, and well managed financial institutions while also allowing the Agencies to better focus their supervisory resources on those financial institutions that may present capital, managerial, or other issues of supervisory concern. Because financial institutions and the Agencies must plan and prepare for examinations in advance, the Agencies believe that issuing the interim final rule would provide the certainty necessary for qualifying financial institutions and the Agencies to begin reorienting their planning and preparation, including scheduling examinations according to the new examination cycle period. In addition, the Agencies believe that providing a notice and comment period prior to issuance of the interim final rule is unnecessary because the Agencies do not expect public objection to the regulations being promulgated as they implement the relief provided for in the 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act.[19] Moreover, the interim final rule does not alter the Agencies' current authority to conduct on-site examinations of financial institutions more frequently than once every 18 months if deemed necessary. For these reasons, the Agencies find there is good cause consistent with the public interest to issue the rule without advance notice and comment.[20]

The APA also requires a 30-day delayed effective date, except for (1) substantive rules which grant or recognize an exemption or relieve a restriction; (2) interpretative rules and statements of policy; or (3) as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause.[21] The Agencies conclude that, because the rule recognizes an exemption, the interim final rule is exempt from the APA's delayed effective date requirement.[22] Additionally, the Agencies find good cause to publish the interim final rule with an immediate effective date for the same reasons set forth above under the discussion of section 553(b)(B) of the APA.[23]

While the Agencies believe there is good cause to issue the rule without advance notice and comment and with an immediate effective date, the Agencies are interested in the views of the public and request comment on all aspects of the interim final rule.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) states that no agency may conduct or sponsor, nor is the respondent required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number.[24] The Agencies have reviewed the interim final rule and determined that it would not introduce any new collection of information or revise any existing collection of information pursuant to the PRA. Therefore, no submission will be made to OMB for review.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) [25] requires an agency to consider whether the rules it proposes will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.[26] The RFA applies only to rules for which an agency publishes a general notice of proposed rulemaking pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b) or any other law. As discussed previously, consistent with section 553(b)(B) of the APA, the Agencies have determined for good cause that general notice and opportunity for public comment is unnecessary, and therefore the Agencies are not issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking. Accordingly, the Agencies have concluded that the RFA's requirements relating to initial and final regulatory flexibility analyses do not apply. Further, the Agencies note that no small entities, as defined by the Small Business Administration's rules implementing the RFA, will be affected by the interim final rule's increased asset thresholds.

D. Plain Language

Section 722 of the Gramm-Leach Bliley Act [27] requires the Federal banking agencies to use plain language in all proposed and final rules published after January 1, 2000. The Agencies invite comment on the use of plain language and have sought to present the interim final rule in a simple and straightforward manner. For example:

- Have the Agencies organized the material to suit your needs? If not, how could they present the rule more clearly?
- Are the requirements in the rule clearly stated? If not, how could the rule be more clearly stated?
- Do the regulations contain technical language or jargon that is not clear? If so, which language requires clarification?
- Would a different format (grouping and order of sections, use of headings, paragraphing) make the regulation easier to understand? If so, what changes would achieve that?
- Would more, but shorter, sections be better? If so, which sections should be changed?
- What other changes can the Agencies incorporate to make the rule easier to understand?

E. OCC Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

As a general matter, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) [28] requires the preparation of a budgetary impact statement before promulgating a rule that includes a

[17] 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

[18] Under 12 U.S.C. 1820(d)(4)(C)(ii), the Agencies may examine on an 18-month cycle an IDI that meets the other factors provided under 12 U.S.C. 1820(d)(4) if the IDI has total assets of $200,000,000 or less and provided its composite condition is ''outstanding'' or ''good.'' Under 12 U.S.C. 1820(d)(10), as modified by the 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act, the Agencies are authorized to increase the $200,000,000 total asset threshold to $6,000,000,000. The Agencies are doing so in this interim final rule.

[19] *See, e.g.,* 83 FR 67033 (Dec. 28, 2018) and 81 FR 10063 (Feb. 29, 2016).

[20] 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

[21] 5 U.S.C. 553(d).

[22] 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1).

[23] 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

[24] 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

[25] 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*

[26] Under regulations issued by the Small Business Administration, a small entity includes a depository institution, bank holding company, or savings and loan holding company with total assets of $850 million or less and trust companies with total assets of $47.0 million or less.

[27] 12 U.S.C. 4809.

[28] 2 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*

Federal mandate 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 in any one year ($193 million as adjusted annually for inflation). However, the UMRA does not apply to final rules for which a general notice of proposed rulemaking was not published.[29] As discussed above, consistent with section 553(b)(B) of the APA, the Agencies have determined for good cause that general notice and opportunity for public comment is unnecessary and therefore the Agencies are not issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking. Moreover, because this interim final rule imposes no new mandates, it will not require additional expenditure of $193 million or more annually by any State, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector. Accordingly, for these reasons, the OCC has not prepared a budgetary impact statement under the UMRA.

F. Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994

Pursuant to section 302(a) of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act (RCDRIA),[30] in determining the effective date and administrative compliance requirements for new regulations that impose additional reporting, disclosure, or other requirements on IDIs, each Federal banking agency must consider, consistent with principles of safety and soundness and the public interest, any administrative burdens that such regulations would place on depository institutions, including small depository institutions, and customers of depository institutions, as well as the benefits of such regulations. In addition, section 302(b) of RCDRIA requires new regulations and amendments to regulations that impose additional reporting, disclosures, or other new requirements on IDIs generally to take effect on the first day of a calendar quarter that begins on or after the date on which the regulations are published in final form, with certain exceptions, including for good cause.[31] Because the interim final rule expands eligibility for an 18-month, rather than 12-month, on-site examination schedule and is burden-reducing in nature, the interim final rule does not impose additional reporting, disclosure, or other requirements on IDIs, and section 302 of the RCDRIA therefore does not apply. Nevertheless, the Agencies have considered the administrative burdens that such regulations would place on depository institutions and the benefits of such regulations in determining the effective date and compliance requirements. In addition, for the same reasons set forth previously under the discussion of section 553(b)(B) of the APA, the Agencies find good cause under section 302 of RCDRIA to publish the interim final rule with an immediate effective date.

G. Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14192

Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) [32] and Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review) [33] direct Federal agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. The interim final rule was drafted and reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 13563. Within OMB, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has determined that this rulemaking is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, as amended, and therefore it was not subject to an E.O. 12866 review. This joint interim final rule is also not an E.O. 14192 regulatory action.

H. Congressional Review Act

For purposes of the Congressional Review Act, OMB determines whether a final rule constitutes a ''major'' rule.[34] If a rule is deemed a ''major rule'' by OMB, the Congressional Review Act generally provides that the rule may not take effect until at least 60 days following its publication.[35]

The Congressional Review Act defines a ''major rule'' as any rule that the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the OMB finds has resulted in or is likely to result in—(A) an annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more; (B) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers; individual industries; Federal, State, or local government agencies; or geographic regions; or (C) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets.[36] OMB has determined that this interim final rule is not a major rule for purposes of the Congressional Review Act. As required, the Agencies will submit this final rule and other appropriate reports to Congress and the Government Accountability Office for review.

List of Subjects

12 CFR Part 4

Administrative practice and procedure, Freedom of information, Individuals with disabilities, Minority businesses, Organization and functions (Government agencies), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Women.

12 CFR Part 208

Accounting, Agriculture, Banks, banking, Confidential business information, Consumer protection, Crime, Currency, Federal Reserve System, Flood insurance, Insurance, Investments, Mortgages, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Securities.

12 CFR Part 211

Exports, Federal Reserve System, Foreign banking, Holding companies, Investments, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

12 CFR Part 337

Banks, banking, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Savings associations, Securities.

12 CFR Part 347

Authority delegations (Government agencies), Bank deposit insurance, Banks, banking, Credit, Foreign banking, Investments, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, U.S. investments abroad.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

12 CFR Chapter I

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency proposes to amend part 4 of chapter I of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

[29] *See* 2 U.S.C. 1532(a).

[30] 12 U.S.C. 4802(a).

[31] 12 U.S.C. 4802(b).

[32] E.O. 12866, 58 FR 51735 (Oct. 4, 1993).

[33] E.O. 13563, 76 FR 3821 (Jan. 21, 2011).

[34] 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*

[35] 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(3).

[36] 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

PART 4—ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS, AVAILABILITY AND RELEASE OF INFORMATION, CONTRACTING OUTREACH PROGRAM, POST–EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS FOR SENIOR EXAMINERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 4 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301, 552; 12 U.S.C. 1, 93a, 161, 481, 482, 484(a), 1442, 1462a, 1463, 1464, 1817(a), 1818, 1820, 1821, 1831m, 1831p–1, 1831o, 1833e, 1867, 1951 *et seq.,* 2601 *et seq.,* 2801 *et seq.,* 2901 *et seq.,* 3101 *et seq.,* 3401 *et seq.,* 5321, 5412, 5414; 15 U.S.C. 77uu(b), 78q(c)(3); 18 U.S.C. 641, 1905, 1906; 29 U.S.C. 1204; 31 U.S.C. 5318(g)(2), 9701; 42 U.S.C. 3601; 44 U.S.C. 3506, 3510; E.O. 12600 (3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 235).

■ 2. Section 4.6 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(1) to read as follows:

§ 4.6 Frequency of examination of national banks and Federal savings associations.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) The bank or Federal savings association has total assets of less than $6 billion;

* * * * *

■ 3. Section 4.7 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(1)(i) to read as follows:

§ 4.7 Frequency of examination of Federal agencies and branches.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) Has total assets of less than $6 billion;

* * * * *

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Chapter II

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Board amends parts 208 and 211 of chapter II of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 208—MEMBERSHIP OF STATE BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM (REGULATION H)

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

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 24, 36, 92a, 93a, 248(a), 248(c), 321–338a, 371d, 461, 481–486, 601, 611, 1814, 1816, 1817(a)(3), 1817(a)(12), 1818, 1820(d)(9), 1833(j), 1828(o), 1831, 1831o, 1831p–1, 1831r–1, 1831w, 1831x, 1835a, 1882, 2901–2907, 3105, 3310, 3331–3351, 3905–3909, 5371, and 5371 note; 15 U.S.C. 78b, 78I(b), 78*l*(i), 780–4(c)(5), 78q, 78q–1, 78w, 1681s, 1681w, 6801 and 6805, 31 U.S.C. 5318; 42 U.S.C. 4012a, 4104a, 4104b, 4106, and 4128.

■ 5. Amend § 208.64 by revising paragraph (b)(1) to read as follows:

§ 208.64 Frequency of examination.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) The bank has total assets of less than $6 billion;

* * * * *

PART 211—INTERNATIONAL BANKING OPERATIONS (REGULATION K)

■ 6. The authority citation for part 211 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 221 *et seq.,* 1818, 1835a, 1841 *et seq.,* 3101 *et seq.,* 3901 *et seq.,* and 5101 *et seq.;* 15 U.S.C. 1681s, 1681w, 6801 and 6805.

■ 7. Amend § 211.26 by revising paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) to read as follows:

§ 211.26 Examinations of offices and affiliates of foreign banks.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) * * *

(i) * * *

(A) Has total assets of less than $6 billion;

* * * * *

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 CFR Chapter III

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Board of Directors of the FDIC amends parts 337 and 347 of chapter III of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 337—UNSAFE AND UNSOUND BANKING PRACTICES

■ 8. The authority citation for part 337 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 375a(4), 375b, 1463, 1464, 1468, 1816, 1818(a), 1818(b), 1819, 1820(d), 1821(f), 1828(j)(2), 1831, 1831f, 1831g, 5412.

■ 9. Amend § 337.12 by revising paragraph (b)(l) to read as follows:

§ 337.12 Frequency of examination.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) The institution has total assets of less than $6 billion;

* * * * *

PART 347—INTERNATIONAL BANKING

■ 10. The authority citation for part 347 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1820, 1828, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3108, 3109; Pub L. No. 111–203, section 939A, 124 Stat. 1376, 1887 (July 21, 2010) (codified 15 U.S.C. 78o–7 note).

■ 11. Amend § 347.211 by revising paragraph (b)(l)(i) to read as follows:

§ 347.211 Examination of branches of foreign banks.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) Has total assets of less than $6 billion;

* * * * *

Jonathan V. Gould,

Comptroller of the Currency.

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Benjamin W. McDonough,

Secretary of the Board.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Dated at Washington, DC, on August 27, 2026.

Jennifer M. Jones,

Deputy Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18766 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–33–P–6210–01–P–6714–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 61

[Docket No.: FAA–2025–3519; Amendment No. 61–161]

RIN 2120–AM12

Sport Pilot Practical Test Standards Alignment

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: FAA revises certain regulations governing airman certification and incorporates three updated sport pilot practical test standards (PTS) by reference. The rule aligns the airman testing standards with newly adopted regulatory requirements in the *Modernization of Special Airworthiness Certification* (MOSAIC) final rule related to the certification of sport pilots and operation of light-sport category aircraft and updates the PTS to improve airman certification standard materials.

DATES:

Effective date: September 14, 2026. The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of September 14, 2026.

Compliance date: The compliance date for this final rule is October 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: For information on where to obtain copies of rulemaking documents and other information related to this final rule, see ''Additional Information'' in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ethan Argenbright, General Aviation and Commercial Division/Testing Standards Section, AFS–810, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone (405) 954–6404; email *ethan.d.argenbright@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

ACS—Airman Certification Standards
AGL—Above Ground Level
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
DOT—Department of Transportation
FAA—Federal Aviation Administration
FR—Federal Register
IBR—Incorporation by reference
MOSAIC—Modernization of Special Airworthiness Certification
NPRM—Notice of proposed rulemaking
PTS—Practical Test Standards
RFA—Regulatory Flexibility Act
U.S.C.—United States Code

I. Executive Summary

A. Purpose of the Regulatory Action

FAA updates three PTS related to the certification of sport pilots and operation of light-sport category aircraft to address a conflict between regulations adopted by the MOSAIC final rule and language in three sport pilot PTS. The PTS establish the formal guidelines, standards, and criteria used by FAA Safety Inspectors and Designated Pilot Examiners (DPEs) to evaluate an applicant's suitability for an airman certificate, ensuring they demonstrate proficiency and can safely operate within the National Airspace System (NAS). These updates align the language in the sport pilot PTS identifying which aircraft can be used to satisfy practical test and proficiency check requirements under part 61 with the new sport pilot operational limits adopted in the MOSAIC final rule. FAA also makes non-substantive, conforming amendments to update minor terminology inconsistencies throughout these three PTS.

FAA updates from versions A to B, three sport pilot PTS listed in section 61.14, specifically; (a)(12) Sport Pilot and Sport Pilot Flight Instructor Rating PTS for Airplane Category; Rotorcraft Category, and Glider Category (FAA–S–8081–29A), (a)(13) Sport Pilot and Sport Pilot Flight Instructor Rating PTS for Lighter-Than-Air Category (FAA–S–8081–30A), and (a)(14) Sport Pilot and Sport Pilot Flight Instructor PTS for Powered Parachute Category, Weight-Shift-Control Aircraft Category (FAA–S–8081–31A).

The rule aligns pilot certification standards in these three PTS with regulatory changes adopted by the MOSAIC final rule by replacing references to ''light-sport aircraft'' with ''aircraft'' to encompass aircraft meeting the performance limits and design requirements in new section 61.316. The performance limits and design requirements in section 61.316 expand the aircraft that sport pilots and flight instructors with a sport pilot rating may operate, therefore necessitating revisions to the sport pilot PTS to reflect those expanded aircraft privileges. The changes in the PTS will reduce confusion between the current definition of ''light-sport aircraft'' in section 1.1, which will be removed by the MOSAIC final rule effective July 24, 2026, and future light-sport category aircraft, also as explained by the MOSAIC final rule. This rule also aligns practical test requirements for the certification of pilots and flight instructors with a sport pilot rating seeking to add airplane privileges to their sport pilot certificate.

B. Changes Made in This Final Rule Based on Comments

Based on comments received on the NPRM, FAA amends the proposed minimum recovery altitude in Sport Pilot and Flight Instructors with a Sport Pilot Rating PTS for Airplane Category; Rotorcraft Category Gyroplane, and Glider Category (FAA–S–8081–29B) from 1,000 to 1,500 feet AGL for stalls and slow flight tasks.

C. Summary of the Costs and Benefits

FAA expects no new costs to applicants for an initial certificate, rating, or privilege, or to existing airmen, because there are no substantive changes to the testing processes, areas of operation, or elements upon which airmen are currently tested in order to obtain a sport pilot certificate. FAA will incur some de minimis costs to make changes to the PTS and upload the updated versions to its website, but FAA does not anticipate any other costs to the agency because the process by which testing is conducted or the manner in which PTS and ACS are currently implemented is not changing. Although not attributable to this final rule, aligning the PTS with MOSAIC ensures consistent application of MOSAIC's not quantified benefits, such as increased safety from allowing sport pilots to train, test, and fly with larger and more varied aircraft.

II. Authority for This Rulemaking

The authority of FAA to issue rules on aviation safety is found in 49 U.S.C. 106, which describes the authority of the Administrator of FAA. The scope of FAA's authority is further described in 49 U.S.C. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs. This rulemaking is issued under the authority described in 49 U.S.C. 106(f), which establishes the authority of the Administrator to promulgate and revise regulations, rules, and other official publications related to aviation safety. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority granted to the Administrator in 49 U.S.C. 40113 (prescribing general authority of the Administrator of FAA with respect to aviation safety duties and powers to prescribe regulations) and §§ 44701 (general authority of the Administrator to promote safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations and setting minimum standards for other practices, methods, and procedures necessary for safety in air commerce and national security), 44702 (general authority of the Administrator to issue airman certificates), and 44703 (general authority of the Administrator to prescribe regulations for the issuance of airman certificates when the Administrator finds, after investigation, an individual is qualified for and physically able to perform the duties related to the position authorized by the certificate). This rulemaking is within the scope of that authority.

III. Background

A. Summary of the NPRM

On July 24, 2025 FAA published the MOSAIC final rule (90 FR 35218). The MOSAIC rule amended rules for the manufacture, certification, operation, maintenance, and alteration of light-sport aircraft, which subsequently increased sport pilot privileges and expanded what aircraft sport pilots may operate. The MOSAIC final rule restructured certification requirements for light-sport category aircraft, which resulted in FAA removing the ''light-sport aircraft'' definition from section 1.1. As such, FAA adopted new performance limitations and design requirements for sport pilot operations in section 61.316. Although the new performance and design limitations in section 61.316, which expand the aircraft sport pilots may operate, became effective October 22, 2025, the ''light-sport aircraft'' definition in section 1.1 will remain effective until July 24, 2026.

On December 8, 2025 FAA published the *Sport Pilot Practical Test Standards Alignment* NPRM in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 56701). FAA proposed to update the language in three PTS related to the certification of sport pilots and operation of light-sport category aircraft to address a conflict between regulations adopted by the MOSAIC final rule and language in three sport pilot PTS.[1] The NPRM proposed to align language in the sport pilot PTS that identifies which aircraft can be used to satisfy practical test and proficiency check requirements under part 61 with the new sport pilot operational limits adopted in the MOSAIC final rule. FAA also proposed to make non-substantive, conforming amendments to update minor terminology inconsistencies throughout these three PTS.

Specifically, FAA proposed to update three sport pilot PTS listed in section 61.14(a)(12) through (14):

- Sport Pilot and Sport Pilot Flight Instructor Rating PTS for Airplane Category; Rotorcraft Category, and Glider Category (FAA–S–8081–29A);
- Sport Pilot and Sport Pilot Flight Instructor Rating PTS for Lighter-Than-Air Category (FAA–S–8081–30A); and
- Sport Pilot and Sport Pilot Flight Instructor PTS for Powered Parachute Category, Weight-Shift-Control Aircraft Category (FAA–S–8081–31A).

The proposed rule sought to align pilot certification standards in these three PTS with regulatory changes adopted by the MOSAIC final rule by replacing references to ''light-sport aircraft'' as defined in section 1.1 (General definitions) with ''aircraft'' to encompass aircraft meeting the performance limits and design requirements in new section 61.316. The performance limits and design requirements in section 61.316 expand the aircraft that sport pilots and flight instructors with a sport pilot rating may operate, therefore necessitating revisions to the sport pilot PTS to reflect those expanded privileges. The proposal also sought to align practical test requirements for the certification of pilots and flight instructors with a sport pilot rating seeking to add airplane privileges to their sport pilot certificate.

B. Incorporation by Reference

In 2024, FAA published the *Airman Certification Standards and Practical Test Standards for Airman; Incorporation by Reference* final rule[2] to revise certain regulations governing airman certification to incorporate the ACS and PTS by reference into the certification requirements for pilots and flight instructors (as it pertains to part 61). FAA created section 61.14 as a centralized incorporation by reference (IBR) section to streamline the regulations.[3] This rulemaking updates three sport pilot PTS that are currently incorporated by reference in section 61.14 (a)(12) through (14). These PTS are summarized in section IV. F. *Practical Test Standards Incorporated by Reference.*

IBR is a mechanism that allows Federal agencies to comply with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act to publish rules in the **Federal Register** and the CFR by referring to material published elsewhere.[4] Material that is incorporated by reference has the same legal status as if it were published in full in the CFR. In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51, FAA makes the PTS reasonably available for interested parties by providing free online public access to view on the FAA Training and Testing website at *https://www.faa.gov/training_testing.*[5] The PTS are available for download, free of charge, at the provided web address. FAA will continue to provide the PTS to interested parties in this manner. For further information, contact the Training and Certification Group at 202–267–1100, *acsptsinquiries@faa.gov,* or 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591.

C. General Overview of Comments

FAA received six comments from four individuals and two anonymous commenters on the NPRM. These comments related to:

- converting the PTS to ACS format;
- seeking clarification on whether a light-sport aircraft is required for a practical test prior to July 24, 2026;
- revising elements and tasks within the PTS;
- focusing on out of scope matters; and
- generally supporting the proposed changes.

D. Differences Between the NPRM and the Final Rule

Regulatory amendments of FAA to part 61 remain unchanged from the proposal. Based on comments received, FAA amends the proposed minimum recovery altitude in the Sport Pilot and Sport Pilot Flight Instructors Rating PTS for Airplane Category; Rotorcraft Category Gyroplane, and Glider Category (FAA–S–8081–29B) from 1,000 to 1,500 feet AGL for stalls and slow flight tasks.

IV. Discussion of Comments and the Final Rule

FAA received six comments on this proposed rule from four individuals and two anonymous commenters. Many of the changes suggested were outside the scope of this rulemaking. No commenters opposed the proposed rule, nor did FAA receive any comments regarding the regulatory text proposed in the NPRM. In summary, FAA adopts the regulatory text as proposed with few revisions to the PTS themselves, as discussed in the subsequent sections of this preamble.

A. Use of ACS

Two commenters questioned why FAA did not convert the PTS documents to an ACS format. The commenters stated that this change would enable the integration of key safety elements and awareness directly into each required task rather than as a separate area of interest as is presented in the PTS. The commenters further stated the purpose of the ACS is to improve safety awareness, including enhanced emphasis on aeronautical decision making, which would have been the perfect opportunity to make that change. The ACS is an enhanced version of the PTS, which adds task-specific knowledge and risk management elements to each PTS Area of Operation or Task. FAA is in the process of converting all PTS to ACS. For the purposes of this rulemaking, FAA revised the sport pilot PTS to align with language from the MOSAIC final rule in the most expeditious means available.

[1] For detailed chart of changes proposed for each PTS, see Table 1 in *Sport Pilot Practical Test Standards Alignment* NPRM, 90 FR 56701, 56705 (Dec. 8, 2025). All changes proposed in NPRM are adopted in the final rule.

[2] 89 FR 22482 (April 2, 2024).

[3] FAA directs compliance on the respective practical tests and proficiency checks with the appropriate ACS and PTS through §§ 61.43, 61.57, 61.58, 61.321, and 61.419.

[4] See 5 U.S.C. 552(a), which states, ''except to the extent that a person has actual or timely notice of the terms thereof, a person may not in any manner be required to resort to, or be adversely affected by, a matter required to be published in the **Federal Register** and not so published. For this paragraph, matter reasonably available to the class of persons affected thereby is deemed published in the **Federal Register** when incorporated by reference therein with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register.''

[5] 5 U.S.C. 552(a) requires that matter incorporated by reference be ''reasonably available'' as a condition of its eligibility. Further, 1 CFR 51.5(b)(2) requires that agencies seeking to incorporate material by reference discuss in the preamble of the proposed rule the ways that the material it proposes to incorporate by reference is reasonably available to interested parties and how interested parties can obtain the material.

B. Performance Limits and Design Requirement

A commenter questioned whether a sport pilot applicant must train in aircraft that meet the performance limits and design requirement as stated in section 61.316 but must take a practical test in a ''light-sport aircraft'' due to ''light-sport aircraft'' remaining as a defined term until July 24, 2026. FAA notes the sport pilot PTS were revised to reflect the requirement to conduct practical tests in aircraft that meet the performance limits and design requirements in section 61.316.

C. Minimum Recovery Altitude

A commenter recommended that the minimum recovery altitude in PTS, FAA–S–8081–29, Section 1: Sport Pilot Airplane (ASEL and ASES), VIII. Area of Operation: Slow Flight and Stalls, TASKs A, B, and C, element 2 ''Selects an entry altitude consistent with safety, which allows the TASK to be completed no lower than 1,000 feet AGL'' be amended from 1,000 feet AGL to 1,500 feet AGL. The commenter suggested the minimum recovery altitude of 1,000 feet AGL presented an increased level of risk during sport pilot training and testing and recommended 1,500 feet AGL as it aligns with the Private Pilot for Airplane Category Airman Certification Standards, FAA–ACS–6C, Area of Operation VII. Slow Flight and Stalls, Tasks A, B, and C.

FAA agrees with the commenter and increases the minimum recovery altitude in the sport pilot PTS to 1,500 feet AGL because the increased minimum recovery altitude increases risk mitigation and increases safety during the conduct of slow flight and stalls conducted during practical tests in single-engine aircraft meeting the requirements of section 61.316. The increased minimum recovery altitude increases risk mitigation and safety because sport pilots may operate expanded aircraft under section 61.316, which permits sport pilots to operate larger aircraft and the higher minimum altitude recovery prevents sport pilots from operating the larger aircraft closer to the ground when performing slow flight and stall maneuvers during a practical test. FAA revises the Sport Pilot and Flight Instructors with a Sport Pilot Rating Practical Test Standards for Airplane Category, Rotorcraft Category Gyroplane, and Glider Category (FAA–S–8081–29B) minimum recovery altitudes for slow flight and stalls in Section 1, Tasks A, B, and C, element 2 to 1,500 feet AGL.

D. PTS Accessibility

One commenter requested an explicit commitment that the incorporated PTS will remain free, downloadable, and accessible (offline PDFs; stable URLs). As required by 5 U.S.C. 552(a), these PTS are reasonably available because FAA provides free, downloadable, and accessible copies.[6] FAA has no plans to change this public accessibility.

E. Out of Scope Comments

The FAA received three individual comments and one anonymous comment that are considered out of scope. One commenter asked several questions regarding student pilot eligibility requirements to obtain a sport pilot certificate and in what aircraft the applicant must train and complete a practical test. These questions are outside the scope of this rulemaking because the updates to the three PTS are not changing sport pilot certificate eligibility requirements and the MOSAIC rulemaking confirmed that sport pilot training and practical tests must be completed in an aircraft meeting the performance limitations and design requirements set forth in section 61.316.

Two individual commenters recommended specific revisions to narrow elements and tasks within the Airplane Category Sport Pilot PTS (FAA–S–8081–29) that do not arise from changes made to sport pilot requirements in MOSAIC. One commenter recommended adding language regarding ''cruise configuration'' and the power to be ''as assigned by the evaluator'' to VIII. Area of Operation: Slow Flight and Stalls, C. Task: Power-On Stalls, element 3. Another commenter requested changing the minimum altitude in the area of operation for ground reference maneuvers from 600 feet AGL to match the applicable ACS standard of 600 to 1,000 feet AGL. Another commenter suggested referencing the Type Certificate Data Sheet (TCDS) in the Sport Pilot PTSs, I. Area of Operation: Preflight Preparation, A. Task: Certificates and Documents.

In addition, FAA has determined that these recommended revisions do not present an imminent safety concern because a minimum altitude of 600 feet AGL already exists in both PTS and ACS to perform ground reference maneuvers safely during a practical test or proficiency check and because TCDS are not tested during an airman practical test or proficiency check.

One commenter had general concerns with the costs regarding examiner fees, travel, and scheduling tied to requiring a practical test to add sport-pilot airplane privileges. FAA has determined this comment is outside of the scope of this rulemaking because the requirement to complete a practical test to obtain airplane privileges at the sport pilot level was imposed during the MOSAIC rulemaking. The updates to the three PTS are not imposing new requirements and are simply aligning the testing requirements with the amended regulatory requirements. This same commenter also requested that FAA add data to the beginning of the PTS on practical test wait times, examiner fees, examiner types, a location for applicants to report unfair scheduling or fee practices, and examiner guidance for consistent applicant assessment. Finally, this commenter recommended the PTS be amended to remove gendered terminology. FAA has determined that these concerns are unrelated to the proposed changes to the PTS and are outside the scope of this rulemaking.

F. Practical Test Standards Incorporated by Reference

The certification requirements for pilots and flight instructors are set forth in 14 CFR part 61. As previously stated, section 61.14 lists the ACS and PTS incorporated by reference into part 61 pertaining to pilots and flight instructors. This section summarizes the three PTS amended and incorporated by reference in this final rule.

Sport Pilot and Flight Instructors with a Sport Pilot Rating Practical Test Standards for Airplane Category, Rotorcraft Category Gyroplane, and Glider Category; FAA–S–8081–29B, establishes the aeronautical knowledge, special emphasis areas considered critical to flight safety, and proficiency standards for the sport pilot practical tests and proficiency checks for the airplane, gyroplane, glider, and flight instructor. This PTS contains the following Areas of Operation: Preflight Preparation; Preflight Procedures; Airport and Seaplane Base Operations; Takeoffs, Landings, and Go-Arounds; Performance Maneuver; Ground Reference Maneuvers; Navigation; Slow Flight and Stalls; Emergency Operations; and Postflight Procedures. FAA amends the minimum recovery altitude in this PTS from 1,000 to 1,500 feet AGL for stalls and slow flight tasks. This change is further discussed in section IV. C. of this document.

[6] FAA makes the PTS reasonably available for interested parties by providing free online public access to view on FAA Training and Testing website at *https://www.faa.gov/training_testing.*

Sport Pilot and Flight Instructors with a Sport Pilot Rating Practical Test Standards for Lighter-Than-Air Category; FAA–S–8081–30B, which establishes the aeronautical knowledge, special emphasis areas considered critical to flight safety, and proficiency standards for the sport pilot practical tests and proficiency checks for the airship, balloon, and flight instructor. This PTS contains the following Areas of Operation: Preflight Preparation; Preflight Procedures; Airport Operations; Takeoffs, Landings, and Go-Arounds; Performance Maneuver; Ground Reference Maneuvers; Navigation; Emergency Operations; and Postflight Procedures. This PTS is incorporated by reference as proposed.

Sport Pilot and Flight Instructors with a Sport Pilot Rating Practical Test Standards for Powered Parachute Category and Weight-Shift Control Category; FAA–S–8081–31B, which establishes the aeronautical knowledge, special emphasis areas considered critical to flight safety, and proficiency standards for the sport pilot practical tests and proficiency checks for the weight-shift control, powered parachute, and flight instructor. This PTS contains the following Areas of Operation: Preflight Preparation; Preflight Procedures; Airport and Seaplane Base Operations; Takeoffs, Landings, and Go-Arounds; Performance Maneuver; Ground Reference Maneuvers; Navigation; Slow Flight and Stalls; Emergency Operations; and Postflight Procedures. This PTS is incorporated by reference as proposed.

V. Regulatory Notices and Analyses

A. Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA)

E.O. 12866 (''Regulatory Planning and Review'') and E.O. 13563 (''Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review'') require agencies to regulate in the ''most cost effective manner,'' to make a ''reasoned determination that the benefits of the intended regulation justify its costs,'' and to develop regulations that ''impose the least burden on society.'' The Office of Management and Budget has determined this rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined in section (3)(f)(1) of E.O. 12866.

Changes From the NPRM to Final Rule

FAA received six comments on the NPRM, none of which addressed the initial economic analysis. However, the analysis of the final rule does account for the change from the NPRM regarding increased minimum recovery altitude in the interest of safety. Otherwise, the qualitative initial analysis is unchanged for the final RIA.

Need for Regulation

The publication of the MOSAIC final rule on July 24, 2025 created a conflict between operational regulations adopted by MOSAIC and language in the three PTS related to the certification of sport pilots and flight instructors with a sport pilot rating and operation of light-sport category aircraft. This conflict meant that the PTS language limited the aircraft sport pilots and sport pilot flight instructors could use to complete the practical test or proficiency check requirements for certain sport pilot privileges compared to the aircraft they could currently operate under MOSAIC. This created a potential training and safety disconnect, as pilots might demonstrate proficiency in traditional light-sport aircraft without ever training or testing in the larger aircraft allowed under MOSAIC. To address this issue, FAA aligns language in the sport pilot PTS that identifies which aircraft can be used to satisfy practical test and proficiency check requirements under part 61 with the new sport pilot operational limits adopted in the MOSAIC final rule.

Baseline for the Analysis

The PTS establish the formal guidelines, standards, and criteria used by FAA Safety Inspectors and Designated Pilot Examiners (DPEs) to evaluate an applicant's suitability for an airman certification, ensuring they demonstrate proficiency and can safely operate within the NAS. FAA maintains all PTS documents as freely accessible digital resources on the FAA testing standards web page, allowing stakeholders to access or download them at any time without charge. Furthermore, FAA does not require the printing or possession of physical copies of these documents for training or testing purposes.

In contrast, the operational rules governing the scope of flying under a sport pilot certificate or providing instruction with a sport pilot rating are established by the MOSAIC final rule. Although the PTS governs the validation of a pilot's skills to acquire a sport pilot certificate for flight instructor certificate with a sport pilot rating, the MOSAIC rule defines the operating environment of the certificate, including allowing sport pilots and flight instructors with a sport pilot rating to now utilize larger, more robust, and more diverse aircraft. Because the operational authority to fly these aircraft is legally in effect as of October 22, 2025, any safety and economic impacts associated with the new airframes and equipment are fully realized under the MOSAIC operational baseline, distinct from the administrative function of the testing standards.

Benefits

This rule aligns sport pilot PTS with the MOSAIC final rule and generates no incremental benefits. Although the transition to performance-based standards allows sport pilots to operate larger, more robust aircraft with enhanced safety features, any associated benefits are wholly attributed to the MOSAIC final rule. This rule is a technical alignment that ensures testing requirements remain consistent with the operational authorities established under MOSAIC; therefore, no independent safety or economic benefits are claimed for this administrative update.

Costs

FAA estimates this rule imposes no incremental costs on stakeholders and only de minimis administrative costs on the agency. As noted in the baseline, the testing standards used by stakeholders are freely available on FAA's website, and FAA does not require printing or physical copies of these documents. Therefore, once the updated documents are made available online after final rule publication, the voluntary choice to print the updated standards by any testing centers, companies, or individuals is not considered an incurred cost of this rule. FAA also notes there are no new costs to applicants for an initial certificate, rating, or privilege and to existing airmen (*e.g.,* pilots completing proficiency checks or pilots seeking additional certificates or ratings). As the practical tests are already conducted in accordance with the applicable ACS or PTS, and there are no substantive changes to the testing processes, areas of operation, or elements upon which airmen are currently tested to obtain a certificate, this rule does not create a change from the baseline that would induce costs.

FAA has de minimis administrative costs to make the described updates aligning the PTS documents with the MOSAIC final rule and to upload them to its website. There are no other costs to the agency for these updates because the process by which testing is conducted, or the manner in which PTS and ACS are currently implemented, is not changing. Therefore, FAA considers this to be a no cost rule for stakeholders with de minimis costs to the agency to support the MOSAIC final rule.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (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.

This final rule updates three PTS for sport pilots to align with the standards of the MOSAIC final rule. These changes are made by FAA to its own documents, freely provided and accessible on the testing standards web pages of FAA. Some aviation supply or testing entities may choose to print and sell the PTS, but since FAA does not require physical versions of the standards, any costs to re-print the documents are incurred voluntarily and are not attributable to this rule. Therefore, with no costs for the rule there is no significant economic impacts to small entities.

If an agency determines a rulemaking will not result in a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, the head of the agency may so certify under section 605(b) of the RFA. Therefore, as provided in section 605(b) and based on the foregoing, the head of FAA certifies this rulemaking will not result in a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

C. International Trade Impact Assessment

The Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (Pub. L. 96–39), as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (Pub. L. 103–465), prohibits Federal agencies from establishing standards or engaging in related activities that create unnecessary obstacles to the foreign commerce of the United States. Pursuant to these Acts, the establishment of standards is not considered an unnecessary obstacle to the foreign commerce of the United States, so long as the standard has a legitimate domestic objective, such as the protection of safety, and does not operate in a manner that excludes imports that meet this objective. The statute also requires consideration of international standards and, where appropriate, that they be the basis for U.S. standards.

FAA has assessed the effect of this rule and determined it aligns testing standards to the operational authorities of MOSAIC and does not exclude imports that meet this objective. As a result, FAA does not consider this rule as creating an unnecessary obstacle to foreign commerce.

D. Unfunded Mandates Assessment

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) governs the issuance of Federal regulations that require unfunded mandates. An unfunded mandate is a regulation that requires a State, local, or Tribal government or the private sector to incur direct costs without the Federal Government having first provided the funds to pay those costs. FAA has determined the rule will not result in the expenditure of $193,000,000 or more ($100,000,000 adjusted for inflation using the most current Implicit Price Deflator for the Gross Domestic Product) by State, local, or Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector, in any one year.

E. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)) requires FAA consider the impact of paperwork and other information collection burdens imposed on the public. FAA has determined there is no new requirement for information collection associated with this final rule.

F. International Compatibility

In keeping with U.S. obligations under the Convention on International Civil Aviation, it is FAA policy to conform to International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices to the maximum extent practicable. FAA has determined there are no ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices that correspond to these regulations.

G. Environmental Analysis

The Department analyzed the environmental impacts of this rulemaking pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*). FAA has determined that this rule is categorically excluded pursuant to FAA Order 1050.1G. Categorical exclusions are categories of actions that the agency has determined normally do not significantly affect the quality of the human environment and therefore do not require either an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS). See DOT Order 5610.1D § 9. In analyzing the applicability of a categorical exclusion, the agency must also consider whether extraordinary circumstances are present that would warrant the preparation of an EA or EIS. Id. § 9(b). This rulemaking, which will align FAA's sport pilot practical test standards with the recent updates in the MOSAIC final rule, is categorically excluded pursuant to FAA Order 1050.1G § 1.4. Appendix B § B–2.6 contains a categorical exclusion for all FAA regulations unless they ''may cause a significant impact on the human environment.'' FAA does not anticipate any environmental impacts, and there are no extraordinary circumstances present in connection with this rulemaking.

VI. E.O. Determinations

A. E.O. 13132, Federalism

FAA has analyzed this final rule under the principles and criteria of E.O. 13132, Federalism. FAA has determined this action will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, or the relationship between the Federal Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, and, therefore, will not have federalism implications.

B. E.O. 13175, Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

Consistent with E.O. 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments,[7] and FAA Order 1210.20, American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Consultation Policy and Procedures,[8] FAA ensures that Federally Recognized Tribes (Tribes) are given the opportunity to provide meaningful and timely input regarding proposed Federal actions that have the potential to have substantial direct effects on one or more Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Tribes; or to affect uniquely or significantly their respective Tribes. FAA has not identified any unique or significant effects, environmental or otherwise, on Tribes resulting from this final rule.

C. E.O. 13211, Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

FAA analyzed this final rule under E.O. 13211 (''Actions Concerning

[7] 65 FR 67249 (Nov. 6, 2000).

[8] FAA Order No. 1210.20 (Jan. 28, 2004), available at *www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/1210.pdf*.

Regulations that Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use'').[9] FAA has determined it is not a ''significant energy action'' under the E.O. and is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy.

D. E.O. 13609, Promoting International Regulatory Cooperation

E.O. 13609 (''Promoting International Regulatory Cooperation''),[10] promotes international regulatory cooperation to meet shared challenges involving health, safety, labor, security, environmental, and other issues and to reduce, eliminate, or prevent unnecessary differences in regulatory requirements. FAA has analyzed this action under the policies and agency responsibilities of E.O. 13609 and has determined this action will have no effect on international regulatory cooperation.

E. Executive Order 14192, Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This rule is not an E.O. 14192 (''Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation'') [11] regulatory action because this rule is not significant under E.O. 12866.

VII. Additional Information

A. Incorporation by Reference Material

The rule updates the incorporated by reference PTS and the final versions may be viewed online in the docket to this rulemaking. For further information, contact the Training and Certification Group at 202–267–1100, *acsptsinquiries@faa.gov,* or 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591.

B. Electronic Access and Filing

A copy of the NPRM, all comments received, this final rule, and all background material may be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* using the docket number listed above. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from the Office of the Federal Register's website at *www.federalregister.gov* and the Government Publishing Office's website at *www.govinfo.gov.* A copy may also be found at FAA's Regulations and Policies website at *www.faa.gov/regulations_policies.*

Copies may also be obtained by sending a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Rulemaking, ARM–1, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267–9677. Commenters must identify the docket or notice number of this rulemaking.

All documents FAA considered in developing this final rule, including economic analyses and technical reports, may be accessed in the electronic docket for this rulemaking.

C. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121, 110 Stat. 857, Mar. 29, 1996) requires FAA to comply with small entity requests for information or advice about compliance with statutes and regulations within its jurisdiction. A small entity with questions regarding this document may contact its local FAA official, or the person listed under the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** heading at the beginning of the preamble. To find out more about SBREFA on the internet, *visit www.faa.gov/regulations_policies/rulemaking/sbre_act/.*

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 61

Aircraft, Airmen, Alcohol abuse, Aviation safety, Drug abuse, Incorporation by reference, Recreation and recreation areas, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Teachers.

The Amendment

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 61 as follows:

PART 61—CERTIFICATION: PILOTS, FLIGHT INSTRUCTORS, AND GROUND INSTRUCTORS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 61 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 40113, 44701–44703, 44707, 44709–44711, 44729, 44903, 45102–45103, 45301–45302; Sec. 2307, Pub. L. 114–190, 130 Stat. 615 (49 U.S.C. 44703 note); sec. 318, Pub. L. 115–254, 132 Stat. 3186 (49 U.S.C. 44703 note); sec. 820, Pub. L. 118–63, 138 Stat. 1330 (49 U.S.C. 44939 note); secs. 815 and 828, Pub. L. 118–63, 138 Stat. 1328, 1336 (49 U.S.C. 44703 note).

■ 2. In § 61.14:

■ a. Amend paragraph (a)(9) by removing the text ''§§ 61.43 and 61.58, and appendix A'', and adding, in its place, the text ''§§ 61.43; 61.58; appendix A'';

■ b. Revising paragraphs (a)(12), (13), and (14);

■ c. Amend paragraphs (b)(2) and (5) by removing the text ''§§ 61.43 and 61.57, and appendix A'', and adding, in its place, the text ''§§ 61.43; 61.57; appendix A'';

■ d. Amend paragraph (b)(6) by removing the text ''§§ 61.43 and 61.58, and appendix A'', and adding, in its place, the text ''§§ 61.43; 61.58; appendix A'';

■ e. Amend paragraphs (b)(8) by removing the text ''§§ 61.43 and 61.57, and appendix A'', and adding, in its place, the text ''§§ 61.43; 61.57; appendix A'';

■ f. Amend paragraph (b)(11) by removing the text ''§§ 61.43 and 61.58, and appendix A'', and adding, in its place, the text ''§§ 61.43; 61.58; appendix A'';

■ g. Amend paragraph (b)(13) by removing the text ''§§ 61.43, 61.321, and appendix A'', and adding, in its place, the text ''§§ 61.43; 61.321; appendix A'';

■ h. Amend paragraph (b)(17) by removing the text ''§§ 61.43, 61.419, and appendix A'', and adding, in its place, the text ''§§ 61.43; 61.419; appendix A''; and

■ i. In addition to the previous instructions, throughout the section, remove the text ''§ 61.43 and appendix A'', everywhere it appears, and adding, in its place, the text ''§§ 61.43; appendix A''.

The revisions read as follows:

§ 61.14 Incorporation by Reference.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(12) FAA–S–8081–29B, Sport Pilot and Flight Instructors with a Sport Pilot Rating Practical Test Standards for Airplane Category, Rotorcraft Category Gyroplane, and Glider Category, June 2026; IBR approved for §§ 61.43, 61.321; 61.419; appendix A to this part.

(13) FAA–S–8081–30B, Sport Pilot and Flight Instructors with a Sport Pilot Rating Practical Test Standards for Lighter-Than-Air Category, June 2026; IBR approved for §§ 61.43; 61.321; and 61.419; appendix A to this part.

(14) FAA–S–8081–31B, Sport Pilot and Flight Instructors with a Sport Pilot Rating Practical Test Standards for Powered Parachute Category and Weight-Shift-Control Aircraft Category, June 2026; IBR approved for §§ 61.43; 61.321; 61.419; appendix A to this part.

* * * * *

■ 3. Revise and republish appendix A to part 61 to read as follows:

Appendix A to Part 61—Airman Certification Standards and Practical Test Standards

[9] 66 FR 28355 (May 22, 2001).

[10] 77 FR 26413 (May 4, 2012).

[11] 90 FR 9065 (February 6, 2025).

If you are seeking this certificate, rating, and/or privilege . . .	Then this ACS/PTS (incorporated by reference, see § 61.14) is applicable:
Airline Transport Pilot Certificate; Airplane Category—Single-Engine Land Rating, Airplane Category—Single-Engine Sea Rating, Airplane Category—Multiengine Land Rating, Airplane Category—Multiengine Sea Rating.	FAA–S–ACS–11A, Airline Transport Pilot and Type Rating for Airplane Category Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Airline Transport Pilot Certificate; Rotorcraft Category—Helicopter Rating.	FAA–S–8081–20A, Airline Transport Pilot and Aircraft Type Rating Practical Test Standards for Rotorcraft Category Helicopter Rating, November 2023.
Airline Transport Pilot Certificate; Powered-Lift Category	FAA–S–ACS–17, Airline Transport Pilot and Type Rating for Powered-Lift Category Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Commercial Pilot Certificate; Airplane Category—Single-Engine Land Rating, Airplane Category—Single-Engine Sea Rating, Airplane Category—Multiengine Land Rating, Airplane Category—Multiengine Sea Rating.	FAA–S–ACS–7B, Commercial Pilot for Airplane Category Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Commercial Pilot Certificate; Rotorcraft Category—Helicopter Rating	FAA–S–ACS–16, Commercial Pilot for Rotorcraft Category Helicopter Rating Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Commercial Pilot Certificate; Rotorcraft Category—Gyroplane Rating	FAA–S–8081–16C, Commercial Pilot Practical Test Standards for Rotorcraft Category Gyroplane Rating, November 2023.
Commercial Pilot Certificate; Powered-Lift Category	FAA–S–ACS–2, Commercial Pilot for Powered-Lift Category Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Commercial Pilot Certificate; Glider Category	FAA–S–8081–23B, Commercial Pilot Practical Test Standards for Glider Category, November 2023.
Commercial Pilot Certificate; Lighter-Than-Air Category—Airship Rating, Lighter-Than-Air Category—Balloon Rating.	FAA–S–8081–18A, Commercial Pilot Practical Test Standards for Lighter-Than-Air Category, November 2023.
Private Pilot Certificate; Airplane Category—Single-Engine Land Rating, Airplane Category—Single-Engine Sea Rating, Airplane Category—Multiengine Land Rating, Airplane Category—Multiengine Sea Rating.	FAA–S–ACS–6C, Private Pilot for Airplane Category Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Private Pilot Certificate; Rotorcraft Category—Helicopter Rating	FAA–S–ACS–15, Private Pilot for Rotorcraft Category Helicopter Rating Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Private Pilot Certificate; Rotorcraft Category—Gyroplane Rating	FAA–S–8081–15B, Private Pilot Practical Test Standards for Rotorcraft Category Gyroplane Rating, November 2023.
Private Pilot Certificate; Powered-Lift Category	FAA–S–ACS–13, Private Pilot for Powered-Lift Category Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Private Pilot Certificate; Glider Category	FAA–S–8081–22A, Private Pilot Practical Test Standards for Glider Category, November 2023.
Private Pilot Certificate; Lighter-Than-Air Category—Airship Rating, Lighter-Than-Air Category—Balloon Rating.	FAA–S–8081–17A, Private Pilot Practical Test Standards for Lighter-Than-Air Category, November 2023.
Private Pilot Certificate; Powered Parachute Category—Land Rating, Powered Parachute Category—Sea Rating, Weight-Shift-Control Aircraft Category—Land Rating, Weight-Shift-Control Aircraft Category—Sea Rating.	FAA–S–8081–32A, Private Pilot Practical Test Standards for Powered Parachute Category and Weight-Shift-Control Category, November 2023.
Recreational Pilot Certificate; Airplane Category—Single-Engine Land Rating, Airplane Category—Single-Engine Sea Rating, Rotorcraft Category—Helicopter Rating, Rotorcraft Category—Gyroplane Rating.	FAA–S–8081–3B, Recreational Pilot Practical Test Standards for Airplane Category and Rotorcraft Category, November 2023.
Sport Pilot Certificate; Airplane Category—Single-Engine Land Privileges, Airplane Category—Single-Engine Sea Privileges, Rotorcraft Category—Gyroplane Privileges, Glider Category. Flight Instructor Certificate with a Sport Pilot Rating; Airplane Category—Single-Engine Privileges, Rotorcraft Category—Gyroplane Privileges, Glider Category.	FAA–S–8081–29B, Sport Pilot and Flight Instructors with a Sport Pilot Rating Practical Test Standards for Airplane Category, Rotorcraft Category Gyroplane, and Glider Category, June 2026.
Sport Pilot Certificate; Rotorcraft Category—Helicopter Privilege—Simplified Flight Controls.	FAA–S–ACS–26, Sport Pilot for Rotorcraft Category Helicopter—Simplified Flight Controls Privilege Airman Certification Standards, July 2025.
Flight Instructor Certificate with a Sport Pilot Rating; Rotorcraft Helicopter—Simplified Flight Controls.	FAA–S–ACS–31, Flight Instructor with a Sport Pilot Rating for Rotorcraft Category Helicopter—Simplified Flight Controls Privilege Airman Certification Standards, July 2025.
Sport Pilot Certificate; Lighter-Than-Air Category—Airship Privileges, Lighter-Than-Air Category—Balloon Privileges. Flight Instructor Certificate with a Sport Pilot Rating; Lighter-Than-Air Category—Airship Privileges, Lighter-Than-Air Category—Balloon Privileges.	FAA–S–8081–30B, Sport Pilot and Flight Instructors with a Sport Pilot Rating Practical Test Standards for Lighter-Than-Air Category, June 2026.
Sport Pilot Certificate; Powered Parachute Category—Land Privileges, Powered Parachute Category—Sea Privileges, Weight-Shift-Control Aircraft Category—Land Privileges, Weight-Shift-Control Aircraft Category—Sea Privileges. Flight Instructor Certificate with a Sport Pilot Rating; Powered Parachute Category Privileges, Weight-Shift-Control Aircraft Category Privileges.	FAA–S–8081–31B, Sport Pilot and Flight Instructors with a Sport Pilot Rating Practical Test Standards for Powered Parachute Category and Weight-Shift-Control Aircraft Category, June 2026.
Instrument Rating—Airplane Instrument Proficiency Check—Airplane	FAA–S–ACS–8C, Instrument Rating—Airplane Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Instrument Rating—Helicopter Instrument Proficiency Check—Helicopter.	FAA–S–ACS–14, Instrument Rating—Helicopter Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.

If you are seeking this certificate, rating, and/or privilege . . .	Then this ACS/PTS (incorporated by reference, see § 61.14) is applicable:
Instrument Rating—Powered-Lift Instrument Proficiency Check—Powered-Lift.	FAA–S–ACS–3, Instrument Rating—Powered-Lift Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Flight Instructor Certificate; Airplane Category—Single Engine Rating Airplane Category—Multiengine Rating.	FAA–S–ACS–25, Flight Instructor for Airplane Category Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Flight Instructor Certificate; Rotorcraft Category—Helicopter Rating	FAA–S–ACS–29, Flight Instructor for Rotorcraft Category Helicopter Rating Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Flight Instructor Certificate; Rotorcraft Category—Gyroplane Rating	FAA–S–8081–7C, Flight Instructor Practical Test Standards for Rotorcraft Category Gyroplane Rating, November 2023.
Flight Instructor Certificate; Powered-lift Category	FAA–S–ACS–27, Flight Instructor for Powered-Lift Category Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Flight Instructor Certificate; Glider Category	FAA–S–8081–8C, Flight Instructor Practical Test Standards for Glider Category, November 2023.
Flight Instructor Certificate; Instrument—Airplane Rating, Instrument—Helicopter Rating.	FAA–S–8081–9E, Flight Instructor Instrument Practical Test Standards for Airplane Rating and Helicopter Rating, November 2023.
Flight Instructor Certificate; Instrument—Powered-Lift Rating	FAA–S–ACS–28, Flight Instructor—Instrument Rating Powered-Lift Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Aircraft Type Rating—Airplane	FAA–S–ACS–11A, Airline Transport Pilot and Type Rating for Airplane Category Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Aircraft Type Rating—Helicopter	FAA–S–8081–20A, Airline Transport Pilot and Aircraft Type Rating Practical Test Standards for Rotorcraft Category Helicopter Rating, November 2023.
Aircraft Type Rating—Powered-Lift	FAA–S–ACS–17, Airline Transport Pilot and Type Rating for Powered-Lift Category Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.
Pilot-in-Command Proficiency Check—Airplane	FAA–S–ACS–11A, Airline Transport Pilot and Type Rating for Airplane Category Airman Certification Standards; November 2023.
Pilot-in-Command Proficiency Check—Helicopter	FAA–S–8081–20A, Airline Transport Pilot and Aircraft Type Rating Practical Test Standards for Rotorcraft Category Helicopter Rating, November 2023.
Pilot-in-Command Proficiency Check—Powered-Lift	FAA–S–ACS–17, Airline Transport Pilot and Type Rating for Powered-Lift Category Airman Certification Standards, November 2023.

Issued under authority provided by 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 44701(a), and 44703 in Washington, DC.

Bryan K. Bedford,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2026–18776 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2026–1160]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Lake Erie, Oregon, OH

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for navigable waters of Lake Erie within a 300-yard radius of an overwater drone display at 41°41′15.9″ N, 83°22′14.7″ W. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards associated with an overwater drone display. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Detroit, or their designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9 p.m. until 9:45 p.m. on September 12, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To view available documents go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for USCG–2026–1160.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, contact MST2 Jacob Allen, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Toledo; (419) 418–6050, *D09-SMB-MSUToledo-WWM@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

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

II. Background and Authority

The Coast Guard received notification that drones will be launched from Maumee Bay State Park on Lake Erie near Oregon, OH. The Captain of the Port (COTP) Detroit has determined that potential hazards associated with drones are a safety concern for anyone within a 300-yard radius of the Drone show location. Therefore, the COTP is issuing this rule under the authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034, which is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone.

Because of these potential hazards, the Coast Guard is issuing this rule without prior notice and comment. As is authorized by 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because it is impracticable. The Coast Guard was notified of this event on August 25, 2026, but we must establish this safety zone by September 12, 2026, to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment. Therefore, we do not have enough time to solicit and respond to comments.

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

III. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone on September 12, 2026. If, due to weather conditions, the day and time of enforcement differ from what is stated in this temporary final rule, the revised day and time of enforcement will be announced to the public in advance. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters in Lake Erie within a 300-yard

radius of the drone show near Oregon, OH in location 41°41′15.9″ N, 83°22′14.7″ W. Vessels and persons will not be allowed to enter the zone during this time, unless authorized by the Captain of the Port.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

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

A. Impact on Small Entities

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

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

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

B. Collection of Information

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

C. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

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

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

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

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

E. Environment

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

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

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

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

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

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

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

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

■ 2. Add § 165.T09–1160 to read as follows:

§ 165.T09–1160 Safety Zone; Lake Erie, Oregon, OH.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters in Lake Erie within a 300-yard radius of the drone light show near Oregon, OH in location 41°41′15.9″ N, 83°22′14.7″ W. These coordinates are based on the North American Datum 83 (NAD 83).

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

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

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

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 9 p.m. to 9:45 p.m. on September 12, 2026.

Brett F. McCall,

Commander, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Captain of the Port Sector Detroit.

[FR Doc. 2026–18734 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2026–3400; FRL–13355–02–R9]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California; San Joaquin Valley, Revisions to Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for Ozone

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or ''Agency'') is taking final action to approve a revision to the State of California's state implementation plan (SIP) for the San Joaquin Valley (SJV) area. The revision includes an update to the SJV area's motor vehicle emissions budgets (''budgets'') for nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) for the 2008 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS or ''standards''). These updated budgets for 2026, 2029, and 2031 were developed with the latest modeling method approved for California. These updated budgets apply to all subareas within the SJV. Upon the effective date of this rule, the updated budgets will supersede the existing approved SJV subarea budgets for the 2008 ozone NAAQS that were based on an earlier

emissions model. The EPA is approving the updated SJV ozone budgets in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA or ''Act'') and the EPA's regulations.

DATES: This rule is effective October 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2026–3400. All documents in the docket are listed on the *https://www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available through *https://www.regulations.gov,* or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information. If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with a disability who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lindsay Wickersham, Air Planning Office (ARD–2), EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, telephone number: (415) 947–4192, or by email at *wickersham.lindsay@epa.gov.*

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

CAA Clean Air Act
CARB California Air Resources Board
CBI Confidential Business Information
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DOT U.S. Department of Transportation
EMFAC EMission FACtor
EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FCOG Fresno Council of Governments
FR Federal Register
KCAG Kings County Association of Governments
KCOG Kern Council of Governments
MCAG Merced County Association of Governments
MCTC Madera County Transportation Commission
MPO Metropolitan Planning Organization
NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO_X Nitrogen Oxides
$PM_{2.5}$ Particulate matter less than 2.5 μm in diameter
RFP Reasonable Further Progress
SIP State Implementation Plan
SJCOG San Joaquin Council of Governments
SJV San Joaquin Valley
StanCOG Stanislaus Council of Governments
TCAG Tulare County Association of Governments
TIP Transportation Improvement Program
VOC Volatile Organic Compounds

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I. Executive Summary

A. What action is the EPA taking?

The EPA is taking final action to approve a revision to the SJV portion of the California SIP for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The revision includes an update to the SJV subarea budgets for NO_X and VOC for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Upon the effective date of the EPA's approval, the revised budgets will supersede the existing approved SJV subarea budgets for the 2008 ozone NAAQS that were based on an earlier emissions model.

B. What is the legal authority and what are the requirements?

The EPA has legal authority to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve, in whole or in part, submissions of SIPs and SIP revisions under CAA section 110(k). The applicable requirements for this type of action include those in CAA sections 110(a)(1) and (2), CAA section 110(l), 40 CFR 51.102, and 40 CFR 93.118(e)(4).

CAA sections 110(a)(1) and (2) and 40 CFR 51.102 establish certain procedural requirements on States for adoption and submittal of SIPs and SIP revisions to the EPA to meet CAA requirements. CAA section 110(l) prohibits the EPA from approving SIP revisions that would interfere with any applicable requirements concerning attainment and reasonable further progress (RFP) or any other applicable requirement of the Act.

Generally, the EPA reviews budgets for approval in the context of the Agency's review of a control strategy. A State may revise the motor vehicle emissions inventories and related budgets without revising its entire SIP, consistent with CAA section 110(l), if: (1) the SIP continues to meet applicable requirements when the previous motor vehicle emissions inventories are replaced with new base year and milestone, attainment, or maintenance year inventories based on a more recent emissions model; and (2) the State can document that growth and control strategy assumptions for non-motor vehicle sources continue to be valid and any minor updates do not change the overall conclusions of the SIP.[1]

At 40 CFR 93.118(e)(4), the EPA specifies certain other minimum requirements for budgets to be found adequate or approved.

II. Background and Proposed Action

On July 9, 2026, the EPA proposed,[2] under CAA section 110(k)(3), to approve a revision to the California SIP submitted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) on April 30, 2026.[3] The SIP submittal revises budgets applicable to control strategy plans for the SJV for the 2008 ozone standards.[4] CARB developed the revised budgets using EMFAC2021,[5] with off-model adjustment factors approved by the EPA in November 2025 (''November 2025 Adjustment Factors''),[6] and travel activity projections provided by the SJV Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) consistent with the 2025 Federal Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).[7] As such, the revised

[1] *See* examples of EPA rules involving replacement of budgets in response to an emissions model update, *e.g.,* Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton (79 FR 28435, May 16, 2014) and Beaumont/Port Arthur (78 FR 7672, Feb. 4, 2013).

[2] 91 FR 42399 (July 9, 2026).

[3] ''2026 Updates to Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the San Joaquin Valley 75 parts per billion Ozone State Implementation Plan (Feb. 13, 2026) (''2026 Valley Ozone Budget Update'').

[4] The SJV nonattainment area includes all of seven counties, including Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare counties, and the western half of Kern County. *See* the NAAQS-specific tables in 40 CFR 81.305.

[5] The EMFAC model (short for EMission FACtor) is a computer model developed by CARB. EMFAC is used to calculate current and future on-road inventories. The EPA approved EMFAC2021 for use in SIP revisions and transportation conformity determinations in California in November 2022 (*see* 87 FR 68483).

[6] Letter dated November 21, 2025, titled ''EPA Region 9 letter approving EMFAC2021 Adjustment Factors that remove the emissions benefits of the Advanced Clean Trucks, Heavy-Duty Omnibus, and other regulations,'' from Anita Lee, Acting Director, Air and Radiation Division, EPA Region IX, to Edie Chang, Deputy Executive Officer, CARB, A copy of this letter can be found on the EPA's Policy and Technical Guidance for State and Local Transportation site, *https://www.epa.gov/state-and-local-transportation/policy-and-technical-guidance-state-and-local-transportation.*

[7] More information on each of the SJV MPO's 2025 Federal TIP can be found on their respective websites. *See* websites for the Fresno Council of Governments (FCOG), Kern Council of Governments (KCOG), Kings County Association of Governments (KCAG), Madera County Transportation Commission (MCTC), Merced

budgets reflect the most recent planning forecasts and are based on the most recent emission factor data and approved calculation methods.

The EPA previously approved budgets for the 2008 ozone standards for the SJV nonattainment area. The ozone precursor budgets were included as part of the EPA's approval of three SIP revisions submitted by CARB to address the nonattainment planning requirements for the SJV for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, including the RFP and attainment demonstrations. These SIP revisions include the ''San Joaquin Valley 2016 Plan for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard'' (''2016 Ozone Plan'') and the portions of the ''Revised Proposed 2016 State Strategy for the State Implementation Plan'' (''2016 State SIP Strategy'') and ''2018 Updates to the California State Implementation Plan'' (''2018 SIP Update'') that pertain to the SJV for the 2008 ozone NAAQS.[8] Collectively, we refer to the approved SIP revisions for SJV for the 2008 ozone NAAQS as the ''2016 SJV Ozone SIP.'' The previously approved ozone budgets were developed using EMFAC2014.

In our July 9, 2026 proposed rule, we reviewed the revised budgets in the April 30, 2026 submittal, evaluated them for compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements, and concluded that they meet all applicable requirements. More specifically, we found that the 2016 SJV Ozone Plan will continue to meet applicable requirements for RFP and attainment when the existing approved, EMFAC2014-based budgets are replaced with the revised budgets based on EMFAC2021 with the November 2025 adjustment factors, and that the changes in the growth and control strategy assumptions for non-motor vehicle sources do not change the overall conclusions of the 2016 SJV Ozone SIP.

As such, we found that approval of the revised NO_X and VOC budgets from the 2026 Valley Ozone Budget Update for 2026, 2029, and 2031 as shown in Table 1 would not interfere with attainment or RFP or any other requirement of the Act and would thereby comply with CAA section 110(l). We proposed to approve the revised budgets on that basis.

TABLE 1—SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY REVISED BUDGETS DEVELOPED USING EMFAC2021 WITH NOVEMBER 2025 ADJUSTMENT FACTORS [a]

County subarea	2008 8-hour ozone standards					
	NO_X (tons per average summer day)			VOC (tons per average summer day)		
	2026	2029	2031	2026	2029	2031
Fresno	8.4	7.8	7.6	4.4	3.9	3.6
Kern (SJV)	10.6	10.3	10.3	3.7	3.3	3.1
Kings	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Madera	1.9	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
Merced	4.6	4.3	4.3	1.5	1.3	1.2
San Joaquin	6.0	5.5	5.2	3.5	3.1	2.8
Stanislaus	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.9
Tulare	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.9	1.7

[a] The county-specific budgets are set forth in Table III–1 of the 2026 Valley Ozone Budget Update. CARB rounded up each of the subarea budgets calculated using EMFAC2021 with the off-model adjustment factors approved by the EPA in November 2025 to the nearest tenth of a ton.

In our proposed rule, the EPA also proposed to limit the duration of the approval of the budgets in the 2026 Valley Ozone Budget Update. We did so in light of CARB's request to limit the duration of the revised budgets and CARB's explanation for why the budgets in the 2026 Valley Ozone Budget Update may become outdated and should be replaced upon an EPA adequacy finding for further revised budgets. In short, CARB has requested that we limit the duration of the approval of the budgets because CARB expects the next version of EMFAC to estimate higher emissions for certain onroad motor vehicle categories and for certain areas of the State, necessitating updates to the budgets once the next version of EMFAC is submitted to and approved by the EPA.

If the EPA approves the future EMFAC model version, CARB explains that the budgets from the 2026 Valley Ozone Budget Update, for which we are finalizing approval in this action, may become outdated and will need to be revised. In addition, CARB states that, without the ability to replace the budgets using the budget adequacy process, the benefits of using the updated data may not be realized for a year or more after the updated SIP (with the future budgets) is submitted, due to the length of the SIP approval process.

Please see our July 9, 2026 proposed rule for more information concerning the background for this action and for a more detailed discussion of the rationale for approval of the revised budgets.

III. Public Comments

Our July 9, 2026 proposed rule provided a 30-day public comment period, which closed on August 10, 2026. During this period, we received comments from five commenters. Two of the commenters refer to air pollution generally, but their comments are not germane to the proposed action. The three other commenters generally support the proposed action, but express certain potential objections, make certain recommendations or request clarification of certain statements in the proposed rule.[9] In the following paragraphs, we present the comments verbatim and provide our responses. The comment submissions are included in the docket for this action.

Comment 1. ''It is important to note that the revised VOC budgets slightly increase in Stanislaus County across the three covered years, as well as in Tulare County during '26 and '29. The updated non-road emissions are also greater than prior estimates. Although reductions

County Association of Governments (MCAG), San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOG), Stanislaus Council of Governments (StanCOG), and the Tulare County Association of Governments (TCAG).

[8] We approved portions of the 2016 Ozone Plan and 2016 State SIP Strategy as meeting certain requirements, including the attainment demonstration, at 84 FR 3302 (Feb. 12, 2019). We approved portions of the 2016 Ozone Plan and the 2018 SIP Update as meeting certain other requirements, including the RFP demonstration at 84 FR 11198 (Mar. 25, 2019), as corrected at 84 FR 19680 (May 3, 2019). We approved the budgets contained in the 2018 SIP Update as part of our approval published at 84 FR 11198 (Mar. 25, 2019).

[9] One of these commenters submitted their germane, supportive comment in duplicate.

elsewhere in the proposal offset these increases, considering regional totals alone may conceal more local yet nevertheless important changes.''

Response 1. VOCs are precursors to formation of ambient ozone and particulate matter less than 2.5 μm in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), but the associated impact on ambient concentrations occurs well downwind of the source of VOCs, rather than in the locality of the source, and impact depends upon the amount of sunlight present and atmospheric mixing as well as other meteorological and topographic factors. In addition, motor vehicle emissions are distributed throughout the road network of a given county, as well as the nonattainment area. For these reasons, we expect that the slight increases in VOCs in certain counties relative to the budgets that were previously approved would not have an adverse local effect.

Comment 2. ''Additionally, it is my stance that prior to approving future replacements via an adequacy finding, the EPA should public comparisons at both the county and regional level, as well as explain any material increases. The agency should also confirm that any new budgets remain consistent with reasonable progress and attainment requirements.''

Response 2. The EPA's process for determining adequacy of a budget consists of three steps: (1) Providing public notification of a SIP submission, (2) providing the public the opportunity to comment on the budget during a public comment period, and, (3) making a finding of adequacy or inadequacy.[10]

We would expect the SIP revision containing the future budget replacements to compare the approved budgets with the submitted budgets, both on a county-level basis as well as a regional basis, similar to the types of comparisons CARB has provided in the 2026 Valley Ozone Budget Update.[11]

For the EPA to find budgets adequate, the budgets must meet, at a minimum, the EPA's adequacy criteria (40 CFR 93.118(e)(4)). To meet these requirements, the budgets must be consistent with the attainment and RFP requirements and reflect all of the motor vehicle control measures contained in the attainment and RFP demonstrations.[12]

As such, an EPA finding of adequacy for any replacement budgets relies upon both analysis of public comments on the submitted budgets and on the information included by CARB in support of the submitted budgets and is based on EPA's determination that the submitted budgets are consistent with the RFP and attainment demonstration requirements for the 2008 ozone NAAQS in the San Joaquin Valley.

Comment 3. ''The updated model generally lowers the total NO_X and VOC emissions budgets, which seems like a step in the right direction. However, some individual counties may still see small increases in certain categories. I think the EPA should clearly explain why those increases happen so residents can understand whether they come from changes in traffic, updated data, or the model itself.''

Response 3. In 2021, California released a new version of its motor vehicle emissions model, EMFAC2021. CARB notes that, due to updated data and methodologies, EMFAC2021 estimates higher overall emissions from the on-road vehicle population in many areas of the State compared to prior versions of the model.[13] With respect to the SJV, motor vehicle projections made using EMFAC2021 are higher in certain counties for VOC as compared with the corresponding estimates made using EMFAC2014 but lower for all the counties for NO_X.

IV. Final Action

For the reasons discussed in the July 9, 2026 proposed rule and summarized in this final rule, the EPA is approving the 2026 Valley Ozone Budget Update submitted by CARB on April 30, 2026, and all the revised subarea motor vehicle emissions budgets contained therein for the SJV area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS as a revision to the California SIP. More specifically, the EPA is approving, under CAA section 110(k)(3), the 2026 Valley Ozone Budget Update and the revised VOC and NO_X budgets shown in Table 1 of this final rule for 2026, 2029, and 2031 for the 2008 ozone standards.

With our final approval, we are also limiting the duration of the approval of the budgets to last only until the effective date of an adequacy finding by the EPA for any subsequently submitted budgets for the same CAA purpose and years. We are doing so at CARB's request consistent with 40 CFR 93.118(e)(1).

Lastly, on the effective date of this action, the previously approved budgets for the 2008 ozone standard will no longer be applicable for transportation conformity purposes, and the SJV MPOs and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) must use the revised budgets for future transportation conformity determinations.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act 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, this action merely approves a State plan as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Is not an Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866;
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it proposes to approve 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 rule does not have Tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law as

[10] 40 CFR 93.118(f)(2).

[11] 2026 Valley Ozone Budget Update, Tables III–2 and III–3.

[12] 40 CFR 93.118(e)(4)(iii), (iv) and (v).

[13] 2026 Valley Ozone Budget Update, page 5.

specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

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

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by November 13, 2026. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review, nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and it shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (*See* section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen oxides, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: September 2, 2026.

Michael Martucci,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amends 40 CFR part 52 as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart F—California

■ 2. In § 52.220a, in paragraph (e), amend table 8 by adding an entry for ''2026 Updates to Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the San Joaquin Valley 75 parts per billion Ozone State Implementation Plan (February 13, 2026)'' after the entry for ''SJVUAPCD's commitments to adopt, submit, and implement substitute rules that will achieve equivalent reductions in emissions of direct $PM_{2.5}$ or $PM_{2.5}$ precursors in the same adoption and implementation timeframes or in the timeframes needed to meet CAA milestones, as stated on p. 4 of San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Resolution 2012–12–19, dated December 20, 2012 were revised by California Air Resources Board Resolution 20–15, dated May 28, 2020, in paragraph (c)(539)(ii)(A)(2) of this section'' to read as follows:

§ 52.220a Identification of plan—in part.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

Name of SIP provision	Applicable geographic area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Explanation
*	*	*	*	*
2026 Updates to Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the San Joaquin Valley 75 parts per billion Ozone State Implementation Plan (February 13, 2026).	San Joaquin Valley	April 30, 2026	9/14/2026, 91 FR [INSERT **FEDERAL REGISTER** PAGE WHERE THE DOCUMENT BEGINS].	Adopted by CARB on March 26, 2026 through Resolution 26–2. Submitted electronically on April 30, 2026 as an attachment to a letter of the same date.
*	*	*	*	*

* * * * *

■ 3. Section 52.244 is amended by adding paragraph (a)(14) to read as follows:

§ 52.244 Motor vehicle emissions budgets.

(a) * * *

(14) San Joaquin Valley, for the 2008 ozone NAAQS only (years 2026, 2029 and 2031 budgets only), approved October 14, 2026.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026–18748 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 54

[WC Docket No. 21–455, CC Docket No. 02–6; FCC 26–30; FR ID 366213]

Promoting Fair and Open Competitive Bidding in the E-Rate Program; Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) announces that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved until November 30, 2027 an information collection associated with the rules for the Universal Service Schools and Libraries program contained in the Commission's *Promoting Fair and Open Competitive Bidding in the E-Rate Program; Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism Report and Order* (*Report and Order*), WC Docket No. 21–455, CC Docket No. 02–6; FCC 26–30. This document is consistent with the *Report and Order,* which stated that the Commission would publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of the new information collection requirements.

DATES: The amendatory instructions 4 and 5, published at 91 FR 29051, on May 19, 2026 are effective September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Mensah, Wireline Competition Bureau at (202) 418–1387 or TTY (202) 418–0484 or via email: *Jennifer.Mensah@fcc.gov.* For additional information concerning the Paperwork Reduction Act information collection

requirements contact Nicole Ongele at (202) 418–2991 or via email at *Nicole.Ongele@fcc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission made a submission for non-substantive changes to an existing collection for review and approval by OMB, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, on June 25, 2026, which were approved by the OMB on July 7, 2026.

The information collection requirements are contained in the Commission's *Report and Order,* WC Docket No. 21–455, CC Docket No. 02–6; FCC 26–30, published at 91 FR 29051, May 19, 2026. The OMB Control Number is 3060–0806. The Commission publishes this document as an announcement of the effective date of the rules published on May 19, 2026. If you have any comments on the burden estimates listed in the following, or how the Commission can improve the collections and reduce any burdens caused thereby, please contact Nicole Ongele, Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554. Please include the OMB Control Number, 3060–0806, in your correspondence. The Commission will also accept your comments via email at *PRA@fcc.gov.* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice).

Synopsis

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the Commission is notifying the public that it received OMB approval on July 7, 2026, for the amendatory instructions 4 and 5, published at 91 FR 29051, on May 19, 2026.

Under 5 CFR part 1320, an agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a current, valid OMB Control Number.

No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act that does not display a current, valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number is 3060–0806.

The foregoing notice is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, October 1, 1995, and 44 U.S.C. 3507.

The total annual reporting burdens and costs for the respondents are as follows:

OMB Control Number: 3060–0806.

OMB Approval Date: July 7, 2026.

OMB Expiration Date: November 30, 2027.

Title: Universal Service—Schools and Libraries Universal Service Program, FCC Form 470 and 471.

Form Number: FCC Forms 470 and 471.

Respondents: Not-for-profit institutions, and State, Local or Tribal governments.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 25,000 unique respondents; 83,560 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 4 hours for FCC Form 470 [3 hours for response; 1 hour for recordkeeping]; 5 hours for FCC Form 471 [4 hours for response; 1 hour for recordkeeping].

Frequency of Response: Recordkeeping, on occasion and annually reporting requirements.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in sections 1, 4(i), 4(j), 201–205, 214, 254, and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151–154, 201–205, 218–220, 254, 303(r), 403 and 405.

Total Annual Burden: 236,890 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No Cost.

Needs and Uses: The requirements are necessary to implement the congressional mandate for universal service. The information collected provides the Commission and the Universal Service Administrative Company with the necessary information to administer the E-Rate program, determine the amount of support entities seeking funding are eligible to receive, to determine if entities are complying with the Commission's rules, and to protect the integrity of the E-Rate program. The information will also allow the Commission to evaluate the extent to which the E-Rate program is meeting the statutory objectives specified in section 254 of the 1996 Act and the Commission's performance goals set forth in the *2014 First E-Rate Order,* and to evaluate the need for and feasibility of any future revisions to program rules.

On April 30, 2026, the Commission took action to reinforce the success and integrity of the E-Rate program by establishing a competitive bidding portal and document repository to strengthen the E-Rate program's competitive bidding rules as well as other actions to simplify and streamline program processes and procedures for E-Rate participants. In addition, the Commission adopted changes to streamline and simplify the E-Rate program while maintaining the integrity of the program. Those actions provided greater transparency into the applicants' competitive bidding and bid evaluation and selection processes, and protect the program against waste, fraud, and abuse.

The submission was made for non-substantive changes to an existing information collection pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 3507. The submission sought to alleviate the current 10-year document retention and production requirement for service providers and applicants of the schools and libraries universal service support program, commonly known as the E-Rate program. The submission also sought to add checkboxes and/or fields applicable to the Schools and Libraries Universal Service Description of Services Requested and Certification FCC Form 470 and FCC Form 471.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18780 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 91, No. 176
Monday, September 14, 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 TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Parts 21, 91, and 119

[Docket No. FAA–2026–10991; Notice No. 26–16]

RIN 2120–AM13

Use of Certain Restricted Category Aircraft for the Transport of Firefighters for Wildfire Suppression

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM).

SUMMARY: FAA is evaluating a future amendment to its regulations to permit firefighters to be transported to and from the site of a wildfire aboard certain restricted category aircraft when the purpose of that transportation is to permit those firefighters to perform ground wildfire suppression. The amendment would apply to civil aircraft operations and public aircraft operations when the restricted category aircraft is owned by a civilian operator. This action responds to a statutory mandate, and FAA has determined it needs additional information to address both the mandate and the assessment of its economic impact. This ANPRM invites public comments on the current availability of firefighter transportation resources, hindrances and needs influencing their transport, and cost-benefit considerations affecting the transport of firefighters on certain aircraft.

DATES: Send comments on or before November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by docket number FAA–2026–10991 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, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), 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 20590 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 20590 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Attebury, Flight Standards Service, General Aviation and Commercial Division, Operations Group, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591. Telephone: 202–267–1100, Email: *9-AFS-800-Correspondence@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

In response to regulatory changes required by section 360, ''Wildfire Suppression,'' of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 (Pub. L. 118–63), and for FAA to gather additional information to assist in developing a proposed rule and assess its likely economic impact, FAA is publishing this ANPRM, which contemplates proposed amendments to §§ 91.313 and 119.1 of title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) to allow for the transportation of firefighters to and from the site of a wildfire to perform active ground wildfire suppression using restricted category aircraft. Currently, under § 91.313(d), no person may be carried on a restricted category civil aircraft [1] unless that person is a flight crewmember, a flight crewmember trainee, performs an essential function in connection with a special purpose operation for which the aircraft is certificated, is necessary to accomplish the work activity directly associated with that special purpose, or is necessary to accomplish an operation outlined in § 91.313(h). Consequently, unless the firefighters are essential to the aerial dispensing of liquids, the transportation of firefighters to and from the site of a wildfire to perform active ground wildfire suppression on a restricted category civil aircraft is currently prohibited. To assist in developing the most appropriate regulatory proposal responding to section 360, FAA is seeking public comment through this ANPRM, as discussed in more detail below.

II. Tips for Preparing Your Comments

FAA seeks public comment on the areas outlined within this ANPRM. FAA also seeks comments on how this rulemaking could be implemented to meet the objective of the proposal in a manner that maximizes benefits without imposing excessive, unjustified, or unnecessary costs.

Specific questions are included in this ANPRM immediately following the discussion of the relevant issues. FAA asks commenters to provide as much information as possible on any questions of interest to the commenter. In some areas, FAA requests very specific information. Whenever possible, please provide citations and copies of any relevant studies or reports on which you rely, including cost data, as well as any additional data that supports your comment. It is also helpful to explain the basis and reasoning underlying your comment. Each commenting party should include the identifying number of the specific question(s) to which it is responding.

[1] A restricted category aircraft is one that is certificated with a restricted category special airworthiness certificate and may only conduct special purpose operations, as outlined in 14 CFR 21.25(b) (*e.g.,* agricultural, forest and wildlife conservation, aerial surveying, etc.). These aircraft are limited in their operations because they are not subject to the same regulatory safety standards as aircraft holding a standard airworthiness certificate. In this preamble, when FAA refers to ''restricted category civil aircraft,'' it includes a restricted category aircraft owned by a civilian operator and used in public aircraft operations. As explained in section IV.C of this preamble, under section 328 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024, civilian operators that own restricted category aircraft, even if they are contracted to conduct public aircraft operations, are subject to FAA's operating and maintenance regulations. *See* FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024, sec. 328, Public Law 118–63 (May 16, 2024).

FAA will use comments to make decisions regarding the content and direction of a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) or other future rulemakings related to section 360. Comments, including proposals for rulemaking, will be considered within the context of FAA's existing statutory authority.

III. Authority for This Rulemaking

FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety is found in title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, section 106 describes, in part, the rulemaking authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of FAA's authority. In carrying out part A (Air Commerce and Safety) of subtitle VII, the Administrator is charged with prescribing regulations and minimum standards for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This ANPRM is within the scope of that authority.

In addition, section 360 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 (Pub. L. 118–63), requires FAA to issue a rule not later than 18 months after enactment of section 360 permitting special purpose operations described in 14 CFR 21.25(b)(7) to allow for the transport of firefighters to and from the site of a wildfire to perform ground wildfire suppression and to designate the firefighters conducting the operation as essential crewmembers on board a covered aircraft operated on a mission to suppress wildfires. Section 360 provides the aircraft maintenance, inspections, and pilot training requirements under 14 CFR part 135 may apply to such an operation as determined by the Administrator to be necessary to maintain the safety of firefighters carrying out wildfire suppression missions, and the noise standards described in 14 CFR part 36 shall not apply to such an operation. In addition, section 360 states in issuing a rule, FAA shall not enable aircraft of a type that has been manufactured in accordance with the requirements of the Armed Forces and was later modified to be used for wildfire suppression. Finally, section 360 requires the Administrator to revise FAA Order 8110.56, ''Restricted Category Type Certification'' (Feb. 27, 2006), to reflect the requirements of section 360.

IV. Background

The landscape and dynamics of fighting wildfires in many areas throughout the United States has changed since 2020. According to data from the National Interagency Fire Center, from 2020 through 2024 there have been an average of 61,680 wildfires and 7,288,791 acres burned each year within the United States.[2] Providing greater flexibility by allowing restricted category aircraft conducting civil aircraft operations, or public aircraft operations (PAO) with civilian operators that own restricted category aircraft, to transport firefighters so they may perform ground wildfire suppression has the potential to limit the spread of wildfires and possibly prevent loss of life and property. The purpose of this ANPRM is to gather data to inform the FAA action regarding the transportation of firefighters to and from the site of wildfires onboard restricted category civil aircraft with the goal of enabling more means by which those firefighters can be transported.

A. Section 360 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024

In order to ensure sufficient resources are available to suppress wildfires and protect public safety and property, Congress mandated a rulemaking under section 360 to designate firefighters as ''essential crewmembers.'' [3] Section 360 further directs FAA to issue a rule under which an operation specified by FAA would allow firefighters to be transported on a restricted category civil aircraft to and from the site of a wildfire so those firefighters could perform ground wildfire suppression. Section 360 prohibits former military aircraft from being used to transport firefighters; removes the noise standard requirements of part 36 for such operations; and requires FAA to update FAA Order 8110.56, ''Restricted Category Type Certification'' to align with the section 360 requirements.

B. Public Aircraft Operations

One pathway for conducting firefighting operations is as a Public Aircraft Operation. Operating under public aircraft status is a statutory authority reserved only for certain government entities and contractors operating on behalf of a valid government entity.[4] Government entities may elect to operate any given flight, or the flights conducted by operators that are contracted by the governmental entity, as a PAO or as a Civil Aircraft Operation (CAO).[5] The determination as to whether the flight will be conducted as PAO or CAO should be made before each flight. When a government entity is operating an aircraft as a PAO, many of FAA's regulations do not apply.[6] For example, aircraft and airman certification regulations generally do not apply to PAO, but any regulation applicable to ''aircraft'' (rather than ''civil aircraft'') does apply. As a result, FAA has less oversight and regulatory authority over PAO. The government entity conducting PAO is responsible for oversight of those operations.[7]

There are statutory requirements a government entity must meet to conduct PAO. Specifically, the aircraft used must meet the definition of a public aircraft under 49 U.S.C. 40102(a)(41). Public aircraft are defined differently depending on the government entity owning or operating the public aircraft. For example, a public aircraft leased by a State, the District of Columbia, territories and possessions of the United States, or a political subdivision of one of those governments, must be exclusively leased for 90 continuous days.[8] In addition to meeting the definition of a ''public aircraft'' under 49 U.S.C. 40102(a)(41), the operation must also meet the public aircraft requirements under 49 U.S.C. 40125. For example, public aircraft, other than those operated by the Armed Forces under certain circumstances, cannot operate for a ''commercial purpose'' [9] and can only carry crewmembers or qualified non-crewmembers.[10] The public aircraft statute allows ''qualified non-crewmembers'' to be on board a public aircraft as long as their presence is ''required to perform, or is associated with the performance of, a governmental function.'' The definition of ''governmental function'' includes ''firefighting.'' As a result, firefighters may be on board public aircraft.[11]

In summary, under current statutes and regulations, to utilize restricted category aircraft to transport firefighters

[2] National Interagency Fire Center, *https://www.nifc.gov/*.

[3] 14 CFR part 1 defines a crewmember as ''a person assigned to perform duty in an aircraft during flight time.'' The phrase ''essential'' is used to identify those crewmembers essential to the special purpose and is not considered a defined type of crewmember.

[4] *See* 49 U.S.C. 40102(a)(41) and 40125 (defining ''public aircraft'' and ''Qualifications for public aircraft status'').

[5] *See* section IV.C, Civil Aircraft Operations, of this preamble.

[6] As discussed in more detail in section IV.C of this preamble, FAA notes civilian contractors that own restricted category aircraft and operate them as PAO are subject to FAA's civil operating and maintenance regulations. *See* Public Law 118–63, section 328.

[7] *See* 49 U.S.C. 40102(a)(41) and 40125; *see also Public Aircraft Operations—Manned and Unmanned,* Advisory Circular No. 00–1.1B (Sept. 21, 2018).

[8] 49 U.S.C. 40102(a)(41)(D).

[9] 49 U.S.C. 40124(a)(1) defines ''commercial purposes'' as ''transportation of persons or property for compensation or hire . . .''.

[10] 49 U.S.C. 40125(b).

[11] *See* 49 U.S.C. 40125(a)(3)(B).

to and from the site of a wildfire to perform ground wildfire suppression, those operations must be conducted as PAO, provided the aircraft is not owned by a civilian operator.[12] Meanwhile, if a standard category aircraft is used to provide that transportation, then the operation could be conducted as a PAO or as a CAO.

C. Section 328 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024

Prior to the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024, civilian contractors conducting PAO on behalf of government entities and using restricted category aircraft were not subject to FAA's civil regulations. Section 328 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 now requires FAA's operating and maintenance regulations to apply to civilian operators that own restricted category aircraft even if they are operating on behalf of a government entity as a PAO. Specifically, section 328 states, ''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator shall have sole regulatory and oversight jurisdiction over the maintenance and operations of aircraft owned by civilian operators and type-certificated in the restricted category under section 21.25 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.'' [13] As the language states, this provision only applies to restricted category aircraft owned by civilian operators. Section 328 does not impact standard category aircraft owned by civilian operators when conducting PAO, who still are not subject to FAA's civil operating and maintenance regulations.

As a result of this new requirement, there is a subset of PAO that are subject to some of FAA's civil regulations. The new section 328 requirements now prohibit civilian operators that own restricted category aircraft from transporting firefighters because they would not be able to comply with § 91.313, the civil operating rule pertaining to restricted category aircraft.[14] This, in turn, could limit the total number of aircraft available to transport firefighters under PAO. Rulemaking directed by section 360 could help mitigate the effects of these requirements by enabling restricted category civil aircraft to transport firefighters to and from the site of wildfires for ground-based wildfire suppression.

D. Civil Aircraft Operations

Civil aircraft operations are another pathway by which aerial firefighting operations can be conducted in restricted category civil aircraft provided the operation qualifies as a special purpose operation. Typically, aircraft used to conduct firefighting operations through the aerial dispensing of liquids have been issued a restricted category airworthiness certificate for that special purpose operation.

The requirements for issuing type certificates for restricted category aircraft are codified in 14 CFR 21.25. Section 21.25(b) lists seven special purpose operations including agricultural, forest and wildlife conservation, aerial surveying, patrolling, weather control, aerial advertising, and any other operation specified by FAA. FAA Order 8110.56B further clarifies under the special purpose of Forest and Wildlife Conservation, the term ''aerial dispensing of liquids'' is included in the special purpose operation for firefighting aircraft. This designation does not include transporting firefighters to or from the site of a wildfire to perform ground wildfire suppression.

When conducting a CAO in a restricted category civil aircraft, an operator must comply with the requirements of § 91.313 (''Restricted category civil aircraft: Operating limitations''). Section 91.313(a) establishes that no person may operate a restricted category civil aircraft for other than the special purpose for which it is certificated, or in an operation other than one necessary to accomplish the work activity directly associated with that special purpose. Section 91.313 contains exceptions to the requirements of § 91.313(a); however, those exceptions do not allow the transportation of firefighters to and from a site to perform ground wildfire suppression. Section 91.313(c) establishes that a restricted category civil aircraft cannot carry ''persons or property for compensation or hire.'' However, paragraph (c) allows an exception for those aircraft to carry persons or material necessary to accomplish a special purpose operation and states those operations are not considered to be the carriage of persons or property for compensation or hire. Finally, § 91.313(d) contains a listing of the persons who may be carried on a restricted category civil aircraft; these are: a flight crew member, a flight crew member trainee, a person who performs an essential function in connection with the special purpose operation for which the aircraft is certificated, a person who is necessary to accomplish the work activity associated with that special purpose, or a person who is necessary to accomplish an operation outlined in § 91.313(h).

Under the current regulatory requirements, conducting a CAO using restricted category civil aircraft for the purpose of transporting firefighters to and from the site of a wildfire to perform ground wildfire suppression is not permitted. The restrictions in § 91.313 preventing that transportation are:

1. That transportation is other than the special purpose of the ''aerial dispensing of liquids'' for which the restricted category civil aircraft is certificated (§ 91.313(a)(1));

2. That transportation is an operation other than one necessary to accomplish the ''aerial dispensing of liquids'' (§ 91.313(a)(2)); and

3. The firefighters are not performing an essential function in connection with the ''aerial dispensing of liquids'' nor are they necessary to accomplish the work activity directly associated with the ''aerial dispensing of liquids'' (§ 91.313(d)(3) & (4)).

Another consideration when conducting this type of CAO is determining the applicability of 14 CFR part 119 (''Certification: Air Carriers and Commercial Operators''), which outlines the certification requirements for operators intending to operate civil aircraft as, among other things, an air carrier or commercial operator in air commerce. Section 119.1(e) contains a listing of operations for which part 119 does not apply, and ''firefighting'' is listed in § 119.1(e)(4)(iv) under ''Aerial work operations.'' The transportation of firefighters to and from the site of a wildfire to perform ground wildfire suppression is not considered an ''aerial work operation;'' [15] therefore, those operations would not be excepted from the part 119 certification requirements and would be required to operate under part 135 (''Operating Requirements:

[12] See section 328 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 and section IV.C of this preamble.

[13] FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024, Public Law 118–63, Sec. 328 (May 16, 2024).

[14] As discussed in section IV.D of this preamble, § 91.313 is a civil operating rule that applies to restricted category civil aircraft operations. Because restricted category civil aircraft owned by civilian operators are now subject to FAA's civil operating rules under section 328, even when conducting PAO, § 91.313 applies to those operators. As explained below, those operators cannot comply with § 91.313 because transportation of firefighters is not currently recognized as a special purpose operation.

[15] The *Duncan Legal Interpretation* outlines why the transportation of firefighters cannot currently be conducted as a special purpose operation under § 91.313 and does not fall under the ''aerial work operation'' under § 119.1(e)(4)(iv). This interpretation is discussed in more detail below. *See Duncan Legal Interpretation* (May 24, 2018), *https://drs.faa.gov/browse/excelExternalWindow/FAA000000000LEGALINTPR2018008PDF.0001?modalOpened=true.*

Commuter and On Demand Operations and Rules Governing Persons On Board Such Aircraft''). However, as discussed below, restricted category aircraft cannot operate under part 135, which governs the operations of commercial commuter and on-demand operations.

Section 135.25 provides the requirements for aircraft used in part 135 operations, and § 135.25(a)(1) requires those aircraft to be ''. . . registered as a civil aircraft of the United States and carries an appropriate and current airworthiness certificate. . . .'' A restricted category airworthiness certificate is not an appropriate airworthiness certificate for part 135 operations because FAA has determined those aircraft are not appropriate for transporting persons or property for compensation or hire.[16] Therefore, to transport firefighters to and from the site of a wildfire to perform ground wildfire suppression as a CAO, the aircraft would be required to have a standard airworthiness certificate, and those operations would have to be conducted under part 135.

The restrictions imposed on restricted category aircraft, and the fact that the transportation of firefighters to perform ground wildfire suppression is not currently considered a special purpose operation under § 21.25(b), effectively prohibit the CAO transportation of firefighters in a restricted category civil aircraft to perform ground-based firefighting actions.

In a 2018 legal interpretation, FAA addressed the question of whether firefighters transported aboard restricted category civil aircraft to extinguish fires from the ground are deemed to be performing an essential in-flight function in connection with a special purpose operation and whether the transportation of firefighters falls under the § 119.1(e) exception of an ''aerial work operation.'' FAA determined the transportation of firefighters for ground firefighting from one location to another is not related to the special purpose operation for which the aircraft is certificated.[17] FAA also determined under either § 91.313(d)(3) or (4), the persons aboard a restricted category aircraft must be participating in the special purpose operation, which is the aerial dispensing of liquid for firefighting, or be essential to the aerial dispensing of liquid.

In the interpretation, FAA stated with respect to § 119.1(e)(4)(iv), if firefighters are performing an aerial work operation (firefighting from the aircraft), the certification requirements of part 119 do not apply.[18] However, transporting firefighters for ground firefighting is not an aerial work operation. FAA also noted if the aircraft operation is involved in both aerial work and transportation, the exception from part 119 certification would not apply because a dual-purpose operation of transportation and aerial work does not fall under the aerial work operation exception.[19]

As a result of the current civil regulatory framework and the 2018 legal interpretation, revision to § 91.313 may be warranted, and FAA Order 8110.56 would be revised to add transportation of firefighters to the site of a wildfire as a special purpose operation as defined in § 21.25(b)(7). In addition, revision to the § 119.1(e) exceptions may also be warranted to except the transportation of certain firefighters from part 119 applicability.

IV. Questions Concerning Proposal Under Consideration

This ANPRM is intended to gather information from the public to help inform FAA's efforts to assess options for safely implementing the requirements of section 360 to enable the transportation of firefighters to and from the site of a wildfire on restricted category aircraft, excluding former military aircraft.

Below, FAA poses questions to the public it hopes will further inform FAA's consideration of a section 360 rulemaking. Please reference the specific question(s), or number of the question(s), to which you are responding. Please include what government entity or private organization is providing the responses and any other information that may help FAA develop an NPRM. Also include any sources for your information and any data or context that you use in developing your comment.

A. Number and Types of Aircraft and Operations Transporting Firefighters

Fighting wildfires is a topic of great interest and need throughout the United States, with the majority of firefighting actions performed by government entities, either local, State, or Federal. While the rules for flight in the national airspace system are established, the operational parameters and types of aircraft by which these entities perform firefighting actions and transport firefighters to the site of wildfires vary across the different entities. The aircraft may be owned or contracted by the government entity, and the entity may perform the actions under PAO or CAO, depending on the internal policies of the entity involved, the situation surrounding the firefighting activity, and the availability of aircraft. FAA seeks information regarding the types of standard category and restricted category aircraft currently used to transport firefighters to and from the site of a wildfire so those firefighters can perform ground wildfire suppression.

1. By enabling restricted category aircraft to provide transportation of firefighters to and from the site of a wildfire as described in section 360, please provide the expected increase in the number of firefighters that will be transported by your organization to suppress wildfires, if any.

2. Over the last five years, what was your annual average of aerial transportation flight segments transporting firefighters to and from a location to perform ground wildfire suppression actively that were conducted as PAO? How many were conducted as CAO?

A. In your answer, please include: the make and model of each aircraft used in firefighter transport; the average number of annual flight segments per aircraft and how many hours on average were spent per flight segment transporting firefighters to and from the site of wildfires; the hourly cost to operate and maintain each aircraft; and whether those aircraft were operated[20] using a standard airworthiness or a restricted category certificate and whether they were operated under CAO, PAO, or both. What percent of these flights would you replace a standard category aircraft with a restricted category aircraft if allowed to operate restricted category aircraft to transport firefighters? What would be the hourly cost to operate and maintain each of these restricted category aircraft?

[16] See Exemption Denial No. 5585 (''The FAA has determined that it is necessary in the interest of safety to impose certain limitations on the operations of [restricted category aircraft] . . . [A] restricted category aircraft has not demonstrated a level of safety equivalent to that of a standard category aircraft. Standard category airplanes, unlike restricted category airplanes, can be used for carrying passengers for compensation or hire and must demonstrate compliance with more stringent design requirements . . . .''), *https://drs.faa.gov/browse/excelExternalWindow/FAA00000000000000000000000EX5585.0001.*

[17] *See Duncan Legal Interpretation* at 2 (May 24, 2018), *https://drs.faa.gov/browse/excelExternalWindow/FAA000000000LEGALINTPR2018008PDF.0001?modalOpened=true.*

[18] *Id.*

[19] *Id.*

[20] FAA recognizes some aircraft can have multiple airworthiness certificates but can only operate under one certificate at a time.

B. Of your flights transporting firefighters to and from the site of a wildfire to perform ground wildfire suppression over the last five years, what percentage of CAO operations out of the total number of desired CAO operations for transportation of firefighters did you have to cancel or not pursue due to the lack of available aircraft because of the restriction on using restricted category civil aircraft?

3. Are you facing difficulties in finding contractors to transport firefighters under CAO to suppress wildfires? If so, what are these difficulties?

4. What types of restricted category civil aircraft, other than surplus military aircraft, would be capable of transporting firefighters if allowed by a change in regulations as proposed in section 360?

5. A. Does your organization have policies, procedures, or contractual requirements that prevent the transportation of firefighters on restricted category aircraft, regardless of whether operating as a PAO or CAO? If so, why?

B. If FAA revises the rules to permit transportation of firefighters on restricted category aircraft, would you revise your policies and procedures to permit transportation of firefighters on restricted category aircraft? Why or why not?

B. Additional Economic Questions

Wildfires are by their nature chaotic, unique, and unpredictable, and they can have disastrous economic impacts on the United States. Government entities and those organizations they contract with to fight wildfires expend considerable resources on the prevention and mitigation of wildfires, and firefighting efforts save untold billions in potential damages as well as saving lives. FAA seeks information related to the economic impact a rulemaking based on section 360 would have on your organization, the financial constraints and realities of operating restricted category aircraft for transporting firefighters, and information related to the types and costs of the aircraft being used.

1. If the 14 CFR part 135 aircraft maintenance, inspections, and pilot training requirements are applied to restricted category aircraft that transport firefighters, please provide the estimated costs to meet these part 135 requirements by aircraft make and model. If these requirements were applied to restricted category aircraft to transport firefighters, what percent of the flight segments you provide in standard category aircraft would you replace with a restricted category aircraft?

2. For operators currently providing transportation of firefighters on aircraft that are not in the restricted category, what impact would this rulemaking have on your operation?

3. As compared to current response times to get firefighters on location to perform ground wildfire suppression actively, will allowing the transport of firefighters on restricted category aircraft improve wildfire response times and if so, how much?

4. What additional quantitative or qualitative benefits or drawbacks does your organization anticipate from a rulemaking based upon the directives Congress stipulated in section 360?

V. Executive Order 14192

This rule is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 14192 as it is a prerulemaking action.

VI. Additional Information

A. Comments Invited

The FAA invites interested persons to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments, data, or views. The most helpful comments explain the reason for any recommendations 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 ANPRM. Before acting on this rulemaking, 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.

Privacy: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), FAA solicits comments from the public to inform its rulemaking process better. FAA 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.*

B. Confidential Business Information

Confidential Business Information (CBI) is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this ANPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this ANPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as ''PROPIN.'' The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this ANPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

C. Electronic Access and Filing

A copy of this ANPRM, all comments received, any NPRM and final rule, and all background material may be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* using the docket number listed above. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from the Office of the Federal Register's website at *www.federalregister.gov* and the Government Publishing Office's website at *www.govinfo.gov*. A copy may also be found at the FAA's Regulations and Policies website at *www.faa.gov/regulations_policies*.

Copies may also be obtained by sending a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Rulemaking, ARM–1, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267–9677. Commenters must identify the docket or notice number of this rulemaking.

All documents the FAA considered in developing this ANPRM, including economic analyses and technical reports, may be accessed in the electronic docket for this rulemaking.

D. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) of 1996 requires the FAA to comply with small entity requests for information or advice about compliance with statutes and regulations within its jurisdiction. A small entity with questions regarding this document may contact its local FAA official or the person listed under

the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** heading at the beginning of the preamble. To find out more about SBREFA on the internet, visit *www.faa.gov/regulations_policies/rulemaking/sbre_act/*.

Issued under authority provided by 49 U.S.C. 106(f) and section 360 of Public Law 118–63 in Washington, DC.

Hugh Thomas,

Executive Director, Flight Standards Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–18799 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2026–8808; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01393–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Bombardier, Inc., Model BD–100–1A10 airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by reports of pitch upset upon autopilot disconnect following engine indication and crew alerting system (EICAS) messages that indicated that the autopilot was holding significant nose up or nose down forces on the elevator. This proposed AD would require revising the existing airplane flight manual (AFM) to change the procedure for the AP STAB TRIM FAIL (C) advisory message from a non-normal procedure to an emergency procedure to provide the flightcrew with emergency procedures to follow to stabilize airspeed in certain conditions. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by October 29, 2026.

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

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–8808; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Transport Canada material identified in this proposed AD, contact Transport Canada, Transport Canada National Aircraft Certification, 159 Cleopatra Drive, Nepean, Ontario K1A 0N5, Canada; telephone 888–663–3639; email *TC.AirworthinessDirectives-Consignesdenavigabilite.TC@tc.gc.ca.* You may find this material on the Transport Canada website at *tc.canada.ca/en/aviation.* It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–8808.
- 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Massey, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516–228–7300; email: *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2026–8808; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01393–T'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as ''PROPIN.'' The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to John Massey, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516–228–7300; email: *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov.* Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada, has issued Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42, dated August 26, 2025 (Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for all Bombardier, Inc., Model BD–100–1A10 airplanes. The MCAI states that there have been reports of pitch upset upon autopilot disconnect. Investigation of these events identified common factors leading to the pitch upset. Prior to each event, there were EICAS messages that indicated that the autopilot was holding significant nose up or nose down forces on the elevator. Flightcrew delays in responding to these EICAS messages and not stabilizing airspeed could result in the horizontal stabilizer becoming severely out of trim. Disengagement of the autopilot when the horizontal stabilizer is not correctly trimmed could result in a sudden elevator movement if the control column is not held firmly, which could adversely affect the safe operation of the airplane.

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

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–8808.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42 specifies procedures for revising the existing AFM to change the procedure for the AP STAB TRIM FAIL (C) message from a non-normal procedure to an emergency procedure to provide the flightcrew with procedures for immediate action under certain conditions.

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

FAA's Determination

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

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42 described previously, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD.

Compliance With AFM Revisions

Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42 requires operators to ''advise all flight crews'' of the revisions to the AFM, and thereafter to ''operate the aeroplane accordingly.'' However, this proposed AD would not specifically require those actions as those actions are already required by FAA regulations. FAA regulations require operators furnish to pilots any changes to the AFM (for example, 14 CFR 121.137), and to ensure the pilots are familiar with the AFM (for example, 14 CFR 91.505). As with any other flightcrew training requirement, training on the updated AFM content is tracked by the operators and recorded in each pilot's training record, which is available for the FAA to review. FAA regulations also require pilots to follow the procedures in the existing AFM including all updates. Section 91.9 requires that any person operating a civil aircraft must comply with the operating limitations specified in the AFM. Therefore, including a requirement in this proposed AD to operate the airplane according to the revised AFM would be redundant and unnecessary.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA's ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some civil aviation authority (CAA) ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has been coordinating this process with manufacturers and CAAs. As a result, the FAA proposes to incorporate Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42 in its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Material required by Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–8808 after the FAA final rule is published.

Interim Action

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

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 680 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
1 work-hour × $85 per hour = $85	$0	$85	$57,800

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Would not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(3) Would not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

Bombardier, Inc.: Docket No. FAA–2026–8808; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01393–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by October 29, 2026.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Bombardier Inc., Model BD–100–1A10 airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 27, Flight Controls.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of pitch upset upon autopilot disconnect following engine indication and crew alerting system (EICAS) messages that indicated that the autopilot was holding significant nose up or nose down forces on the elevator. The FAA is issuing this AD to provide the flightcrew with emergency procedures to follow to stabilize airspeed in the event of receiving the AP STAB TRIM FAIL (C) advisory message. Flightcrew delays in responding to these EICAS messages and not stabilizing the airspeed could lead to the horizontal stabilizer becoming severely out of trim, which, if not addressed, could result in a sudden elevator movement after the disengagement of autopilot if the control column is not held firmly, which could adversely affect the safe operation of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42, dated August 26, 2025 (Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42).

(h) Exception to Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42

(1) Where Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42 refers to ''the Transport Canada approved AFM'', this AD requires replacing that text with ''the existing AFM''.

(3) Where paragraph B. of Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42 specifies to advise all flight crews and thereafter operate the aeroplane accordingly, this AD does not require those actions as those actions are already required by existing FAA operating regulations (see 14 CFR 91.9, 91.505, and 121.137).

(i) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

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

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA; or Transport Canada; or Bombardier's Transport Canada Design Approval Organization (DAO). If approved by the DAO, the approval must include the DAO-authorized signature.

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact John Massey, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516–228–7300; email: *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov.*

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Transport Canada AD CF–2025–42, dated August 26, 2025.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For Transport Canada material identified in this AD, contact Transport Canada, Transport Canada National Aircraft Certification, 159 Cleopatra Drive, Nepean, Ontario K1A 0N5, Canada; telephone 888–663–3639; email *TC.AirworthinessDirectives-Consignesdenavigabilite.TC@tc.gc.ca.* You may find this material on the Transport Canada website at *tc.canada.ca/en/aviation.*

(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 September 9, 2026.

Christopher R. Parker,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–18746 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2026–8805; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01179–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Dassault Aviation Model FALCON 6X and FALCON 7X airplanes, and certain Model FALCON 900EX and FALCON 2000EX airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by reports of passenger seats sliding without passenger input, which subsequent investigation determined to be caused by the ring brakes and ring brake housing being out of allowed adjustment tolerances, failing to lock the seat in place. This proposed AD would require an inspection of each affected seat for discrepancies and applicable on-condition actions. This proposed AD would also limit the installation of affected seats under certain conditions. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by October 29, 2026.

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

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

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

No. FAA–2026–8805; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) material identified in this proposed AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu*. You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu*. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–8805.
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brenda Buitrago Perez, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516–288–7368; email: *9-AVS-AIR-BACO-COS@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2026–8805; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01179–T'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as ''PROPIN.'' The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Brenda Buitrago Perez, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516–288–7368; email: *9-AVS-AIR-BACO-COS@faa.gov*. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2025–0134, dated June 26, 2025 (EASA AD 2025–0134) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for all Dassault Aviation Model FALCON 6X and FALCON 7X airplanes, and certain Model FALCON 900EX and FALCON 2000EX airplanes. The MCAI states that reports of passenger seats sliding without passenger input were received. Relevant investigations determined that the ring brakes and ring brake housing were out of allowed adjustment tolerances and failed to lock the seat in place. This condition, if not detected and corrected, could lead to failure of the affected seat to remain in its position during critical phases of flight, which could result in injury to passengers.

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

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–8805.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2025–0134 specifies procedures for accomplishment of a one-time inspection of affected seats for the following discrepancies: failure of one or both ring brake assemblies to lock the seat during the functional test, and incorrect tension in the mechanical assembly and, depending on findings, on-condition actions. On-condition actions include realigning the ring brake housing assembly, replacing any affected brake assemblies, and adjusting the tension in the mechanical assembly. EASA AD 2025–0134 also limits the installation of affected seats to those that have been inspected and on which applicable corrective actions have been accomplished. This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

FAA's Determination

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

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in EASA AD 2025–0134 described previously, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA's ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some civil aviation authority (CAA) ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has been coordinating this process with manufacturers and CAAs. As a result, the FAA proposes to incorporate EASA AD 2025–0134 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2025–0134 in its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2025–0134 does not mean that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to ''all required actions and compliance times,'' compliance with this AD requirement is not limited to the section titled ''Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)'' in EASA AD 2025–0134. Material required by EASA AD 2025–0134 for compliance will be available at

regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA–2026–8805 after the FAA final rule is published.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 148 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
3 work-hours × $85 per hour = $255 per seat	$0	$255 per seat	Up to $717,060.*

*The number of passenger seats varies by airplane configuration; the FAA estimates that there could be up to 19 passenger seats per airplane.

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any necessary on-condition actions that would be required based on the results of any required actions. The FAA has no way of determining the number of aircraft that might need these on-condition actions:

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
4 work-hours × $85 per hour = $340 per seat	$6,727 per seat	$7,067 per seat.

The FAA has included all known costs in its cost estimate. According to the manufacturer, however, some or all of the costs of this proposed AD may be covered under warranty, thereby reducing the cost impact on affected operators.

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Would not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(3) Would not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

Dassault Aviation: Docket No. FAA–2026–8805; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01179–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by October 29, 2026.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to the Dassault Aviation airplanes identified in (c)(1) through (4) of this AD, certificated in any category, as identified in European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2025–0134, dated June 26, 2025 (EASA AD 2025–0134).

(1) Model FALCON 6X airplanes.

(2) Model FALCON 7X airplanes.

(3) Model FALCON 900EX airplanes.

(4) Model FALCON 2000EX airplanes.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 25, Equipment/Furnishings.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of passenger seats sliding without passenger input. Relevant investigations identified that the ring brakes and ring brake housing were out of allowed adjustment tolerances and failed to lock the seat in place. The unsafe condition, if not detected and corrected, could lead to failure of the affected seat to remain in its position during critical phases of flight, which could result in injury to passengers.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, EASA AD 2025–0134.

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2025–0134

(1) Where EASA AD 2025–0134 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2025–0134 specifies ''any discrepancy is identified'', this AD requires replacing that text with ''one or both ring brake assemblies fail to lock the seat on the tracking tubes under the functional test criteria specified in

the SB; or any incorrect tension is found in the mechanical assembly,''.

(3) Where paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2025–0134 specifies ''Where B/E Aerospace UCT SB SB–3ABF0107–25–79 provides instructions to'', this AD requires replacing that text with ''Where B/E Aerospace UCT SB SB–3ABF0107–25–79 or the SB provides instructions to''.

(4) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2025–0134.

(5) Where the definition of Groups in EASA AD 2025–0134 specifies ''affected part'', this AD requires replacing that text with ''affected seat''.

(i) No Reporting Requirement

Although the material referenced in EASA AD 2025–0134 specifies to submit certain information to the manufacturer, this AD does not include that requirement.

(j) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

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

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Dassault Aviation's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Brenda Buitrago Perez, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516–288–7368; email: *9-AVS-AIR-BACO-COS@faa.gov*.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2025–0134, dated June 26, 2025.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198. 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 September 9, 2026.

Christopher R. Parker,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–18749 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2026–8804; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01300–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to supersede Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2024–26–06, which applies to certain Airbus SAS Model A330–201, –202, –203, –223, –223F, –243, –243F, –301, –302, –303, –321, –322, –323, –341, –342, –343, and –941 airplanes; and all Airbus SAS Model A340–211, –212, –213, –311, –312, and –313 airplanes. AD 2024–26–06 requires modifying the trimmable horizontal stabilizer actuator (THSA) installation, implementing the electrical load sensing device (ELSD) wiring provisions, and installing and activating the ELSD with revised procedures and also requires additional actions for certain airplanes. Since the FAA issued AD 2024–26–06, it has been determined that additional actions are required on certain airplanes after completion of the modification. This proposed AD would continue to require the actions in AD 2024–26–06 and would require additional work for certain airplanes. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by October 29, 2026.

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

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–8804; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) material identified in this proposed AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu*. You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu*. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–8804.
- 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Spickelmier, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–846–2893; email: *Matthew.J.Spickelmier@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2026–8804; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01300–T'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as ''PROPIN.'' The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Matthew Spickelmier, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–846–2893; email: *Matthew.J.Spickelmier@faa.gov.* Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA issued AD 2024–26–06, Amendment 39–22921 (90 FR 8901, February 4, 2025) (AD 2024–26–06), for certain Airbus SAS Model A330–201, –202, –203, –223, –223F, –243, –243F, –301, –302, –303, –321, –322, –323, –341, –342, –343, and –941 airplanes; and all Airbus SAS Model A340–211, –212, –213, –311, –312, and –313 airplanes. AD 2024–26–06 was prompted by an MCAI originated by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union. EASA issued EASA AD 2024–0016, dated January 11, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0016), to correct an unsafe condition. EASA AD 2024–0016 was prompted by tests that demonstrated that when the upper secondary load path (SLP) of the THSA is engaged, the THSA might not stall, with consequently no indication of SLP engagement, and by the determination that additional actions are required on certain airplanes after completion of a certain modification required by EASA AD 2022–0239, dated December 7, 2022.

AD 2024–26–06 requires modifying the THSA installation, implementing the ELSD wiring provisions, and installing and activating the ELSD with revised procedures and also requires additional actions for certain airplanes. The FAA issued AD 2024–26–06 to address damage on the upper THSA SLP attachment with consequent mechanical disconnection of the THSA, possibly resulting in loss of control of the airplane.

Actions Since AD 2024–26–06 Was Issued

Since the FAA issued AD 2024–26–06, EASA superseded EASA AD 2024–0016, and issued EASA AD 2025–0169, dated July 31, 2025 (EASA AD 2025–0169) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for certain Airbus SAS Model A330–201, –202, –203, –223, –223F, –243, –243F, –301, –302, –303, –321, –322, –323, –341, –342, –343, and –941 airplanes; and all Airbus SAS Model A340–211, –212, –213, –311, –312, and –313 airplanes. The MCAI states that additional work (depending on the configuration, additional work includes application of sealant, modification of connectors, making sure certain metallic clamps are tight on the conduit, and modification of the structure around frame 87) is required on certain airplanes after the accomplishment of a certain modification (*i.e.* accomplishing the actions specified in previous revisions of Airbus Service Bulletin A330–27–3237 or A340–27–4213 as required by EASA AD 2024–0016).

The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–8804.

Explanation of Retained Requirements

Although this proposed AD does not explicitly restate the requirements of AD 2024–26–06, this proposed AD would retain all of the requirements of AD 2024–26–06. Those requirements are referenced in EASA AD 2025–0169, which, in turn, is referenced in paragraph (g) of this proposed AD.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2025–0169, which specifies procedures for modifying the THSA installation, implementing the ELSD wiring provisions, installing and activating the ELSD with revised procedures, and accomplishing additional actions for certain airplanes. EASA AD 2025–0169 also specifies procedures, for certain airplanes, for doing additional work (depending on the configuration, additional work includes application of sealant, modification of connectors, making sure certain metallic clamps are tight on the conduit, and modification of the structure around frame 87). The modification required by EASA AD 2025–0169 includes a concurrent action (installing electrical wiring harnesses and brackets to connect the secondary nut detection device to the monitoring systems), which is already required by AD 2017–20–02, Amendment 39–19059 (82 FR 44907, September 27, 2017).

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

FAA's Determination

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

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in EASA AD 2025–0169 described previously, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA's ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some civil aviation authority (CAA) ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has been coordinating this process with manufacturers and CAAs. As a result, the FAA proposes to incorporate EASA AD 2025–0169 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2025–0169 in its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2025–0169 does not mean

that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to ''all required actions and compliance times,'' compliance with this AD requirement is not limited to the section titled ''Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)'' in EASA AD 2025–0169. Material required by EASA AD 2025–0169 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–8804 after the FAA final rule is published.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 120 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Retained actions from AD 2024–26–06	62 work-hours × $85 per hour = $5,270.	Up to $66,966	Up to $72,236	Up to $8,668,320.
New proposed actions	Up to 11 work-hours × $85 per hour = $935.	Up to $530	Up to $1,465	Up to $175,800.

According to the manufacturer, some or all of the costs of this proposed AD may be covered under warranty, thereby reducing the cost impact on affected operators. The FAA does not control warranty coverage for affected operators. As a result, the FAA has included all known costs in the cost estimate.

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Would not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(3) Would not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by:

■ a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2024–26–06, Amendment 39–22921 (90 FR 8901, February 4, 2025); and

■ b. Adding the following new AD:

Airbus SAS: Docket No. FAA–2026–8804; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–01300–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by October 29, 2026.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2024–26–06, Amendment 39–22921 (90 FR 8901, February 4, 2025) (AD 2024–26–06).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus SAS airplanes specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this AD, certificated in any category, as identified in European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2025–0169, dated July 31, 2025 (EASA AD 2025–0169).

(1) Model A330–201, –202, –203, –223, –223F, –243, –243F, –301, –302, –303, –321, –322, –323, –341, –342, –343, and –941 airplanes.

(2) Model A340–211, –212, –213, –311, –312, and –313 airplanes.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 27, Flight Controls.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by tests that demonstrated that when the upper secondary load path (SLP) of the trimmable horizontal stabilizer actuator (THSA) is engaged, the THSA might not stall, with consequently no indication of SLP engagement, and by the determination that additional actions are required on certain airplanes after completion of a certain modification. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent damage on the upper THSA SLP attachment with consequent mechanical disconnection of the THSA, that could result in loss of control of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, EASA AD 2025–0169.

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2025–0169

(1) Where EASA AD 2025–0169 refers to ''22 March 2022 [the effective date of EASA AD 2022–0039],'' this AD requires using September 27, 2022 (the effective date of AD 2022–16–06, Amendment 39–22135 (87 FR 51588, August 23, 2022)).

(2) Where EASA AD 2025–0169 refers to ''25 January 2024 [the effective date of EASA AD 2024–0016],'' this AD requires using March 11, 2025 (the effective date of AD 2024–26–06).

(3) Where EASA AD 2025–0169 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(4) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2025–0169.

(i) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

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

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

(ii) AMOCs approved previously for AD 2022–16–06 and AD 2024–26–06 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of EASA AD 2025–0169 that are required by paragraph (g) of this AD.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA; or EASA; or Airbus SAS's EASA Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DOA-authorized signature.

(3) *Required for Compliance (RC):* Except as required by paragraph (i)(2) of this AD, if any material contains procedures or tests that are identified as RC, those procedures and tests must be done to comply with this AD; any procedures or tests that are not identified as RC are recommended. Those procedures and tests that are not identified as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator's maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the procedures and tests identified as RC can be done and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition. Any substitutions or changes to procedures or tests identified as RC require approval of an AMOC.

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Matthew Spickelmier, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–846–2893; email: *Matthew.J.Spickelmier@faa.gov*.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2025–0169, dated July 31, 2025.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

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

Issued on September 10, 2026.

Brian Knaup,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–18796 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2026–8803; Project Identifier AD–2026–00385–E]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; CFM International, S.A. Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain CFM International, S.A. (CFM) Model CFM56–5B, CFM56–5C, and CFM56–7B engines with a certain high-pressure turbine (HPT) inner stationary seal installed. This proposed AD was prompted by multiple reports of honeycomb separation from the surface of HPT inner stationary seals. This proposed AD would require initial and repetitive borescope inspections (BSIs) of the rotating air HPT front seal for cracks and, depending on the results, replacement with a part eligible for installation. This proposed AD would also require removal and replacement of the affected HPT inner stationary seal. This proposed AD would also require inspection of the affected HPT inner stationary seal for honeycomb separation and, depending on the results of the inspection, removal and replacement of the rotating air HPT front seal, HPT rotor blades, and No. 3 ball bearing. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by October 29, 2026.

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

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2026–8803; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For CFM service material identified in this proposed AD, contact CFM GE Aviation Fleet Support, 1 Neumann Way, M/D Room 285, Cincinnati, OH 45125; phone: (877) 432–3272; email: *aviation.fleetsupport@ge.com*.
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alexei Marqueen, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: (781) 238–7178; email: *alexei.t.marqueen@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2026–8803; Project Identifier AD–2026–00385–E'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may revise this proposal because of those comments.

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the following paragraph, and other

information as described in 14 CFR 11.35, the FAA will post all comments received, without change, to *regulations.gov*, including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this NPRM.

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as ''PROPIN.'' The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Alexei Marqueen, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA was notified by the manufacturer of multiple reports of honeycomb separation from the surface of HPT inner stationary seals. A manufacturer investigation revealed that the affected HPT inner stationary seal may not have gone through the correct braze repair process, which could lead to a localized separation of the replaced honeycomb. This separation could affect the life of the HPT forward outer seal because missing honeycomb can induce a vibratory response in the HPT forward outer seal resulting in crack initiation in the seal teeth that propagate radially. This condition, if not addressed, could result in uncontained part release, damage to the engine, and damage to the airplane.

FAA's Determination

The FAA is issuing this NPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed the following service material:

- CFM Service Bulletin (SB) SB CFM56–7B S/B 72–1096, Revision 01, dated January 21, 2026.
- CFM SB CFM56–5B S/B 72–1129, Revision 01, dated January 21, 2026.
- CFM SB CFM56–5C S/B 72–0813, Revision 01, dated June 9, 2026.

This service material, differentiated by engine model, specifies procedures for performing a BSI of the rotating air HPT front seal for cracks and other damage.

The FAA also reviewed the following service material:

- CFM SB CFM56–5C S/B 72–0811, Revision 02, dated January 19, 2026.
- CFM SB CFM56–7B S/B 72–1093, Revision 02, dated January 19, 2026.
- CFM SB CFM56–5B S/B 72–1125, Revision 02, dated January 19, 2026.

This service material, differentiated by engine model, specifies procedures for inspecting the HPT inner stationary seal for honeycomb separation.

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.

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require initial and repetitive BSIs of the rotating air HPT front seal for cracks and other damage and, depending on the results, replacement with a part eligible for installation. This proposed AD would also require removal and replacement of the affected HPT inner stationary seal. This proposed AD would also require inspection of the affected HPT inner stationary seal for honeycomb separation and, depending on the results of the inspection, removal and replacement of the rotating air HPT front seal, HPT rotor blades, and No. 3 ball bearing.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 39 engines installed on airplanes of U.S. registry.

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

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
BSI of rotating air HPT front seal	8 work-hours × $85 per hour = $680	$0	$680	$26,520
Replacement of HPT inner stationary seal	8 work-hours × $85 per hour = $680	173,700	174,380	6,800,820
Inspection of HPT inner stationary seal	8 work-hours × $85 per hour = $680	0	680	26,520

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any necessary replacements that would be required based on the results of the proposed inspections. The agency has no way of determining the number of engines that might need these replacements:

ON-CONDITION COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Replacement of rotating air HPT front seal	8 work-hours × $85 per hour = $680	$601,400	$602,080
Replacement of HPT rotor blades (set)	8 work-hours × $85 per hour = $680	2,019,320	2,020,000
Replacement of No. 3 ball bearing	8 work-hours × $85 per hour = $680	70,460	71,140

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Would not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(3) Would not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

CFM International, S.A.: Docket No. FAA–2026–8803; Project Identifier AD–2026–00385–E.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by October 29, 2026.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to CFM International, S.A. (CFM) Model engines identified in table 1 to paragraph (c) of this AD with an installed high-pressure turbine (HPT) inner stationary seal, part number (P/N) 1808M56G01, with a serial number (S/N) listed in Paragraph 4., APPENDIX—A, Table 3, of CFM Service Bulletin (SB) CFM56–5B S/B 72–1125, Revision 02, dated January 19, 2026 (CFM56–5B S/B 72–1125 R02); Paragraph 4., APPENDIX—A, Table 3, of CFM SB CFM56–5C S/B 72–0811, Revision 02, dated January 19, 2026 (CFM56–5C S/B 72–0811 R02); or Paragraph 4., APPENDIX—A, Table 3, of CFM SB CFM56–7B S/B 72–1093, Revision 02, dated January 19, 2026 (CFM56–7B S/B 72–1093 R02).

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (c)—CFM MODEL ENGINES

Make	Model
CFM	CFM56–5B1, CFM56–5B1/2P, CFM56–5B1/3, CFM56–5B1/P, CFM56–5B2, CFM56–5B2/2P, CFM56–5B2/3, CFM56–5B2/P, CFM56–5B3/2P, CFM56–5B3/2P1, CFM56–5B3/3, CFM56–5B3/3B1, CFM56–5B3/P, CFM56–5B3/P1, CFM56–5B4, CFM56–5B4/2P, CFM56–5B4/2P1, CFM56–5B4/3, CFM56–5B4/3B1, CFM56–5B4/P, CFM56–5B4/P1, CFM56–5B5, CFM56–5B5/3, CFM56–5B5/P, CFM56–5B6, CFM56–5B6/2P, CFM56–5B6/3, CFM56–5B6/P, CFM56–5B7, CFM56–5B7/3, CFM56–5B7/P, CFM56–5B8/3, CFM56–5B8/P, CFM56–5B9/2P, CFM56–5B9/3, CFM56–5B9/P.
CFM	CFM56–5C2, CFM56–5C2/4, CFM56–5C2/F, CFM56–5C2/F4, CFM56–5C2/G, CFM56–5C2/G4, CFM56–5C2/P, CFM56–5C3/F, CFM56–5C3/F4, CFM56–5C3/G, CFM56–5C3/G4, CFM56–5C3/P, CFM56–5C4, CFM56–5C4/1, CFM56–5C4/P, CFM56–5C4/1P.
CFM	CFM56–7B20, CFM56–7B20/2, CFM56–7B20/3, CFM56–7B20E, CFM56–7B22, CFM56–7B22/2, CFM56–7B22/3, CFM56–7B22/3B1, CFM56–7B22/B1, CFM56–7B22E, CFM56–7B22E/B1, CFM56–7B24, CFM56–7B24/2, CFM56–7B24/3, CFM56–7B24/3B1, CFM56–7B24/B1, CFM56–7B24E, CFM56–7B24E/B1, CFM56–7B26, CFM56–7B26/2, CFM56–7B26/3, CFM56–7B26/3B1, CFM56–7B26/3B2, CFM56–7B26/3B2F, CFM56–7B26/3F, CFM56–7B26/B1, CFM56–7B26/B2, CFM56–7B26E, CFM56–7B26E/B1, CFM56–7B26E/B2, CFM56–7B26E/B2F, CFM56–7B26E/F, CFM56–7B27, CFM56–7B27/2, CFM56–7B27/3, CFM56–7B27/3B1, CFM56–7B27/3B1F, CFM56–7B27/3B3, CFM56–7B27/3F, CFM56–7B27/B1, CFM56–7B27/B3, CFM56–7B27A, CFM56–7B27A/3, CFM56–7B27AE, CFM56–7B27E, CFM56–7B27E/B1, CFM56–7B27E/B1F, CFM56–7B27E/B3, CFM56–7B27E/F.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 7230, Turbine Engine Compressor Section.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by multiple reports of honeycomb separation from the surface of HPT inner stationary seals. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent failure of the HPT inner stationary seal and the rotating air HPT front seal. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in uncontained part release, damage to the engine, and damage to the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Definitions

For the purpose of this AD:

(1) Group 1 engines are CFM Model CFM56–5B engines with a rotating air HPT front seal (HPT front seal) installed having P/N 1795M36P01 or P/N 1795M36P02, and an HPT inner stationary seal installed having P/N 1808M56G01, with an S/N listed in Paragraph 4., APPENDIX—A, Table 1, of CFM56–5B S/B 72–1129, Revision 01, dated January 21, 2026 (CFM56–5B S/B 72–1129, Revision 01).

(2) Group 2 engines are CFM Model CFM56–5B engines with an HPT front seal installed having P/N 1795M36P01 or P/N 1795M36P02, and an HPT inner stationary seal installed having P/N 1808M56G01, with an S/N listed in Paragraph 4., APPENDIX—A, Table 2, of CFM56–5B S/B 72–1129, Revision 01.

(3) Group 3 engines are CFM Model CFM56–5C engines with an installed HPT inner stationary seal, P/N 1808M56G01, with an S/N listed in Paragraph 4., APPENDIX—A, Table 1, of CFM56–5C S/B 72–0813, Revision 01, dated June 9, 2026 (CFM56–5C S/B 72–0813, Revision 01).

(4) Group 4 engines are CFM Model CFM56–7B engines with an HPT front seal installed having P/N 1795M36P02, and an HPT inner stationary seal installed having P/N 1808M56G01, with an S/N listed in Paragraph 4., APPENDIX—A, Table 1, of CFM56–7B S/B 72–1096 Revision 01, dated January 21, 2026 (CFM56–7B S/B 72–1096, Revision 01).

(5) Group 5 engines are CFM Model CFM56–7B engines with an HPT front seal installed having P/N 1795M36P02 and an HPT inner stationary seal installed having P/N 1808M56G01, with an S/N listed in Paragraph 4., APPENDIX—A, Table 2, of CFM56–7B S/B 72–1096 Revision 01.

(6) An ''engine shop visit'' is the induction of an engine into the shop for maintenance involving the separation of pairs of major mating engine case flanges, except for the following situations, which do not constitute an engine shop visit:

(i) Separation of engine flanges solely for the purpose of transportation of the engine without subsequent maintenance.

(ii) Separation of engine flanges solely for the purpose of replacing the fan or propulsor without subsequent maintenance.

(7) An ''HPT inner stationary seal that is eligible for installation'' is an HPT inner stationary seal:

(i) That is not listed in Table 3 of CFM56–5B S/B 72–1125 R02; Table 3 of CFM56–5C S/B 72–0811 R02; or Table 3 CFM56–7B S/B 72–1093 R02; or

(ii) With P/N 1808M56G01 and an S/N listed in Table 3 of CFM56–5B S/B 72–1125 R02; Table 3 of CFM56–5C S/B 72–0811 R02; or Table 3 CFM56–7B S/B 72–1093 R02, that has been repaired as specified in CFM56—5B Engine Shop Manual (ESM), 72—41—03, REPAIR 003; CFM56—5C ESM, 72—41—03, REPAIR 003; or CFM56—7B ESM, 72—41—03, REPAIR 003, after the repair date listed in Paragraph 4., APPENDIX—A, Table 3 of CFM56–5B S/B 72–1125 R02, CFM56–5C S/B 72–0811 R02, or CFM56–7B S/B 72–1093 R02, as applicable by engine model.

(8) A ''rotating air HPT front seal that is eligible for installation'' is any rotating air HPT front seal that was not removed from service as a result of paragraph (h)(2) of this AD or as a result of paragraph (h)(5)(i) of this AD.

(9) ''HPT rotor blades eligible for installation'' are new HPT rotor blades with zero flight hours since new or HPT rotor blades that have been inspected and returned to a serviceable condition using FAA-approved maintenance procedures.

(10) A ''No. 3 ball bearing eligible for installation'' is any No. 3 ball bearing that was not removed from service as a result of paragraph (h)(5)(iii) of this AD.

(h) Required Actions

(1) Within the applicable time specified in paragraphs (h)(1)(i) through (v) of this AD, perform repetitive borescope inspections (BSI) of the HPT front seal in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions, paragraph 3.B of CFM56–5B S/B 72–1129, Revision 01; CFM56–5C S/B 72–0813, Revision 01; or CFM56–7B S/B 72–1096, Revision 01, as applicable by engine model.

(i) For Group 1 engines, within 400 flight cycles (FCs) after the effective date of this AD and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 800 FCs.

(ii) For Group 2 engines, within 300 FCs after the effective date of this AD and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 800 FCs.

(iii) For Group 3 engines, within 125 FCs after the effective date of this AD and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 250 FCs.

(iv) For Group 4 engines, within 400 FCs after the effective date of this AD and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 800 FCs.

(v) For Group 5 engines, within 300 FCs after the effective date of this AD and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 800 FCs.

(2) If during any BSI required by paragraph (h)(1) of this AD any crack is detected, before further flight, remove the rotating air HPT front seal from service and replace with a rotating air HPT front seal that is eligible for installation.

(3) At the next engine shop visit after the effective date of this AD, remove the affected HPT inner stationary seal and replace it with an HPT inner stationary seal that is eligible for installation.

(4) After removing the affected HPT inner stationary seal required by paragraph (h)(3) of this AD, inspect the removed HPT inner stationary seal for honeycomb separation in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions, paragraph 3.C.(1), of CFM56–5B S/B 72–1125 R02; CFM56–5C S/B 72–0811 R02; or CFM56–7B S/B 72–1093 R02, as applicable by engine model.

(5) If honeycomb separation is found during the inspection required by paragraph (h)(4) of this AD, before further flight:

(i) Remove the rotating air HPT front seal from service and replace with a rotating air HPT front seal that is eligible for installation.

(ii) Remove the HPT rotor blades and replace them with HPT rotor blades eligible for installation.

(iii) Remove the No. 3 ball bearing from service and replace with a No. 3 ball bearing eligible for installation.

(i) Terminating Action

Accomplishing the actions in paragraphs (h)(3) through (5) of this AD constitutes terminating action for the repetitive BSIs of the HPT front seal required by paragraph (h)(1) of this AD.

(j) Installation Prohibition

(1) After the effective date of this AD, do not reinstall any rotating air HPT front seal that was removed as a result of paragraphs (h)(2) or (h)(5)(i) of this AD on any engine.

(2) After the effective date of this AD, do not reinstall any No. 3 ball bearing that was removed as a result of paragraph (h)(5)(iii) of this AD on any engine.

(k) No Reporting Requirement

Although the service material specifies to submit certain information to the manufacturer, this AD does not require that action.

(l) Credit for Previous Actions

You may take credit for the initial BSI specified in paragraph (h)(1) of this AD if you performed that BSI before the effective date of this AD using CFM SB CFM56–5C S/B 72–0813, Revision 00, dated July 15, 2025, CFM56–5B S/B 72–1129 Revision 00, dated July 10, 2025, or CFM56–7B S/B 72–1096 Revision 00, dated July 10, 2025.

You may take credit for the actions specified in paragraphs (h)(3) through (5) of this AD if you performed those actions before the effective date of this AD using CFM56–5B S/B 72–1125 Revision 00, dated January 28, 2025; CFM56–5B S/B 72–1125 Revision 01, dated July 10, 2025; CFM56–5C S/B 72–0811 Revision 00, dated January 28, 2025; CFM56–5C S/B 72–0811 Revision 01, dated July 10, 2025; CFM56–7B S/B 72–1093 Revision 00, dated January 28, 2025; or CFM56–7B S/B 72–1093 Revision 01, dated July 10, 2025.

(m) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

The Manager, AIR–520 Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the AIR–520 Continued Operational Safety Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (n)(1) of this AD and email to: *AMOC@faa.gov*. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(n) Additional Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Alexei Marqueen, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: (781) 238–7178; email: *alexei.t.marqueen@faa.gov*.

(2) For material identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference, contact CFM GE Aviation Fleet Support, 1 Neumann Way, M/D Room 285, Cincinnati, OH 45125; phone: (877) 432–3272; email: *aviation.fleetsupport@ge.com*.

(o) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) CFM Service Bulletin (SB) CFM56–5B S/B 72–1125, Revision 02, dated January 19, 2026.

(ii) CFM SB CFM56–5B S/B 72–1129, Revision 01, dated January 21, 2026.

(iii) CFM SB CFM56–5C S/B 72–0811, Revision 02, dated January 19, 2026.

(iv) CFM SB CFM56–5C S/B 72–0813, Revision 01, dated June 9, 2026.

(v) CFM SB CFM56–7B S/B 72–1093, Revision 02, dated January 19, 2026.

(vi) CFM SB CFM56–7B S/B 72–1096, Revision 01, dated January 21, 2026.

(3) For CFM material identified in this AD, contact CFM GE Aviation Fleet Support, 1 Neumann Way, M/D Room 285, Cincinnati, OH 45125; phone: (877) 432–3272; email: *aviation.fleetsupport@ge.com*.

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110.

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

Issued on September 10, 2026.

Brian Knaup,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–18752 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2026–4885; FRL–13450–01–R9]

Clean Data Determination; 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standards; California; Sacramento Metro Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed determination.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or ''Agency'') is proposing to issue a clean data determination (CDD) for the Sacramento Metro, California nonattainment area to reflect our finding that the area is attaining the 1997 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS or ''standards''). This finding is based on quality-assured and certified ambient air quality monitoring data from 2023 through 2025. If we finalize this CDD, certain Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements that apply to the Sacramento Metro area will be suspended for so long as the area continues to attain the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. We are taking comments on this proposal and plan to follow with a final action.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2026–4885 at *https://www.regulations.gov.* For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov,* follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov.* The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.* If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with a disability who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicole Law, EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; telephone number: (415) 947–4126; email: *law.nicole@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this proposed rule, the use of ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is intended to refer to the EPA. We use multiple abbreviations and terms in this proposed rule. While this list may not be exhaustive, for ease of reading and for reference purposes, the EPA defines the following terms and acronyms here:

AQS—Air Quality System
CAA—Clean Air Act
CARB—California Air Resources Board
CBI—confidential business information
CDD—clean data determination
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
EDCAQMD—El Dorado County Air Quality Management District
EPA—Environmental Protection Agency
FR—Federal Register
FRAQMD—Feather River Air Quality Management District
NAAQS—national ambient air quality standards
NO_X—nitrogen oxides
NSR—New Source Review
NTTA—National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act
OMB—Office of Management and Budget
PCAPCD—Placer County Air Pollution Control District
ppm—parts per million
PRA—Paperwork Reduction Act
RACM—reasonably available control measures
RFP—reasonable further progress
RFA—Regulatory Flexibility Act
SIP—state implementation plan
SLAMS—State and local air monitoring stations
SMAQMD—Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SRR—SIP Requirements Rule
TSA—technical systems audit
UMRA—Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
U.S.C.—United States Code
VOC—volatile organic compounds
YSAQMD—Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

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I. Executive Summary

A. What action is the EPA proposing to take?

The EPA is proposing to issue a CDD for the Sacramento Metro, California nonattainment area to reflect our finding that the area is attaining the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. This finding is based on quality-assured and certified ambient air quality monitoring data from 2023 through 2025.

B. What is the legal authority and what are the requirements?

Under the EPA's longstanding Clean Data Policy,[1] which is reaffirmed for the 1997 ozone NAAQS at 40 CFR 51.918, when an area has attained the relevant 8-hour ozone standards, the Agency may issue a CDD after notice and comment rulemaking determining that a specific area is attaining the relevant standards. Under EPA regulations at 40 CFR 50.10, an area attains the 1997 ozone NAAQS when the 3-year average

[1] Memorandum dated May 10, 1995, from John S. Seitz, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, to Regional Office Air Division Directors, Regions 1–10, Subject: ''Reasonable Further Progress, Attainment Demonstration, and Related Requirements for Ozone Nonattainment areas Meeting the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard'' (''1995 Seitz Memo'').

of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.08 parts per million (ppm) at each eligible monitoring site within the area.

II. Background

A. Ozone NAAQS

Ground-level ozone is formed when nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) react in the presence of sunlight.[2] These two pollutants, referred to as ozone precursors, are emitted by many types of pollution sources, including on- and off-road motor vehicles and engines, power plants and industrial facilities, and smaller area sources such as lawn and garden equipment and paints.

Health effects associated with exposure to ground-level ozone include reduced lung function; reduced ability to breathe as deeply and vigorously as normal; irritated airways, coughing, or a sore or scratchy throat; pain when taking a deep breath and shortness of breath; increased frequency of asthma attacks; inflammation of and damage to the lining of the lung; increased susceptibility to respiratory infection; and aggravation of chronic lung diseases such as asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis. Ozone may continue to cause lung damage even when the symptoms have disappeared, and breathing ozone may contribute to premature death, especially in people with heart and lung disease.[3]

Under CAA section 109, the EPA promulgates NAAQS for pervasive air pollutants, such as ozone. The NAAQS establish concentration levels whose attainment and maintenance the EPA has determined to be requisite to protect public health and welfare. In 1979, the EPA established primary (public health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) NAAQS for ozone at 0.12 ppm averaged over a 1-hour timeframe (''1-hour ozone NAAQS'').[4] In 1997, the EPA revised the primary and secondary ozone NAAQS to set the acceptable level of ozone in the ambient air at 0.08 ppm averaged over an 8-hour timeframe (''1997 ozone NAAQS'').[5]

The EPA further tightened the 8-hour ozone NAAQS to 0.075 ppm in 2008 (''2008 ozone NAAQS''),[6] and to 0.070 ppm in 2015 (''2015 ozone NAAQS''), however, this determination pertains to the 1997 ozone NAAQS.[7] The EPA subsequently revoked the 1-hour ozone NAAQS [8] and the 1997 ozone NAAQS,[9] but has retained applicable requirements for anti-backsliding purposes for areas that remained designated as nonattainment for those standards at the time of revocation.[10]

B. Sacramento Ozone Designations, Classifications, and SIP Revisions

The Sacramento Metro area consists of Sacramento and Yolo counties and portions of El Dorado, Placer, Solano, and Sutter counties, and is under the jurisdiction of the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the following regional air pollution control districts: the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (EDCAQMD), the Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD), the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD), the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD), and the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District (YSAQMD) (collectively, ''Districts'').[11] The area also includes Tribal lands under the jurisdiction of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Track), California; the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California; and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, California.

CARB is the State agency responsible for the adoption and submission to the EPA of California state implementation plan (SIP) submissions. Under California law, air districts in California are generally responsible for the development of regional air quality plans and related rules. For the Sacramento Metro area, the Districts develop and adopt air quality management plans and rules to address CAA requirements applicable to the region. The Districts then submit such plans and rules to CARB for adoption and submission to the EPA as proposed revisions to the California SIP. In general, Tribes are not required to submit tribal implementation plans.[12]

Following promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, the EPA is required by CAA section 107(d) to designate areas throughout the nation as attaining or not attaining the NAAQS. The EPA designated the Sacramento Metro area as nonattainment for the 1997 ozone NAAQS on April 30, 2004, and classified the area as ''Serious,'' effective June 15, 2004.[13] On May 5, 2010, the EPA reclassified the area from Serious to ''Severe-15,'' effective June 4, 2010.[14] The area's applicable attainment date for the 1997 ozone NAAQS is June 15, 2019.[15]

On January 29, 2015, the EPA approved the planning elements required as a result of a reclassification to Severe-15, including the reasonable further progress (RFP) demonstration, the attainment demonstration, and transportation control measures.[16] As a consequence of the reclassification to Severe-15, California was also required to submit nonattainment new source review (NSR) program revisions [17] and CAA section 185 fee rules.[18] At the time of reclassification from Serious to Severe-15, the EPA had approved NSR program revisions for YSAQMD and EDCAQMD into the California SIP,[19] and our reclassification notice established a deadline for California to submit the SMAQMD, PCAPCD, and

[2] The State of California uses the term Reactive Organic Gases (ROG) rather than VOC in some of its ozone-related SIP submissions. As a practical matter, ROG and VOC refer to the same set of chemical constituents and for simplicity, we refer to this set of gases as VOC.

[3] EPA, ''Fact Sheet, Final Revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone,'' Mar. 2008.

[4] 44 FR 8202 (Feb. 8, 1979).

[5] 62 FR 38856 (July 18, 1997).

[6] 73 FR 16436 (Mar. 27, 2008).

[7] 80 FR 65292 (Oct. 26, 2015).

[8] 70 FR 44470 (Aug. 3, 2005).

[9] 80 FR 12264 (Mar. 6, 2015).

[10] 40 CFR 51.1100(o).

[11] For a precise description of the geographic boundaries of the Sacramento Metro area for the 1997 ozone NAAQS, refer to 40 CFR 81.305. Specifically included portions are the eastern portion of Solano County, the western portions of Placer and El Dorado counties outside of the Lake Tahoe Basin, and the southern portion of Sutter County.

[12] See 40 CFR 49.4(a) (specifying that Tribes are not subject to implementation plan submittal deadlines).

[13] 69 FR 23858 (Apr. 30, 2004).

[14] 75 FR 24409 (May 5, 2010).

[15] 74 FR 43654 (Aug. 27, 2009).

[16] 80 FR 4795 (Jan. 29, 2015). The submittals included: Sacramento Regional Nonattainment Area 8-Hour Ozone Reasonable Further Progress Plan 2002–2008, Feb. 2006; Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan and Reasonable Further Progress Plan, Mar. 26, 2009; Elements of CARB's State Strategy, adopted by CARB on Sep. 27, 2007; Elements of the Status Report on the State Strategy for California's 2007 State Implementation Plan and Proposed Revision to the SIP Reflecting Implementation of the 2007 State Strategy, Mar. 24, 2009; and Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan and Reasonable Further Progress Plan, 2013 SIP Revisions, Sep. 26, 2013.

[17] Nonattainment NSR program revisions are needed to redefine the major source threshold and offset ratios when an area is reclassified. A reclassification from Serious to Severe-15 changes the major source threshold from 50 tons per year (tpy) VOC to 25 tpy VOC.

[18] CAA section 185 requires each State with an ozone nonattainment area classified as ''Severe'' or ''Extreme'' to develop, as a SIP revision, a fee collection rule to be implemented in the event that an area fails to attain the ozone standards by the required attainment date.

[19] EDCAPCD Rule 523.1 was submitted to the EPA on Mar. 9, 2022, and SIP approved on Sep. 14, 2023 (88 FR 63031) and YSAQMD Rule 3.4 was submitted to the EPA on Mar. 26, 1997, and SIP approved on July 7, 1997 (62 FR 36214).

FRAQMD NSR program revisions.[20] CARB submitted, and the EPA subsequently approved, revisions to the SMAQMD, PCAPCD, and FRAQMD NSR programs.[21] CARB submitted, and the EPA approved, the SMAQMD submittal for the CAA section 185 fee rule requirement in 2024.[22] In the 2010 reclassification notice, the EPA deferred the deadline for submittal of EDCAQMD, PCAPCD, FRAQMD, and YSAQMD section 185 fee rules.[23] However, FRAQMD submitted Rule 7.15 to meet the CAA section 185 fee rule requirement for the Severe-15 ozone classification on July 5, 2022, and the EPA approved Rule 7.15 into the SIP on December 31, 2024.[24] EDCAQMD submitted Rule 611 on March 13, 2024, and the EPA has not yet acted on this rule. PCAPCD and YSAQMD have not submitted section 185 fee rules for the 1997 ozone NAAQS.

C. The EPA's Clean Data Policy

Under the EPA's longstanding Clean Data Policy,[25] which is reaffirmed for the 1997 ozone NAAQS at 40 CFR 51.918, when an area has attained the relevant 8-hour ozone standards, the Agency may issue a CDD after notice and comment rulemaking determining that a specific area is attaining the relevant standards. A CDD is not linked to any particular attainment deadline and is not necessarily equivalent to a determination that an area has attained the standard by its applicable attainment deadline.[26]

The effect of a CDD is to suspend the requirement for an area to submit an attainment demonstration, a reasonably available control measures (RACM) analysis, an RFP plan, contingency measures, and any other planning requirements related to attainment for as long as the area continues to attain the standard.[27] With respect to the attainment demonstration requirements of CAA section 182(c)(2)(A), under the Clean Data Policy, if an area already has air quality monitoring data demonstrating attainment of the standard, there is no need for the area to make a further submittal containing additional measures to achieve attainment, nor is there a need for the area to perform future modeling to show how the area will achieve attainment.[28] Similarly, the EPA interprets the CAA as not requiring the submittal of RFP and associated quantitative milestones for areas that are already attaining the NAAQS. For areas that are attaining the NAAQS, showing that the State will make RFP towards attainment has no meaning. Similar reasoning applies to other SIP submittal requirements that are linked with attainment demonstration and RFP requirements. The EPA interprets the obligation to submit contingency measures as suspended when the area has attained the standard because those contingency measures are directed at ensuring RFP and attainment by the applicable date. A CDD does not suspend the requirements for an emissions inventory, for NSR, or for a section 185 fee program.[29]

III. The EPA's Analysis

A. Applicable Statutory and Regulatory Provisions

A CDD is typically based on three years of complete, quality-assured, and certified air quality monitoring data gathered at established State and local air monitoring stations (SLAMS) and entered into the EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) database.[30] Data from ambient air monitors operated by State/local agencies in compliance with EPA monitoring requirements must be submitted to the AQS database. Monitoring agencies annually certify that these data are accurate to the best of their knowledge. Accordingly, the EPA relies primarily on data in its AQS database when determining compliance with the NAAQS.[31] With respect to the 1997 ozone NAAQS, the EPA reviews data to determine the area's air quality status in accordance with 40 CFR part 50, appendix I.

Under EPA regulations at 40 CFR 50.10, an area attains the 1997 ozone NAAQS when the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.08 ppm at each eligible monitoring site within the area. This 3-year average is referred to as the ''design value.'' When the design value is greater than 0.08 ppm at any monitor within the area, then the area is violating the NAAQS.[32] The data completeness requirement is met when the average percent of days with valid ambient monitoring data is greater than or equal to 90 percent and no single year has less than 75 percent data completeness, as determined under appendix I of 40 CFR part 50.[33]

B. Clean Data Determination

The EPA is proposing to determine that the Sacramento Metro area attained the 1997 ozone NAAQS and to issue a CDD for the area. Our proposed determination is based on three years of quality-assured and certified ambient air quality monitoring data collected in accordance with 40 CFR part 58 and recorded in the EPA's AQS database for the 2023–2025 monitoring period. Preliminary data available in EPA's AQS database for 2026 (January–March) indicate that the area continues to show concentrations consistent with attainment of the 1997 ozone NAAQS.[34] The average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations at each eligible monitoring site within the area was below 0.08 ppm in these three years. As discussed in Section II.D of this document, ambient air quality

[20] 75 FR 24409 (May 5, 2010).

[21] SMAQMD Rule 214 was SIP approved on Aug. 29, 2013 (78 FR 53270), PCAPCD Rule 502 was SIP approved on Jan. 6, 2026 (91 FR 337), and FRAQMD Rule 10.1 was SIP approved on Oct. 5, 2015 (80 FR 60047).

[22] 89 FR 15962 (Mar. 6, 2024).

[23] 75 FR 24415 (May 5, 2010).

[24] 89 FR 107012 (Dec. 31, 2024).

[25] 1995 Seitz Memo.

[26] The Clean Data Policy does not use the term ''clean data determination,'' but generally describes conditions for the EPA to determine that an area has attained air quality standards based on monitoring data. 1995 Seitz Memo.

[27] In the context of CDDs, the EPA distinguishes between attainment planning requirements of the CAA, which relate to the attainment demonstration for an area and related control measures designed to bring an area into attainment for the given NAAQS as expeditiously as practicable, and other types of requirements, such as permitting requirements under the nonattainment new source review program, emissions inventory requirement, and specific control requirements independent of those strictly needed to ensure timely attainment of the given NAAQS. 40 CFR 51.918.

[28] Id.

[29] 40 CFR 51.918 lists attainment related planning requirements that are suspended upon determination of attainment. NSR requirements, emissions inventory requirements, and fee program requirements for Severe and Extreme nonattainment areas are not included in the list of suspended requirements.

[30] The AQS contains ambient air pollution data collected by the EPA, State, local, and Tribal air pollution control agencies. The AQS also contains meteorological data, descriptive information about each monitoring station (including its geographic location and its operator) and data quality assurance/quality control information. The AQS data is used to (1) assess air quality, (2) assist in attainment/non-attainment designations, (3) evaluate SIPs for nonattainment areas, (4) perform modeling for permit review analysis, and (5) prepare reports for Congress as mandated by the CAA. The AQS is available at *https://www.epa.gov/aqs.*

[31] See 40 CFR 50.10; 40 CFR part 50, appendix I; 40 CFR part 53; 40 CFR part 58, and 40 CFR part 58, appendices A, C, D, and E.

[32] The data handling convention in 40 CFR part 50, appendix I dictates that 8-hour average concentrations shall be reported in ppm to the third decimal place, with additional digits to the right being truncated. The third decimal place of the computed value is rounded, with values equal to or greater than 5 rounding up. Thus, a computed 3-year average ozone concentration of 0.085 ppm is the smallest value that is greater than 0.08 ppm.

[33] 40 CFR part 50, appendix I, section 2.3(b).

[34] Preliminary data for the first quarter of 2026 are posted in AQS and are provided in the docket for this action. Preliminary Design Value Report, AMP480, Report Request ID: 2403122, Aug. 19, 2026.

monitoring data for the most recent 3-year period (*i.e.,* 2023–2025) for the 1997 ozone NAAQS for the Sacramento Metro area meet the data completeness requirements in 40 CFR part 50, appendix I.

C. Monitoring Network Considerations

CAA section 110(a)(2)(B)(i) requires States to establish and operate air monitoring networks to compile data on ambient air quality for all criteria pollutants. The ambient air monitoring network in the Sacramento Metro area includes air monitoring stations that are managed and operated by CARB, PCAPCD, SMAQMD, and YSAQMD. Although both EDCAQMD and FRAQMD have jurisdiction in portions of the Sacramento Metro area, neither district operates SLAMS ozone monitors in the area. CARB operates SLAMS ozone monitors within the portion of the area under EDCAQMD jurisdiction, and there are no ozone monitors within the portion of the area under FRAQMD jurisdiction.[35] CARB and SMAQMD submit annual network plans to the EPA,[36] which document the status of CARB and the Districts' air monitoring networks, as required under 40 CFR 58.10. The EPA reviews these annual network plans for compliance with the specific requirements in 40 CFR part 58. With respect to ozone, we have found that the annual network plans submitted by CARB and SMAQMD meet the minimum monitoring requirements of 40 CFR part 58.[37]

Finally, the EPA conducts regular technical systems audits (TSAs) to review and inspect State and local ambient air monitoring programs to assess compliance with applicable regulations concerning the collection, analysis, validation, and reporting of ambient air quality data. CARB is the primary quality assurance organization in California that is responsible for overseeing the quality of data collected by local air monitoring organizations, which includes the Districts. For the purposes of this determination, we reviewed the findings from the EPA's 2022 TSA of CARB's ambient air monitoring program.[38] The results of the TSA do not preclude the EPA from determining that the Sacramento Metro area has attained the 1997 ozone NAAQS.

D. Data Considerations

In accordance with 40 CFR 58.15, SMAQMD and CARB certify annually that the previous year's ambient concentration and quality assurance data are completely submitted to AQS and that the ambient concentration data are accurate, taking into consideration the quality assurance findings.[39] SMAQMD certifies data from its monitoring network, and CARB certifies data for the CARB network as well as the PCAPCD and YSAQMD networks. There were 16 ozone monitoring sites located throughout the Sacramento Metro area in calendar years 2023 through 2025: three within El Dorado County, four within Placer County, six within Sacramento County, one within Solano County, and two within Yolo County.[40] Table 1 of this document summarizes the ozone monitoring data from the various monitoring sites in the Sacramento Metro area by showing the annual fourth-highest daily maximum concentrations and design values over the 2023–2025 period. The data summarized in Table 1 of this document are considered complete for the purposes of determining if the standard is met.[41] The ozone data show that the design values at the Sacramento Metro area monitoring sites were below the 1997 ozone NAAQS of 0.08 ppm.

TABLE 1—SACRAMENTO METRO AREA FOURTH HIGH 8-HOUR OZONE AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS AND DESIGN VALUES (ppm) FOR 2023–2025

AQS site ID	Site name	4th Highest daily maximum			Design value (2023–2025)
		2023	2024	2025	
EL DORADO COUNTY					
06–017–0012	Echo Summit	0.065	Inc	Inc	Invalid.[a]
06–017–0011	South Lake Tahoe—Sandy Way	Inc	Inc	Inc	Invalid.[b]
06–017–0020	Cool	0.072	0.072	0.065	0.069.
06–017–2004	Placerville—Canal Street	0.067	0.067	0.063	0.065.
PLACER COUNTY					
06–061–0003	Auburn—Atwood	0.064	0.079	0.067	0.070.
06–061–0004	Colfax—City Hall	0.067	0.067	0.063	0.065.
06–061–0006	Roseville—N Sunrise Ave	0.077	0.077	0.067	0.073.
06–061–2003	Lincoln—2885 Moore Road	0.060	0.063	0.054	0.059.
SACRAMENTO COUNTY					
06–067–0002	North Highlands—Blackfoot Way	Inc	Inc	Inc	Invalid.[c]
06–067–0006	Sacramento—Del Paso Manor	0.077	0.080	0.070	0.075.[d]
06–067–0010	Sacramento—T Street	0.066	0.069	0.065	0.066
06–067–0011	Elk Grove—Bruceville	0.050	0.048	0.059	Invalid.[e]
06–067–0012	Folsom	0.071	0.065	0.068	0.068.[f]

[35] The FRAQMD maintains jurisdiction in both Sutter County and Yuba County. A portion of Sutter County is included in the Sacramento Metro area, and none of Yuba County is included in the area.

[36] CARB's annual network plan includes the PCAPCD and YSAQMD ambient air monitoring networks. SMAQMD submits its own annual network plan.

[37] We have included copies of CARB's and SMAQMD's annual network plans for 2023–2025 in the docket for this action, along with our reviews of these plans and our associated transmittal correspondence.

[38] See letter dated Mar. 14, 2024, from Matthew Lakin, Director, Air and Radiation Division, EPA Region IX, to Edie Chang, Deputy Executive Officer, CARB, and enclosure titled ''Technical Systems Audit of the Ambient Air Monitoring Program: CARB, Dec. 2021–Aug. 2022.''

[39] We have included SMAQMD's and CARB's annual data certifications for 2023, 2024, and 2025 in the docket for this action.

[40] *See* p. 9 of SMAQMD's *2025 Annual Network Plan* (May 28, 2025) for a map illustrating the locations of the air monitoring sites in the SMAQMD.

[41] The criteria for data completeness are met at most of the ozone monitors over the 2023–2025 period but were not met for the ozone monitors at the Echo Summit, North Highlands—Blackfoot Way, Elk Grove—Bruceville, and Sloughhouse monitoring sites.

TABLE 1—SACRAMENTO METRO AREA FOURTH HIGH 8-HOUR OZONE AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS AND DESIGN VALUES (ppm) FOR 2023–2025—Continued

AQS site ID	Site name	4th Highest daily maximum			Design value (2023–2025)
		2023	2024	2025	
06–067–5003	Sloughhouse	Inc	Inc	0.069	Invalid.[g]
SOLANO COUNTY					
06–095–3003	Vacaville	0.061	0.058	0.054	0.057.
YOLO COUNTY					
06–113–0004	Davis—UCD Campus	0.065	0.063	0.056	0.061.
06–113–1003	Woodland—Gibson Road	0.062	0.064	0.062	0.062.

Inc = Incomplete data. The required annual 75 percent completeness criterion was not met, therefore the annual 4th highest daily maximum values are not provided.

[a] EPA approved the closure of the ozone monitor at the Echo Summit site on April 15, 2025, therefore the site did not meet the 3-year data completeness criterion for 2023–2025. Additionally, the Echo Summit site had incomplete annual ozone data due to accessibility challenges during the winter months.

[b] The South Lake Tahoe—Sandy Way ozone monitor did not begin operation until April 15, 2025; therefore this site will not have a valid 3-year design value for 2025.

[c] SMAQMD lost the lease to the North Highlands—Blackfoot Way monitoring site and were forced to shut down the ozone monitor on August 1, 2022. SMAQMD is looking to secure a new location for the site.

[d] Per 40 CFR part 50, appendix I, section 2.3(b) SMAQMD submitted a request to the Regional Administrator to count 32 missing days between January 11, 2022, and December 31, 2024, and 44 missing days between January 1, 2025, and October 2, 2025, towards the minimum data completeness requirements. This request was approved and results in data completeness of at least 90 percent on average over the three-year period of 2023–2025 for the site; therefore, this design value is considered valid. For more information regarding the Sacramento—Del Paso monitor data certification and the State's request, see the SMQMD ozone data substitution analysis, EPA approval letter, and data certification letters included in the docket for this action.

[e] The required 3-year average completeness criterion was not met due to instrument downtime, therefore the 2023–2025 design value is invalid.

[f] Per 40 CFR part 50, appendix I, section 2.3(b) SMAQMD submitted a request to the Regional Administrator to count 22 missing days between October 16, 2023, and December 19, 2024, towards the minimum data completeness requirements. This request was approved and results in data completeness of at least 90 percent on average over the three-year period of 2023–2025 for the site; therefore, this design value is considered valid. For more information regarding the Folsom monitor data certification and the State's request, see the SMAQMD ozone data substitution analysis, EPA approval letter, and data certification letters included in the docket for this action.

[g] The Sloughhouse design value is invalid due to null coded data in AQS with poor quality assurance results from July 2023 through April 2024.

Source: EPA, AQS Design Value (AMP480), Report Request ID: 2390187, June 18, 2026.

Consistent with the requirements in 40 CFR part 50, the EPA has reviewed the quality-assured and certified ozone ambient air monitoring data for completeness. The EPA reviewed the data as recorded in AQS for the applicable monitoring period, collected at the monitoring sites in the Sacramento Metro area, and has determined that the data are generally complete, with the exceptions of the Echo Summit, North Highlands—Blackfoot Way, Elk Grove—Bruceville, and Sloughhouse monitoring sites. These exceptions are described here:

- The Echo Summit monitoring site typically operates seasonally from April through October, but it could not operate during the month of April in 2019 to 2024 because persistent weather conditions made the access roads to the sites impassible.[42] Due to safety and accessibility issues, CARB submitted a site closure request for the Echo Summit ozone monitor on February 10, 2025 as well as a separate request to open a new ozone monitor at the South Lake Tahoe—Sandy Way monitoring site with a proposed start date of April 1, 2025.[43] The EPA approved CARB's closure request for the Echo Summit monitoring site on April 15, 2025 and new monitor request for the South Lake Tahoe—Sandy Way monitoring site on April 14, 2025.[44] The South Lake Tahoe—Sandy Way ozone monitor began operation on April 1, 2025. Due to the accessibility challenges and site location change, Echo Summit did not meet the 3-year completeness criterion of 90 percent for the 2025 design value period. While Echo Summit did not have a valid design value for the previous five years, for the five most recent valid design value years (2010–2014), Echo Summit was not among the top 50 percent of design values for the Sacramento Metro area, was 0.016–0.031 ppm lower than the highest design value site, and was below the 1997 ozone NAAQS.[45]
- The North Highlands—Blackfoot Way monitoring site was shut down on August 1, 2022, due to sudden loss of the lease providing access to the monitor following the property's sale to another owner. SMAQMD notified the EPA of this abrupt closure via letter on July 28, 2022,[46] and documentation within the 2023 annual network plan.[47] The North Highlands—Blackfoot Way monitoring site had design values that were 0.006–0.012 ppm lower than the highest design value site for the five previous valid design value years of its operation (2016–2020), did not have the highest fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration in the Sacramento Metro area in the last five

[42] *See* 2024 CARB Annual Network Plan, Appendix B. While the 2024 Annual Network plan only mentions 2019 through 2023, the same weather conditions affected the 2024 data.

[43] *See* letters dated Feb. 10, 2025, from Michael Miguel, CARB, to Dena Vallano, EPA Region IX (conveying requests for Echo Summit Ozone monitor closure and South Lake Tahoe—Sandy Way ozone monitor start-up).

[44] *See* letters dated Apr. 14, 2025, and Apr. 15, 2025, from Dena Vallano, EPA Region IX, to Michael Miguel, CARB.

[45] EPA AQS Design Value Report, AMP480, accessed June 18, 2026 (User ID: SHONG, Report Request ID: 2390187).

[46] *See* letter dated July 28, 2022, from Janice Lam Snyder, Program Manager, SMAQMD, to Gwen Yoshimura, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX.

[47] *See* 2023 SMAQMD Annual Network Plan, Appendix E.

years of operations (2018–2022), and were below the 1997 ozone NAAQS.[48]

• The Elk Grove—Bruceville site had several hours of nullified data throughout 2023–2025 that resulted in a 3-year completeness of 88 percent which did not meet the 90 percent 3-year completeness criterion. While Elk Grove—Bruceville did not have a valid 2025 design value, for the previous five valid design values (2020–2024), Elk Grove—Bruceville was not among the top 50 percent of design values for the Sacramento Metro area, was 0.012–0.021 ppm lower than the highest design value site in the nonattainment area, and was below the 1997 ozone NAAQS.[49]

• The Sloughhouse monitoring site failed an annual performance evaluation due to an incorrectly installed ozone calibrator, which resulted in data invalidation from July 2023 through April 2024.[50] As a result, the site did not meet the 3-year completeness criterion of 90 percent and the 2023 and 2024 calendar years did not meet the annual completeness criterion of 75 percent. While Sloughhouse did not have valid design values for the most recent three design value years (2023–2025), the Sloughhouse monitoring site was 0.008–0.014 ppm lower than the highest design value site, below the 1997 ozone NAAQS, and did not have the highest fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration in the Sacramento Metro area for the five previous valid design value years (2018–2022).[51] Additionally, the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration measured in 2025 was valid at 0.069 ppm, which is well below the 1997 ozone NAAQS.

Historically, the design values for the Echo Summit, North Highlands—Blackfoot Way, Elk Grove—Bruceville, and Sloughhouse monitoring sites have consistently measured 0.005–0.015 ppm lower than the highest design value site for the Sacramento Metro area.[52] Therefore, we find that the invalid design values at the Echo Summit, North Highland—Blackfoot Way, Elk Grove—Bruceville, and Sloughhouse monitoring sites do not preclude an attainment determination for the Sacramento Metro area. The remaining ozone monitoring sites meet the data completeness requirements of 40 CFR part 50, appendix I.[53]

Per 40 CFR part 50, appendix I, section 2.3(b), ''[w]hen computing whether the minimum data completeness requirements have been met, meteorological or ambient data may be sufficient to demonstrate that meteorological conditions on missing days were not conducive to concentrations above the level of the standard. Missing days assumed less than the level of the standard are counted for the purpose of meeting the data completeness requirement, subject to the approval of the appropriate Regional Administrator.'' Both the Sacramento—Del Paso Manor and Folsom monitoring sites did not meet the data completeness criterion of at least 90 percent on average over the three-year period for the 2025 design value. However, SMAQMD submitted requests for the EPA Region 9 Regional Administrator to approve inclusion of missing days at the Sacramento—Del Paso Manor and Folsom monitors towards the minimum data completeness requirements.[54] These requests were approved by the EPA and resulted in data completeness at or above 90 percent on average over the three-year period of 2023–2025 for the Sacramento—Del Paso Manor and Folsom sites; therefore, these 2025 design values are considered valid.[55]

Preliminary, not yet certified data available in the EPA AQS database for 2026,[56] indicate that the area continues to attain the 1997 ozone NAAQS. Prior to finalizing this action, we will examine all preliminary and certified ozone monitoring data available to ensure this trend persists. The AQS data reports for the Sacramento Metro area for the three years 2023 through 2025 are included in the docket for this rulemaking. Taking into account the extent and reliability of the applicable ozone monitoring network, and the data collected therefrom and summarized in Table 1 of this document, we are proposing to determine that the Sacramento Metro area attained the 1997 ozone NAAQS (as defined in 40 CFR part 50, appendix I) and on this basis to issue a CDD for the area.

E. Effects of This Proposed Determination

As discussed in Section II.C of this document, a CDD has the effect of suspending certain planning requirements, including an attainment demonstration, a reasonably available control measures (RACM) analysis, an RFP plan, contingency measures, and any other planning requirements related to attainment. The EPA approved these planning elements for the Sacramento Metro area[57] for the 1997 ozone standards on January 29, 2015, as discussed in Section II.B of this document.

A CDD does not suspend the CAA requirements to submit an emissions inventory, revisions to nonattainment NSR programs, or rules for section 185 fee programs. Of these three remaining requirements, the Sacramento Metro area has fulfilled the emissions inventory requirement and nonattainment NSR program revisions requirement, as discussed in Section II.B of this document. Section II.B also notes that SMAQMD and FRAQMD have met the CAA section 185 fee rule requirement. We will work with the remaining districts to ensure the CAA section 185 fee rule requirement is met throughout the area.

A CDD does not have the effect of redesignating an area to attainment. Redesignation of an area to attainment requires that an area has met all applicable requirements of CAA section 110 and part D, and that the area has submitted, and the EPA has approved, a redesignation request and maintenance plan.[58] Therefore, if we finalize this determination as proposed, the Sacramento Metro area will remain subject to the requirements for an area that has been designated nonattainment for the 1997 ozone NAAQS with a classification of Severe-15. This proposed CDD, if finalized, will apply throughout the nonattainment area, including to lands under the jurisdiction of CARB and the Districts, and to lands under Tribal jurisdiction.

[48] EPA AQS Design Value Report, AMP480, accessed June 18, 2026 (User ID: SHONG, Report Request ID: 2193813).

[49] Id.

[50] *See* Data Certification Letter dated Jan. 15, 2025, from Mark Loutzenhiser, SMAQMD, to Martha Guzman, EPA.

[51] EPA AQS Design Value Report, AMP480, accessed June 18, 2026 (User ID: SHONG, Report Request ID: 2390187).

[52] Id.

[53] Id.

[54] *See* SMAQMD 2022–2024 Ozone Data Substitution Analysis—Del Paso Manor and Folsom Monitoring Sites and SMAQMD 2025 Ozone Data Substitution Analysis—Del Paso Manor. For the Sacramento—Del Paso Manor monitor, SMAQMD requested that the EPA include 32 missing days between Jan. 11, 2022, and Dec. 31, 2024, and 44 missing days between Jan. 1, 2025, and Oct. 2, 2025; for the Folsom monitor, the District requested that the EPA include 22 missing days between Oct. 16, 2023, and Dec. 19, 2024.

[55] *See* letter dated Apr. 30, 2026, from Michael Martucci, EPA Region IX, to Mark Loutzenhiser, SMAQMD, and letter dated June 16, 2026 from Michael Martucci, EPA Region IX, to Mark Loutzenhiser, SMAQMD.

[56] Preliminary data for the first quarter of 2026 are posted in AQS and are provided in the docket for this action. Preliminary Design Value Report, AMP480, Report Request ID: 2403122, Aug. 19, 2026.

[57] 80 FR 4795 (Jan. 29, 2015).

[58] Memorandum dated Sep. 4, 1992, from John Calcagni, Director, EPA Air Quality Management Division, to Regional Air Directors, titled ''Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment.''

IV. The EPA's Proposed Action

The EPA is proposing to determine, based on the most recent three years (2023–2025) of complete or otherwise validated, quality-assured, and certified data meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 50, appendix I, that the Sacramento Metro area has attained the 1997 ozone NAAQS.

In conjunction with and based on our proposed determination that the Sacramento Metro area has attained and is currently attaining the 1997 ozone NAAQS, in accordance with 40 CFR 51.918, the EPA is proposing to issue a CDD for the Sacramento Metro area for the 1997 ozone NAAQS.

The Sacramento Metro area will remain subject to the requirements for an area that has been designated nonattainment for the 1997 ozone NAAQS until such time as the EPA determines, consistent with CAA sections 107 and 175A, that the Sacramento Metro area meets the CAA requirements for redesignation to attainment, including an approved maintenance plan showing that the area will continue to attain the standard for 10 years.

The EPA is soliciting public comments on the proposed action, our rationale for the proposed action, and any issues discussed in this document. We will accept comments from the public on this proposal for the next 30 days and will consider comments before taking final action.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

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

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review. This action proposes to issue a CDD for the Sacramento Metro area and imposes no new requirements.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

Executive Order 14192 does not apply because actions that make attainment determinations under Clean Air Act section 181(b)(2) 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 because this action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities beyond those imposed by State law. The proposed CDD does not create any new requirements and does not directly regulate any entities.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, will result from this action.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Pursuant to the CAA, this action proposes a CDD.

G. Executive Order 13175: Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, Nov. 9, 2000), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by Tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have Tribal implications.'' This action does not have Tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175, because this determination will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law. The EPA has identified Tribal areas within the Sacramento Metro area. We note that this determination, if finalized, would apply throughout the area, including on Tribal lands.

The EPA plans to notify the Tribes located within the boundaries of the Sacramento Metro area of this proposed determination. Because a final determination of attainment would not change the Tribe's existing nonattainment designation or classification, the EPA does not plan to offer government-to-government consultation on this proposed determination, however, it is our practice to initiate government-to-government consultation at the request of any Tribe.

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

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the Agency has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of ''covered regulatory action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. Therefore, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it merely proposes a CDD meets Federal requirements. Furthermore, the EPA's Policy on Children's Health does not apply to this action.

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

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Section 12(d) of the NTTAA directs the EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The EPA believes that this action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen oxides, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: September 3, 2026.

Michael Martucci,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 2026–18755 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 62

[EPA–R03–OAR–2026–4225; FRL–13428–01–R3]

Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Maryland; Negative Declaration for Existing Other Solid Waste Incinerators

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve the negative declaration submitted by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) on April 17, 2026. The negative declaration submitted by MDE certifies that there are no existing other solid waste incinerators (OSWI) subject to sections 111(d) and 129 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) within the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before *October 14, 2026.*

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R03–OAR–2026–4225 at *Regulations.gov,* or via email to *Supplee.Gwendolyn@epa.gov.* For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov,* follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov.* For either manner of submission, EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be confidential business information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Krystal Stankunas, Permits Branch (3AD10), Air & Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1600 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. The telephone number is (215) 814–5271. Ms. Stankunas can also be reached via electronic mail at *Stankunas.Krystal@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The CAA requires State regulatory agencies to implement emission guidelines and associated compliance times using a State plan developed under sections 111(d) and 129 of the CAA. Section 111(d) of the CAA establishes standards of performance for certain existing sources. Air pollutants included under this section are those which have not already been established as air quality criteria pollutants via 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) 7408(a) or hazardous air pollutants via 42 U.S.C. 7412. Section 111(d)(1) of the CAA requires States to submit to EPA for approval a plan that establishes standards of performance. The plan must provide that the State will implement and enforce the standards of performance.

Section 129 of the CAA requires emission guidelines to be promulgated for solid waste incineration units, including OSWI. Section 129 of the CAA mandates that all plan requirements be at least as protective as the promulgated emission guidelines, including fixed final compliance dates, fixed compliance schedules, and title V permitting requirements for all affected sources. Section 129 of the CAA also requires the States to submit plans to the EPA within one year after promulgation of the emission guidelines and compliance times.

The EPA prescribes a Federal plan if a State does not submit a State-specific plan or the submitted plan is disapproved. If a State has no designated facilities for a standards of performance source category, it may submit a negative declaration in lieu of a State plan for that source category in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60.23(b), 60.23a(b) and 62.06.

The Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units, as codified at 40 CFR part 60 subpart FFFF (subpart FFFF) apply to States with existing OSWI. The existing OSWI to which the emission guidelines and compliance times apply is defined at 40 CFR 60.2992 and 60.3078. Existing air curtain incinerators that are subject to this part are defined at 40 CFR 60.2994.

II. Summary of Action and EPA Analysis

The MDE submitted a negative declaration to the EPA on April 17, 2026, certifying that there are no existing OSWI in its jurisdiction that are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart FFFF. For additional background information on MDE's negative declaration, see the documents that are available at *Regulations.gov,* Docket ID No. EPA–R03–OAR–2026–4225.

III. Proposed Action

The EPA is proposing to amend 40 CFR part 62 to reflect EPA's receipt of MDE's negative declaration for OSWI. The negative declaration satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 60.23(b) and 62.06, serving in lieu of a CAA section 111(d)/129 plan for existing OSWI. The EPA is soliciting public comments on the issues discussed in this document. These comments will be considered before taking final action.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the EPA has the authority to approve a 129/111(d) negative declaration in lieu of a State plan that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. *See* 40 CFR 62.06. In reviewing 129/111(d) negative declaration letters, EPA's role is to approve State choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA and of EPA's implementing regulations. Accordingly, this action merely notifies the public of the EPA's receipt of MDE's negative declaration for OSWI and does not impose additional requirements. For that reason, the EPA concludes the following.

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

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This action is not expected to be an Executive Order 14192 regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

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

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

This action 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.*).

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments.

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 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045 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 the EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children.

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

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards. This action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act.

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

This action does not have tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 62

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Administrative practice and procedure, Carbon monoxide, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Waste treatment and disposal.

Amy Van Blarcom-Lackey,

Regional Administrator, Region III.

[FR Doc. 2026–18750 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 62

[EPA–R03–OAR–2026–4522; FRL–13439–01–R3]

Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; District of Columbia; Negative Declaration for Existing Other Solid Waste Incinerators

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve the negative declaration submitted by the District of Columbia Department of Energy and Environment (DCDOEE) on May 21, 2026. The negative declaration submitted by DCDOEE certifies that there are no existing other solid waste incinerators (OSWI) subject to sections 111(d) and 129 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) within the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia (DC).

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before October 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R03–OAR–2026–4522 at *Regulations.gov,* or via email to *Supplee.Gwendolyn@epa.gov.* For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov,* follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov.* For either manner of submission, EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be confidential business information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Krystal Stankunas, Permits Branch (3AD10), Air & Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1600 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. The telephone number is (215) 814–5271. Ms. Stankunas can also be reached via electronic mail at *Stankunas.Krystal@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The CAA requires State regulatory agencies to implement emission guidelines and associated compliance times using a State plan developed under sections 111(d) and 129 of the CAA. Section 111(d) of the CAA establishes standards of performance for certain existing sources. Air pollutants included under this section are those which have not already been established as air quality criteria pollutants via 42 U.S.C. 7408(a) or hazardous air pollutants via 42 U.S.C. 7412. Section 111(d)(1) of the CAA requires States to submit to the EPA for approval a plan that establishes standards of performance. The plan must provide that the State will implement and enforce the standards of performance.

Section 129 of the CAA requires emission guidelines to be promulgated for solid waste incineration units, including OSWI. Section 129 mandates that all plan requirements be at least as protective as the promulgated emission guidelines, including fixed final compliance dates, fixed compliance schedules, and title V permitting requirements for all affected sources. Section 129 of the CAA also requires the States to submit plans to the EPA within one year after promulgation of the

emission guidelines and compliance times.

The EPA prescribes a Federal plan if a State does not submit a State-specific plan or if the submitted plan is disapproved. If a State has no designated facilities for a standards of performance source category, it may submit a negative declaration in lieu of a State plan for that source category in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60.23(b), 60.23a(b) and 62.06.

The Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units, as codified at 40 CFR part 60 subpart FFFF (subpart FFFF) apply to States with existing OSWI. The existing OSWI to which the emission guidelines and compliance times apply is defined at 40 CFR 60.2992 and 60.3078. Existing air curtain incinerators that are subject to this part are defined at 40 CFR 60.2994.

II. Summary of Action and EPA Analysis

DCDOEE submitted a negative declaration to the EPA on May 21, 2026, certifying that there are no existing OSWI in its jurisdiction that are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart FFFF. For additional background information on DCDOEE's negative declaration, see the documents that are available at *Regulations.gov,* Docket ID No. EPA–R03–OAR–2026–4522.

III. Proposed Action

The EPA is proposing to amend 40 CFR part 62 to reflect EPA's receipt of DCDOEE's negative declaration for OSWI. The negative declaration satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 60.23(b) and 62.06, serving in lieu of a CAA section 111(d)/129 plan for existing OSWI. The EPA is soliciting public comments on the issues discussed in this document. These comments will be considered before taking final action.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the EPA has the authority to approve a 129/111(d) negative declaration in lieu of a State plan that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. *See* 40 CFR 62.06. In reviewing CAA section 129/111(d) negative declaration letters, EPA's role is to acknowledge receipt, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA and of EPA's implementing regulations. Accordingly, this action merely notifies the public of the EPA's receipt of DCDOEE's negative declaration for OSWI and does not impose additional requirements. For that reason, the EPA concludes the following:

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

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

This action is not expected to be an Executive Order 14192 regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

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

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

This action 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.*).

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments.

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 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045 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 the EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children.

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

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards. This action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act.

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

This action does not have tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 62

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amy Van Blarcom-Lackey,

Regional Administrator, Region III.

[FR Doc. 2026–18759 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 91, No. 176
Monday, September 14, 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

Agricultural Marketing Service

[Doc. No. AMS–ST–26–1750]

Notice of Request for Extension of a Currently Approved Information Collection

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) intention to request approval from the Office of Management and Budget for an extension of, and revision to, the currently approved information collection National Bioengineered Food Disclosure Standard (the Standard).

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by November 13, 2026 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments concerning this notice by using the electronic process available at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Comments may also be filed with the Docket Clerk, 1400 Independence Ave. SW, Room 2069—South, Washington, DC 20250; or by fax: (202) 260–8369. All comments should reference the docket number AMS–ST–26–1750, the date, and the page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**. All comments submitted in response to this notice will be posted without change, including any personal information provided, at *http://www.regulations.gov* and will be included in the record and made available to the public. All comments received will also be available for public inspection during regular business hours at the address above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fiona Pexton, Acting Director, Food Labeling and Compliance Division, Science & Technology Program, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Ave. SW, Room 2069—South, Washington, DC 20250; telephone: (202) 720–4486; email: *befooddisclosure@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: National Bioengineered Food Disclosure Standard.

OMB Number: 0581–0315.

Expiration Date of Approval: November 30, 2026.

Type of Request: Extension of a Currently Approved Information Collection.

Abstract: The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (title II of the Act of August 14, 1946). Public Law 114–216 amended the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the National Bioengineered Food Disclosure Standard (7 CFR 66) for disclosing certain foods that are bioengineered or contain bioengineered ingredients. The final rule (National Bioengineered Food Disclosure Standard (7 CFR 66) fulfils USDA's need to establish requirements and procedures to carry out the new standard. Public Law 114–216 also addressed Federal preemption of State and local genetic engineering labeling requirements and specifies that certification of food under USDA's National Organic Program (7 CFR 205) were considered sufficient to make claims about the absence of bioengineering in the food. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), AMS is publishing this 60-day notice on reporting and recordkeeping requirements related to the National Bioengineered Food Disclosure Standard. This collection represents a total burden of 353,952 hours.

Estimate of Burden: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2.3 hours per response.

Respondents: Importers, food manufacturers, and food retailers.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 155,098.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 155,098.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 353,952 hours.

Comments are invited on: (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 including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology. All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Erin Morris,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–18731 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Mount Taylor Ranger District, Cibola National Forest & National Grasslands; New Mexico; Roca Honda Mine Project

AGENCY: Forest Service, Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (Forest Service), Cibola National Forest & National Grasslands, intends to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) to assess and disclose the effects of the proposed Plan of Operations (PoO), also referred to as the Mine Operations and Reclamation Plan (MORP), submitted by Roca Honda Resources, LLC (RHR), for the development and operations of the Roca Honda Mine Project. The Forest Service is the lead agency. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6 and the Bureau of Land Management's

(BLM) Rio Puerco Field Office are cooperating federal agencies. This notice announces the beginning of a 30-day comment period to solicit comments and identify issues. The EIS will evaluate potential impacts of the development and operations associated with the proposed underground uranium mine on National Forest System (NFS) and BLM-administered lands, as well as state and private lands. The Forest Service expects that the proposed action will require a project-specific amendment to ensure consistency with the Cibola National Forest Land Management Plan. The Enterprise Land Management System number for the project is 301824 (see link below).

DATES: Comments concerning the scope of the analysis must be received by October 14, 2026.

The draft environmental impact statement is expected in July 2027 and an environmental impact statement is expected in January 2028. A schedule for the decision-making process and additional information about the project can be found here: *https://www.fs.usda.gov/r03/cibola/projects/roca-honda-mine-project.* This project is a Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act Title 41 (FAST–41) transparency project in accordance with Executive Order 14241, and it is posted on the Permitting Dashboard. To view the project on the FAST–41 Transparency Project Dashboard, visit: *https://www.permits.performance.gov/permitting-project/fast-41-transparency-projects/roca-honda-project.*

ADDRESSES:

Written Comments

Submit written comments through the electronic form at *https://cara.fs2c.usda.gov/Public/CommentInput?project=301824.* Written comments may also be sent to Cibola National Forest & National Grasslands Supervisor's Office, ATTN: Heidi McRoberts, 2113 Osuna Rd. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87113.

Written public comments will be accepted by 11:59 p.m. Mountain Time on October 14, 2026. Comments submitted after this date may not be included in the analysis.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jenna Padilla, Forest Geologist, Cibola National Forest & National Grasslands, by email at *sm.nm.cif.rocahondamine.eis@usda.gov.* Please include the subject line: *Roca Honda Mine Project—Inquiry.* Additional information may also be obtained by phone at 505–346–3840.

Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the hearing-impaired may call 711 to reach the Telecommunications Relay Service, 24 hours a day, every day of the year, including holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: RHR submitted a PoO to the Forest Service Cibola National Forest and National Grasslands on November 7, 2025, proposing to develop the Roca Honda Mine Project. Development and operations associated with the project would occur on lands administered by the Forest Service and the BLM, as well as on state and private lands. A draft EIS was published in 2013; however, due to the submission of a new proposal and updates to applicable regulations, the project is being reinitiated as a new project under the USDA NEPA regulations at 7 CFR 1b.

Purpose and Need for Action

The Forest Service purpose for the action is to respond to RHR's PoO for surface use of NFS lands in connection with underground uranium mining development and operations authorized by the United States mining laws (30 U.S.C. 21–54).

The Forest Service need for action is established by the agency's responsibility under the Organic Administration Act of 1897 (16 U.S.C. 478, 482, and 551) and the locatable minerals regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 228, Subpart A. In accordance with the 36 CFR 228.5, the Forest Service must analyze and provide timely response to the submission of a PoO. Furthermore, the Forest Service must assess whether the proposed operations will be conducted as, where feasible, to minimize adverse environmental impacts on National Forest surface resource in accordance with 36 CFR 228.8.

RHR must apply to the EPA for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to discharge pollutants into waters of the United States under section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Therefore, EPA will be required to process the permit application pursuant to its regulations under 40 CFR 122.21.

The BLM must decide whether to issue a right-of-way (ROW) grant to RHR after interdisciplinary specialists analyze RHR's proposed actions on BLM land.

Proposed Action

Project Location and Access

The Project is located approximately three miles northwest of the community of San Mateo, NM and approximately 22 road miles northwest of the community of Grants, NM, within McKinley County. The Project encompasses Sections 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, and 17 in Township 13 North, Range 8 West. Sections 9, 10, and 11 occur on NFS lands; Section 16 is State trust land; and Sections 15 and 17 are privately owned. The Project also includes areas in Section 6 of Township 12 North, Range 9 West, and Section 24 of Township 12 North, Range 10 West, which occur on BLM-administered lands.

Access to the northeastern portion of the project area would occur via an existing non-system road (a road that is not part of the National Forest Transportation System) in Section 11. Access to the southwestern portion would occur along an existing haul route extending from Section 17 through Section 20 to its intersection with NM–605. A rehabilitated existing road in Section 15 would be used as a utility corridor for pipelines and utilities.

Proposed Activities

Under the Proposed Action, the Forest Service would approve the PoO to mine for uranium under a combination of federal minerals, state-trust minerals lease, and privately held minerals with terms and conditions for the protection of surface resources and any necessary modifications to comply with applicable laws and regulations. The PoO describes infrastructure on NFS lands to support an underground uranium mine on NFS, state, and private lands. The ROW application describes the pipeline that will be constructed through public lands.

Proposed activities on NFS lands include approximately 87 acres of disturbance for dewatering wells, vent shafts, dewatering influent pipelines, development drilling, utility corridors, access roads, and associated road improvements. Proposed activities on State and private lands include a haul road, two production shafts, a water treatment plant, ore bays, waste rock stockpiles, water retention ponds, diversion channel, and a discharge effluent water pipeline resulting in approximately 279 acres of additional disturbance off NFS lands. The pipeline would be constructed within the New Mexico Highway 605 right-of-way and treated water would be discharged into the Rio San Jose in the Village of Milan. The project would not include leach pads, heaps, pits, tailings disposal facilities, or mills. Ore-bearing materials would be hauled off-site by truck to the White Mesa Mill in Blanding, Utah for processing.

Under the Proposed Action, the EPA must consider whether to issue an

NPDES discharge permit on the treated wastewater which will be discharged into a non-perennial segment of Rio San Jose, in the town of Milan, New Mexico. The BLM would issue a ROW to RHR to operate and to maintain the water pipeline on public land. The ROW would include statute-derived stipulations and conditions that RHR must adhere to while their installations are on public land. These conditions would include language related to the pipeline's decommission.

Plan of Operations

The PoO incorporates concurrent reclamation along with final closure, monitoring, and mitigation activities throughout the life of the mine. Mining would be conducted as a conventional underground operation using either a step room-and-pillar or drift-and-fill mining method, depending on specific ore zone characteristics. The estimated lifespan of the Project is approximately 21 years, of which 11 years would be mineral production and the remaining years would consist of construction, reclamation, and closure monitoring activities. Reclamation would begin on portions of Sections 17 and 16 after the end of production. Some Section 17 surface facilities, particularly the water treatment plant, would remain operational throughout the life of the mine. Reclamation of the entire mine, including placement of development rock remaining on the surface back underground, would be completed approximately six years after mining has been completed.

Alternatives

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action alternative, the proposed mine activities would not occur on NFS lands. An EPA NPDES permit would not be required. The BLM would not approve a right-of-way grant. Other alternatives to be considered in the EIS are expected to be variations of mine and facility configuration based on resource issues identified through the public comment process. The federal agencies welcome comments on potential alternatives.

List of Substantive Issues and Expected Impacts

Substantive issues are those that meaningfully inform the consideration of reasonably foreseeable impacts of the proposed action or a decision on the alternative selected for implementation (7 CFR 1b.11(a)(53)). The following preliminary substantive issues are anticipated to be evaluated, including potential effects to geology and soils at the proposed mine site; hydrologic resources including ground and surface water, aquifers, and springs; local air quality, in particular, exposure of the public to radioactive radon gas vented from mine shafts; vegetation, habitats, and wildlife; nearby land use and recreation and scenic resources; cultural and historic resources; Tribal and traditional communities and uses; local and state workforce and economy; and the potential health and safety risks associated with development to miners and the wider community.

Anticipated Permits and Other Authorizations

RHR requires Forest Service approval of the PoO. In addition, RHR would need to obtain approvals and authorizations from other regulatory agencies including: ROW Grant with BLM, CWA Section 404 Permit with United States Army Corps of Engineers; CWA Section 402 NPDES Permit with EPA; National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Permit with EPA; New Mine Permit with New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department—Mining and Minerals Division (MMD); Discharge Permit with New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) Ground Water Quality Bureau; CWA 401 Certifications & Antidegradation Analysis of NPDES and Section 404 Permits with NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau; Air Quality Permit with NMED Air Quality Bureau; Permit to Appropriate Underground Waters with New Mexico Office of the State Engineer; Utility Permit Application with the New Mexico Department of Transportation; Rights-of-way Easement Application with the New Mexico State Land Office.

Comments and the Objection Process

This notice of intent initiates the NEPA timeline, which guides the development of the environmental impact statement. In this process the Agency is requesting comments on potential alternatives and impacts, and identification of any relevant information, studies or analyses of any kind concerning impacts affecting the quality of the human environment.

It is important that interested members of the public provide their comments at such times and in such manner that they are useful to the agency's preparation of the EIS. Therefore, written comments must be provided prior to the close of the comment period and should clearly articulate the commenter's concerns and contentions. Commenting during any designated opportunities to comment provided by the Responsible Official will govern eligibility under 36 CFR 218 to object once the EIS and draft Record of Decision have been published. Comments received in response to this solicitation, including names and addresses of those who comment, will be part of the public record for this proposed action. Comments submitted anonymously will be accepted and considered; however, they will not be used to establish eligibility for the objection process.

Objections will be accepted only from those who have previously submitted specific written comments regarding the proposed project during any designated opportunity for written public comment in accordance with § 218.5(a). Issues raised in objections must be based on previously submitted timely, specific written comments regarding the proposed project unless based on new information arising after designated opportunities for comment. This project initiated public comment after the publication of the proposed amendment to the regulations at 36 CFR 218 in the **Federal Register** on February 6, 2026 (91 FR 5387). This project and the associated ROD may be subject to the revised administrative review process if the final 36 CFR 218 rule is published before the project's objection period is initiated. Otherwise, this project will follow the administrative review process established prior to the proposed rule. This project is being reinitiated as a new project under the revised NEPA regulations. Only comments submitted during designated comment periods for this current project will establish eligibility for the objection period.

Cooperating and Participating Agencies

The Forest Service is the lead federal agency for preparing the EIS. The EPA and BLM are cooperating agencies in the preparation of the EIS. Because of their specialized expertise and legal jurisdiction, the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department MMD and the New Mexico Environment Department are also cooperating agencies.

Responsible Officials

The Responsible Official for the Forest Service is the Forest Supervisor for the Cibola National Forest and National Grasslands. The Forest Supervisor's decision will address any necessary terms and conditions to the PoO to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations and to identify mitigation measures under Forest Service jurisdiction.

The Responsible Official for EPA NPDES permitting in New Mexico is the

Region 6 Administrator. The scope of EPA's permitting authority is for discharges to waters of the United States.

BLM's Responsible Official is the Rio Puerco Field Office's field manager. The manager will issue a decision record of whether or not to issue a ROW to RHR after environmental review takes place. BLM will also confirm that issuance of the ROW conforms with FLPMA and with relevant land-use plans in the field office.

Substantive Provisions of Forest Service 2012 Planning Rule Directly Related to Potential Plan Amendment

The Forest Service expects that the proposed action will require a project-specific plan amendment to except the project from certain desired conditions related to tribal, cultural, and water resources to provide consistency with the Cibola National Forest Land Management Plan. The specific plan components included in the project-specific amendment will be determined based on the final proposal and analysis. The 2012 Planning Rule, as amended, requires identification in the initial notice of the amendment of the substantive provisions that are likely to be directly related to the amendment. Based on the anticipated Forest Plan amendment for the Roca Honda Mine Project and requirements of the Planning Rule, the following substantive requirements of the 36 CFR 219 planning regulations would likely be directly related to a proposed amendment: 36 CFR 219.8(a)(1), (2), and (3), regarding ecological sustainability; 36 CFR 219.8(b)(1), (4), and (5), regarding social and economic sustainability; 36 CFR 219.9(a)(1), regarding ecosystem plan components; and 36 CFR 219.10(a)(1), (7), and(9), regarding integrated resource management for multiple use.

Lisa Northrop,

Associate Deputy Chief, National Forest System.

[FR Doc. 2026–18765 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council (NUCFAC)

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council (NUCFAC) will hold a public meeting according to the details shown below. The Council is authorized under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act and operates in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The Council is responsible for developing a ten-year action plan, evaluating the implementation of that plan annually, and developing criteria and submitting recommendations for the forestry challenge cost-share grant program.

DATES: A virtual public meeting will be held on October 13, 2026, at 1 p.m.–4 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time.

Written and Oral Comments: Anyone wishing to provide in-person or virtual oral comments must pre-register by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Daylight Savings Time on October 10, 2026. Written public comments will be accepted by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Daylight Savings Time on October 10, 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 NUCFAC meetings are subject to cancellation. For status of the meeting prior to attendance, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will be held virtually via telephone and/or video conference. Members of the public may participate in the meeting by joining virtually via videoconference by registering on the GoToWebinar platform link below:

https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/7741148356333355104

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the webinar. Council information and meeting details can be found at the following website *https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/urban-forests/ucf* or by contacting the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Written Comments: Written comments must be sent by email to *nancy.stremple@usda.gov* or via mail (postmarked) to Nancy Stremple, 201 Fourteenth Street, South West, Sidney Yates Building 3SC–01B, Washington, DC 20024. 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. Eastern Daylight Savings Time by October 10, 2026, and speakers can only register for one speaking slot. Oral comments must be sent by email to *nancy.stremple@usda.gov* or via mail (postmarked) to Nancy Stremple, 201 Fourteenth Street, South West, Sidney Yates Building 3NW–03G, Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Stremple, Designated Federal Officer (DFO), (202) 205–7829, *nancy.stremple@usda.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the meeting is to:

1. Introduction of NUCFAC members and guests;
2. Forest Service UCF program updates;
3. Discussion and vote on annual recommendations;
4. Discussion and vote on future grant categories;
5. National Ten-Year Action Plan (2027–2037) updates;
6. Public Input; and
7. Next meeting/close.

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: August 25, 2026.

Cikena Reid,

USDA Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–18725 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Rescission Notice; West Fork Battle Creek Watershed Plan, Carbon County, Wyoming

AGENCY: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice; rescission.

SUMMARY: The NRCS Wyoming State Office, in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), is rescinding the notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the West Fork Battle Creek Watershed Project in Carbon County, Wyoming, which was published in the **Federal Register** on December 28, 2022. NRCS has determined that the NOI was issued prior to confirming viable alternatives and need for an EIS.

DATES: Effective upon publication, this notice rescinds the NOI to prepare an EIS (87 FR 79850), which was published in the **Federal Register** on December 28, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shawn Follum, Wyoming State Conservation Engineer; telephone: (307) 233–6748; email: *shawn.follum@usda.gov.* Individuals who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and text telephone (TTY)) or dial 711 for Telecommunications Relay service (both voice and text telephone users can initiate this call from any telephone).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NRCS Wyoming State Office, in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service and the USACE, and consistent with the requirements of 7 CFR 1b.7, is issuing this notice to advise Federal, State, and local government agencies and the public that NRCS will continue the planning process to determine whether an EIS is needed for the West Fork Battle Creek Watershed Project. The project area is located along the Little Snake River Basin in southern Wyoming, in proximity to the town of Baggs, Wyoming. This notice rescinds the NOI to prepare an EIS (87 FR 79850), published on December 28, 2022.

During the watershed planning process, NRCS evaluated several alternatives and determined that the NOI (87 FR 79850) was issued prematurely, and that additional modeling and planning work must be completed to identify all reasonable alternatives and assess whether an EIS is needed. If the planning process indicates that an EIS is appropriate, NRCS will publish a new NOI. The watershed planning process is continuing and will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Any public comment received from the original NOI and scoping period will be considered during Watershed Plan development. Watershed planning is authorized by the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (Pub. L. 83–566), as amended, and the Flood Control Act of 1944 (Pub. L. 78–534).

Jacqueline Byam,

Wyoming State Conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–18751 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Utilities Service

[Docket No. RUS–26–ELECTRIC–0265]

Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Affordable Rural Cooperative (ARC) Program 2026

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice of funding opportunity.

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service (RUS or the Agency), a Rural Development (RD) agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is soliciting Letters of Interest (LOI) for loan Applications, announcing the Application process for those loans, and providing deadlines for Applications from eligible entities under the Affordable Rural Cooperative (ARC) Program for fiscal year (FY) 2026. In future years this funding opportunity will only be announced on the Agency website and *grants.gov*, without a **Federal Register** notice. Therefore, in future years, neither the funding opportunity nor reference to the funding opportunity in *grants.gov* will appear in the **Federal Register**. Please make note of this change in location of the funding announcement in your records.

DATES: September 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Full funding notice is available on *grants.gov*. Program guidance is available at *https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/electric-programs/affordable-rural-cooperative-program.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher A. McLean, Assistant Administrator, Electric Program, RUS, RD, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 1568, Washington, DC 20250–1560; Telephone: 202–690–4492; Email: *SM.RD.RUS.PART-Questions@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The full text of the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) is available on the Agency website and on *grants.gov* using Funding Opportunity Number RUS–ARC–2026 or Assistance Listing Number 10.758.

(Authority: 7 U.S.C. 901)

Karl Elmshaeuser,

Administrator, Rural Utilities Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–18769 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–122–879, A–570–240, A–533–952, A–580–923, A–201–870]

Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof From Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

DATES: Applicable September 8, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anjali Mehindiratta at (202) 482–9127 or Travis Hargett at (202) 482–4604 (Canada), Kate Fracke at (202) 482–3299 (People's Republic of China (China)), Lingjun Wang at (202) 482–2316 (India), Dmitry Vladimirov at (202) 482–0665 (Republic of Korea (Korea)), and Brittany Bauer at (202) 482–3860 (Mexico), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On July 29, 2026, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of certain linear hydraulic cylinders and parts thereof (linear hydraulic cylinders) from Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico filed in proper form on behalf of the Hydraulic Cylinders Fair Trade Coalition and its individual members, Aggressive Hydraulics Inc., Hol-Mac Corporation, Ligon Hydraulics, Prince Manufacturing Corporation, PTC

Alliance LLC, Rosenboom Machine & Tool Inc., Scot Industries Inc., Stillwell Inc., and Texas Hydraulics Inc. (collectively, the petitioners), domestic producers of linear hydraulic cylinders.[1] The Petitions were accompanied by countervailing duty (CVD) petitions concerning imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from China, India, and Mexico.[2]

Between August 3 and September 2, 2026, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.[3] Between August 6 and September 4, 2026, the petitioners filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.[4]

On August 18, 2026, Commerce extended the initiation deadline by 20 days to poll the domestic industry in accordance with subsections 732(c)(1)(B) and (4)(D) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), because ''it is not clear from the Petitions whether the industry support criteria have been met. . . .'' [5]

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Act, the petitioners allege that imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the linear hydraulic cylinders industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petitions were accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioners supporting their allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioners filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioners are interested parties, as defined in sections 771(9)(C) and (F) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioners demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigations.[6]

Periods of Investigations (POI)

Because the Petitions were filed on July 29, 2026, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the POI for the Canada, India, Korea, and Mexico LTFV investigations is July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2026. Because China is a non-market economy (NME) country, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the POI for the China LTFV investigation is January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026.

Scope of the Investigations

The product covered by these investigations is linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

Between August 3 and September 2, 2026, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioners regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.[7] Between August 11 and September 4, 2026, the petitioners provided clarifications and revised the scope.[8] The description of merchandise covered by these investigations, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

Commerce has concerns related to the administrability of certain provisions in the proposed scope. For example, we find that the language pertaining to the definition of covered steel barrels (*i.e.*, ''{c}overed steel barrels . . . have otherwise been processed to the point of having as their sole or predominant use a barrel for an in-scope hydraulic cylinder'' and ''the addition of any part of a hydraulic cylinder to a barrel has thereby been processed to the point of having its sole or predominant use as a barrel for an in-scope hydraulic cylinder'') remains an outstanding issue. While Commerce has adopted this language for purposes of initiation, we intend to continue evaluating the scope of these investigations, with the possibility of making additional modifications to further clarify what products are covered or are not covered by the scope of these investigations. We invite parties to this proceeding to comment on this language along with their scope comments (as detailed below).

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.,* scope).[9] Commerce will consider all scope comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations. If scope comments include factual information, all such factual information should be limited to public information.[10] Commerce requests that interested parties provide at the beginning of their scope comments a public executive summary for each comment or issue raised in their submission. Commerce further requests that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each comment or issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. Commerce intends to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the analysis of scope comments. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on September 28, 2026, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, and should also be limited to public information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on

[1] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties,'' dated July 29, 2026 (Petitions).

[2] *Id.*

[3] *See* Commerce's Letters, ''General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated August 3, 2026 (First General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire); First Country-Specific AD Supplemental Questionnaires: China AD Supplemental, India AD Supplemental, Mexico AD Supplemental, and Korea AD Supplemental, dated August 3, 2026; Canada AD Supplemental, dated August 4, 2026; Second Country-Specific AD Supplemental Questionnaires: Second Canada Supplemental, Second India AD Supplemental and Second Korea AD Supplemental, dated August 11, 2026; ''Second General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated September 2, 2026.

[4] *See* Petitioners' Letters, ''Petitioners' Response to General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated August 11, 2026 (First General Issues Supplement); First Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: China AD Supplement, and Mexico AD Supplement, dated August 6, 2026; Canada AD Supplement, India AD Supplement, and Korea AD Supplement dated August 7, 2026; Second Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: Second Canada AD Supplement, Second India AD Supplement and Second Korea AD Supplement, dated August 13, 2026; ''Response to Second General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated September 4, 2026 (Second General Issues Supplement).

[5] *See Notice of Extension of the Deadline for Determining the Adequacy of the Antidumping Duty Petition: Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico,* 91 FR 53848 (August 18, 2026) (*Initiation Extension Notice*). After extending the initiation deadline by 20 days, the new deadline for initiation falls on September 7, 2026, which is a federal holiday. Commerce's practice dictates that where a deadline falls on a weekend or federal holiday, the appropriate deadline is the next business day (in this instance, September 8, 2026).

[6] *See* section on ''Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions,'' *infra.*

[7] *See* First General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire; *see also* Second General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire.

[8] *See* First General Issues Supplement at 3–20; *see also* Second General Issues Supplement at 3–12.

[9] *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule,* 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); *see also* 19 CFR 351.312.

[10] *See* 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining ''factual information'').

October 8, 2026, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of these investigations be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent LTFV and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.[11] An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Comments on Product Characteristics

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of linear hydraulic cylinders to be reported in response to Commerce's AD questionnaires. This information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant factors of production (FOP) or costs of production (COP) accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product comparison criteria.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. Specifically, they may provide comments as to which characteristics are appropriate to use as: (1) general product characteristics; and (2) product comparison criteria. We note that it is not always appropriate to use all product characteristics as product comparison criteria. We base product comparison criteria on meaningful commercial differences among products. In other words, although there may be some physical product characteristics utilized by manufacturers to describe linear hydraulic cylinders, it may be that only a select few product characteristics take into account commercially meaningful physical characteristics. In addition, interested parties may comment on the order in which the physical characteristics should be used in matching products. Generally, Commerce attempts to list the most important physical characteristics first and the least important characteristics last.

In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaires, all product characteristics comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on September 28, 2026, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on October 8, 2026, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of the each of the LTFV investigations.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the ''industry.''

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the ''industry'' as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether ''the domestic industry'' has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,[12] they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.[13]

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as ''a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.'' Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is ''the article subject to an investigation'' (*i.e.,* the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioners do not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigations.[14] Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that linear hydraulic cylinders, as defined in the scope, constitute a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.[15]

On August 18, 2026, after considering interested parties' comments regarding industry support,[16] Commerce extended the initiation deadline by 20 days to poll the industry in accordance with section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act, because it was ''not clear from the Petitions

[11] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures,* 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); *see also Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name,* 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014), for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at *https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx* and a handbook can be found at *https://access.trade.gov/ACCESS%20Handbook%20on%20Electronic%20Filing%20Procedures_March2026.pdf.*

[12] *See* section 771(10) of the Act.

[13] *See USEC, Inc.* v. *United States,* 132 F.Supp.2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 688 F.Supp.639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

[14] For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, *see* Checklists, ''Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

[15] For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[16] *Id.*

whether the industry support criteria have been met. . . .'' [17] On August 20, 2026, Commerce issued polling questionnaires to all known producers identified in the Petitions and by Commerce.[18] We requested that the companies complete the polling questionnaire and certify their responses by the due date specified in the cover letter to the questionnaire.[19] The petitioners provided comments on the polling questionnaire responses on August 31, 2026.[20]

Our analysis of the data we received in the polling questionnaire responses indicates that the domestic producers and workers who support the Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.[21] Accordingly, Commerce determines that the industry support requirements of section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act have been met and that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.[22]

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioners allege that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at LTFV. In addition, the petitioners allege that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.[23]

The petitioners contend that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by a significant increase in the volume of subject imports; reduced market share; underselling and price depression and suppression; lost sales and revenues; declines in U.S. shipments, production, capacity utilization; and negative impact on financial performance.[24] We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.[25]

Allegations of Sales at LTFV

The following is a description of the allegations of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate LTFV investigations of imports of hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments relating to U.S. price and normal value (NV) are discussed in greater detail in the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

U.S. Price

For Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico, the petitioners based export price (EP) on pricing information for linear hydraulic cylinders produced in each country and sold or offered for sale in the U.S. market during the POI. For each country, the petitioners made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.[26]

Normal Value [27]

For Canada, India, Korea, and Mexico, the petitioners calculated NV on home market pricing information obtained through market research for linear hydraulic cylinders produced in and sold, or offered for sale, in the respective countries during the POI.[28] For Korea, the petitioners provided information indicating that certain prices for linear hydraulic cylinders sold or offered for sale in Korea were below the COP.[29] Therefore, for Korea, the petitioners also calculated NV based on CV.[30] For further discussion of CV, *see* the section ''Normal Value Based on Constructed Value.''

Commerce considers China to be an NME country.[31] In accordance with section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, any determination that a foreign country is an NME country shall remain in effect until revoked by Commerce. Therefore, we continue to treat China as an NME country for purposes of the initiation of this LTFV investigation. Accordingly, we base NV on FOPs valued in surrogate market economy countries in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act.

The petitioners claim that Malaysia, Mexico, and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) are appropriate surrogate countries for China because they are market economies that are at levels of economic development comparable to that of China and are significant producers of comparable merchandise.[32] The petitioners provided publicly available information from Mexico, Malaysia, and Türkiye to value all FOPs.[33] Based on the information provided by the petitioners, we believe it is appropriate to use Mexico, Malaysia, and Türkiye as surrogate countries for China to value all FOPs for initiation purposes.

Interested parties will have the opportunity to submit comments regarding surrogate country selection and, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(i), will be provided an opportunity to submit publicly available information to value FOPs within 30 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination.

Factors of Production

Because information regarding the volume of inputs consumed by Malaysian, Mexican and Turkish producers/exporters were not reasonably available, the petitioners used a U.S. producer's production experience and product-specific consumption rates as a surrogate to value the Chinese manufacturers' FOPs.[34] Additionally, for China, the petitioners calculated factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses, and profit based on the experiences of Malaysian and Turkish producers of comparable merchandise.[35]

[17] *See Initiation Extension Notice,* 91 FR at 53848.

[18] *See* Commerce's Letter, ''Polling Questionnaire,'' dated August 20, 2026.

[19] *Id.*

[20] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitioners' Comments on Responses to the U.S. Department of Commerce's Polling Questionnaire,'' dated August 31, 2026.

[21] *See* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[22] *Id.*

[23] For further discussion, *see* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico.

[24] *Id.*

[25] *Id.*

[26] *See* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[27] In accordance with section 773(b)(2) of the Act, for the Canada, India, Korea, and Mexico investigations, Commerce will request information necessary to calculate the constructed value (CV) and COP to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that represent less than the COP of the product.

[28] *See* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[29] *See* Korea AD Initiation Checklist.

[30] *Id.*

[31] *See, e.g., Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances,* 88 FR 15372 (March 13, 2023), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 5, unchanged in *Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances,* 88 FR 34485 (May 30, 2023).

[32] *See* China AD Initiation Checklist.

[33] *Id.*

[34] *Id.*

[35] *Id.*

Normal Value Based on Constructed Value

As noted above for Korea, the petitioners provided information indicating that certain prices for linear hydraulic cylinders sold or offered for sale in Korea were below the COP. Therefore, for Korea, the petitioners also calculated NV based on CV.[36]

Pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, the petitioners calculated CV as the sum of the cost of manufacturing, SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit.[37] For Korea, in calculating the cost of manufacturing, the petitioners relied on a U.S. producer's production experience and input consumption rates for linear hydraulic cylinders, valued using publicly available information applicable to Korea.[38] In calculating SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit ratios, the petitioners relied on the fiscal year 2025 financial statements of a producer of comparable merchandise domiciled in Korea.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioners, there is reason to believe that imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for linear hydraulic cylinders for each of the countries covered by this initiation are as follows: (1) Canada—248.33 to 744.85 percent; (2) China (Malaysia Surrogate)—149.86 to 394.07 percent; China (Mexico Surrogate)—103.05 to 197.07 percent; China (Türkiye Surrogate)—299.38 to 440.48 percent; (3) India—85.31 to 370.67 percent; (4) Korea—73.09 to 158.74 percent; and (5) Mexico—56.79 to 157.12 percent.[39]

Initiation of LTFV Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that these meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating LTFV investigations to determine whether imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Respondent Selection

Canada, India, Korea, Mexico

In the Petitions, the petitioners identified six companies in Canada, 42 companies in India, 14 companies in Korea, and 55 companies in Mexico as producers and/or exporters of linear hydraulic cylinders.[40] Following standard practice in LTFV investigations involving market economy countries, in the event Commerce determines that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based on Commerce's resources, where appropriate, Commerce intends to select mandatory respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for imports under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings listed in the ''Scope of the Investigations,'' in the appendix.

On September 8, 2026, Commerce released CBP data on imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, India, Korea, and Mexico under administrative protective order (APO) to all parties with access to information protected by APO and indicated that interested parties wishing to comment on CBP data and/or respondent selection must do so within three business days of the publication date of the notice of initiation of these investigations.[41] Comments must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. ET on the specified deadline. Commerce will not accept rebuttal comments regarding the CBP data or respondent selection.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders.*

China

In the Petitions, the petitioner identified 38 companies in China as producers and/or exporters of linear hydraulic cylinders.[42] Our standard practice for respondent selection in AD investigations involving NME countries is to select respondents based on quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires in cases where Commerce has determined that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based upon its resources. Therefore, considering the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, Commerce will solicit Q&V information that can serve as a basis for selecting exporters for individual examination in the event that Commerce determines that the number is large and decides to limit the number of respondents individually examined pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. Given the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petition, Commerce has determined that it will issue Q&V questionnaires to the largest producers and/or exporters in China that are identified in the CBP POI entry data for which there is complete address information on the record.[43]

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaire along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-qv-questionnaire.* Producers/exporters of linear hydraulic cylinders from China that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Commerce's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant Chinese producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on September 22, 2026, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). As stated above, instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders.*

Separate Rates

In order to obtain separate rate status in an NME investigation, exporters and producers must submit a separate rate application. The specific requirements for submitting a separate rate application in an NME investigation are outlined in detail in the application

[36] *See* Korea AD Initiation Checklist.

[37] *Id.*

[38] *See* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[39] *Id.*

[40] *See* Petitions at Volume I (page 26 and Exhibit GEN–5); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 3 and Exhibit GEN–5–Supp.

[41] *See* Country-Specific Memoranda, ''Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data,'' dated September 8, 2026.

[42] *See* Petitions at Volume I (page 26 and Exhibit GEN–5); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 3 and Exhibit GEN–5–Supp.

[43] *See* Memorandum, ''Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data,'' dated September 8, 2026.

itself, which is available on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/non-market-economy-separate-rate-applications-and-certifications.* Note that Commerce recently promulgated new regulations pertaining to separate rates, including the separate rate application deadline and eligibility for separate rate status, in 19 CFR 351.108.[44] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1), the separate rate application will be due 21 days after publication of this initiation notice.[45] Exporters and producers must file a timely separate rate application if they want to be considered for individual examination. In addition, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(e), exporters and producers who submit a separate rate application and have been selected as mandatory respondents will be eligible for consideration for separate rate status only if they fully respond to all parts of Commerce's AD questionnaire and participate in the LTFV proceeding as mandatory respondents.[46] Commerce requires that companies from China submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and a separate rate application by the respective deadlines to receive consideration for separate rate status. Companies not filing a timely Q&V questionnaire response will not receive separate rate consideration.

Use of Combination Rates

Commerce will calculate combination rates for certain respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in an NME investigation. The Separate Rates and Combination Rates Bulletin states:

{w}hile continuing the practice of assigning separate rates only to exporters, all separate rates that {Commerce} will now assign in its NME investigation will be specific to those producers that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation. Note, however, that one rate is calculated for the exporter and all of the producers which supplied subject merchandise to it during the period of investigation. This practice applies both to mandatory respondents receiving an individually calculated separate rate as well as the pool of non-investigated firms receiving the {weighted average} of the individually calculated rates. This practice is referred to as the application of ''combination rates'' because such rates apply to specific combinations of exporters and one or more producers. The cash-deposit rate assigned to an exporter will apply only to merchandise both exported by the firm in question and produced by a firm that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation.[47]

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), copies of the public versions of the Petitions have been provided to the governments of Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide copies of the public versions of the Petitions to each exporter named in the Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 25 days after the date on which the Petitions were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and/or Mexico are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.[48] A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.[49] Otherwise, these LTFV investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted [50] and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.[51] Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 773(e) of the Act addresses the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of CV, stating that ''if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology.'' When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act (*i.e.,* a cost-based PMS allegation), the submission must be filed in accordance with the requirements of 19 CFR 351.416(b), and Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a cost-based PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act, nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v), sets a deadline for the submission of cost-based PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a cost-based PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of a respondent's initial section D questionnaire response.

We note that a PMS allegation filed pursuant to sections 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III) or 773(a)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act (*i.e.,* a sales-based PMS allegation) must be filed within 10 days of submission of a respondent's initial section B questionnaire response, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(i) and 19 CFR 351.404(c)(2).

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a

[44] *See Regulations Enhancing the Administration of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Trade Remedy Laws,* 89 FR 101694, 101759–60 (December 16, 2024).

[45] *See* 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1).

[46] *See* 19 CFR 351.108(e).

[47] *See* Enforcement and Compliance's Policy Bulletin No. 05.1, regarding, ''Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigation involving NME Countries,'' (April 5, 2005), at 6 (emphasis added), available on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/enforcement-and-compliance-policy-bulletins-0.*

[48] *See* section 733(a) of the Act.

[49] *Id.*

[50] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b).

[51] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.[52] For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.[53]

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.[54] Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).[55] Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (*e.g.*, by filing the required letter of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[56]

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigations

The scope of these investigations covers certain linear acting hydraulic cylinders (also known as hydraulic power engines) and certain components thereof. Covered linear acting hydraulic cylinders have barrels made of steel, a bore size (inner diameter) of 25.4 mm (one inch) or more, and a return (retracted) length of 101.6 mm (four inches) or more (hydraulic cylinders). For purposes of this scope, the return (retracted) length is the overall end-to-end measurement of the hydraulic cylinder unit when in the retracted position. The scope covers all hydraulic cylinders meeting the physical description above, including but not limited to the following hydraulic cylinder designs: tie-rod, welded body, telescopic, plunger, rodless, differential, position sensing, single acting, double acting, displacement, ram type, piggy-back, double rod, rod-fed, and spring return hydraulic cylinders. All hydraulic cylinders are hydraulically activated. The incorporation of a spring into the design of a hydraulic cylinder otherwise meeting the description above does not exclude a product from the scope.

The scope also covers the following components of hydraulic cylinders: (1) steel barrels, (2) steel piston rods, and (3) any part or component of a hydraulic cylinder that is attached to, assembled with or shipped with a covered steel barrel or a covered piston rod.

Covered steel barrels include processed welded or seamless steel tubes four inches (101.6 mm) or more in length with an inner diameter of one inch (25.4 mm) or more, that have had their inner diameter precision machined (such as through honing or skiving and burnishing), and have otherwise been processed to the point of having as their sole or predominant use a barrel for an in-scope hydraulic cylinder. Such processing may include but is not limited to cutting-to-length, end finishing (*e.g.*, machine-threading, chamfering, *etc.*), port drilling, and the addition of any weldments, ports, valves, sensors, end caps, gaskets, seals, rings, or any other part, component or attachment for a hydraulic cylinder, or any combination thereof. The addition of any part of a hydraulic cylinder to a barrel has thereby been processed to the point of having as its sole or predominant use as a barrel for an in-scope hydraulic cylinder.

Covered piston rods are solid or hollow steel bars or steel tubes at least four inches (101.6 mm) in length that have been hard chrome plated or chrome coated, cut to length, and machined to be a piston rod.

Included in the scope are any other attachments, parts, or components that are imported with, attached to, or invoiced with a hydraulic cylinder or covered barrel or rod, including but not limited to cylinder mounting parts (*e.g.*, flanges, trunnions, clevises, lugs, *etc.*), connectors attached to pistons or piston rods, pistons, rings, gaskets, seals, valves, sensors or hydraulic tubing or hydraulic lines (regardless of material) such as for connections to a hydraulic pump. The scope does not cover such attachments, parts, or components when imported or invoiced separately from a hydraulic cylinder.

Also included in the scope are any hydraulic cylinders and parts meeting the physical description above attached to or imported with any equipment or parts of equipment classified in Chapter 84 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). When a hydraulic cylinder is attached to or imported with any equipment or parts of equipment classified in Chapter 84 of the HTSUS, only the hydraulic cylinder is covered by the scope. The covered hydraulic cylinder in that regard includes everything in between and including the mounting pins (*e.g.*, cylinder pin and rod pin) on either end of the cylinder.

Subject merchandise also includes covered hydraulic cylinders, barrels and rods that undergo assembly or minor processing in a third country in any manner that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of these investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope hydraulic cylinder. Subject merchandise also includes covered hydraulic cylinders, barrels and rods that are attached to any imported equipment or parts of equipment classified in Chapter 84, as discussed in the immediately preceding paragraph, if such attachment occurs in a third country.

The products subject to these investigations are currently classified in the HTSUS under statistical reporting numbers 8412.21.0015, 8412.21.0030, 8412.21.0045, 8412.21.0060, 8412.21.0075, and 8412.90.9005. The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and Customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of these investigations is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2026–18706 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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[52] *See* 19 CFR 351.301; *see also Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm*.

[53] *See* 19 CFR 351.302; *see also, e.g., Time Limits Final Rule*.

[54] *See* section 782(b) of the Act.

[55] *See Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2023) (*Final Rule*). Additional information regarding the *Final Rule* is available at *https://www.trade.gov/sites/default/files/2026-08/FAQ%20for%20Certifications.pdf?v=178768 3944756*.

[56] *See Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–241, C–533–953, C–201–871]

Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China, India, and Mexico: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

DATES: Applicable September 8, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Natasia Byrd at (202) 482–1240 or Andrew Hart at (202) 482–1058 (People's Republic of China (China)), Stefan Smith at (202) 482–4342 (India); and Howard Smith at (202) 482–5193 (Mexico), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On July 29, 2026, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received countervailing duty (CVD) petitions concerning imports of certain linear hydraulic cylinders and parts thereof (linear hydraulic cylinders) from China, India, and Mexico, filed in proper form on behalf of the Hydraulic Cylinders Fair Trade Coalition and its individual members, Aggressive Hydraulics Inc., Hol-Mac Corporation, Ligon Hydraulics, Prince Manufacturing Corporation, PTC Alliance LLC, Rosenboom Machine and Tool Inc., Scot Industries Inc., Stillwell Inc., and Texas Hydraulics Inc. (collectively, the petitioners), domestic producers of hydraulic cylinders.[1] The Petitions were accompanied by antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico.[2]

Between August 3 and September 2, 2026, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.[3] Between August 6 and September 4, 2026, the petitioners filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.[4]

On August 18, 2026, Commerce extended the initiation deadline by 20 days to poll the domestic industry in accordance with subsections 702(c)(1)(B) and (4)(D) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), because ''it is not clear from the Petitions whether the industry support criteria have been met. . . .'' [5]

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Act, the petitioners allege that the Government of China (GOC), the Government of India (GOI), and the Government of Mexico (GOI) are providing countervailable subsidies, within the meaning of sections 701 and 771(5) of the Act, to producers of linear hydraulic cylinders in the respective countries and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic industry producing linear hydraulic cylinders in the United States. Consistent with section 702(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(b), for those alleged programs on which we are initiating CVD investigations, the Petitions were accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioners supporting their allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioners filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioners are interested parties, as defined in sections 771(9)(C) and (F) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioners demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the initiation of the requested CVD investigations.[6]

Periods of Investigation (POI)

Because the Petitions were filed on July 29, 2026, the POI for each of the CVD investigations is January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025.[7]

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by these investigations are linear hydraulic cylinders from China, India, and Mexico. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

Between August 3 and September 2, 2026, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioners regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.[8] Between August 11 and September 4, 2026, the petitioners provided clarifications and revised the scope.[9] The description of merchandise covered by these investigations, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

Commerce has concerns related to the administrability of certain provisions in the proposed scope. For example, we find that language pertaining to the definition of covered steel barrels (*i.e.,* ''{c}overed steel barrels . . . have otherwise been processed to the point of having as their sole or predominant use a barrel for an in-scope hydraulic cylinder'' and ''the addition of any part of a hydraulic cylinder to a barrel has thereby been processed to the point of having its sole or predominant use as a barrel for an in-scope hydraulic cylinder'') remains an outstanding issue. While Commerce has adopted this language for purposes of initiation, we intend to continue evaluating the scope of these investigations, with the possibility of making additional modifications to further clarify what products are covered or not covered by the scope of these investigations. We

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[1] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties,'' dated July 29, 2026 (Petitions).

[2] *Id.*

[3] *See* Commerce's Letters, ''General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated August 3, 2026 (First General Issues Questionnaire); First Country-Specific CVD Supplemental Questionnaires: China CVD Supplemental and Mexico CVD Supplemental, dated August 4, 2026; India CVD Supplemental, dated August 20, 2026; Second Country-Specific CVD Supplemental Questionnaires: Second India CVD Supplemental, dated September 1, 2026; ''Second General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated September 2, 2026 (Second General Issues Questionnaire)

[4] *See* Petitioner's Letters, ''Petitioners' Response to the Department's Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding the Petition for the Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Imports from China,'' dated August 7, 2026; ''Petitioners' Response to the Department's Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding the Petition for the Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Imports from Mexico,'' dated August 7, 2026; ''Response to the General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated August 11, 2026 (First General Issues Supplement); ''Petitioners' Response to the Department's Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding the Petition for the Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Imports from India,'' dated August 24, 2026; ''Petitioners' Response to the Department's Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding the Petition for the Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Imports from India,'' dated September 2, 2026; and ''Response to the General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated September 4, 2026 (Second General Issues Supplement).

[5] *See Notice of Extension of the Deadline for Determining the Adequacy of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions: Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico,* 91 FR 53848 (August 20, 2026) (*Initiation Extension Notice*). After extending the initiation deadline by 20 days, the new deadline for initiation falls on September 7, 2026, which is a federal holiday. Commerce's practice dictates that where a deadline falls on a weekend or federal holiday, the appropriate deadline is the next business day (in this instance, September 8, 2026).

[6] *See* section on ''Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions,'' *infra.*

[7] *See* 19 CFR 351.204(b)(2).

[8] *See* First General Issues Questionnaire; *see also* Second General Issues Questionnaire.

[9] *See* First General Issues Supplement at 3–20; *see also* Second General Issues Supplement at 3–12.

invite parties to this proceeding to comment on this language along with their scope comments (as detailed below).

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.,* scope).[10] Commerce will consider all scope comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations. If scope comments include factual information, all such factual information should be limited to public information.[11] Commerce requests that interested parties provide at the beginning of their scope comments a public executive summary for each comment or issue raised in their submission. Commerce further requests that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each comment or issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. Commerce intends to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the analysis of scope comments. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on September 28, 2026, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, and should also be limited to public information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on October 8, 2026, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of these investigations be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent AD and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.[12] An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the date and time it is due.

Consultations

Pursuant to sections 702(b)(4)(A)(i) and (ii) of the Act, Commerce notified the GOC, GOI, and GOM of the receipt of the Petitions and provided an opportunity for consultations with respect to the Petitions.[13] Commerce held consultations with the GOI on August 12, 2026,[14] with the GOC on August 13, 2026,[15] and with the GOM on August 14, 2026.[16]

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Section 702(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the ''industry.''

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the ''industry'' as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether ''the domestic industry'' has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,[17] they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.[18]

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as ''a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.'' Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is ''the article subject to an investigation'' (*i.e.,* the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioners do not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigations.[19] Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the

[10] *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule,* 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); *see also* 19 CFR 351.312.

[11] *See* 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining ''factual information'').

[12] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures,* 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); *see also Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name,* 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014), for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at *https://access.trade.gov/help* and a handbook can be found at *https://access.trade.gov/ACCESSHandbookonElectronicFilingProcedures_March2026.pdf.*

[13] *See* Commerce's Letter, ''Invitation for Consultations to Discuss the Countervailing Duty Petition,'' dated July 29, 2026.

[14] *See* Memorandum, ''Consultations with the Government of India,'' dated August 12, 2026; *see also* GOI's Letter, ''Pre-Initiation Comments and Consultation Note on behalf of the Government of India,'' dated August 13, 2026.

[15] *See* Memorandum, ''Consultations with the Government of China,'' dated August 13, 2026; *see also* GOC's Letters, ''Comments on the Countervailing Duty Petition on Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from China,'' dated August 17, 2026, and ''Comments on the Countervailing Duty Petition on Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Mexico: Alleged Transnational Subsidy Programs,'' dated August 17, 2026.

[16] *See* Memorandum, ''Consultations with the Government of Mexico,'' dated August 18, 2026; *see also* GOM's Letter, ''Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Mexico,'' dated August 14, 2026.

[17] *See* section 771(10) of the Act.

[18] *See USEC, Inc.* v. *United States,* 132 F.Supp.2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 688 F.Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

[19] For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, *see* Checklists, ''Countervailing Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China, India, and Mexico,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

record, we have determined that linear hydraulic cylinders, as defined in the scope, constitute a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.[20]

On August 18, 2026, after considering comments regarding industry support filed by several interested parties,[21] Commerce extended the initiation deadline by 20 days to poll the industry in accordance with section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act, because it was ''not clear from the Petitions whether the industry support criteria have been met. . . .'' [22] On August 20, 2026, Commerce issued polling questionnaires to all known producers identified in the Petitions.[23] We requested that the companies complete the polling questionnaire and certify their responses by the due date specified in the cover letter to the questionnaire.[24] The petitioners provided comments on the polling questionnaire responses on August 31, 2026.[25]

Our analysis of the data we received in the polling questionnaire responses indicates that the domestic producers and workers who support the Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.[26] Accordingly, Commerce determines that the industry support requirements of section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act have been met and that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 702(b)(1) of the Act.[27]

Injury Test

Because China, India, and Mexico are ''Subsidies Agreement Countries'' within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act, section 701(a)(2) of the Act applies to these investigations. Accordingly, the ITC must determine whether imports of the subject merchandise from China, India, and/or Mexico materially injure, or threaten material injury to, a U.S. industry.

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioners allege that imports of the subject merchandise are benefiting from countervailable subsidies and that such imports are causing, or threaten to cause, material injury to the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product. In addition, the petitioners allege that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.[28]

The petitioners contend that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by a significant increase in the volume of subject imports; reduced market share; underselling and price depression and suppression; lost sales and revenues; decline in U.S. shipments, production, capacity utilization; and negative impact on financial performance.[29] We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.[30]

Initiation of CVD Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 702 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating CVD investigations to determine whether imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from China, India, and Mexico benefit from countervailable subsidies conferred by the GOC, GOI, and GOM. In accordance with section 703(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 65 days after the date of this initiation.

China

Based on our review of the Petitions, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on 21 programs alleged by the petitioners. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, *see* the China CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

India

Based on our review of the Petitions, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on 33 programs alleged by the petitioners. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, *see* the India CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

Mexico

Based on our review of the Petitions, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on 23 programs alleged by the petitioners. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, *see* the Mexico CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

Respondent Selection

In the Petitions, the petitioners identified 38 companies in China, 42 companies in India, and 55 companies in Mexico as producers/exporters of linear hydraulic cylinders.[31] Commerce intends to follow its standard practice in CVD investigations and calculate company-specific subsidy rates in these investigations. In the event that Commerce determines that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based upon Commerce's resources, Commerce intends to select mandatory respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for U.S. imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from China, India, and Mexico during the POI under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States subheading(s) listed in the ''Scope of the Investigations'' in the appendix.

On September 8, 2026, Commerce released CBP data on imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from China, India, and Mexico under administrative protective order (APO) to all parties with access to information protected by APO and indicated that interested parties wishing to comment on CBP data and/or respondent selection must do so within three business days of the publication date of the notice of initiation of these investigations.[32] Comments must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed

[20] For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists.

[21] *Id.*

[22] *See Initiation Extension Notice,* 91 FR at 53848.

[23] *See* Commerce's Letter, ''Polling Questionnaire,'' dated August 20, 2026.

[24] *Id.*

[25] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitioners' Comments on Responses to the U.S. Department of Commerce's Polling Questionnaire,'' dated August 31, 2026.

[26] *See* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[27] *Id.*

[28] *See* Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico.

[29] *Id.*

[30] *Id.*

[31] *See* Petitions at Volume I (Exhibit GEN–5); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 3 and Exhibit GEN–5–Supp.

[32] *See* Country-Specific Memoranda, ''Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data,'' dated September 8, 2026.

document must be received successfully in its entirety via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. ET on the specified deadline. Commerce will not accept rebuttal comments regarding the CBP data or respondent selection.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders.*

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 702(b)(4)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), a copy of the public version of the Petitions have been provided to the GOC, GOI, and GOM via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petitions to each exporter named in the Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of its initiation, as required by section 702(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 25 days after the date on which the ITC receives notice from Commerce of initiation of the investigations, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from China, India, and/or Mexico are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.[33] A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.[34] Otherwise, these CVD investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors of production under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted [35] and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.[36] Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.[37] For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.[38]

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.[39] Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).[40] Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (*e.g.,* by filing the required letters of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[41]

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 702 and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigations

The scope of these investigations covers certain linear acting hydraulic cylinders (also known as hydraulic power engines) and certain components thereof. Covered linear acting hydraulic cylinders have barrels made of steel, a bore size (inner diameter) of 25.4 mm (one inch) or more, and a return (retracted) length of 101.6 mm (four inches) or more (hydraulic cylinders). For purposes of this scope, the return (retracted) length is the overall end-to-end measurement of the hydraulic cylinder unit when in the retracted position. The scope covers all hydraulic cylinders meeting the physical description above, including but not limited to the following hydraulic cylinder designs: tie-rod, welded body, telescopic, plunger, rodless, differential, position sensing, single acting, double acting, displacement, ram type, piggy-back, double rod, rod-fed, and spring return hydraulic cylinders. All hydraulic cylinders are hydraulically activated. The incorporation of a spring into the design of a hydraulic cylinder otherwise meeting the description above does not exclude a product from the scope.

[33] *See* section 703(a)(1) of the Act.

[34] *Id.*

[35] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b).

[36] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

[37] *See* 19 CFR 351.302.

[38] *See* 19 CFR 351.301; *see also Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule,* 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm.*

[39] *See* section 782(b) of the Act.

[40] *See Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); *see also* frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule,* available at *https://www.trade.gov/sites/default/files/2026-08/FAQ%20for%20Certifications.pdf?v=1787683944756.*

[41] *See Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

The scope also covers the following components of hydraulic cylinders: (1) steel barrels, (2) steel piston rods, and (3) any part or component of a hydraulic cylinder that is attached to, assembled with or shipped with a covered steel barrel or a covered piston rod.

Covered steel barrels include processed welded or seamless steel tubes four inches (101.6 mm) or more in length with an inner diameter of one inch (25.4 mm) or more, that have had their inner diameter precision machined (such as through honing or skiving and burnishing), and have otherwise been processed to the point of having as their sole or predominant use a barrel for an in-scope hydraulic cylinder. Such processing may include but is not limited to cutting-to-length, end finishing (*e.g.,* machine-threading, chamfering, *etc.*), port drilling, and the addition of any weldments, ports, valves, sensors, end caps, gaskets, seals, rings, or any other part, component or attachment for a hydraulic cylinder, or any combination thereof. The addition of any part of a hydraulic cylinder to a barrel has thereby been processed to the point of having as its sole or predominant use as a barrel for an in-scope hydraulic cylinder.

Covered piston rods are solid or hollow steel bars or steel tubes at least four inches (101.6 mm) in length that have been hard chrome plated or chrome coated, cut to length, and machined to be a piston rod.

Included in the scope are any other attachments, parts, or components that are imported with, attached to, or invoiced with a hydraulic cylinder or covered barrel or rod, including but not limited to cylinder mounting parts (*e.g.,* flanges, trunnions, clevises, lugs, *etc.*), connectors attached to pistons or piston rods, pistons, rings, gaskets, seals, valves, sensors or hydraulic tubing or hydraulic lines (regardless of material) such as for connections to a hydraulic pump. The scope does not cover such attachments, parts, or components when imported or invoiced separately from a hydraulic cylinder.

Also included in the scope are any hydraulic cylinders and parts meeting the physical description above attached to or imported with any equipment or parts of equipment classified in Chapter 84 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). When a hydraulic cylinder is attached to or imported with any equipment or parts of equipment classified in Chapter 84 of the HTSUS, only the hydraulic cylinder is covered by the scope. The covered hydraulic cylinder in that regard includes everything in between and including the mounting pins (*e.g.,* cylinder pin and rod pin) on either end of the cylinder.

Subject merchandise also includes covered hydraulic cylinders, barrels and rods that undergo assembly or minor processing in a third country in any manner that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of these investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope hydraulic cylinder. Subject merchandise also includes covered hydraulic cylinders, barrels and rods that are attached to any imported equipment or parts of equipment classified in Chapter 84, as discussed in the immediately preceding paragraph, if such attachment occurs in a third country.

The products subject to these investigations are currently classified in the HTSUS under statistical reporting numbers 8412.21.0015, 8412.21.0030, 8412.21.0045, 8412.21.0060, 8412.21.0075, and 8412.90.9005. The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and Customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of these investigations is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2026–18707 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–552–833]

Raw Honey From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that exporters subject to this review made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR), June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025. In addition, we are rescinding the review with respect to 17 companies. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Krisha Hill or Maria Teresa Aymerich, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4037 or (202) 482–0499, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 25, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on raw honey from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam).[1] On September 3, 2025, Commerce selected Ban Me Thuot Honeybee Joint Stock Company (BMT) and Daklak Honeybee Joint Stock Company (DakHoney) as the mandatory respondents in this review.[2]

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by 47 days.[3] Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.[4] On March 11, 2026, we extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this administrative review by 113 days, until August 31, 2026.[5] On August 31, 2026, we extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this administrative review by an additional seven days, until September 8, 2026.[6]

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[7] A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as Appendix I to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS, which is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/frnotices.*

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the scope of this *Order* is raw honey from Vietnam. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), it is Commerce's practice to rescind an

[1] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 90 FR 35268 (July 25, 2025); *see also Raw Honey from Argentina, Brazil, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 90 FR 23515 (June 3, 2025) (*Order*).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Respondent Selection,'' dated September 3, 2025.

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated November 14, 2025.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of all Case Deadlines,'' dated November 24, 2025.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated March 11, 2026.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated August 31, 2026.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Raw Honey from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; 2024–2025,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

administrative review of an AD order where it concludes that there were no suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR.[8] Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the AD assessment rate for the review period.[9] Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate at the calculated AD assessment rate for the review period.[10] Commerce notified all interested parties of its intent to rescind the instant review regarding the companies listed in Appendix II because there were no reviewable, suspended entries of subject merchandise from these companies during the POR and invited interested parties to comment.[11] We received comments from the following companies indicating they had entries of subject merchandise during the POR: (1) Dongnai HoneyBee Corporation (Dongnai); (2) Huong Rung Co., Ltd.; Huong Rung Trading—Investment and Export Company (Huong Rung); (3) Spring Honeybee Co., Ltd. (Spring Honey); and (4) Viet Thanh Food Co., Ltd.; Viet Thanh Food Technology Development Investment Company Limited (Viet Thanh).[12]

After further review of the CBP data, we determined that Huong Rung and Viet Thanh had entries of subject merchandise during the POR under slightly different or abbreviated names.[13] Dongnai is not listed in the CBP data or the Memorandum of Intent to Rescind, however, it indicated that it had sales of subject merchandise during the POR.[14] On August 20, 2026, Commerce issued customs instructions to CBP inquiring whether subject merchandise from Vietnam was exported by Dongnai and Spring Honeybee into the United States during the POR. Based on the results received from the CBP, we have preliminarily determined that Donghai and Spring Honeybee had shipments of subject merchandise during the POR.[15] Furthermore, we note that we listed Hoa Viet in the Memorandum of Intent to Rescind, however, this company is listed in the CBP data under a slightly different name.[16] Accordingly, we are not rescinding the review for Hoa Viet.

In the absence of any suspended entries of subject merchandise from the companies listed in Appendix II during the POR, we are rescinding this administrative review for these companies, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Because Vietnam is a non-market economy country within the meaning of section 771(18) of the Act, we calculated NV in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary results, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Separate Rates

We preliminarily determine that, in addition to BMT and DakHoney, eight companies not individually examined are eligible for separate rates in this administrative review. These eight companies are: (1) Bao Nguyen Honeybee Co., Ltd.; (2) Daisy Honey Bee JSC; Daisy Honey Bee J.S.C.; Daisy Honey Bee Joint Stock Company; (3) Dak Nguyen Hong Exploitation of Honey Company Limited TA; Nguyen Hong Honey Co., LTDTA; (4) Dongnai HoneyBee Corporation; (5) Hoa Viet Honey Bee Co., Ltd.; Hoa Viet Honeybee One Member Company Limited; Hoa Viet Honeybee Co., Ltd.; (6) Hoang Tri Honey Bee Company Limited; H.T. Honey Co., Ltd.; (7) Huong Rung Co., Ltd.; Huong Rung Trading—Investment and Export Company; and (8) Spring Honeybee Co., Ltd.[17]

The Act does not address the establishment of a separate rate for non-examined companies when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review covering a non-market economy pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. However, Commerce's regulation at 19 CFR 351.109(g) states that Commerce will determine the separate rate by following the process set forth in 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1)–(2), which generally parallels the process for determining the all-others rate in an investigation under section 735(c)(5) of the Act. Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.109(f) state that for non-examined companies, in general, we will determine an all-others rate by weight averaging the estimated weighted average dumping margins established for each of the individually examined companies, excluding zero and *de minimis rates* or any rates based entirely on facts available. Accordingly, to determine the rate for non-examined separate rate companies, Commerce's practice is to weight average the weighted-average dumping margins for the selected mandatory respondents, excluding rates that are zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available.

For the preliminary results of this review, Commerce has determined the estimated dumping margins for BMT to be 30.21 percent and DakHoney to be 39.61 percent. For the reasons explained in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, we assigned the separate rate companies a dumping margin equal to the simple average of BMT's and

[8] *See e.g., Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to Length Plate from the Federal Republic of Germany: Recission of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2020–2021*, 88 FR 4154 (January 21,2023).

[9] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1)

[10] *See e.g., Shanghai Sunbeauty Trading Co.* v. *United States*, 380 F.Supp.3d 1328, 1337 (CIT 2019), at 12 (referring to section 751(a) of the Act, the U.S. Court of International Trade held that ''{w}hile the statute does not explicitly require that an entry be suspended as a prerequisite for establishing entitlement to a review, it does explicitly state that the determined rate will be used as the liquidation rate for the reviewed entries. This result can only obtain if the liquidation of entries has been suspended''; *see also Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2018–2019*, 86 FR 36102 (July 8, 2021), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 4; and *Solid Fertilizer Grade Ammonium Nitrate from the Russian Federation: Notice of Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 77 FR 65532 (October 29, 2012)(noting that ''for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry to be liquidated at the newly calculated assessment rate'').

[11] *See* Memorandum, ''Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, In Part,'' dated February 12, 2026 (Memorandum of Intent to Rescind).

[12] *See* Huong Rung's Letter, ''Comments on Intent to Rescind—Huong Rung Trading—Investment and Export Company (Huong Rung Co., Ltd.),'' dated February 19, 2026; *see also* Spring Honey's Letter, ''Comments on Intent to Rescind—Spring Honeybee Co., Ltd.'' dated February 19, 2026; Viet Thanh's Letter, ''Comments on Intent to Rescind—Viet Thanh Food Technology Development Investment Company Limited,'' dated February 19, 2026; and Dongnai's Letter, ''Comments on Intent to Rescind—Dongnai Honeybee Corporation,'' filed March 18, 2026. Dongnai originally submitted its comments on February 22, 2026, however because this submission had improper bracketing treatment, we requested that Dongnai refile with submission with proper bracketing treatment. *See* Memorandum, ''Email Communication with Dongnai Honeybee Corporation,'' dated March 20, 2026.

[13] *See* Memorandum, ''Release of Customs Data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection,'' dated August 5, 2025 (CBP Data).

[14] *See* CBP Data; *see also* Memorandum, ''Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, In Part,'' dated February 12, 2026.

[15] *See* Memoranda, ''No Shipment Inquiry for Dongnai HoneyBee Corporation during the period 06/01/2024 through 05/31/2025,'' and ''No Shipment Inquiry for Spring Honeybee Co., Ltd. during the period 06/01/2024 through 05/31/2025,'' both dated August 31, 2026.

[16] *Id.*

[17] *See* Preliminary Decision Memorandum at the ''Separate Rates'' section for more details.

DakHoney's preliminary dumping margins.[18]

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following companies do not qualify for a separate rate and are, thus, part of the Vietnam-wide entity and subject to the Vietnam-wide rate: (1) Hanoi Honey Bee Joint Stock Company; (2) Huong Viet Honey Co., Ltd.; (3) Southern Honey Bee Co., Ltd.; and (4) Viet Thanh Food Co., Ltd.; Viet Thanh Food Technology Development Investment Company Limited.

The Vietnam-Wide Entity

Commerce's policy regarding conditional review of the Vietnam-wide entity applies to this administrative review.[19] Under this policy, the Vietnam-wide entity will not be under review unless a party specifically requests, or Commerce self-initiates, a review of the entity. Because no party requested a review of the Vietnam-wide entity, the entity is not under review, and the entity's rate (*i.e.,* 60.03 percent) [20] is not subject to change.

Preliminary Results of Review

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025:

Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Ban Me Thuot Honeybee Joint Stock Company	30.21
Daklak Honeybee Joint Stock Company	39.61
Non-Individually Examined Companies Receiving a Separate Rate	
Bao Nguyen Honeybee Co., Ltd	34.91
Daisy Honey Bee JSC; Daisy Honey Bee J.S.C.; Daisy Honey Bee Joint Stock Company	34.91
Dak Nguyen Hong Exploitation of Honey Company Limited TA; Nguyen Hong Honey Co., LTDTA; Nguyen Hong Honey Co., Ltd. Ta	34.91
Dongnai HoneyBee Corporation	34.91
Hoa Viet Honey Bee Co., Ltd.; Hoa Viet Honeybee One Member Company Limited; Hoa Viet Honeybee Co., Ltd	34.91
Hoang Tri Honey Bee Company Limited; H.T. Honey Co., Ltd	34.91
Huong Rung Co., Ltd.; Huong Rung Trading—Investment and Export Company	34.91
Spring Honeybee Co., Ltd	34.91

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.[21] Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[22] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[23]

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[24] Further, we request that interested parties limit their public, executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public, executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public, executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[25]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants, and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.[26]

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce will determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review.

If an individually examined respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, Commerce intends to calculate importer-specific assessment rates on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales to the total entered value of those sales. Where we do not have entered values for all U.S. sales to a particular importer, we will calculate an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's

[18] *See* Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 14.

[19] *See Antidumping Proceedings: Announcement of Change in Department Practice for Respondent Selection in Antidumping Duty Proceedings and Conditional Review of the Nonmarket Economy Entity in NME Antidumping Duty Proceedings,* 78 FR 65963 (November 4, 2013).

[20] *See Order,* 87 FR at 35503.

[21] *See* 19 CFR 351.309.

[22] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

[23] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[24] We use the term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[25] *See APO and Service Procedures.*

[26] *See* 19 CFR 351.310(d).

examined sales to the total quantity of those sales.[27] To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis,* in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also will calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. If an individually examined respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* or where an importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is zero or *de minimis,* we will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[28]

For the respondents that were not selected for individual examination in this administrative review but qualified for a separate rate, the assessment rate will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents consistent with section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act. Consequently, the rate established for the non-individually examined companies is an *ad valorem* rate of 34.91 percent.

For entries that were not reported in the U.S. sales database submitted by the mandatory respondents during this review, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the Vietnam-wide rate.

For the companies listed in Appendix II for which the review is being rescinded, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit rate for estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue rescission instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

For the final results, if we continue to treat the four companies identified in the ''Separate Rates'' section above as part of the Vietnam-wide entity, we will instruct CBP to apply an *ad valorem* assessment rate of 60.03 percent to all entries of subject merchandise during the POR which were exported by those companies.

The final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.

If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for shipments of the subject merchandise from Vietnam entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by sections 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) for the companies listed above, which have a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be that established in the final results of this review (except, if the rate is zero or *de minimis,* then zero cash deposit will be required); (2) for previously investigated or reviewed Vietnam and non-Vietnam exporters not listed above that received a separate rate in a prior segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the existing exporter-specific rate; (3) for all Vietnam exporters of subject merchandise that have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the existing rate for the Vietnam-wide entity of 60.03 percent; and (4) for all non-Vietnam exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Vietnam exporter that supplied that non-Vietnam exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4) and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Partial Rescission of Administrative Review
V. Discussion of the Methodology
VI. Currency Conversion
VII. Recommendation

Appendix II

Companies Rescinded From Review

1. Golden Bee Company Limited
2. Golden Honey Co., Ltd.
3. Hai Phong Honeybee Company Limited/ Haiphong Honeybee Co., Ltd.
4. Hanoibee JSC
5. Highlands Honeybee Travel Co., Ltd.
6. Honey Holding I, Ltd.
7. Hung Binh Phat Co., Ltd.
8. Hung Thinh Trading Pvt.
9. Nhieu Loc Company Limited
10. Phong Son Limited Company; Phong Son Co., Ltd.
11. Sai Gon Bees Limited Company; Sai Gon Bees Co., Ltd.; Saigon Bees Co., Ltd.
12. Thai Hoa Mat Bees Rasing Co., Ltd.
13. Thai Hoa Mat Bees Raising Co., Ltd.
14. Thai Hoa Viet Mat Bees Raising Co.
15. Thanh Hao Bees Co., Ltd.
16. TNB Foods Co., Ltd.
17. Vinawax Producing Trading and Service Company Limited

[FR Doc. 2026–18702 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–469–822]

Methionine From Spain: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that Adisseo España S.A., the sole producer and exporter subject to this administrative review, made sales of methionine from Spain at less than normal value during the period of review (POR) September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024.

DATES: Applicable September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joshua Jacobson, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance,

[27] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[28] *See* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2); *see also Antidumping Proceeding: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings; Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0266.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 12, 2026, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* for the 2023–2024 administrative review of the antidumping duty order on methionine from Spain [1] and invited interested parties to comment.[2] The sole mandatory respondent in this review is Adisseo España S.A. (Adisseo).[3] On July 7, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline for the final results of this review by 53 days.[4] On August 31, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline an additional seven days.[5] As a result, the deadline for the final results is September 8, 2026.

For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[6] The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/frnotices.*

Commerce is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order [7]

The merchandise covered by the *Order* is methionine from Spain. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs filed by parties are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum and are listed in the appendix to this notice.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of the comments received from interested parties regarding the *Preliminary Results,* we made certain changes to the weighted-average dumping margins calculated for Adisseo. For a discussion of these changes, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Results of Administrative Review

For these final results, we determine that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the POR, September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024:

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Adisseo España S.A	8.20

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose to interested parties the calculations performed in connection with the final results of review within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Commerce has determined, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with these final results of review.[8] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the examined sales to the total entered value of the sales for which the entered value was reported. Where the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), or an importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis,* we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.

Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' practice will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced or exported by Adisseo for which Adisseo did not know that the merchandise it sold to the intermediary (*e.g.,* a reseller, trading company, or exporter) was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation (*i.e.,* 37.53 percent [9]) if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[10]

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the company listed above will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin that is established in the ''Final Results of Review''; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed companies not subject to this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the company participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation, but the producer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently completed segment of the proceeding for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will continue to be 37.53 percent *ad valorem,* the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation.[11] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

[1] *See Methionine from Japan and Spain: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 86 FR 51119 (September 14, 2021) (*Order*).

[2] *See Methionine from Spain: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024,* 91 FR 12136 (March 12, 2026) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

[3] *See Preliminary Results,* 91 FR at 12137.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Review,'' dated July 7, 2026.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Second Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Review,'' dated August 31, 2026.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Methionine from Spain; 2023–2024'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[7] *See Order,* 86 FR at 51119.

[8] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b).

[9] *See Order,* 86 FR at 51120.

[10] For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[11] *See Order,* 86 FR at 51120.

Notification to Importers Regarding the Reimbursement of Duties

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during the POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5) and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
IV. Scope of the *Order*
V. Changes Since the *Preliminary Results*
VI. Discussion of the Issues
Comment 1: Whether To Continue to Rely on Adisseo's Reported U.S. Short-Term Interest Rate
Comment 2: Whether To Continue to Rely on Adisseo's Reported Home Market Indirect Selling Expenses
Comment 3: Whether To Continue to Grant Adisseo a Constructed Export Price Offset
Comment 4: Whether To Continue to Apply Partial Facts Available With Adverse Inferences to Adisseo's U.S. Commission Reporting
VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–18699 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–583–867]

Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet From Taiwan: Final Determination of No Shipments; 2024–2025

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that C.S. Aluminium Corporation (CSAC) made no shipments of common alloy aluminum sheet (CAAS) during the period of review (POR), April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025.

DATES: Applicable September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sarah Keith, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0264.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 14, 2026, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review in the **Federal Register** and invited comments from interested parties.[1] We received no comments from interested parties on the *Preliminary Results,* and we made no changes from the *Preliminary Results.* Accordingly, no decision memorandum accompanies this notice, and the *Preliminary Results* are hereby adopted as these final results. Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order [2]

The product covered by the scope of the *Order* is aluminum sheet from Taiwan. For a full description of the scope of the *Order, see* the *Preliminary Results.*

Final Determination of No Shipments

In the *Preliminary Results,* Commerce preliminarily determined that CSAC had no shipments of subject merchandise during the POR.[3] No party commented on our preliminary no shipments determination for CSAC in the *Preliminary Results.* Therefore, for the final results, Commerce continues to find that CSAC had no shipments during the POR.

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses to interested parties the calculations of the final results of an administrative review within five days of a public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of the notice of final results in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because we have not calculated any dumping margins in this review, there are no calculations to disclose.

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce has determined in these final results of this review, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise during the POR. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for examined sales to each importer to the total entered value of those sales. Where an importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties. In accordance with Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' practice, for entries of subject merchandise that entered the United States during the POR that were produced by CSAC for which it did not know that its merchandise was destined to the United States, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate (*i.e.,* 17.50 percent),[4] if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[5]

Because we have determined that CSAC had no shipments of subject

[1] *See Common Alloy Steel Sheet from Taiwan: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025,* 91 FR 27250 (May 14, 2025) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from Bahrain, Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Oman, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan and the Republic of Turkey: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 86 FR 22139 (April 27, 2021) (*Order*).

[3] *See Preliminary Results.*

[4] *See Order.*

[5] For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

merchandise in this review, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate any suspended entries that entered under CSAC's case number (*i.e.,* at CSAC's cash deposit rate) at the all-others rate (*i.e.,* 17.50 percent).

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of these final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from Taiwan entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of this notice in the **Federal Register**, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) for CSAC, which had no shipments for the POR, the cash deposit rate will remain unchanged from the rate assigned to CSAC in the most recently completed review of the company; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not participating in this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the producer or exporter participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the less-than-fair-value investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the subject merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 17.50 percent, the all-others rate established in the investigation.[6] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is issuing and publishing the final results of this review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2026–18695 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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[6] *See Order.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–580–916]

Brass Rod From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2025

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily finds that Booyoung Industry (BYI), and Daechang Co., Ltd. (Daechang), producers and exporters of brass rod from the Republic of South Korea (Korea), made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) December 1, 2023, through May 31, 2025. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephanie Trejo, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4390.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 25, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), Commerce initiated an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on brass rod from the Republic of Korea (Korea).[1] On September 10, 2025, Commerce selected BYI and Daechang as the two mandatory respondents in this review.[2]

Due to the lapse in appropriations and federal government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled the deadline of the preliminary results by 47 days.[3] Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.[4] On March 25, 2026, Commerce extended the preliminary results of this review to August 31, 2026.[5] On August 31, 2026, Commerce further extended the deadline to issue the preliminary results to September 8, 2026.[6]

For a complete description of the events between the initiation of this review and these preliminary results, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[7] A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically

[1] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 90 FR 35268 (July 25, 2025); *see also Brass Rod from Brazil, India, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and South Africa: Antidumping Duty Orders; Brass Rod from the Republic of Korea: Countervailing Duty Order*, 89 FR 50263 (June 13, 2024) (*Order*).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Respondent Identification,'' dated September 10, 2025 (Respondent Selection Memo).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated November 17, 2025.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of all Case Deadlines,'' dated November 24, 2025.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated March 25, 2026.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated August 31, 2026.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Brass Rod from the Republic of Korea; 2023–2025,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov*. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/frnotices*.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is brass rod from Korea. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Commerce calculated export prices and constructed export prices in accordance with section 772(a) and (b) of the Act. Normal value is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying the preliminary determination, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[8]

Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine the following estimated weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period December 1, 2023, through May 31, 2025:

Producer/exporter	Weighted average dumping margin (percent)
Booyoung Industry	9.28
Daechang Co., Ltd./Seowon Co. Ltd./IMI Co., Ltd.[9]	5.22

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.[10] Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[11] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[12]

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[13] Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[14]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.[15]

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review.

If an individually examined respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, Commerce intends to calculate importer-specific assessment rates on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales to the total entered value of those sales. Where we do not have entered values for all U.S. sales to a particular importer, we will calculate an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total quantity of those sales.[16] To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis,* in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also will calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. If an individually examined respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* or where an importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is zero or *de minimis,* we will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[17]

In accordance with Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by an individually examined respondent's for which they did not know that the merchandise was destined for the United States, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate those entries at the all-others rate calculated in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[18]

The final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[19] Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International

[8] *Id.*

[9] Consistent with the underlying investigation, Commerce continues to identify Daechang Co., Ltd, Seowon Co. Ltd., and IMI Co., Ltd. as a single entity. For further discussion *see* Preliminary Decision Memorandum dated concurrently with this notice.

[10] *See* 19 CFR 351.309.

[11] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (APO and Service Procedures).

[12] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[13] We use the term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[14] *See APO and Service Procedures.*

[15] *See* 19 CFR 351.310(d).

[16] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[17] *See* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2); *see also Antidumping Proceeding: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings; Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

[18] For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[19] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies listed above will be that established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed companies not covered by this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific cash deposit rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the company participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, or the LTFV investigation, but the manufacturer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent segment for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 6.94 percent, the all-others rate established in the underlying investigation.[20] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties, and/or an increase in the amount of antidumping duties by the amount of the countervailing duties.

[20] *See Order.*

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Affiliation/Single Entity
V. Discussion of the Methodology
VI. Currency Conversion
VII. Adjustments to Cash Deposit Rates for Export Subsidies in Companion Countervailing Duty Investigation
VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–18694 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–884]

Glycine From India: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2024

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers and exporters of glycine from India. In addition, Commerce is rescinding this review, in part, with respect to 27 companies. The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amber Hodak, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–8034.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 21, 2019, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the countervailing duty (CVD) order on glycine from India.[1] On June 3, 2025, Commerce published the notice of the opportunity to request an administrative review of the *Order.*[2] On July 25, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the *Order.*[3] On September 11, 2025, we selected Kumar Industries (Kumar) and Mulji Mehta Enterprises (Mulji) as mandatory respondents in this review.[4] Between August 6 and October 23, 2025, all review requests for 27 companies were timely withdrawn.[5]

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 17, 2025, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by 47 days.[6] Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled deadlines for this administrative proceeding by an additional 21 days.[7] Between April 28, and August 31, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing these preliminary results, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), until September 8, 2026.[8]

[1] *See Glycine from India and the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Orders,* 84 FR 29173 (June 21, 2019) (*Order*).

[2] *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review and Join Annual Inquiry Service List,* 90 FR 23515 (June 3, 2025).

[3] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 90 FR 35268 (July 25, 2025) (*Initiation Notice*).

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Respondent Selection,'' dated September 11, 2025.

[5] *See* Deer Park Glycine LLC's Letters, ''Partial Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review,'' dated August 6, 2024, and ''Partial Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review,'' dated October 23, 2025.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated November 17, 2025.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of all Case Deadlines,'' dated November 24, 2025.

[8] *See* Memoranda, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,'' dated April 28, 2026, and ''Second Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,'' dated August 31, 2026.

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[9] A list of topics included in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is provided as an Appendix I to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS, which is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/frnotices.*

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the *Order* is glycine from India. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[10]

Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if all parties that requested the review withdraw their requests within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation. As noted above, Commerce received a timely filed withdrawal of review requests with respect to the companies listed in Appendix II, and no other parties requested a review of these companies. Therefore, we are rescinding the administrative review, in part, with respect to these companies, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), it is Commerce's practice to rescind an administrative review of a countervailing duty order where it concludes that there were no suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR.[11] Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the CVD assessment rate calculated for the POR.[12] Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate at the CVD rate calculated for the POR.[13] Commerce notified all interested parties of its intent to rescind this administrative review regarding Mulji Mehta Pharma.[14] We received a comment from Chattem Chemicals (Chattem), claiming that Mulji Mehta Pharma is a cross-owned affiliate of mandatory respondent Mulji.[15] In order to further consider this comment, we are not rescinding the administrative review with respect to Mulji Mehta Pharma at this time.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this administrative review in accordance with 751(a)(1)(A) of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce preliminarily determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a financial contribution by an ''authority'' that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[16] For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, including our reliance, in part, on facts otherwise available with adverse inferences pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies

The Act and Commerce's regulations do not address the establishment of a rate to apply to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(e)(2) of the Act. Generally, Commerce looks to section 705(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in a CVD investigation. Section 777A(e)(2) of the Act provides that ''the individual countervailable subsidy rates determined under subparagraph (A) shall be used to determine the all-others rate under section 705(c)(5) {of the Act}.''

Under section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally an amount equal to the weighted average countervailable subsidy rates established for each of the companies individually investigated, excluding any rates that are zero, *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.5 percent), or determined entirely on the basis of facts available. Where the countervailable subsidy rates for each of the individually examined companies is zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available, section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act provides that Commerce may use ''any reasonable method to establish an all-others rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated, including averaging the weighted average countervailable subsidy rates determined for the exporters and producers individually investigated.''

For these preliminary results, because the rate calculated for Mulji is based entirely on adverse facts available, we are preliminarily assigning to the company under review that was not selected for individual examination (*i.e.,* Mulji Mehta Pharma) a countervailable subsidy rate based on the rate calculated for Kumar.

Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine the following net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the POR, January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024:[17]

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Kumar Industries	39.75
Mulji Mehta Enterprises	104.92
Mulji Mehta Pharma	39.75

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary

[9] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Glycine from India; 2024,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[10] *Id.*

[11] *See, e.g., Certain Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from the People's Republic of China: Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2024,* 90 FR 48043 (October 3, 2025).

[12] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2).

[13] *See, e.g., Shanghai Sunbeauty Trading Co.* v. *United States,* 380 F.Supp.3d 1328, 1337 (CIT 2019), at 12 (referring to section 751(a) of the Act, the U.S. Court of International Trade held that ''{w}hile the statute does not explicitly require that an entry be suspended as a prerequisite for establishing entitlement to a review, it does explicitly state the determined rate will be used as the liquidation rate for the reviewed entries. This result can only obtain if the liquidation of entries has been suspended''; *see also Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2018–2019,* 86 FR 36102, and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 4; and *Solid Fertilizer Grade Ammonium Nitrate from the Russian Federation: Notice of Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,* 77 FR 65532 (October 29, 2012) (noting that ''for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry to be liquidated at the newly calculated assessment rate'').

[14] *See* Memorandum, ''Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, in Part,'' dated August 3, 2026; *see also* ''Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, In Part,'' August 20, 2026.

[15] *See* Chattem's Letter, ''Chattem's Response to the Department's Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, In Part,'' dated August 25, 2026.

[16] *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

[17] Commerce continues to determine that Advance Chemical Corporation, Rexisize Rasayan Industries, Reliance Corporation, and Rudraa International are cross-owned with Kumar Industries. *See* Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 15–16; *see also Glycine from India: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2023,* 91 FR 36110 (June 16, 2026).

results within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.[18] Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[19] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[20] All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[21] Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[22]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.[23]

Assessment Rates

Consistent with section 751(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), upon issuance of the final results, Commerce shall determine, and CBP shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review.

For the companies listed in Appendix II for which the review is being rescinded, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess countervailing duties on all appropriate entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue rescission instructions to CBP for the companies listed in Appendix II no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP regarding Kumar, Mulji, and Mulji Mehta Pharma no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.107(e), Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties with regard to shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated individual countervailable subsidy rates determined in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) if both the producer and exporter of the subject merchandise have company-specific estimated subsidy rates assigned, and their rates differ, then the applicable cash deposit rate will be the higher of these two rates; (3) if either the producer or the exporter, but not both, of the subject merchandise has a company-specific estimated subsidy rate assigned, the applicable cash deposit rate will be that company's company-specific rate; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be continue to be 5.01 percent, the all-others subsidy rate established in the investigation.24 These cash deposit instructions, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results

Unless the deadline is extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of Commerce's analysis of the issues raised in the case briefs, within 120 days of these preliminary results in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
V. Subsidies Valuation
VI. Benchmarks and Interest Rates
VII. Analysis of Programs
VIII. Recommendation

Appendix II

Companies for Which Commerce Is Rescinding the Administrative Review

1. Aditya Chemicals
2. Adwith Nutrichem Private Limited
3. Avid Organics Private Limited
4. Bajaj Healthcare Limited
5. Elementis Specialties India Private Limited
6. Euroasia Trans Continental
7. Euroasias Organics Private Limited
8. Galaxy Surfactants Limited
9. Glisten Biotech
10. Grauer & Weil (India) Limited
11. Gujarat Ambuja Export Limited
12. Gulbrandsen Technologies (India) Private Limited

[18] *See* 19 CFR 351.309.

[19] *See*19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

[20] *See*19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[21] We use term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[22] *See APO and Service Procedures.*

[23] *See*19 CFR 351.310(d).

13. Indiana Chem Port
14. Kronox Lab Sciences Private Limited
15. Mass Dye Chem. Private Limited
16. Medilane Healthcare Private Limited
17. Meteoric Biopharmaceuticals Private Limited
18. Mumbai Merchant
19. Nature Bio
20. Priya Chemicals
21. Promois International Limited
22. Paras Intermediates Private Limited
23. Shari Pharmachem Private Limited
24. Strava Healthcare Private Limited
25. Tarkesh Trading Co.
26. Valaji Pharma Chem
27. Venus International Exports Private Limited

[FR Doc. 2026–18719 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–889]

Certain Quartz Surface Product From India: Preliminary Results, Intent To Rescind, in Part, and Rescission, in Part of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that Cuarzo and Beyyond Rocks Private Limited (Beyyond) (collectively, Cuarzo/Beyyond) made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR), June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025. Additionally, Commerce preliminarily determines that Pokarna Engineered Stone Limited (PESL) did not make sales of subject merchandise at less than NV during the POR. Furthermore, we are rescinding the review with respect to 53 companies and intend to rescind the review with respect to four companies. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Doss, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4474.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 25, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain quartz surface products (QSP) from India.[1] On March 3, 2026, Commerce selected Cuarzo and PESL as the mandatory respondents in this review.[2]

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.[3] Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.[4] On April 23, 2026, we extended the preliminary results of this review to no later than August 28, 2026.[5] On August 28, 2026, Commerce further extended the deadline for preliminary results by nine days, to September 8, 2026.[6]

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached in Appendix I to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/frnotices.*

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is QSP from India. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if a party who requested a review withdraws its request within 90 days of the date of publication of notice of initiation. As noted above, Commerce received a timely-filed withdrawal request with respect to the following companies for which no other party requested an administrative review: (1) Global Stones Pvt Ltd.; (2) Global Surfaces Ltd.; (3) Pacific Industries Limited; (4) Pacific Quartz Surfaces LLP; and (5) Quartzkraft LLP. Therefore, we are rescinding this administrative review with respect to these companies, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), it is Commerce's practice to rescind an administrative review of an antidumping duty order where it concludes that there were no suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR.[7] Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the antidumping duty assessment rate for the review period.[8] Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate at the AD assessment rate calculated for the POR.[9] Commerce notified all interested parties of its

[1] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 90 FR 35268 (July 25, 2025) (*Initiation Notice*); *see also Certain Quartz Surface Products from India and Turkey: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 85 FR 37422 (June 22, 2020) (*Order*).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Respondent Selection Sampling Meeting,'' dated March 3, 2026 (Respondent Selection Memorandum). We are preliminarily treating Cuarzo and its affiliate Beyyond as a single entity. We hereinafter refer to the single entity, collectively, as Cuarzo/Beyyond. For further details, *see* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Quartz Surface Products from India; 2024–2025,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated November 14, 2025.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of all Case Deadlines,'' dated November 24, 2025.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated April 23, 2026.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated August 28, 2026.

[7] *See, e.g., Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to Length Plate from the Federal Republic of Germany: Recission of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2020–2021,* 88 FR 4154 (January 24, 2023).

[8] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[9] *See, e.g., Shanghai Sunbeauty Trading Co.* v. *United States,* 380 F.Supp.3d 1328, 1337 (CIT 2019), at 12 (referring to section 751(a) of the Act, the U.S. Court of International Trade held that ''{w}hile the statute does not explicitly require that an entry be suspended as a prerequisite for establishing entitlement to a review, it does explicitly state the determined rate will be used as the liquidation rate for the reviewed entries. This result can only obtain if the liquidation of entries has been suspended''; *see also Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2018–2019,* 86 FR 36102, and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 4; and *Solid Fertilizer Grade Ammonium Nitrate from the Russian Federation: Notice of Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,* 77 FR 65532 (October 29, 2012) (noting that ''for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry to be liquidated at the newly calculated assessment rate'').

intent to rescind the instant review regarding the companies listed in Appendix III because there were no reviewable, suspended entries of subject merchandise from these companies during the POR and invited interested parties to comment.[10] No party commented on this memorandum. In the absence of any suspended entries of subject merchandise from these companies during the POR, we are rescinding this administrative review for the companies listed in Appendix III, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Intent To Rescind Administrative Review, in Part

It is Commerce's practice to rescind an administrative review of an antidumping duty order, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), when there are no reviewable entries of subject merchandise during the POR for which liquidation is suspended. As noted above, normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the AD assessment rate calculated for the POR.[11] Therefore, for an administrative review of a company to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct CBP to liquidate at the AD assessment rate calculated for the POR.[12]

According to the CBP data on the record, the following four companies subject to this review did not have reviewable entries of subject merchandise during the POR for which liquidation is suspended: (1) Glossy Imp. & Exp. Private Ltd; (2) Inani Marble Industries; (3) PM Quartz Surfaces Private Ltd.; and (4) Stone Imp. & Exp. (India) Private Ltd.[13]

Accordingly, in the absence of reviewable, suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR, we intend to rescind this administrative review with respect to these four companies, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3). Commerce is providing interested parties with an opportunity to submit comments, including factual information, on this intent to rescind the administrative review with respect to these four companies. Comments, including factual information, from interested parties are due to Commerce no later than 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on September 15, 2026. Rebuttal comments, including rebuttal factual information, are due seven days thereafter, by 5:00 p.m. ET on September 22, 2026. All submissions must be filed electronically at *https://access.trade.gov* in accordance with 19 CFR 351.303.

On July 30, 2025, Jyothi Granite Exports India Pvt. Ltd. (Jyothi Granite) timely filed a statement reporting that it made no shipments of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR.[14] However, based on the existing CBP data on the record, we preliminarily determine that Jyothi Granite made shipments of subject merchandise during the POR, and we do not intend to rescind the administrative review with respect to Jyothi Granite at this time.[15] Commerce intends to request additional information from CBP regarding certain entries during the POR following these preliminary results regarding Jyothi Granite's no-shipments claim.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Export price and constructed export price are calculated in accordance with section 772 of the Act. NV is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies

The Act does not address the establishment of a rate to apply to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. However, 19 CFR 351.109(g) states that Commerce will determine the rate for non-selected companies by applying the methodology set forth in 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1)–(2), which generally parallels the methodology for determining the all-others rate in an investigation under section 735(c)(5) of the Act.

Under 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1) and section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any rates that are zero, *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.5 percent), or determined entirely on the basis of facts available. Where the weighted-average dumping margin for each of the individually examined companies is zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available, 19 CFR 351.109(f)(2)(iii) and section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act provides that Commerce may use ''any reasonable method'' to establish the estimated all-others rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated, including averaging the estimated weighted-average dumping margins determined for the exporters and producers individually investigated.

Because we used a sampling methodology for respondent selection in this review, the rate for companies not selected for individual examination is assigned using a calculated sample rate, based upon the average of the rates for the selected respondents, weighted by the import share of their sampling pool.[16] For these preliminary results, because the rate calculated for PESL is *de minimis,* we are preliminarily calculating a sample rate based upon an average of the rates for selected respondents that are not zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available. While we have relied on rates that are zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available in the calculation of previous sample rates, we have reexamined this practice and find excluding such rates from the sampling calculation is more consistent with 19 CFR 351.109(g) and our practice in administrative reviews where respondent companies are not selected using the sampling methodology.[17] Thus, the companies under review that were not selected for individual examination will receive a sample rate equal to the rate calculated for Cuarzo/Beyyond.

Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025:

[10] *See* Memorandum, ''Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, In Part,'' dated September 26, 2025 (Intent to Rescind Memorandum).

[11] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2).

[12] *See* 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

[13] *See* Memorandum, ''Release of Customs and Border Protection Data,'' dated August 7, 2025 (CBP Data Release). These companies were not previously identified by Commerce's previous notice, *see* Intent to Rescind Memorandum.

[14] *See* Jyothi Granite's Letter, ''Notice of No Sales/Shipments,'' dated July 20, 2025.

[15] *See* CBP Data Release.

[16] *See* Respondent Selection Memorandum.

[17] *See Certain Steel Nails from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments; 2017–2018,* 84 FR 55906 (October 18, 2019), unchanged in *Certain Steel Nails from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2017–2018,* 85 FR 22399 (April 22, 2020).

[18] The exporters or producers not selected for individual review are listed in Appendix II.

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Cuarzo; Beyyond Rocks Private Limited	4.91
Pokarna Engineered Stone Limited	0.00
Companies Not Selected for Individual Review [18]	4.91

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Verification

As provided in section 782(i)(3) of the Act, Commerce intends to verify the information relied upon in issuing its final results with respect to Cuarzo/Beyyond.

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance no later than seven days after the date on which the last verification report is issued in this review. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[19] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[20] All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[21] Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[22]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.[23]

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review.

If the weighted-average dumping margin for Cuarzo/Beyyond or PESL is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, Commerce intends to calculate importer-specific assessment rates on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales to the total entered value of those sales. Where we do not have entered values for all U.S. sales to a particular importer, we will calculate an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total quantity of those sales.[24] To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis,* in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also will calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. If a respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* or where an importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is zero or *de minimis,* we will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[25]

In accordance with Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Cuarzo/Beyyond or PESL for which they did not know that the merchandise was destined for the United States, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate those entries at the all-others rate calculated in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[26]

For the companies listed in Appendix II which were not selected for individual review, we will assign an assessment rate based on the review-specific rate, calculated as noted in the ''Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies'' section, above. The final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[27]

For the companies listed in Appendix III for which the review is being rescinded, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit rate for estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue rescission instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP regarding Cuarzo/Beyyond, PESL, and the companies listed in Appendix II no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a

[19] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

[20] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[21] We use the term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[22] *See APO and Service Procedures.*

[23] *See* 19 CFR 351.310(d).

[24] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[25] *See* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2); *see also Antidumping Proceeding: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings; Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

[26] For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[27] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies listed above will be that established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed companies not covered by this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific cash deposit rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the company participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, or the LTFV investigation, but the manufacturer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent segment for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 1.02 percent, the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation.[28] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of the issues raised in any written briefs, not later than 120 days after the date of publication of this notice, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties, and/or an increase in the amount of antidumping duties by the amount of the countervailing duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Affiliation and Single Entity Treatment
V. Discussion of the Methodology
VI. Currency Conversion
VII. Recommendation

Appendix II

Review-Specific Rate Applicable to Companies Not Selected for Individual Review

1. Advantis Quartz Ll
2. Aequitas Estones Pvt., Ltd.
3. Aequitas Exp. Pvt., Ltd.
4. Agarwal Techstone
5. Agl Stones LLP
6. Alkara Stones Private Ltd.
7. Amazoone Ceramic Ltd.
8. Anish Hospitality Manufacturers Pvt., Ltd.
9. Aqs Rock Surfaces LLP
10. Argil Ceramics
11. Arl Infratech Ltd.
12. ARO Granite Industries Ltd.
13. Artino Quartz Private Ltd.
14. Asher Stone LLP
15. Asian Granito India Ltd.
16. Aura Granite
17. Baba Super Minerals Private Ltd.
18. Camrola Quartz Limited
19. Chariot International Pvt., Ltd.
20. Citta Surfaces India LLP
21. Classic Marble Co. Pvt., Ltd.
22. Creative Quartz LLP
23. Divyashakti Ltd.
24. Eelq Stone Llp
25. Emcer Tiles Private Ltd.
26. Engistone India Private Ltd.
27. Esprit Stones Private Ltd.
28. Evetis Stone India Private
29. Future Stone Works Private Ltd.
30. Gallery Of Marble
31. Geetanjali Quartz Pvt., Ltd.
32. Glowstone Industries Private Ltd.
33. Granite Mart Limited
34. Hi Elite Quartz LLP
35. Hilltop Stones Pvt., Ltd.
36. Igm Surfaces Pvt., Ltd.
37. Imperiaal Granimarmo Private Ltd.
38. International Stones India Private Limited
39. Jbb Stones India Pvt., Ltd.
40. Jyothi Granite Exp. India Pvt. Lt
41. Jyothi Quartz Surfaces
42. Keros Stone LLP
43. Krishna Sai Exp.
44. La Rubino Surfaces Pvt., Ltd.
45. Magmatic Stone International
46. Mahi Granites Pvt., Ltd.
47. Malbros Marbles & Granites Industries
48. Marudhar Rocks International Pvt Ltd; Marudhar Quartz Surfaces Pvt Ltd.
49. Mpg Stone Pvt., Ltd.
50. Mpg Surfaces Pvt., Ltd.
51. Mq Surfaces Pvt., Ltd.
52. Nice Quartz and Stones Private Ltd.
53. Oceanic 6 Solutionz
54. Paradigm Granite Pvt., Ltd.
55. Paradigm Stone India Private Ltd.
56. Pearl Quartz Stone Private Ltd.
57. Pelican Quartz Stone
58. Petros Stone LLP
59. Plutus Marbles LLP p
60. PM Quartz Surfaces Private Ltd.
61. Prakash Marble Industries
62. Prasheel International Private Ltd.
63. Pristine Quartz Pvt., Ltd.
64. Qrox Surfaces
65. Radiant Rocks Private Ltd.
66. Raj Kesari Rocks Private Ltd.
67. Ravileela Granites Ltd.
68. Renshou Industries
69. Rocks Forever
70. Safayar Ceramics Private Ltd.
71. Sati Exp. India Private Ltd.
72. Shivam Surface India LLP
73. Sketch Quartz Private Ltd.
74. Stone Empire Private Ltd.
75. Stoneby India Llp
76. Svg Exports Private Limited
77. Tab India Granites Pvt., Ltd.
78. Tripura Stones Private Ltd.
79. Universal Quartz & Natural Stone Pvt Ltd.
80. Upsurfaces Corporations Llp
81. Variety Art Stones Ltd.
82. Venkata Sri Balaji Quartz Surfaces
83. Yalavarthi Granites And Furniture Private Ltd.
84. Yash Gems

Appendix III

Companies With No Reviewable Entries

1. Aarks Exp.
2. Acromont Corp.
3. Ajit Marbles Pvt., Ltd.
4. Ajr Quartz Private Ltd.
5. Anisha Interiors & Imp. & Exp. Llp
6. Arklite Speciality Lamps Ltd.
7. Ava Stones Private Ltd.
8. Bajaj And Mehta Imp. & Exp. Pvt., Ltd.
9. Crystal Surface
10. Dazzling Stones
11. Divya Gem Stonex
12. Enigma Exim
13. Eternal Surfaces Private Ltd.
14. Fairdeal Surfaces
15. Flex Stone Inc.
16. Flipspaces Technology Labs Pvt., Ltd.
17. Forms And Surfaces India Pvt., Ltd.
18. G Rocks and Resources
19. Galaxy Gem Stone
20. Galaxy Overseas
21. Gcl Stones
22. Gita Hospitality Pvt., Ltd.
23. Global Quartz Pvt. Ltd.
24. Gorbandh Marbles Pvt., Ltd.
25. Haique Stones Private Ltd.
26. Iraj Evolution Design Co. Pvt., Ltd.
27. J T Enterprisess Exim Private Ltd.
28. Jagson India
29. Kgk Artistic Stones LLP

[28] *See Order.*

30. Lakshmi Galaxy Enterprises
31. M And G Imp. & Exp. (India) Private Ltd.
32. M.B. Granites Private Ltd.
33. Moon Rock & Surfaces Private Ltd.
34. Quartzart Stones LLP
35. R S G Stones
36. Raj Chatra Granites
37. Rakman Stone Exp. Pvt., Ltd.
38. Ramesh Slate Works
39. Roar Stonex
40. Rsg Fabrications LLP
41. Rsg Stones
42. Rudra Quartz LLP
43. S N K Granite Exp.
44. Shree Sai Enterprises
45. Singhaniya Stones
46. Snk Granite Exp.
47. Stone India Ltd.
48. Stone Planet Exp.
49. Suvraj Quartz
50. Virgos International
51. Welspun Global Brands Ltd.
52. Yamuna Slate Industries
53. Zinith Surfaces

[FR Doc. 2026–18700 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–331–806]

Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From Ecuador: Amended Final Results of Countervailing Duty Expedited Review

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is amending the final results of the expedited review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador to correct ministerial errors. The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.

DATES: Applicable September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathan Hall-Eastman or Stephanie Trejo, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6467, or (202) 482–4390, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 6, 2026, Commerce published the *Final Results* of the expedited review of the CVD order on frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador in the **Federal Register**.[1] On August 12, 2026, Commerce notified interested parties of the deadline for the submission of ministerial error comments concerning the *Final Results*.[2] On August 17, 2026, Commerce received timely filed allegations of ministerial errors from the Ad Hoc Shrimp Trade Action Committee (AHSTAC).[3] On August 24, 2026, Commerce received timely filed rebuttal comments from Empacadora del Pacifico S.A. (Edpacif).[4] No other interested party commented on AHSTAC's allegations.

Legal Framework

A ''ministerial error'' is defined as an error ''in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other similar type of unintentional error which {Commerce} considers ministerial.'' [5] Any issue raised by an interested party as a ministerial error which is, in fact, the result of a methodological decision by Commerce will not be considered a ministerial error because it would not meet the definition of the term in the controlling regulation.[6]

Commerce's regulations stipulate that the agency will disclose its calculations to parties to the proceeding and that those parties may submit comments concerning any ministerial error in such calculations.[7] Commerce will analyze any comments received and, if appropriate, correct any ministerial error by amending the final results of review.[8]

Ministerial Errors

AHSTAC alleges that Commerce made two ministerial errors in the calculations underlying the *Final Results.* Commerce reviewed the record and agrees that both of the errors alleged by AHSTAC constitute ministerial errors within the meaning of section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f).[9] Specifically, for Edpacif, Commerce made an inadvertent error by referencing an incorrect figure in the final calculation worksheet.[10] For Nirsa/Proposorja, Commerce made an inadvertent error by not implementing a revision in the final calculation worksheet.[11]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce is amending the *Final Results* to reflect the correction of the ministerial errors, as described in the Ministerial Error Memorandum. Based on the corrections, Edpacif final subsidy rate changed from 15.17 percent to 15.18 percent, and Nirsa/Proposorja final subsidy rate changed from 2.21 percent to 2.23 percent. The amended net subsidy rates are listed in the ''Amended Final Results'' section below.

For a complete discussion of the ministerial error allegation, as well as Commerce's analysis, see the accompanying Ministerial Error Memorandum.[12] The Ministerial Error Memorandum is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.*

Amended Final Results of Review

As a result of correcting the ministerial errors described above, Commerce determines that the following net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the following producers/exporters for which this expedited review is being conducted for the period January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Empacadora del Pacifico S.A	15.18
Nirsa S.A./Procesadora Posorja S.A	2.23

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed in connection with these amended final results of review to interested parties within five

[1] *See Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Ecuador: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Expedited Review,* 91 FR 50765 (August 6, 2026) (*Final Results*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM); *see also Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Indonesia: Antidumping Duty Order; Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Ecuador, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Countervailing Duty Orders,* 89 FR 104982 (December 26, 2024) (*Order*).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Deadline for Ministerial Error Comments Concerning the Final Results,'' dated August 12, 2026.

[3] *See* AHSTAC's Letter, ''Ministerial Error Comments,'' dated August 17, 2026 (Ministerial Error Comments).

[4] *See* Edpacif's Letter, ''Rebuttal to Ministerial Error Allegation filed by the Ad Hoc Shrimp Trade Action Committee,'' dated August 24, 2026 (Edpacif's Rebuttal Comments).

[5] *See* 19 CFR 351.224(f); *see also* section 751(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) (setting forth the same definition, which Commerce's regulation mirrors).

[6] *See, e.g., Alloy Piping Products* v. *United States,* 201 F.Supp.2d 1267, 1285 (CIT 2002); *see also* 19 CFR 351.224(f).

[7] *See* 19 CFR 351.224(b) and (c).

[8] *See* 19 CFR 351.224(e).

[9] See Memorandum, ''Analysis of Ministerial Error Allegation,'' dated concurrently with this **Federal Register** notice (Ministerial Error Memorandum).

[10] *Id.*

[11] *Id.*

[12] *Id.*

days after public announcement of the amended final results or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Cash Deposit Requirements

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.214(l)(3)(ii), the final results of this expedited review are not the basis for the assessment of countervailing duties. Upon the issuance of these amended final results, Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties for the companies subject to this expedited review, at the rates shown above, on shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of these amended final results of expedited review. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

These amended final results are issued and published in accordance with sections 777(i)(1), 777A(e), and 782 of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.214(l) and 351.224(e).

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2026–18697 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–357–823]

Raw Honey From Argentina: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that NEXCO S.A. (NEXCO) and Villamora S.A. (Villamora), and the non-individually-examined companies for which a review was requested made sales of raw honey from at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR), June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jun Jack Zhao or Scott Davison, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: 202–482–1396 or (202) 482–1015, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 25, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), Commerce initiated an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on raw honey (honey) from Argentina.[1] On September 9, 2025, Commerce selected NEXCO and Villamora as the mandatory respondents in this review.[2]

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.[3] Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.[4] On March 25, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this review by 113 days, to no later than August 31, 2026.[5] On August 27, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline for the Preliminary results of this review by 7 days, to no later than September 8, 2026.[6]

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[7] A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/frnotices.*

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is Honey from Argentina. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Export price is calculated in accordance with section 772 of the Act. NV is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies

There are 34 companies for which a review was requested and Commerce does not intend to rescind review, which had reviewable entries, and

[1] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 90 FR 35268 (July 25, 2025); *see also Raw Honey from Argentina, Brazil, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 90 FR 23515 (June 3, 2025) (*Order*).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Raw Honey from Argentina; 2024–2025: Respondent Selection,'' dated September 9, 2025.

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated November 14, 2025.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of all Case Deadlines,'' dated November 24, 2025.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Raw Honey from Argentina: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated March 25, 2026.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Raw Honey from Argentina: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025'' dated August 27, 2026.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Raw Honey from Argentina; 2024–2025,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

which were not selected as mandatory respondents or found to be cross-owned with a mandatory respondent (*see* Appendix II). The Act does not address the establishment of a rate to apply to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(e)(2) of the Act. However, Commerce's regulation at 19 CFR 351.109(g) states that Commerce will determine the rate for non-selected companies by following the process set forth in 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1)–(2), which generally parallels the process for determining the all-others rate in an investigation under section 705(c)(5) of the Act. Section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.109(f) state that for companies not investigated, in general, we will determine an all-others rate by weight averaging the antidumping rates established for each of the companies individually investigated, excluding zero and *de minimis* rates or any rates based entirely on facts available.

Accordingly, to determine the rate for companies not selected for individual examination, Commerce's practice is to weight average the net subsidy rates for the selected mandatory respondents, excluding rates that are zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available. Because the rate calculated for both mandatory respondents is above *de minimis* and not based entirely on facts available, we are applying to the non-selected companies the weighted average of the net subsidy rates calculated for NEXCO and Villamora, which we calculated using the publicly-ranged sales dated submitted by NEXCO and Villamora.[8]

Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine the following estimated weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025:

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
NEXCO S.A	1.93
Villamora S.A	6.80
Companies Not Selected for Individual Review[9]	3.48

[8] *See* Memorandum, ''Calculation of the Preliminary Margin for Respondents Not Selected for Individual Examination,'' dated concurrently with this notice.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Verification

On November 3, 2025, the American Honey Producers Association, the petitioners, requested that Commerce conduct verification of NEXCO S.A. and Villamora's responses.[10] As provided in section 782(i)(3) of the Act, Commerce intends to verify the information relied upon in making its final results.

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.[11] Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[12] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[13] All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[14] Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[15]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.[16]

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review.

If NEXCO S.A.'s and Villamora's weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, Commerce intends to calculate importer-specific assessment rates on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales to the total entered value of those sales. Where we do not have entered values for all U.S. sales to a particular importer, we will calculate an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total quantity of those sales.[17] To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis,* in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also will calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. If a NEXCO S.A.'s and Villamora's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* or where an importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is zero or *de minimis,*

[9] The exporters or producers not selected for individual review are listed in Appendix II.

[10] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitioner's Request for Verification,'' dated November 3, 2025.

[11] *See* 19 CFR 351.309.

[12] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

[13] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[14] We use the term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[15] *See APO and Service Procedures.*

[16] *See* 19 CFR 351.310(d).

[17] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

we will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[18]

In accordance with Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by NEXCO S.A. and Villamora for which they did not know that the merchandise was destined for the United States, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate those entries at the all-others rate calculated in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation if there is no rate for the intermediate companies involved in the transaction.[19]

For the companies listed in Appendix II which were not selected for individual review, we will assign an assessment rate based on the review-specific rate, calculated as noted in the ''Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies'' section, above. The final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[20]

If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies listed above will be that established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed companies not covered by this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific cash deposit rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the company participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, or the LTFV investigation, but the manufacturer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent segment for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 16.92 percent, the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation.[21] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Discussion of the Methodology
V. Currency Conversion
VI. Recommendation

Appendix II

Review-Specific Rate Applicable to Companies Not Selected for Individual Review

1. Algodonera Avellaneda S.A.
2. Annamell Imp. E Exp. De Produtos Apicolas Ltda.
3. Apicola Danangie
4. Apidouro Comercial Exportadora E Importadora Ltda.
5. Argentik LLC
6. Asociacion De Cooperativas Argentinas Cooperativa Limitada
7. Associacion de Cooperativas Argentinas C.L.
8. Azul Agronegocios S.A.
9. Breyer E Cia. Ltda.
10. CAM Honey Brothers S.A.
11. Camino de Circunvalancion y Calle Cladan S.A.
12. Compania Apicola Argentina S.A.
13. Compania Inversora Platense S.A.
14. Conexao Agro Ltda. ME
15. Cooperativa Apicola La Colmena Ltda.
16. Cooperativa de Provision Apicola COSAR Limitada
17. D'Ambros Maria de los Angeles y D'Ambros Maria Daniela SRL
18. D'Ambros Maria de los Angeles D'Ambros Maria Daniela SRL
19. D'Ambros Maria de los Angeles y D'Ambros Maria Daniela SH
20. D'Ambros Maria de los Angeles D'Ambros Maria Daniela SH
21. Flora Nectar Industria Comercio Importacao E Exportacao Ltda.
22. Gasrroni S.R.L.
23. Geomiel S.A.
24. Gruas San Blas S.A.
25. Honey & Grains Srl
26. Industrial Haedo S.A.
27. Mieles Cor Pam Srl
28. Naiman S.A.
29. Newsan S.A.
30. Osbo S.A.
31. Patagonik Food S.A.
32. Patagonik S.A.
33. Promiel Srl (Vicentin S.A.I.C.)
34. Terremare Foods S.A.S.

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[18] *See* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2); *see also Antidumping Proceeding: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings; Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

[19] For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[20] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

[21] *See Order.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–351–857]

Raw Honey From Brazil: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that Melbras Importadora E Exportadora Agroindústria Ltda. (Melbras) and Minamel Agroindústria Ltda. (Minamel) made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR), June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025. In addition, we are rescinding the review with respect to 11 companies. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Miranda Bourdeau, 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) 482–2021.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 25, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on raw honey (honey) from Brazil.[1] On August 26, 2025, Commerce selected Melbras and Minamel as the mandatory respondents in this review.[2] Also on August 26, 2025, the petitioner[3] timely withdrew its request for review of Apis Nativa Agroindustrial Exportadora Ltda. (Apis Nativa).[4]

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.[5] Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.[6] On May 2, 2026, August 31, 2026, and September 2, 2026, we extended the preliminary results of this review to no later than September 4, 2026.[7]

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[8] A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as Appendix I to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's ACCESS, which is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/frnotices.*

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is honey from Brazil. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if a party who requested a review withdraws its request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation. As noted above, Commerce received a timely-filed withdrawal of request for review with respect to Apis Nativa. Therefore, we are rescinding this administrative review with respect to Apis Nativa, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), it is Commerce's practice to rescind an administrative review of an AD order where it concludes that there were no suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR.[9] Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the AD assessment rate for the review period.[10] Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate at the AD assessment rate calculated for the POR.[11] Commerce notified all interested parties of its intent to rescind this review regarding the companies listed in Appendix III because there were no reviewable, suspended entries of subject merchandise from these companies during the POR and invited interested parties to comment.[12] No party commented on this memorandum. In the absence of any suspended entries of subject merchandise from these companies during the POR, we are rescinding this administrative review for the companies listed in Appendix III, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Export price and constructed export price are calculated in accordance with section 772 of the Act. NV is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies

The Act does not address the establishment of a rate to apply to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. However, Commerce's regulation at 19 CFR 351.109(g) states that Commerce will determine the rate for non-selected companies by following the process set forth in 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1)–(2), which generally parallels the process for determining the all-others rate in an investigation under section 735(c)(5) of the Act.

Under section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.109(f), the all-others rate is normally an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any

[1] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 90 FR 35268 (July 25, 2025); *see also Raw Honey from Argentina, Brazil, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 87 FR 35501 (June 10, 2022) (*Order*); and *Raw Honey from Brazil: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With the Final Determination of Antidumping Duty Investigation; Notice of Amended Final Determination; Notice of Amended Antidumping Duty Order,* 90 FR 9225 (February 10, 2025) (*Amended Order*).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Respondent Selection,'' dated August 26, 2025.

[3] The petitioner is American Honey Producers Association.

[4] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Withdrawal of Request for Review of Apis Nativa Agroindustrial Exportadora Ltda.,'' dated August 26, 2025.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated November 14, 2025.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of all Case Deadlines,'' dated November 24, 2025.

[7] *See* Memoranda, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated May 2, 2025; ''Raw Honey from Brazil: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated August 31, 2026; and ''Raw Honey from Brazil: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated September 2, 2026.

[8] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Raw Honey from Brazil; 2024–2025,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[9] *See, e.g., Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to Length Plate from the Federal Republic of Germany: Recission of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2020–2021,* 88 FR 4154 (January 24, 2023).

[10] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[11] *See, e.g., Shanghai Sunbeauty Trading Co.* v. *United States,* 380 F.Supp.3d 1328, 1337 (CIT 2019), at 12 (referring to section 751(a) of the Act, the U.S. Court of International Trade held that ''{w}hile the statute does not explicitly require that an entry be suspended as a prerequisite for establishing entitlement to a review, it does explicitly state the determined rate will be used as the liquidation rate for the reviewed entries. This result can only obtain if the liquidation of entries has been suspended''; *see also Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2018–2019,* 86 FR 36102, and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 4; and *Solid Fertilizer Grade Ammonium Nitrate from the Russian Federation: Notice of Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,* 77 FR 65532 (October 29, 2012) (noting that ''for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry to be liquidated at the newly calculated assessment rate'').

[12] *See* Memorandum, ''CBP Data Release and Intent to Rescind,'' dated July 25, 2025.

rates that are zero, *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.5 percent), or determined entirely on the basis of facts available. Where the weighted-average dumping margin for each of the individually examined companies is zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available, section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.109(f)(2)(iii) provide that Commerce may use ''any reasonable method'' to establish the estimated all-others rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated, including averaging the estimated weighted-average dumping margins determined for the exporters and producers individually investigated.

In this administrative review, we preliminarily calculated weighted-average dumping margins for the mandatory respondents, Melbras and Minamel, that are not zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available. Accordingly, we are preliminarily assigning to the companies under review that were not selected for individual examination a weighted-average dumping margin equal to the simple average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for Melbras and Minamel, consistent with 19 CFR 351.109(g).[13]

Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025:

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Melbras Importadora E Exportadora Agroindustrial Ltda	1.67
Minamel Agroindústria Ltda	2.64
Companies Not Selected for Individual Review[14]	2.16

[13] With two respondents under examination, Commerce normally calculates: (A) a weighted-average of the dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents; (B) a simple average of the dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents using each company's publicly-ranged U.S. sale values for the merchandise under consideration. Commerce then compares (B) and (C) to (A) and selects the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all other producers and exporters. *See* 19 CFR 351.109(f)(2)(ii); *see also* Memorandum, ''Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin for the Companies Not Selected for Individual Examination,'' dated concurrently with this notice.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 30 days after the date of the publication of this notice.[15] Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[16] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[17] All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[18] Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[19]

[14] The exporters or producers not selected for individual review are listed in Appendix II.

[15] *See* 19 CFR 351.309.

[16] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

[17] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[18] We use the term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[19] *See APO and Service Procedures.*

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants, and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.[20]

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce will determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review.

If Melbras' and Minamel's weighted-average dumping margins are not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, Commerce intends to calculate importer-specific assessment rates on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales to the total entered value of those sales. Where we do not have entered values for all U.S. sales to a particular importer, we will calculate an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total quantity of those sales.[21] To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis,* in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also will calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. If Melbras' and Minamel's weighted-average dumping margins are zero or *de minimis* or where an importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is zero or *de minimis,* we will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[22]

In accordance with Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' practice, for entries of subject merchandise during

[20] *See* 19 CFR 351.310(d).

[21] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[22] *See* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2); *see also Antidumping Proceeding: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings; Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

the POR produced by Melbras and Minimal for which they did not know that the merchandise was destined for the United States, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate those entries at the all-others rate calculated in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[23]

For the companies listed in Appendix II which were not selected for individual review, we will assign an assessment rate based on the review-specific rate, calculated as noted in the ''Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies'' section, above. The final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[24] Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP regarding Melbras and Minamel and the companies listed in Appendix II no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**.

For the companies listed in Appendix III for which the review is being rescinded, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit rate for estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue rescission instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies listed above will be that established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed companies not covered by this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific cash deposit rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the company participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, or the LTFV investigation, but the manufacturer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent segment for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 9.38 percent, the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation.[25] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: September 4, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the Order
IV. Discussion of the Methodology
V. Currency Conversion
VI. Recommendation

Appendix II

Review-Specific Rate Applicable to Companies Not Selected for Individual Review

1. Annamell Imp. E Exp. De Produtos Apicoloas Ltda.
2. Apidouro Comercial Exportadora E Importadora Ltda.
3. Breyer & Cia. Ltda.
4. Central De Cooperativas Apicolas Do (CASA APIS)
5. Conexão Agro Ltda ME
6. Cooperativa Mista Dos Apicultores D
7. Floranectar Ind. Comp. Imp. E Exp. De Mel
8. Lambertucci Industria Comercio Exportaca
9. Matrunita Da Amazonia Apicultura Ltda
10. S&A HONEY LTDA.[26]
11. Samel Industria Alimenticia Ltda.

Appendix III

Companies Rescinded From Administrative Review

1. Apiário Diamante Comercial Exportadora Ltda/Apiário Diamante Produção e Comercial de Mel Ltda.
2. Apiários Adams Agroindustrial Comercial Exportadora Ltda.
3. Apis Nativa Agroindustrial Exportadora Ltda
4. Carnauba Do Brasil Ltda.
5. Lamberhoney Industria Comercio Exportacao Ltda
6. Nectar Floral
7. Novomel
8. Safe Logistics
9. Samel Honey
10. STM Trading
11. Wenzel's Apicultura Comercio Industria Import

[FR Doc. 2026–18718 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–423–813]

Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts From Belgium: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that Citribel nv. (Citribel) did not sell subject merchandise in the United States at prices below normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR), July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Deborah Cohen, AD/CVD Operations,

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[23] For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[24] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

[25] *See Amended Order,* 90 FR at 9226.

[26] Commerce also received requests for review of ''S&A Honey LTDA EPP,'' which we consider to be the same company.

Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4521.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 25, 2018, Commerce published the antidumping duty (AD) order on citric acid and certain citrate salts (citric acid) from Belgium in the **Federal Register**.[1] On August 22, 2025, pursuant to section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce initiated an AD administrative review of the *Order*.[2]

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.[3] Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.[4] On May 20, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline to issue the preliminary results to September 8, 2026.[5]

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[6] A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS, which is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov*. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/frnotices.*

[1] *See Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from Belgium, Colombia and Thailand: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 83 FR 35214 (July 25, 2018) (*Order*).

[2] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 90 FR 41043 (August 22, 2025).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated November 14, 2025.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of all Case Deadlines,'' dated November 24, 2025.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated May 20, 2026.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from Belgium; 2024–2025,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this *Order* includes all grades and granulation sizes of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate in their unblended forms, whether dry or in solution, and regardless of packaging type. For a full description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act. Export price has been calculated in accordance with section 772(a) of the Act, and NV was calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Verification

On February 6, 2026, Archer Daniels Midland Company, Cargill, Incorporated, and Primary Products Ingredients Americas LLC, domestic interested parties, requested that Commerce conduct verification of Citribel's responses. Accordingly, in August 2026, as provided in section 782(i)(3) of the Act, we verified Citribel's information relied upon for the preliminary results of this review.

Preliminary Results of the Review

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Citribel N.V	0.00

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.[7] Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[8] Interested parties who submit case or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[9] All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[10] Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[11]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold a hearing at a date and time to be determined.[12] Parties should confirm the date, time,

[7] *See* 19 CFR 351.309.

[8] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Final Rule*).

[9] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[10] We use the term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[11] *See APO and Service Final Rule.*

[12] *See* 19 CFR 351.310(d).

and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act, upon completion of the final results of this administrative review, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise covered by this review.[13] If the weighted-average dumping margin for Citribel (*i.e.,* the sole individually-examined respondent in this review) is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.,* greater than or equal to 0.5 percent) in the final results of this review, we will calculate importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rates for the merchandise based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the examined sales made during the POR to each importer and the total entered value of those same sales, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). Where we do not have entered values for all U.S. sales to a particular importer, we will calculate an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total quantity of those sales.[14] To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis,* in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also will calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. Where an importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is zero or *de minimis* in the final results of the review, we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[15] The final results of this administrative review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[16]

In accordance with Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Citribel for which the producer did not know its merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate established in the original less-than-fair value (LTFV) investigation (*i.e.,* 18.81 percent) [17] if there is no rate for the intermediate company (or companies) involved in the transaction.[18]

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for Citribel will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this administrative review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent, and therefore *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the company participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or in the investigation but the producer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be the all-others rate of 19.30 percent, the rate established in the LTFV investigation of this proceeding.[19] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless the deadline is extended pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(2), Commerce will issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of our analysis of the issues raised by the parties in their case briefs, not later than 120 days after the date of publication of this notice, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Discussion of the Methodology
V. Currency Conversion
VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–18696 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[13] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b).

[14] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[15] *See* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

[16] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

[17] *See Order,* 83 FR at 35215.

[18] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[19] *See Order,* 83 FR at 35215.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–588–878]

Glycine From Japan: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 2024–2025

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily finds that producers or exporters subject to this administrative review made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value during the period of review June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jinny Ahn, AD/CVD Operations, Office

VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 21, 2019, Commerce published the antidumping duty order on glycine from Japan.[1] On June 3, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the *Order*.[2] On July 25, 2025, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the administrative review of the *Order*.[3]

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 17, 2025, Commerce tolled deadlines for this administrative proceeding by 47 days.[4] Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled deadlines for this administrative proceeding by an additional 21 days.[5] Between May 4, and August 31, 2026, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing these preliminary results, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), until September 8, 2026.[6]

For a complete description of the events following the initiation of this administrative review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[7] The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is made available to the public via ACCESS. ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov*. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be found at *https://access.trade.gov/frnotices*.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is glycine from Japan. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[8]

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(2) of the Act. Export price and constructed export price are calculated in accordance with section 772 of the Act. Normal value is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice.

Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the parties that requested a review withdraw the request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation. On October 23, 2025, Commerce received a timely filed withdrawal of review requests with respect to: (1) Ajinomoto Co., Inc., (2) Ajinomoto Healthcare, Inc., (3) Sojitz Corporation, and (4) Sojitz Logistics Corporation, and no other parties requested a review of these companies.[9] Therefore, we are rescinding this administrative review with respect to these four comapnies.[9]

Preliminary Results of Review

We preliminarily determine that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exists for the period June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025.

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Yuki Gosei Kogyo Co., Ltd./ Nagase & Co., Ltd	3.25
Resonac Corporation	0.00

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose to interested parties its calculations and analysis performed in these preliminary results, within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.[10] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[11] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[12]

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[13] Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[14]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of

[1] *See Glycine from India and Japan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 84 FR 29170 (June 21, 2019) (*Order*).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Raw Honey from Argentina; 2024–2025: Respondent Selection,'' dated September 9, 2025.

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated November 14, 2025.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of all Case Deadlines,'' dated November 24, 2025.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Raw Honey from Argentina: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated March 25, 2026.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Raw Honey from Argentina: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025'' dated August 27, 2026.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Raw Honey from Argentina; 2024–2025,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[8] *Id*.

[9] *See* Chattem Chemicals, Inc.'s Letter, ''Partial Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review,'' dated October 23, 2025.

[10] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitioner's Request for Verification,'' dated November 3, 2025.

[11] *See* 19 CFR 351.309.

[12] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Procedures*).

[13] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

[14] We use the term ''issue'' here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Commerce, within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the respective case briefs. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce will inform parties of the scheduled date for the hearing.[15]

All submissions, including case and rebuttal briefs, as well as hearing requests, should be filed via ACCESS.[16] An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

Final Results of Review

Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of the issues raised in any written briefs, no later than 120 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, unless extended, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Assessment Rates

Upon completion of the final results, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries.[17] If the weighted-average dumping margin for the companies identified above is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.5 percent) in the final results of this review, we will calculate importer-specific assessment rates. Where the respondent reported reliable entered values, Commerce intends to calculate importer/customer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rates on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales and the total entered value of such sales in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).[18] Where the respondent did not report entered values, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce will calculate importer/customer-specific assessment rates by dividing the amount of dumping for reviewed sales to the importer/customer by the total quantity of those sales. Commerce will calculate an estimated *ad valorem* importer/customer-specific assessment rate to determine whether the per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis;* however, Commerce will use the per-unit assessment rate where entered values were not reported. Where an importer/customer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is not zero or *de minimis,* Commerce will instruct CBP to collect the appropriate duties at the time of liquidation. If YGK/Nagase's or Resonac's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* in the final results of review, or if an importer-specific assessment rate for one of these companies is zero or *de minimis,* Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[19] For entries of subject merchandise during the period of review produced by any of these companies for which it did not know its merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries.[20]

For Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Ajinomoto Healthcare, Inc., Sojitz Corporation, and Sojitz Logistics Corporation, for which we are rescinding this administrative review, antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, during the period of review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). For Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Ajinomoto Healthcare, Inc., Sojitz Corporation., and Sojitz Logistics Corporation, Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.*, within 90 days of publication). The final results of this administrative review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise under review and for future cash deposits of estimated antidumping duties, where applicable.[21]

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register** of the notice of final results of administrative review for all shipments of glycine from Japan entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication as provided by section 751(a)(2) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the company listed above will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this administrative review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not covered in this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the company was reviewed; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original investigation but the producer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in the completed segment for the most recent period for the producer of the merchandise; (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will be 53.66 percent, the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation.[22] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221.

[15] *See* 19 CFR 351.310(d).

[16] *See* 19 CFR 351.303.

[17] *See* 19 CFR 351.303.

[18] *See Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings: Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

[19] *Id.,* 77 FR at 8102–03; *see also* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

[20] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[21] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

[22] *See Order.*

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Discussion of the Methodology
V. Currency Conversion
VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–18698 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XG046]

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 Maine Center for Coastal 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 September 29, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments by email: *nmfs.gar.efp@noaa.gov.* Include in the subject line ''EGOM Sentinel Survey.'' 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 applicant submitted a complete application for an EFP to conduct 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 648.4 (a)(1)	Requirement for vessels fishing for, possessing, or landing multispecies finfish to have been issued a valid Federal Northeast (NE) multispecies permit.	To allow the American lobster-permitted vessel to fish for and temporarily possess Atlantic cod and pollock for biological sampling, and to land a small amount of lethally sampled cod for personal use.
§ 648.4(a)(5)(iii)	Requirement for vessels fishing for, possessing, or landing Atlantic mackerel to have been issued a valid Federal mackerel vessel permit.	To allow all participating vessels to fish for and temporarily possess Atlantic mackerel for biological sampling.
§ 648.82(a)	Vessels issued a limited access NE multispecies permit may not fish for, possess, or land regulated species, except during day(s)at-sea (DAS).	To allow the multispecies category A vessel to conduct EFP-related activities without having to use a DAS.
§ 648.83(a)	Restriction against fishing for, possessing, or landing cod or pollock less than 19 inches (48.3 centimeters).	To allow all participating vessels to sample all sizes of cod and pollock caught during surveys, and to land a small amount of lethally sampled cod for personal use.

TABLE 2—PROJECT SUMMARY

Project title	Eastern Gulf of Maine (EGOM) Sentinel Survey.
Project start	10/01/2026.
Project end	01/15/2027.
Project objectives	Survey the groundfish, particularly cod, resource in the waters of Eastern Maine, with a focus on evaluating local ecological knowledge of cod distribution for potential inclusion in future stock assessment work.
Project location	Bound on the west by Penobscot Bay and on the east by the Canadian border; extends south to the 50-meter (m) bathymetric edge, overlapping with statistical areas 511 and 512.
Number of vessels	2.
Number of trips	15.
Trip duration (days)	1.
Total number of days	15.
Gear type(s)	Rod and reel jigging.
Number of tows or sets	Up to 40 sets per trip; up to 450 sets total.
Duration of tows or sets	Up to 5 minutes.

Project Narrative

This project would continue an ongoing jig survey of the groundfish resource in the EGOM, going back to 2011. The Atlantic Cod Stock Assessment Workshop identified cod in statistical areas 511 and 512 as a separate biological stock, and, as a result, the research track has accepted the Sentinel Survey's inshore jig time series for inclusion as a recruitment index for the EGOM stock unit's assessment.

The EFP would authorize 2 vessels to conduct random stratified sampling using jig gear from 0 to 50 m at 36 sites, plus 9 fishermen's choice sites within the study area, for a total of 45 sites. Jig gear consists of a 16- or 26-oz (453.6- or 737.1-gram) Norwegian style diamond jig with three teaser hooks, spaced at 15 inches (38.1 centimeters) apart. At each site, two anglers would execute five 5-minute jig drops within 1 hour. Gear would be retrieved upon the first bite or at the 5-minute mark, whichever comes first.

All species captured would be weighed and measured. Photos and fin clips would be collected from all cod, and a subset of cod (no more than 10 pounds (4.5 kilograms) per trip) would have otoliths and stomach samples collected. Catch that are lethally sampled could be landed for personal use. All other catch would be returned to the ocean once sampling is complete. Scientific personnel from Maine Center for Coastal Fisheries would be aboard the vessels to conduct sampling activities. No catch would be landed for sale.

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: September 9, 2026.

Shannon Bettridge,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–18627 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XG043]

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 NMFS has issued a Letter of Authorization (LOA) to TGS for the take of marine mammals incidental to geophysical survey activity in the GOA.

DATES: The LOA is effective September 9, 2026, through September 1, 2027.

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-america.* In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jenna Harlacher, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct 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 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

[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).

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 received a request from NMFS Office of 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

TGS plans to conduct a three-dimensional (3D) ocean-bottom node (OBN) survey over approximately 600 lease blocks in the East Breaks and Alaminos Canyon areas, with water depths ranging from approximately 900 to 3,200 meters (m).

TGS plans to use a low-frequency airgun source known as Gemini (also referred to as a dual barbell source). Gemini airgun arrays will fire using the ''Seismic Apparition'' method, with a single-source vessel towing six sources (100-m separation), firing within 120 milliseconds with a predetermined dither to each source; no sources will fire simultaneously at any time.

Gemini was not included in the acoustic exposure modeling developed in support of the rule. However, Gemini was described and evaluated in support of a previous LOA, and we rely on that analysis here (88 FR 72739, October 23, 2023). For additional details regarding sources, see section C of the LOA application. Based on this information we have determined there will be no effects of magnitude or intensity different from those evaluated in support of the rule. NMFS therefore expects that use of modeling results supporting the final rule relating to use of airgun arrays is expected to be conservative as a proxy for use in evaluating potential impacts of use of Gemini.

Consistent with the preamble to the 2026 final rule, the survey effort proposed by TGS 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 [i]); (3) number of days; (4) source; and (5) month.[ii] To determine the most appropriate proxy array from the exposure modeling, the directionally dependent source level in a plane parallel to the sea surface was compared to the three airgun array sources which were originally modeled, including the 4,130-, 5,110-, and 8,000-in^3 arrays. Out of these three proxies, the source which had the smallest relative error (arithmetic mean difference taken over the azimuthal or vessel bearing angle) was chosen as the most representative proxy. For a single 8,000-in^3 Gemini source, surface affected waveforms were modeled by TGS using Nucleus+. To approximate the acoustic energy from six elements, the SEL for each frequency and aspect was adjusted by a factor of $10*\log_{10}(N)$, where N in this case is 6. The resulting spectra were used in the comparison tool. The results showed that the most comparable source was the 4,130-in^3 array. The Nucleus+ results indicate that the horizontal surface-affected SEL source level for a single 8,000-in^3 array is approximately 218.2 dB, while the additional $10*\log_{10}(6)$ increases this to approximately 226 dB. Notably, the corresponding source level for the 4,130-in^3 source is approximately 232 dB. Thus, the total acoustic energy from six 8,000-in^3 Gemini sources remains lower than the conventional 4,130-in^3 array. 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.

No OBN surveys were included in the modeled survey types, and use of existing proxies (*i.e.,* 2D, 3D NAZ, 3D WAZ, Coil) is generally conservative for use in evaluation of 3D OBN 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). Coil was selected as the best available proxy survey type in this case because the spatial coverage of the planned survey is most similar to the coil survey pattern. Among the different parameters of the modeled survey patterns (*e.g.,* area covered, line spacing, number of sources, shot interval, total simulated pulses), NMFS considers area covered per day to be most influential on daily modeled exposures exceeding Level B harassment criteria. Although TGS is not proposing to perform a survey using the coil geometry, the coil proxy is most representative of the effort planned by TGS in terms of predicted Level B harassment exposures.

NMFS previously issued a LOA to TGS on June 26, 2026, for the take of marine mammals incidental to a 3D OBN survey in the East Breaks and Alaminos Canyon areas, effective September 1, 2026, through September 1, 2027. Please see the **Federal Register** notice of issuance (91 FR 39072, June 29, 2026) for additional details regarding the LOA and the proposed survey activity.

On August 25, 2026, TGS informed NMFS that its planned survey area had shifted and, accordingly, they requested a new LOA based on the updated survey area. This new LOA will replace the LOA previously issued to TGS.

The updated survey plan includes 102 total days of sound source operation with 74 days in zone 6 and 28 days in zone 7. The monthly distribution of survey days is not known in advance, though we assume that the planned 102 days of source operation would occur contiguously. Take estimates for each species are based on the time period that produces the greatest value and have been updated based on the revised survey plan.

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 (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 are determined as described above in the Summary of Request and Analysis section. Subsequently, the total incidents of harassment for each species are multiplied by scalar ratios (except in the cases where the take estimate has been rounded up to reflect a group size) to produce a derived product that better reflects the number of individuals likely to be taken within a survey (as compared to the total number of instances of take), accounting for the likelihood that some individual marine mammals may be taken on more than 1 day (91 FR 20784, April 17, 2026). The output of this scaling, where appropriate, is incorporated into adjusted total take estimates that are the basis for NMFS' small numbers determinations, as depicted in table 1.

This product is 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/SEFSC/GOM/*). Information supporting the small numbers determinations is provided in table 1.

TABLE 1—TAKE ANALYSIS

Species	Authorized take	Scaled take [1]	Abundance [2]	Percent abundance
Rice's whale	0	n/a	51	n/a
Sperm whale	707	299	2,451	12.2
Kogia spp	[3] 335	101	1,385	8.8
Beaked whales	298	30	1,038	2.9
Rough-toothed dolphin	1,887	542	4,853	11.2
Bottlenose dolphin	2,141	614	166,538	0.4
Clymene dolphin	3,487	1,001	6,136	16.3
Atlantic spotted dolphin	3,587	1,029	21,506	4.8
Pantropical spotted dolphin	16,405	4,708	50,209	9.4
Spinner dolphin [4]	152	n/a	2,991	5.1
Striped dolphin	3,944	1,132	16,102	7.0
Fraser's dolphin	776	223	1,665	13.4
Risso's dolphin	460	136	1,974	6.9
Blackfish [5]	5,562	1,641	9,535	17.2
Short-finned pilot whale	2,158	637	3,277	19.4

[1] Scalar ratios were applied to ''Authorized Take'' values as described at 91 FR 20784, 20818 (April 17, 2026) to derive scaled take numbers shown here.

[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] Includes 20 takes by Level A harassment and 315 takes by Level B harassment. Scalar ratio is applied to takes by Level B harassment only; small numbers determination made on basis of scaled Level B harassment take plus authorized Level A harassment take.

[4] Modeled take of 81 increased to account for potential encounter with a group of average size (Maze-Foley and Mullin, 2006).

[5] The ''blackfish'' guild includes melon-headed whales, false killer whales, pygmy killer whales, and killer whales.

Based on the analysis contained herein of TGS's proposed survey activity described in its LOA request 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 a LOA to TGS, authorizing the take of marine mammals incidental to its geophysical survey activity, as described above.

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–18760 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XG052]

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management 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 Maine Department of Marine Resources. Regulations under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative 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 September 29, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments by email: *nmfs.gar.efp@noaa.gov.* Include in the subject line ''ME DMR 2027 On-demand 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 Maine Department of Marine Resources (ME DMR) submitted a complete application for an EFP to conduct commercial fishing activities that the regulations would otherwise restrict to test alternative gear retrieval systems that only use one traditional surface buoy. This EFP would exempt the participating vessels from the following Federal regulations:

TABLE 1—REQUESTED EXEMPTIONS

CFR citation	Regulation	Need for exemption
50 CFR 697.21(b)(2)	Gear marking requirements	For trial of trap/pot gear with no more than one surface marking on trawls of more than three traps.
50 CFR 648.84(b)	Gear marking requirements	For trial of gillnet gear with no more than one surface marking.

TABLE 2—PROJECT SUMMARY

Project title	Testing various acoustic on-demand, timed and spring-release fishing technologies that help minimize the risk of large whale entanglements in trap/pot and gillnet fishing gear in the Gulf of Maine.
Project start	01/01/2027.
Project end	12/31/2027.
Project objectives	Provide access, training, and support to fishers in the Gulf of Maine to test acoustic on-demand, spring, and timed-release fishing systems and acoustic gear geolocation technology. Data collected would help provide feedback to manufacturers to adapt to the specific needs of Maine fishers involved in fixed gear fleets. This work is important to reduce the risk associated with vertical lines to the endangered North Atlantic right whale in the Gulf of Maine.
Project location	*Trap/pot:* Lobster Management Area 1 and all Maine Lobster Conservation Zones (A–G). *Gillnet:* Statistical Areas 513, 514, 515.
Number of vessels	*Up to 65 total:* up to 7 gillnet vessels, with the rest being trap/pot vessels.
Number of trips, trip duration (days), total number of days, number and duration of sets.	See Project Narrative.
Gear type(s)	Trap/pot and anchored gillnet.

Project Narrative

This EFP would allow federally permitted vessels to test alternative gears to reduce entanglement risk to protected species, mainly the North Atlantic right whale, in trap/pot and sink gillnet fisheries. There would be two components to this EFP, a gear library component, which is an assortment of devices and technologies to retrieve gear, and a gear geolocation component.

This EFP would build on the research conducted by ME DMR under previous EFPs, with DA25–005 being the most recent. Since the start of this project and under previously issued EFPs, ME DMR has conducted 6,715 trap/pot hauls as part of the gear library component. Of these, 2,170 hauls were conducted under the most recent EFP (DA25–005), which became effective December 1, 2025. No hauls have been conducted with gillnet gear, and 55 hauls, which did not use active fishing traps, have been completed as part of the gear geolocation component.

The EFP objectives are to: (1) collect data on deployments and retrievals of various acoustic on-demand fishing gear within the trap/pot and gillnet fisheries in the Gulf of Maine; (2) provide support and training to fishers on various on-demand technologies; (3) assess fishing areas that may be best suited for adopting the tested retrieval systems; (4) increase familiarity of on-demand gear within the trap/pot and gillnet fisheries; (5) provide feedback to on-demand fishing gear manufacturers to increase performance under commercial fishery conditions; (6) trial gear geolocation and marking systems that promote interoperability for fishers and management; and (7) compare the relative precision of various gear geolocation technologies to improve understanding of how transitioning to acoustic technologies may impact fishing behavior.

For the gear library component, participating vessels would replace one traditional surface marking with their choice of alternative gear available in the Maine Innovative Gear Library. Currently, there are several options, including, but not limited to: (1) buoy and stowed rope systems (*e.g.,* Sub Sea Sonics, Ashored, Edgetech); (2) lift bag systems (*e.g.,* SMELTS (Sea Mammal Education Learning Technology Society), Ropeless Systems, Liftlabs); (3) buoy and spooled rope systems (*e.g.,* Devocean); and (4) stowed rope/timed release (*e.g.,* Sub Sea Sonics). Vessels would be required to use one traditional

surface marking on one end of trap trawls of more than three traps and on all gillnet gear. For trap trawls of fewer than three traps, vessels would still use one traditional surface marking, in addition to the on-demand retrieval system; therefore, there would be no fully ropeless trawls. Other than gear markings, all trap trawls and gillnet strings would be consistent with the regulations of the management area where the vessel is fishing and would be fished in accordance with the participating vessels' standard operations (*i.e.,* number and length of trips, soak times, trap limits, *etc.*). Because the on-demand systems would replace buoyed systems that the fishermen would otherwise be fishing, the gear library component would not increase fishing effort.

For the geolocation component, vessels would use acoustic positioning systems from Teledyne Benthos, Ropeless Systems, Ashored, Sub Sea Sonics, Edgetech, or Advanced Navigation. Each of these systems uses a surface unit to communicate with a unit on the seafloor to determine the gear's geolocation, associated with whichever gear is attached. This may differ significantly from the geolocation provided by the surface buoy or surface GPS marking upon deployment, the extent of which ME DMR is proposing to investigate, alongside the performance of these systems in an acoustic environment where multiple signals are being transmitted simultaneously. Vessels would set up to three trawls at different distances apart, within a one-kilometer radius. Trawls would be allowed to soak no longer than 1 hour each. Up to 10 discrete, single-day gear geolocation trials would be conducted within the fishing year, resulting in a maximum of 150 gear retrievals. In instances where traps are used, they would not have fresh bait. These trials would increase trap/pot effort via short soaks and a high rate of retrieval. However, catch per unit effort would be reduced.

ME DMR researchers anticipate, for the gear library component, up to 6,240 trap/pot trawl retrievals and up to 500 gillnet string retrievals, and up to an additional 150 retrievals of trap/pot trawls for the geolocation component. Trap trawls would be consistent with Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan (ALWTRP) regulations. Trawls would not exceed 50 traps per trawl. The gear library component trawls would soak for no shorter than 3 days and no longer than 30 days. Gillnets would be consistent with ALWTRP and Harbor Porpoise Take Reduction Plan regulations. Gillnets would use 15–30.5 centimeter mesh, would not exceed 3,200 meters, and are estimated to soak for no more than 24 hours. Any legal catch would be sold to a dealer.

To maximize data collection and participation, ME DMR requests flexibility to modify the participant vessel list with the ability to list up to 65 total vessels, consisting of up to 7 gillnet vessels, with the rest consisting of trap/pot vessels.

ME DMR or partnering organizations and a representative from gear manufacturers would distribute gear and train all participants on its use. Scientific observers may accompany the participants on up to two trips per vessel, within budget and safety limitations. ME DMR would provide standardized data collection sheets to all participants. Individually identifiable data would only be made available via consent of the participants.

ME DMR has proposed the following best practices and risk management:

- Buoy lines associated with this project would contain unique white and blue markings above the required regional markings;
- Weekly mandatory gear loss reporting;
- After release, the on demand vertical line would be retrieved as quickly as possible to minimize time in the water column;
- Visual right whale sightings would be recorded on data sheets and fishermen would notify NMFS via email (*ne.rw.survey@noaa.gov*) or via phone (866–755–6622), or the U.S. Coast Guard via radio (Channel 16);
- Typical soak time is anticipated to be less than 14 days and no longer than 30 days (weather permitting and without unforeseen circumstances);
- Project vessels would adhere to a 10-knot (5.1 meters per second) speed limit when transiting dynamic management areas, transiting areas closed to vertical lines, and/or whales are observed;
- Law enforcement agencies, including Maine Marine Patrol and NOAA Office of Law Enforcement, would be notified of project participants and activities in advance of the project start date. Materials related to the redeployment of alternative retrieval gear systems would be provided along with this notice. Law enforcement would be able to inspect gear at any time as usual, because at least one traditional endline would be present at all times. Law enforcement would be provided with the information necessary to continue relevant enforcement operations with participant gear;
- Trap Tracker or an equivalent application would be utilized for acoustic on-demand retrieval and set positioning details and would be available to Federal, State, and corresponding enforcement personnel;
- Gear locations would be available to those who have downloaded gear marking applications, but otherwise locations would be treated with sensitivity to mitigate the possibility of gear molestation from members of the public who oppose project activities;
- Project updates would be updated through the ME DMR website for public awareness of general activities related to this EFP; and
- Premature deployments of on-demand gear would be documented and would be retrieved as soon as circumstances (*e.g.,* weather) allow.

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: September 9, 2026.

Shannon Bettridge,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–18629 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; AmeriCorps State and National Application Instructions

AGENCY: Corporation for National and Community Service.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Corporation for National and Community Service, operating as AmeriCorps, has submitted an information collection request (ICR) for the AmeriCorps State and National Application Instructions.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the individual and office listed in the **ADDRESSES** section by October 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of this ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by contacting Colleen Holohan, Acting Deputy Director, AmeriCorps State and National, 202–606–6656, or by email at *cholohan@americorps.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The OMB is particularly interested in comments which:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of CNCS, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions;
- Propose ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Propose ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

A 60-day Notice requesting public comment on this information collection was published in the **Federal Register** on June 12, 2026 at 91 FR 35673. The comment period ended August 11, 2026. No public comments were received in response to that notice.

Title of Collection: AmeriCorps State and National Application Instructions.

OMB Control Number: 3045–0047.

Type of Review: Revision.

Respondents/Affected Public: Businesses and organizations, and State, local or Tribal governments.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 450.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 18,000.

Abstract: The application instructions conform to AmeriCorps' online grant application system, eGrants, which applicants must use to respond to AmeriCorps Notices of Funding Opportunities. AmeriCorps is seeking to revise the application instructions to address how unexpended funds are handled (see Carry Forward Funding section in Continuations); remove the fixed percentage rate method as an option for calculating administrative/indirect costs for cost-reimbursement grants (see Attachment B of the form); update the de minimis indirect cost rate; add a new Attachment I: State Commission Recommendation and Ranking Guidance; add clarifying language (*e.g.,* identifying the hours for a full Member Service Year (MSY); and reflect regulatory changes since the last renewal, including, for example, updating the match requirements and updating terminology. AmeriCorps also seeks to continue using the currently approved information collection until the revised information collection is approved by OMB. The currently approved information collection is due to expire on September 30, 2026.

Arminda Pappas,

Acting Director, AmeriCorps State and National.

[FR Doc. 2026–18626 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6050–28–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Board of Visitors, United States Military Academy (USMA BoV)

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of open Federal Advisory Committee meeting: in person.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, the Government in the Sunshine Act of 1976, the Department of Defense announces that the following Federal advisory committee meeting will take place.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Friday, October 9, 2026, 9–11:30 a.m. Members of the public wishing to attend the meeting will be required to show a government photo ID upon entering in order to gain access to the meeting location. All members of the public are subject to security screening.

ADDRESS: The meeting will be held at the United States Military Academy, in the Haig Room, Jefferson Hall, 758 Cullum Road, West Point, New York 10996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David Nagle, the Designated Federal Officer for the committee, in writing at: Secretary of the General Staff, United States Military Academy ATTN: David Nagle, 646 Swift Road, West Point, NY 10996; by email at: *david.nagle@westpoint.edu* or *BoV@westpoint.edu;* or by telephone at (845) 938–3716.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The committee meeting is being held under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (5 U.S.C., Appendix, as amended), the Government in the Sunshine Act of 1976 (5 U.S.C. 552b, as amended), and 41 CFR 102–3.150. The USMA BoV provides independent advice and recommendations to the President of the United States on matters related to morale, discipline, curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, academic methods, and any other matters relating to the Academy that the Board decides to consider.

Purpose of the Meeting: This is the 2026 Annual Meeting of the USMA BoV. Members of the Board will be provided updates on Academy issues. Agenda: Introduction; Board Business; Academy Update from the Superintendent, Commandant of Cadets, and Dean of the Academic Board; and Open Discussion.

Public's Accessibility to the Meeting: Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b and 41 CFR 102–3.140 through 102–3.165 and subject to the availability of space, this meeting is open to the public. Seating is on a first to arrive basis. Attendees are requested to submit their name, affiliation, and daytime phone number seven business days prior to the meeting to Mr. Nagle, via electronic mail, the preferred mode of submission, at the address listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.140d, the committee is not obligated to allow a member of the public to speak or otherwise address the committee during the meeting, and members of the public attending the committee meeting will not be permitted to present questions from the floor or speak to any issue under consideration by the committee. Because the committee meeting will be held in a Federal Government facility security screening is required. Because the committee meeting will be held in a Federal Government facility on a military post, security screening is required. A DoD government photo ID is required to enter post. Without a DoD ID, members of the public must first go to the Visitor Control Center in the Visitor Center and undergo a background check before being allowed access to the installation. Members of the public then need to park in Buffalo Soldier Field parking lot and ride the north-bound Central Post Area (CPA) shuttle bus to Thayer Road and get off at the Library Corner stop. A member of the USMA staff will meet members of

the public wishing to attend the meeting at 8:30 a.m. outside of the main entrance to Jefferson Hall and escort them to the meeting location. Please note that all vehicles and persons entering the installation are subject to search and/or an identification check. Any person or vehicle refusing to be searched will be denied access to the installation. Members of the public should allow at least an hour for security checks and the shuttle ride. The United States Military Academy, Jefferson Hall, is fully handicap accessible. Wheelchair access is available at the south entrance of the building.

Written Comments or Statements: Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.105(j) and 102–3.140 and section 10(a)(3) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the public or interested organizations may submit written comments or statements to the committee, in response to the stated agenda of the open meeting or in regard to the committee's mission in general. Written comments or statements should be submitted to Mr. Nagle, the committee Designated Federal Officer, via electronic mail, the preferred mode of submission, at the address listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. Each page of the comment or statement must include the author's name, title or affiliation, address, and daytime phone number. Written comments or statements being submitted in response to the agenda set forth in this notice must be received by the Designated Federal Official at least seven business days prior to the meeting to be considered by the committee. The Designated Federal Official will review all timely submitted written comments or statements with the committee Chairperson and ensure the comments are provided to all members of the committee before the meeting. Written comments or statements received after this date may not be provided to the committee until its next meeting.

Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.140d, the committee is not obligated to allow a member of the public to speak or otherwise address the committee during the meeting. However, the committee Designated Federal Official and Chairperson may choose to invite certain submitters to present their comments verbally during the open portion of this meeting or at a future meeting. The Designated Federal Officer, in consultation with the committee Chairperson, may allot a specific amount of time for submitters to present their comments verbally.

James W. Satterwhite Jr.,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–18782 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3711–CC–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No.: ED–2025–SCC–0382]

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) 2025–26 Through 2026–27; Admissions and Consumer Transparency Supplement (ACTS)

AGENCY: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Institute of Education Sciences (IES), Department of Education (ED).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On November 13, 2025, the Department of Education published in the **Federal Register** a submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval, with a request for public comment, related to the Admissions and Consumer Transparency Supplement (ACTS) to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) 2025–26 through 2026–27. This document revises the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** provided in that notice.

DATES: These revisions apply to the notice published on November 13, 2025.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department's November 13, 2025, notice (90 FR 50940) requested OMB's review of, and public comment related to, the Admissions and Consumer Transparency Supplement (ACTS) to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) 20256–26 through 2026–27. This document revises the discussion provided there in accordance with the remand in *Massachusetts* v. *U.S. Dep't of Educ.,* Case No. 1:26–cv–11229 (D. Mass. 2026).

Implementation Timeline

The Department's implementation timeline for ACTS—which currently results in its collection launching during the 2025–26 Winter Collection period—is driven by a confluence of public policy goals, operational factors, and statistical purposes.

The primary purpose of the ACTS collection is to provide transparency to consumers about college admissions practices hence the name ''Admissions Consumer Transparency Supplement'' (see: Presidential Memorandum; *https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/08/ensuring-transparency-in-higher-education-admissions/*), (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3 at page 16); (see: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at pages 11, 13, 18–20); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). Although admissions cycles vary, many students and their families are making application decisions in late fall and early winter (see: *https://bigfuture.collegeboard.org/plan-for-college/apply-to-college/college-application-timeline-12th-grade*). As such, institution-level data on admissions practices have the potential to be most valuable to students and families between summer and early fall (*ibid.*).

Here, the Department seeks to make admissions transparency data available to students and parents as quickly as possible—ideally to inform decision-making for students as they are applying to colleges. The public is best served if that data can be made available as soon as possible so students and parents can be informed as they decide where to apply before critical fall application deadlines. To achieve that goal, the Department must take its first available opportunity to collect data on outcomes associated with institutions' admissions practices.

Operationally, the Department's first available—and most logical—opportunity to do so is as part of the IPEDS 2025–26 Winter Collection. The Department believes that the timing of the ACTS component should align to the timing of the Winter Collection because (a) the ACTS component seeks to understand the outcomes associated with institutions' admissions practices and (b) the IPEDS Admissions component is currently included in the IPEDS Winter Collection. Notwithstanding this conceptual link, the Department believes these collections are operationally linked in their execution on campus. To the extent the latter are a disaggregation of the former, the foundational data required to complete the IPEDS Admissions component and the admissions-related elements of ACTS are fundamentally the same. The Department determined that modifying the existing Admissions component to capture the admissions-related data elements that are now part of ACTS would be more disruptive to institutions, the Department's data collection contractor, and the integrity of the existing IPEDS survey system,

than the development of an operationally separate component. The Department believes that, as ACTS moves from its inaugural year to become a regular feature of the IPEDS landscape, the co-occurrence of these two components has the potential to reduce burden and improve data quality. (See: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at page 6); (see: Appendix E FRN 60-day Comment Responses at pages 13, 15, 18, and 22); (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part B Revision 3 at page 5); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*).

Taken together, the Department's public policy goals and IPEDS operational considerations informed the development of the ACTS component's timeline as first described in the 60-day notice (90 FR 39384). Comments received in response to the 60-day notice highlighted additional factors that reinforced to the Department that the initial Winter timeline was necessary to meet its secondary purpose: to collect data that will enable policymakers and researchers to address longstanding questions about outcomes associated with college admissions practices. (See: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at pages 11 and 20); (see: Appendix E FRN 60-day Comment Responses at pages 16, 19, 20, and 21); (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3 at page 39); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*).

Regarding the secondary purpose, two factors are in opposition: (1) statistical approaches by which policymakers and researchers can estimate the effect of *SFFA* v. *Harvard* on universities' admissions demand data spanning multiple years, however (2) institutional data retention policies have the potential to limit access to the data researchers need to credibly conduct and contextualize such estimation.

Prior to the publication of the 60-day notice, the Department anticipated that the most likely approaches to estimating the effect of *SFFA* v. *Harvard* on admissions practices would demand multiple years of ACTS data both before and after the court's decision (see: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at page 9, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). Although a variety of such estimation methods exist, a foundational approach is known as the interrupted time series (ITS). The notion behind ITS and similar designs is that the effect of an outside event (exogenous shock) can be estimated by calculating the change in the level and/or trajectory of an outcome of interest *prior* to an event occurring compared to its level and/or trajectory *following* an event's occurrence. If we are willing to assume (or can credibly demonstrate) that the pre-policy level and/or trajectory would have continued unabated but for the policy's introduction, any difference between what would have been *projected* to occur and what *did* occur is the policy's effect. (See: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at page 9, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*).

Although confidence in the validity of time series analyses can be affected by multiple factors, one important factor is the extent to which the pre-policy and post-policy level and trend is accurately estimated. Generally, more observations pre- and post-policy lend accuracy and credibility to that estimation. (*https://cteresearchnetwork.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/CTERN-STI20-CITS-508.pdf* at page 7).

For the Department to collect the number of pre-*SFFA* v. *Harvard* data points needed to support credible analyses and future policy decisions, the Department determined that at least three years of pre-policy data would be needed. *SFFA* v. *Harvard* was decided in June 2023, clarifying the unconstitutionality of race discrimination in university admissions. As such, the Department determined that its impact would be first felt in the 2024–25 admissions process. Given the Department's prior conclusion that at least three years of pre-policy data were needed to support useful analysis, (see Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at page 9, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*), this meant data from 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023–24 would be required. Notably, the Department made it clear in its 60-day notice that the data requested for these (and earlier) years pertained not only to admissions outcomes but also to institutionally malleable factors that might affect student decision-making in the admissions process (*e.g.,* the amount of student financial assistance awarded to prospective students) and admissions processes' downstream outcomes (*e.g.,* completions and graduation rates).

Commenters to that 60-day notice expressed concern that institutions' records retention policies might prevent institutions from providing these data for all years required by the ACTS collection. In evaluating the potential impact of this issue, the Department sought to identify which aspects of the ACTS collection might be affected by statutory or regulatory requirements related to records retention. The Department determined that such requirements might result in some institutions being unable to report data related to federal student aid awards made four or more years prior to the current financial aid year. In this case, this meant that financial aid data might be available for only the 2025–26, 2024–25, 2023–24, and 2022–23 school years—placing potentially important contextual data for 2021–22 admissions ''at risk'' of being unreportable. That these and other important data might be lost should ACTS implementation not occur as part of the 2025–26 cycle further reinforced the Department's rationale that ACTS should proceed as planned.

Data Elements and Quality Assurance

IPEDS data are currently collected and processed by RTI International (RTI), which has participated in the IPEDS data collection for more than 20 years. (see: Appendix E FRN 60-day Comment Responses at page 13, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). RTI supports the ACTS collection by providing tools to permit institutions to aggregate student-level data using either an online aggregator portal or statistical computing code, collecting the aggregated files in the IPEDS Data Collection System, performing quality assurance checks on collected data, generating provisional and final data files for public release, producing tables and figures based on that data for public release, maintaining IPEDS websites, and running the IPEDS Help Desk to provide assistance to institutions. To facilitate the ACTS component, NCES added new resources to the existing data collection contract with RTI. This includes funds to support training of staff to answer institutions' questions during the ACTS submission process and to respond to an increased number of calls and emails via the HelpDesk.

In developing the contents of the ACTS component, the Department sought to minimize burden on institutions by building upon longstanding IPEDS variables and definitions. (see: Appendix E FRN 60-day Comment Responses at pages 14–15, and page 22); (see: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at pages 6, 7, 16–17, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*), Examples include: (1) variables on total applicants, admits, and enrollees disaggregated by sex on the current IPEDS Admissions component; (2)

variables on 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles of SAT and ACT scores; (3) variables on the number of degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates awarded aid, as well as the number of first-time, full-time students receiving such aid, on the current IPEDS Student Financial Aid component; (4) variables on the number of first-time, full-time students receiving aid by various income levels on the current IPEDS Student Financial Aid component; (5) variables on degrees conferred on the current IPEDS Completion component; and (6) variables on graduation rates on the current IPEDS Graduation Rates component.

Although the bulk of the variables upon which the ACTS collection is based already exist within IPEDS, the collection itself is not duplicative. Indeed, what distinguishes the present collection is its intentional disaggregation. Disaggregation, including by race-sex pair and quintiles of admissions test scores, is central to the transparency goals of the collection itself. As we discuss in more detail below, absent this level of disaggregation, potential applicants and their families would be unable to make a data-informed decision about their likelihood of admission to the school or schools of their choice.

Despite the extensive reliance on existing IPEDS instrumentation, several commenters to the Department's 60-day notice expressed concerns about the quality of data that would be generated in response to the ACTS collection and the Department clarified there are procedures in place to ensure data quality, including those that will detect and correct errors in the data (see: Appendix E FRN 60-day Comment Responses at page 15, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*).

Here, the Department clarifies that there are two distinct quality assurance steps within the ACTS collection—and that the ''mid-2026'' quality assurance process referred to in its 30-day notice is the second of the two.

The first quality assurance/quality control step, where the values of selected ACTS variables are compared to similar, previously reported values from other IPEDS components, takes place after data are uploaded by the institution to the IPEDS Data Collection System and prior to an institution's finalization of their ACTS submission (also known as ''locking'').

The second quality assurance step takes place after the ACTS data collection concludes and locked data is migrated from the Data Collection System to RTI's operational systems for processing and analysis. This second step emphasizes the discovery and correction of unlikely, implausible, or logically inconsistent data values and consultation with institutions to co-evaluate the accuracy of submitted data. Because the ACTS data had not been collected at the time the Department filed its 30-day notice, and because migrated data would not be available for inspection until well after the closing of the ACTS collection, the Department necessarily deferred any substantive discussion of steps RTI might take in this second quality assurance step in order to tailor the process to the specific circumstances uncovered following submission. A complete summary of this second step will not be available until *all* ACTS data collected during the 2025–26 IPEDS collection are processed and inspected, anomalies detected, institutional consultations completed, and corrections (if needed) implemented. In general, key steps include but are not limited to quality review of the data prior to migration, testing of migration routines, developing derived variable specifications, and confirming derived variables are correctly calculated. These same quality control procedures are used across all other IPEDS survey components.

Justification of Data Collected Regarding Undergraduate Students

Neither the Presidential Memorandum nor the Secretary's Directive sought to exhaustively enumerate the specific variables needed to achieve the goals and purposes of the ACTS component. Rather, the full enumeration was determined by the Department. The Department believes that each variable included in ACTS, and each year of data for which those variables are gathered, are necessary to achieve the collection's purposes and goals.

As described above, the first purpose of the ACTS collection is consumer transparency. (see: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at pages 19–20); (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3 at page 16); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*); (see: Presidential Memorandum; *https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/08/ensuring-transparency-in-higher-education-admissions/*). Fundamentally, the Department sought to ensure that students and families could understand their likelihood of admission—either through early action, early decision, or regular admission—to college based upon their (1) race and sex, (2) admissions test scores, (3) high school performance, and (4) family income. The Department intends to use the ACTS data to generate a variety of institution-level admission rate metrics (*e.g.,* the likelihood of admission for a student in a specific race-sex pair in a specific admissions test score quintile) where it can do so without risking the privacy of individual students, in accordance with the Department's longstanding privacy policies. Absent this level of disaggregation, potential applicants and their families would be unable to make a data-informed decision about their likelihood of admission to the school or schools of their choice based upon their unique circumstances. The contractor responsible for quality checks is also responsible for the initial disclosure review, implementing privacy protocol techniques such as suppression of data that would expose protected information about students.

The second purpose of ACTS, as stated above, is to permit policymakers and researchers to begin to address longstanding questions about the role of race in college admissions. (See: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at page 11); (see: Appendix E FRN 60-day Comment Responses at pages 16, 19, 20, and 21); (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3 at page 39); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). This includes additional contextual information about which students enroll, the financial aid students receive upon enrollment, and the outcomes associated with their enrollment (*e.g.,* graduation and degree completion). To that end, the ACTS collection gathers additional data elements, disaggregated similarly to those listed above, included below.

Contextual variables provide additional detail about the demographic characteristics of enrolled students and potential indicators of their readiness to pursue college-level coursework. Examples of contextual variables include enrollees' (1) Pell grant eligibility (a proxy for low-income status), (2) parental education, (3) need for remedial coursework, and (4) enrollment in other forms of non-credit instruction. (See: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at page 15–16); (see: Appendix E FRN 60-day Comment Responses at page 14–15); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*).

Data on students' financial aid awards once enrolled have the potential to shed light on institutions' use of them, if any, to shape the characteristics of their incoming class, (see: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at pages 4–

5, 14–15, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). Variables related to financial aid include (1) awards of institutional aid overall, (2) awards of merit-based institutional aid, (3) award of need-based institutional aid, (4) award of any form of financial aid, and (5) total cost of attendance.

Finally, ACTS gathers data that has the potential to provide a more fine-grained picture of the academic outcomes yielded by institutional admissions practices. (See: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at page 15); (see: Appendix E FRN 60-day Comment Responses at page 14–15); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). Variables related to students' academic outcomes include (1) graduation rates, and (2) cumulative grade point average. Notably, IPEDS already collects data from institutions on counts of degrees conferred that is already disaggregated by field of study and awardee's race and sex. Again, although these variables already exist within IPEDS, the ACTS collection is not duplicative because it is intentionally disaggregated in ways not captured by other IPEDS components, such as by race-sex pairs rather than merely by race and sex individually.

Justification of Data Collected Regarding Graduate Students

The Department collects a similar set of ACTS data regarding graduate student admissions, (contextual data listed above for undergraduates are not collected for graduate students). However, unlike undergraduate data, which are collected at the level of the institution, graduate data are further disaggregated by broad field of study. The Department does so because it is aware that while undergraduate admissions are usually a centralized function housed within a single office, graduate admissions may be separately administered at the level of a college or Department. As a result, while an institution may have a uniform set of admissions practices for undergraduate students, those practices for graduate students may vary widely across its academic units. The Department believes that the value of the ACTS data would be significantly diminished for graduate student applicants and researchers should this potential variability not be taken into account, and as such requires further disaggregation by broad fields of study despite the additional burden it may present to institutions. (See: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at page 17, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*).

Justification for Proceeding Directly to Full-Scale Collection

As discussed earlier, the Department's impetus for aligning the ACTS component to the IPEDS Winter Collection is driven by several factors, including a desire to make the resulting data available to families at a useful point in their admissions decision-making process and to ensure the availability of time series data that support fulsome analysis of institutional practice both before and after *SFFA* v. *Harvard.* The Department acknowledges that this is not its typical practice, which usually presents the first year of any new IPEDS collection as optional for eligible respondents. However, in this instance, the Department believes the potential value of the ACTS data to consumers—and the potential for that value to be lessened should one or more years of data become unavailable due to records retention policies—merits variation from typical practice.

The Department believes this variation can be undertaken without risk to the data collection itself. Throughout the development of the ACTS collection, the Department has been confident in institutions' ability to provide high-quality data in response to its request. As noted above and elsewhere, much of this confidence derives from the Department's belief that much of the data included in the ACTS collection are reported elsewhere in IPEDS. (See: ACTS Supporting Statement Part B Revision 3 at page 5); (see: Appendix E FRN 60-Day Comment Responses at pages 14–15); (see: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at page 7 and pages 16–17); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). These familiar data elements are not new, and many have been collected for several years, after having been initially defined in collaboration with IPEDS stakeholders via the Technical Review Panel (TRP) process and subsequently refined across multiple cycles of collection (see: *The History and Origins of Survey Items for the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System,* available at *https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/pdf/NPEC/data/The-History-and-Origins-of-Survey-Items.pdf*). Similarly, the Department has been confident in RTI's ability to develop a data collection methodology that promoted both efficiency and data quality. RTI is a longstanding partner to the Department in the collection, processing, and analysis of IPEDS data.

Given the time-sensitive nature of the ACTS collection, the potential for the value of the ACTS data to diminish should collection be delayed, and the Department's confidence at the time it filed its 30-day notice that both institutions and the Department's data collection contractor were prepared to successfully execute upon the collection's requirements, the Department determined to launch the collection on its initial timeline.

Privacy Concerns

The Department takes its privacy obligations seriously, including those based in the Privacy Act and the Education Sciences Reform Act. As is noted in materials filed as part of the Department's 30-day notice, (90 FR 50940); (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3 at pages 22, 24, and 26, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*), all IPEDS data apart from the ACTS component are initially collected in aggregate form (that is, the level of data collected by the IPEDS Data Collection System is a unit other than an individual student). As part of the ACTS collection, the Department proposes a two-step data collection methodology. In the first step, the institution prepares a student-level data file in accordance with a template provided by RTI which is then either (a) aggregated locally using statistical code provided by RTI or (b) uploaded to RTI's aggregator tool to be aggregated within their system. In the second step, the institution uploads the aggregated data file to the IPEDS Data Collection System, (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3 at pages 10–11); (see: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at page 3–4); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*).

At no time is the Department in possession of student-level data that it believes constitutes a record as defined by the Privacy Act. All Department contractors are expected to abide by applicable law and regulation in the conduct of their work on behalf of the Department. This includes the contractors' stated obligations to protect sensitive data and information and Privacy Act-protected information ''from unauthorized access, use or misuse by its contractor employees, prevent unauthorized access by others, and report any instances of unauthorized access.''

Above, the Department outlines its justification for collecting data at the level of disaggregation required by the ACTS component. Briefly, the

Department believes that such data are necessary not only to fulfill the consumer transparency goals of the collection but also to permit high-quality research on the effect of *SFFA* v. *Harvard* on institutional admissions practices. The Department acknowledges, however, that the level of disaggregation sought by the ACTS collection may have the potential to create novel data privacy risks that are not typically seen elsewhere in the IPEDS collection depending upon how those data are made available.

In materials filed as part of the Department's 30-day notice, we note the need to ''prepare for the circumstance in which small cell sizes may inadvertently create the opportunity for the identification of an individual and their circumstances'' and that various statistical disclosure limitation (SDL) techniques are available to it to mitigate potential disclosure risks, (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part B Revision 3 at page 4, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). Also as noted there, the Department could not conduct a complete risk analysis of the ACTS data until their collection and processing. Consistent with its obligations under the Education Sciences Reform Act (ESRA), NCES has no intention of releasing an ACTS data set to the public or publishing tabular data from that dataset that have not been deemed safe to release by the Institute of Education Sciences' (IES's) Disclosure Review Board (DRB). (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3 at pages 25–26); (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part B Revision 3 at page 4); (see: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at pages 10–13): (see: Appendix E FRN 60-day Comment Responses at page 19); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). In consultation with NCES, RTI will analyze the privacy risks associated with the generation and potential release of data files arising from the ACTS collection. After having done so, RTI will outline steps to be taken to minimize the risk that any data files that NCES might choose to release, including (a) public data files that may be made generally available via the IPEDS Data Center, (see: *https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/use-the-data*) and (b) restricted-use data files issued to qualified researchers through NCES's Restricted Use Data Licensing Program, (see: *https://nces.ed.gov/statprog/instruct.asp*), could be used to identify individual students. Steps may include coarsening of data, perturbation of data, or other techniques to limit the risk of disclosure. (See: ACTS Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3 at pages 26, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). That plan will be reviewed by the IES DRB for sufficiency. Once approved, RTI will implement the plan and submit a record of their activities to the DRB. Only once the DRB determines the plan has been faithfully executed and the resulting data are ''Safe to Release'' would NCES do so. (See: ACTS Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3 at page 26); (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part B Revision 3 at page 4); (see: Appendix E FRN 60-day Comment Responses at page 19); (see: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at page 11–13); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*).

Any statistical outputs (*e.g.,* tables or figures containing counts, averages, percentages, rates, correlations) arising from the ACTS data published by NCES, as well as any statistical outputs that might arise from qualified researchers' use of licensed, restricted-use data should it be made available, will be separately reviewed for disclosure risk via the disclosure risk review (DRR) process prior to publication. This process is designed to minimize the risk that analytic products created using ACTS data files inadvertently identify individual students. (See: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at pages 12–13, 24); (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part B Revision 3 at page 4); (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3 at pages 26 and 37); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*).

The Department has designed the IPEDS ACTS data collection process to ensure consistency with Privacy Act requirements. As the Department noted on page 25 of the IPEDS data collection Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3, ''the data collected in the student-level file does not contain any Personally Identifiable Information (PII). Institutions will assign their own ID numbers, distinct from the student's Social Security Number or institutional identification number, to be used in the Student ID field.'' (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3 at page 25, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). Pseudonymization substantially reduces the risk that collected data could be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity. Furthermore, RTI will not retrieve the pseudonymized data by personal identifier; RTI will only use the pseudonymized data to generate aggregated data and will destroy all raw data once quality control activities are completed. Finally, as noted in the Department's response to public comments from the 60-day comment period, ''NCES routinely implements privacy protections elsewhere in consultation with the IES Disclosure Review Board. These protections—which can include, but are not limited to, suppression, perturbation, and tiered access to data—are designed to avoid the inadvertent disclosure of information about individuals. NCES will determine the most appropriate disclosure avoidance approach for the ACTS data following its collection and implement that approach prior to any public release of data arising from it'' (see: Appendix E FRN 60-Day Comment Responses at page 19, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). These steps ensure that the IPEDS ACTS data collection will not trigger the Privacy Act by: (1) substantially eliminating the risk that any collected data could be deemed a ''record'' under the Privacy Act and (2) eliminating the possibility that any collected data could be deemed to be maintained in a ''system of records'' under the Privacy Act.

Data Availability

As noted above, the Department believes that much of the data included as part of the ACTS component is already reported elsewhere in IPEDS or, as is noted in the Department's 30-day notice, otherwise available to institutions, (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part B Revision 3 at page 5, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). Nonetheless, the Department acknowledges that some institutions may be unable to report individual ACTS data elements or may, due to records retention policies or other factors, be unable to report one or more years of ACTS data. That this circumstance might present itself was specifically addressed by the Department in response to comments from the 30-day comment period: ''As noted in the collection materials accompanying the ACTS, NCES requires institutions report only those ACTS data they have available. NCES does not anticipate institutions collecting new data in response to the ACTS component. Users should review the codebooks accompanying the collection to identify the reserve code that indicates a variable is not available for reporting (*e.g.,* a ''−1'' value).'' (see: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at pages 6–7, *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*). The Department went on to explain that assistance will be available as needed to institutions as they navigated the submission process, writing ''[a]s always, the IPEDS HelpDesk remains available to assist institutions who experience difficulties submitting their ACTS data.''

Burden Calculation

As is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Department sought to estimate the burden associated with the ACTS component. To develop the estimate, the Department first reviewed the burden estimates associated with existing survey components as outlined in Supporting Statement Part A Change Package 102925, (see: Supporting Statement Part A Change Package 102925 at page 33, *https://www.regulations.gov/document/ED-2025-SCC-0382-3465*). There, the Department noted the estimated average institutional burden hours associated with most IPEDS components ranged from 6 to 9 hours each—effectively, one business day. The Department then imagined what was, effectively, the worst-case scenario: rather than taking eight *hours* to gather the data needed to complete the most recent years' worth of ACTS data and manually enter it into the Data Collection System, it took eight *weeks* (320 hours). Given the frequent reliance on data elements used elsewhere in the collection, the Department viewed this scenario as unlikely. The Department again assumed what it felt was the worst-case scenario for collecting all required prior years' data: that, taken together, lessons learned from preparing the first year of data would only reduce the burden by half (or 160 hours). In total, then, the Department initially theorized the worst-case scenario for the ACTS collection was 480 burden hours (60 business days) per institution using the data collection methodology used for other IPEDS components, in which IPEDS data are initially collected in aggregate form.

The Department then considered the burden-reduction impact of the alternative data collection methodology proposed for the ACTS collection, in which institutions prepare student-level data files in accordance with a template which are then either (a) aggregated locally using statistical code provided by RTI or (b) uploaded to RTI's aggregator tool to be aggregated within their system. Although it was impossible to precisely quantify the potential reduction in burden the methodology represented, the Department felt that it was dramatic, exceeding 50 percent. Ultimately, the Department concluded that a reasonable estimate of the burden was five weeks (25 business days) of full-time work (8 hours) each day to complete the ACTS component, or 200 total hours per institution. Notably, the Department's proposed timeline for the ACTS collection—which ran from December 18, 2025, through March 18, 2026—included 65 business days. (See: Appendix F FRN 30-day Comment Responses at page 21); (see: ACTS Supporting Statement Part A Revision 3 at page 32); (*https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202508-1850-001*).

The Department's Capacity To Collect and Process Data

As mentioned above, the Department has sufficient resources to administer the ACTS survey and utilize the results, by primarily relying on contractors to manage, collect, and process the data for IPEDS. This has been common practice for the bulk of the years IPEDS data has been collected dating back to the 1980s. The support of contractors in substantial data collection efforts is common practice in the Federal government. Between the current contracting service utilized by the Department, and another contractor whose services for IPEDS will overlap with the current contractor for the next year, the Department will retain support for the services needed to collect and process IPEDS data.

Matthew Soldner,

Acting Commissioner, National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education.

[FR Doc. 2026–18735 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board, Oak Ridge

AGENCY: Office of Environmental Management, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces an in-person/virtual meeting of the Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board (EM SSAB), Oak Ridge. The Federal Advisory Committee Act requires that public notice of this meeting be announced in the **Federal Register**.

DATES: Wednesday, October 14, 2026; 6–8 p.m. EDT.

ADDRESSES: Department of Energy (DOE) Information Center, Office of Science and Technical Information, 1 Science.gov Way, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831. This meeting will be held in-person at the DOE Information Center and virtually. To receive the virtual access information, please send an email to: *orssab@orem.doe.gov* at least two days prior to the meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melyssa P. Noe, Deputy Designated Federal Officer, U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management (OREM), P.O. Box 4067, EM–94, Oak Ridge, TN 37831; Phone (865) 241–3315; or Email: *Melyssa.Noe@orem.doe.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose of the Board: At the request of the Assistant Secretary or Field Managers, the Board may provide community-based advice and recommendations concerning any EM program activities, such as clean-up activities and environmental restoration; waste management and disposition; excess facilities; future land use and long-term stewardship; communications; and budget priorities. The Board also provides an avenue to fulfill public participation requirements outlined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Federal

Facility Agreements, Consent Orders, Consent Decrees and Settlement Agreements.

Tentative Agenda: (agenda topics are subject to change; please email *orssab@orem.doe.gov* for the most current agenda)

- OREM Presentation to the Board
- Discussion
- Public Comment Period
- Board Business

Public Participation: The meeting is open to the public and public comment can be given orally or in writing. Fifteen minutes are allocated during the meeting for public comment and those wishing to make oral comment will be given a minimum of two minutes to speak. Written comments received at least two working days prior to the meeting will be provided to the members and included in the meeting minutes. Written comments received within two working days after the meeting will be included in the minutes. For additional information on public comment and to submit written comment, please email *orssab@orem.doe.gov.* The EM SSAB, Oak Ridge, welcomes the attendance of the public at its meetings and will make every effort to accommodate persons with physical disabilities or special needs. If you require special accommodations due to a disability, please contact Melyssa P. Noe at least seven days in advance of the meeting.

Meeting conduct: The Designated Federal Officer is empowered to conduct the meeting in a fashion that will facilitate the orderly conduct of business. Questioning of board members or presenters by the public is not permitted.

Minutes: Minutes will be available at the following website: *https://www.energy.gov/orem/listings/oak-ridge-site-specific-advisory-board-meetings*.

Signing Authority: This document of the Department of Energy was signed on September 9, 2026, by David Borak, Committee Management Officer, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on September 10, 2026.

Jennifer Hartzell,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–18743 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–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: EC26–165–000.
Applicants: AEP Oklahoma Transmission Company, Inc.
Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of AEP Oklahoma Transmission Company, Inc., et al.
Filed Date: 9/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260908–5358.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following Exempt Wholesale Generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG26–310–000.
Applicants: Cedar 2 SES LLC.
Description: Cedar 2 SES LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5220.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/25/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following Complaints and Compliance filings in EL Dockets:

Docket Numbers: EL26–105–000.
Applicants: Agilitas Energy, Inc. v. *PJM Interconnection, LLC.*
Description: Complaint of *Agilitas Energy, Inc.* v. *PJM Interconnection, LLC.*
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5208.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/14/26.

Docket Numbers: EL26–106–000.
Applicants: RWE Americas, LLC v. *PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*
Description: Complaint of *RWE Americas, LLC* v. *PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5225.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/14/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following Electric Rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER26–1929–002.
Applicants: Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.
Description: Compliance filing: Compliance Filing to Revise HILT as Required by the Commission's Aug. 14 Order to be effective 7/16/2026.
Filed Date: 9/9/26.
Accession Number: 20260909–5123.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/30/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3166–001.
Applicants: ALLETE, Inc.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Amended Certificates of Concurrence to NSPM Agreements (ER26–3166–) to be effective 6/13/2025.
Filed Date: 9/9/26.
Accession Number: 20260909–5130.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/30/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3738–000.
Applicants: Albion PV1, LLC.
Description: Request for Limited and Prospective Waiver, et al. of Albion PV1, LLC.
Filed Date: 9/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260908–5354.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3739–000.
Applicants: Ohio Power Company, American Electric Power Service Corporation.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: American Electric Power Service Corporation submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: AEPSC submits Facilities Agmt—SA No. 1336 to be effective 12/1/2026.
Filed Date: 9/9/26.
Accession Number: 20260909–5036.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/30/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3740–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Revisions to Modify and Clarify CPP Governing Language to be effective 11/9/2026.
Filed Date: 9/9/26.
Accession Number: 20260909–5090.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/30/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3742–000.
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: Alabama Power (Clearview Ranch BESS) SISA Filing to be effective 8/26/2026.
Filed Date: 9/9/26.
Accession Number: 20260909–5151.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/30/26.

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: September 9, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18741 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP26–527–000]

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC; Notice of Schedule for the Preparation of an Environmental Assessment for the Majorsville-Heard Storage Complex Abandonment Project

On May 21, 2026, Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC filed an application in Docket No. CP26–527–000 requesting Authorization pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act to abandon certain natural gas pipeline facilities. The proposed project is known as the Majorsville-Heard Storage Complex Abandonment Project (Project) and would eliminate Columbia's need for continued operating and maintenance of facilities that are no longer required to meet Columbia's current firm service obligations.

On June 5, 2026, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC) issued its Notice of Application for the Project. Among other things, that notice alerted agencies issuing federal authorizations of the requirement to complete all necessary reviews and to reach a final decision on a request for a federal authorization within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's environmental document for the Project.

This notice identifies Commission staff's intention to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) for the Project and the planned schedule for the completion of the environmental review.[1]

Schedule for Environmental Review

Issuance of EA—November 30, 2026

90-day Federal Authorization Decision Deadline [2]—February 28, 2027

If a schedule change becomes necessary, additional notice will be provided so that the relevant agencies are kept informed of the Project's progress.

Project Description

Columbia proposes to abandon the Heard Storage Field, the Majorsville Shallow Storage Field, and the Majorsville Deep Storage Field, including all associated facilities and base gas, located in Marshall County, West Virginia and Greene and Washington Counties, Pennsylvania. Specifically, Columbia proposes to abandon 57 injection/withdrawal wells, 14 observation wells, the Majorsville Compressor Station, and all associated pipelines and aboveground appurtenances.

Background

On June 30, 2026, the Commission issued a *Notice of Scoping Period Requesting Comments on Environmental Issues for the Proposed Majorsville-Heard Storage Complex Abandonment Project* (Notice of Scoping). The Notice of Scoping was sent to affected landowners; federal, state, and local government agencies; elected officials; environmental and public interest groups; Native American tribes; other interested parties; and local libraries and newspapers. The Commission received no comments in response to the Notice of Scoping.

Additional Information

In order to receive notification of the issuance of the EA and to keep track of formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription. This service provides automatic notification of filings made to subscribed dockets, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. Go to *https://www.ferc.gov/ferc-online/overview* to register for eSubscription.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202)502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

Additional information about the Project is available from the FERC website (*www.ferc.gov*). Using the ''eLibrary'' link, select ''General Search'' from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and ''Docket Number'' excluding the last three digits (*i.e.,* CP26–527), and follow the instructions. For assistance with access to eLibrary, the helpline can be reached at (866) 208–3676, TTY (202) 502–8659, or at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.* The eLibrary link on the FERC website also provides access to the texts of formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rule makings.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18772 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

[1] For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX–019–20–000–1785328565.

[2] The Commission's deadline applies to the decisions of other federal agencies, and state agencies acting under federally delegated authority, that are responsible for federal authorizations, permits, and other approvals necessary for proposed projects under the Natural Gas Act. Per 18 CFR 157.22(a), the Commission's deadline for other agency's decisions applies unless a schedule is otherwise established by federal law.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following Exempt Wholesale Generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG26–311–000.

Applicants: Evergreen Energy Center, LLC.

Description: Evergreen Energy Center, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 9/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260908–5277.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following Electric Rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER13–1419–002; ER13–122–006; ER13–123–003.

Applicants: ExxonMobil LaBarge Shute Creek Treating Facility, ExxonMobil Beaumont Complex, ExxonMobil Baton Rouge Complex.

Description: Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of ExxonMobil Baton Rouge Complex, et al.

Filed Date: 9/2/26.

Accession Number: 20260902–5180.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/23/26.

Docket Numbers: ER19–2893–001.

Applicants: El Paso Electric Company.
Description: El Paso Electric Company submits Average System Cost Filing for Sales of Electric Power to Rio Grande Electric Cooperative, Inc., FY 2026.
Filed Date: 9/1/26.
Accession Number: 20260901–5319.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/22/26.
Docket Numbers: ER20–464–000; ER11–2335–000.
Applicants: Dynegy Services Plum Point, LLC, Greenleaf Energy Unit 2 LLC.
Description: Response to 06/30/2025, Deficiency Letter of Greenleaf Energy Unit 2 L.L.C.
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 0260904–5229.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/25/26.
Docket Numbers: ER20–1120–001.
Applicants: Paper Birch Energy, LLC.
Description: Notice of Cancellation of Market Based Rate Tariff and Waiver Request of Paper Birch Energy, LLC.
Filed Date: 9/3/26.
Accession Number: 20260903–5258.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/24/26.
Docket Numbers: ER25–94–000.
Applicants: California Independent System Operator Corporation.
Description: Report Filing: 2026–09–04 Info. Filing of Effective Date—Inter-SC Trades in WEIM and EDAM to be effective N/A.
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5075.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/25/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–1734–003.
Applicants: Kammer Juniata Transmission, LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Kammer Juniata submits Compliance Filing in ER26–1734 to be effective 5/12/2026.
Filed Date: 9/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260908–5082.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3612–001.
Applicants: Lazbuddie Wind Energy LLC.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Effective Date of MBR Tariff Cancellation to be effective 8/28/2026.
Filed Date: 9/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260908–5137.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3721–000.
Applicants: Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: NCMPA1 RS No. 318 Amendment (2027 Confirmation) to be effective 1/1/2027.
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5118.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/25/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3722–000.
Applicants: Arizona Public Service Company.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Service Agreement Nos. 218 and 335 (Mead Phoenix) to be effective 11/4/2026.
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5132.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/25/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3723–000.
Applicants: New Mexico Wind, LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Filing of Amended and Restated Shared Facilities Agreement to be effective 9/5/2026.
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5138.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/25/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3724–000.
Applicants: Casa Mesa Wind, LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Certificate of Concurrence to A&R SFA to be effective 9/5/2026.
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5143.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/25/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3725–000.
Applicants: Windy Lane Energy Center, LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Certificate of Concurrence to A&R SFA to be effective 9/5/2026.
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5148.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/25/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3726–000.
Applicants: Midway Peaking, LLC.
Description: Initial Rate Filing: Baseline new Co-Tenancy and SFA to be effective 9/5/2026.
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5168.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/25/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3727–000.
Applicants: Midway BESS LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Certificate of Concurrence Midway Peaking LLC to be effective 9/5/2026.
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5171.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/25/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3728–000.
Applicants: CalPeak Power—Panoche LLC.
Description: Initial Rate Filing: Co-Tenancy and Shared Facilities Agreement filing to be effective 9/5/2026.
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5183.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/25/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3729–000.
Applicants: Panoche BESS LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Certificate of Concurrence CalPeak Power Panoche filing to be effective 9/5/2026.
Filed Date: 9/4/26.
Accession Number: 20260904–5184.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/25/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3730–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026–09–08_SA 4855 ITC Midwest-Hawkeye Energy GIA (S1107) to be effective 9/1/2026.
Filed Date: 9/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260908–5074.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3731–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026–09–08_SA 4857 METC-Three Lakes-Steelhead MPFCA (AF1–176 AF2–396) to be effective 8/31/2026.
Filed Date: 9/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260908–5106.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3732–000.
Applicants: PacifiCorp.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Revised Surplus LGIA (Escalante II—SA 1107) [Public] to be effective 9/9/2026.
Filed Date: 9/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260908–5130.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3733–000.
Applicants: AEP Texas Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: AEPTX-Vaquero II Solar-Vaquero II Storage (Iron Cowboy) Gen Interconnect Agrmt to be effective 8/10/2026.
Filed Date: 9/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260908–5132.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3734–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: GDECS Revisions to PJM Tariff, Operating Agreement and RAA to be effective 11/8/2026.*Filed Date:* 9/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260908–5149.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3735–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, SA No. 2987; Queue No. P59 to be effective 11/8/2026.
Filed Date: 9/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260908–5154.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3736–000.
Applicants: Evergreen Energy Center, LLC.
Description: Initial Rate Filing: Baseline new to be effective 9/9/2026.
Filed Date: 9/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260908–5177.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.
Docket Numbers: ER26–3737–000.
Applicants: Cross-Sound Cable Company, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026 IROL–CIP Schedule 17 Cost Recovery to be effective 11/9/2026.

Filed Date: 9/8/26.

Accession Number: 20260908–5264.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/29/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following Public Utility Holding Company filings:

Docket Numbers: PH26–17–000.

Applicants: BCP Fund UGP, LLC.

Description: BCP Fund UGP, LLC submits FERC–65A Notice of Change in Fact to Waiver Notification.

Filed Date: 9/2/26.

Accession Number: 20260902–5179.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/23/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following Qualifying Facility filings:

Docket Numbers: QF26–1401–000.

Applicants: Bullis Savage View Farm.

Description: Form 556 of Bullis Savage View Farm.

Filed Date: 9/3/26.

Accession Number: 20260903–5257.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/24/26.

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: September 8, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18633 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 2381–071]

PacifiCorp; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

On December 16, 2025, PacifiCorp filed an application for an exemption from licensing for the existing 6.7-megawatt Ashton Hydroelectric Project No. 2381. The project is located on the Henry's Fork of the Snake River, in Fremont County, Idaho.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, on June 15, 2026, Commission staff issued a notice that the project was ready for environmental analysis (REA notice). Based on the information in the record, including comments filed on the REA Notice, staff does not anticipate that licensing the project would constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, staff intends to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) on the application to relicense the project.[1]

The EA will be issued and circulated for review by all interested parties. All comments filed on the EA will be analyzed by staff and considered in the Commission's final licensing decision.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov*.

The application will be processed according to the following schedule. The EA will be issued for a 30-day comment period. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target Date
Commission issues EA	June 30, 2027.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Amy Chang by telephone at (202) 502–6154 or by email at *amy.chang@ferc.gov.*

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18642 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

[1] For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX–019–20–000–1787238345.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 5982–001]

Seefeld Corporation; Notice of Waiver Period for Water Quality Certification Application

In a filing made on September 4, 2026, the Seefeld Corporation (exemptee) submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) a copy of an email from the Washington Department of Ecology documenting receipt of the exemptee's Clean Water Act section 401(a)(1) water quality certification application, in conjunction with the above captioned project. Pursuant to Section 5.23(b) of the Commission's regulations,[1] we hereby notify the Washington Department of Ecology of the following:

Date of Receipt of the Certification Request: September 3, 2026.

Reasonable Period of Time to Act on the Certification Request: One year (September 3, 2027).

If the Washington Department of Ecology fails or refuses to act on the water quality certification request on or before the above date, then the agency certifying authority is deemed waived pursuant to section 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1341(a)(1).

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18639 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. AD24–7–000]

Federal and State Current Issues Collaborative Notice Announcing Appointees

On March 21, 2024, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the Commission or FERC) issued an order, pursuant to section 209(b) of the Federal Power Act (FPA),[1] establishing the Federal and State Current Issues Collaborative (Collaborative).[2] The Collaborative provides a venue for federal and state regulators to share perspectives, increase understanding,

[1] 18 CFR 5.23(b).

[1] 16 U.S.C. 824h(b).

[2] *Fed. & State Current Issues Collaborative,* 186 FERC ¶ 61,189 (2024). (Establishing Order).

and, where appropriate, identify potential solutions regarding challenges and coordination on matters that implicate both state and federal regulatory jurisdiction.[3]

In the Establishing Order, the Commission requested that the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) nominate state commission representatives to serve on the Collaborative, with two state commission representatives originating from each NARUC region.[4] On July 17, 2025, the Commission issued an order explaining that NARUC will fill state commissioner vacancies on the Collaborative without formal Commission appointment and that the Commission will issue periodic notices listing new members.[5] Notice is hereby given that, on August 25, 2026, NARUC appointed the following state commission representatives to the Collaborative, to serve from August 28, 2026, through August 27, 2027:[6]

Mid-Atlantic Conference of Regulatory Utilities Commissioners Representatives

- Commissioner Christine Guhl-Sadovy, New Jersey Board of Public Utilities
- Commissioner Kathryn Zerfuss, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

Mid-America Regulatory Conference Representatives

- Chair Sarah Martz, Iowa Utilities Commission
- Commissioner Stacey Paradis, Illinois Commerce Commission

New England Conference of Public Utilities Commissioners Representatives

- Commissioner Carrie Gilbert, Maine Public Utilities Commission
- Commissioner Pradip Chattopadhyay, New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission

Southeastern Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners Representatives

- Chair Doyle Webb, Arkansas Public Service Commission
- Chairman Gabriella Passidomo Smith, Florida Public Service Commission

Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners Representatives:

- Commissioner Greg Nibert, New Mexico Public Regulation Commission
- Chair Brian Rybarik, Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

More information about the Collaborative is available here: *https://www.ferc.gov/federal-state-current-issues-collaborative*.

For questions, please contact: Robert Thormeyer, 202–502–8694, *robert.thormeyer@ferc.gov*, Zoe Philippides, 202–502–8826, *zoe.philippides@ferc.gov*, Joe Popely, 202–502–8513, *joseph.popely@ferc.gov*, or Kimberly Duffley, 202–898–1305, *kduffley@naruc.org*.

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18638 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

[3] *Id.* P 5.

[4] *Id.* P 6.

[5] *Fed. & State Current Issues Collaborative*, 192 FERC ¶ 61,056, at P 3 (2025).

[6] State commission representatives serve one-year terms. *See* Establishing Order, 186 FERC ¶ 61,189 at P 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP26–545–000]

Steel Reef Pipelines US LLC; Notice of Schedule for the Preparation of an Environmental Assessment for the Flat Lake Access Pipeline Project

On June 17, 2026, Steel Reef Pipelines US LLC filed an application in Docket No. CP26–545–000 requesting authorization pursuant to Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and Part 153 of the Commission's regulations to construct and operate certain natural gas pipeline facilities. The proposed project is known as the Flat Lake Access Pipeline Project (Project) and would export up to 80 million cubic feet per day (MMcf/d) of sour natural gas from Steel Reef's existing compressor station near Fortuna, North Dakota to the Flat Lake Gas Plant in Saskatchewan, Canada, and import approximately 6 MMcf/d of fuel gas to supply the compressor station.

On June 30, 2026, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC) issued its Notice of Application for the Project. Among other things, that notice alerted agencies issuing federal authorizations of the requirement to complete all necessary reviews and to reach a final decision on a request for a federal authorization within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's environmental document for the Project.

This notice identifies Commission staff's intention to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) for the Project and the planned schedule for the completion of the environmental review.[1] The EA will be issued for a 30-day comment period.

Schedule for Environmental Review

Issuance of EA—January 6, 2027
90-day Federal Authorization Decision Deadline[2]—April 6, 2027

If a schedule change becomes necessary, additional notice will be provided so that the relevant agencies are kept informed of the Project's progress.

Project Description

The Project will consist of a 0.65-mile-long, 10-inch-diameter main export line designed to transport up to 80 MMcf/d for the gathering and export of sour natural gas from North Dakota to the Flat Lake Gas Plant in Canada, as well as a parallel 0.65-mile-long, 6-inch-diameter fuel return line designed to transport approximately 6 MMcf/d of fuel gas imported from the Flat Lake Gas Plant. The border crossing facilities will be located entirely within North Dakota and terminate at the international boundary with Canada.

Background

On July 22, 2026, the Commission issued a *Notice of Scoping Period Requesting Comments on Environmental Issues for the Proposed Flat Lake Access Project* (Notice of Scoping). The Notice of Scoping was sent to affected landowners; federal, state, and local government agencies; elected officials; environmental and public interest groups; Native American tribes; other interested parties; and local libraries and newspapers. In response to the Notice of Scoping, the Commission received a letter from the North Dakota State Historical Society stating it had no comment on the Project.

Additional Information

In order to receive notification of the issuance of the EA and to keep track of formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets, the Commission offers

[1] For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX–019–20–000–1786377394.

[2] The Commission's deadline applies to the decisions of other federal agencies, and state agencies acting under federally delegated authority, that are responsible for federal authorizations, permits, and other approvals necessary for proposed projects under the Natural Gas Act. Per 18 CFR 157.22(a), the Commission's deadline for other agency's decisions applies unless a schedule is otherwise established by federal law.

a free service called eSubscription. This service provides automatic notification of filings made to subscribed dockets, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. Go to *https://www.ferc.gov/ferc-online/overview* to register for eSubscription.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202)502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov*.

Additional information about the Project is available from the FERC website (*www.ferc.gov*). Using the ''eLibrary'' link, select ''General Search'' from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and ''Docket Number'' excluding the last three digits (*i.e.,* CP26–545), and follow the instructions. For assistance with access to eLibrary, the helpline can be reached at (866) 208–3676, TTY (202) 502–8659, or at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov*. The eLibrary link on the FERC website also provides access to the texts of formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rule makings.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18771 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. AD26–8–000]

Reliability Technical Conference; Second Supplemental Notice of Reliability Technical Conference

As separately announced in the Notices of Technical Conference issued in this proceeding on June 11, 2026 and August 7, 2026, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) will convene its annual Commissioner-led Reliability Technical Conference, in the above-referenced proceeding, on Wednesday, October 21, 2026, from 10:00 a.m. to 2:40 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time, to discuss policy issues related to the reliability and security of the Bulk-Power System. The conference will be held in-person at the Commission's headquarters at 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426 in the Kevin J. McIntyre Commission Meeting Room.

The conference will be open for the public to attend, and there is no fee for attendance. An additional supplemental notice will be issued prior to the conference with further details regarding the agenda. Information on this technical conference will also be posted on the Calendar of Events on the Commission's website, *www.ferc.gov*, prior to the event. The Commission provides technical support for the free webcasts. Please call 202–502–8680 or email *customer@ferc.gov* if you have any questions.

Commission conferences are accessible under section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. For accessibility accommodations, please send an email to *accessibility@ferc.gov* or call toll free 1–866–208–3372 (voice) or 202–208–8659 (TTY) or send a fax to 202–208–2106 with the required accommodations.

For more information about this conference, please contact Lodie White at *Lodie.White@ferc.gov* or (202) 502–8453 or Michael Gildea at *Michael.Gildea@ferc.gov* or (202) 502–8420.

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18773 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 6898–004]

The Dam, LLC; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

On August 11, 2026, The Dam, LLC filed an application to surrender its exemption from licensing for the Chapman Dam Project No. 6898. The project is located on the North Fork Shenandoah River in Shenandoah County, Virginia. The project does not occupy any federal lands.

The exemptee is proposing to surrender its exemption from licensing. The project is currently inoperable. The project has been disconnected from the power grid, and all project features would remain in place. A Notice of Application for Surrender of Exemption Accepted for Filing and Soliciting Comments, Motions to Intervene, and Protests was issued on August 19, 2025. No comments were filed pursuant to the notice.

This notice identifies Commission staff's intention to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) for the project.[1] Commission staff plans to issue an EA by December 15, 2026. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate. The EA will be issued for a 30-day comment period. All comments filed on the EA will be reviewed by staff and considered in the Commission's final decision on the proceeding.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov*.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Rebecca Martin at (202)-502–6012 or *rebecca.martin@ferc.gov*.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18640 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 8369–050]

Village of Saranac Lake; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

On September 30, 2025, the Village of Saranac Lake filed an application to relicense the 200-kilowatt Lake Flower Dam Hydroelectric Project No. 8369. The project is located on the Saranac River in Franklin and Essex Counties, New York.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, on June 26, 2026, Commission staff issued a notice that the project was ready for environmental analysis (REA notice). Based on the information in the record, including comments filed on the REA notice, staff does not anticipate that licensing the project would constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, staff intends to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) on the application to relicense the project.[1]

The EA will be issued and circulated for review by all interested parties. All

[1] The unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX–019–20–000–1787053878.

[1] For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX–019–20–000–1782490366.

comments filed on the EA will be analyzed by staff and considered in the Commission's final licensing decision.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202)502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov*.

The application will be processed according to the following schedule. The EA will be issued for a 30-day comment period. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Commission issues EA	June 28, 2027.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Arash Barsari by telephone at (202) 502–6207 or by email at *Arash.JalaliBarsari@ferc.gov*.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18643 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

Take notice that the Commission received the following Natural Gas Pipeline Rate and Refund Report filings:

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP26–1248–000.
Applicants: Equitrans, L.P.
Description: Compliance filing: Operational Purchases and Sales 2026 to be effective N/A.
Filed Date: 9/9/26.
Accession Number: 20260909–5025.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/21/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–1249–000.
Applicants: Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Operational Purchases and Sales 2026 to be effective N/A.
Filed Date: 9/9/26.
Accession Number: 20260909–5029.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/21/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–1250–000.
Applicants: EQT Energy, LLC, Equinor Natural Gas LLC.
Description: Joint Petition for Limited Waiver of Capacity Release Regulations, et al., Request for Expedited Action and Request for Shortened Comment Period of EQT Energy, LLC, et al.
Filed Date: 9/8/26.
Accession Number: 20260908–5356.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/21/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–1251–000.
Applicants: Glencore LTD, Glencore Energy USA, LLC.
Description: Joint Petition for Limited Waiver of Capacity Release Regulations, et al. of Glencore LTD, et al.
Filed Date: 9/9/26.
Accession Number: 20260909–5048.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/21/26.

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: RP26–1091–001.
Applicants: Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Order No. 587–AB Compliance Filing (NAESB 4.0_Modified)_Correction to be effective 1/1/2027.
Filed Date: 9/9/26.
Accession Number: 20260909–5053.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/21/26.

Docket Numbers: RP26–1092–001.
Applicants: Pine Needle LNG Company, LLC.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Pine Needle Order No. 587–AB Compliance (NAESB 4.0_Modified)_Correction to be effective 1/1/2027.
Filed Date: 9/9/26.
Accession Number: 20260909–5055.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 9/21/26.

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: September 9, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18742 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RM98–1–000]

Records Governing Off-the-Record Communications; Public Notice

This constitutes notice, in accordance with 18 CFR 385.2201(b), of the receipt of prohibited and exempt off-the-record communications.

Order No. 607 (64 FR 51222, September 22, 1999) requires Commission decisional employees, who make or receive a prohibited or exempt off-the-record communication relevant to the merits of a contested proceeding, to deliver to the Secretary of the Commission, a copy of the communication, if written, or a summary of the substance of any oral communication.

Prohibited communications are included in a public, non-decisional file associated with, but not a part of, the decisional record of the proceeding. Unless the Commission determines that the prohibited communication and any responses thereto should become a part of the decisional record, the prohibited off-the-record communication will not be considered by the Commission in reaching its decision. Parties to a proceeding may seek the opportunity to respond to any facts or contentions made in a prohibited off-the-record communication and may request that the Commission place the prohibited communication and responses thereto in the decisional record. The Commission will grant such a request only when it determines that fairness so requires. Any person identified below as having made a prohibited off-the-record communication shall serve the document on all parties listed on the official service list for the applicable proceeding in accordance with Rule 2010, 18 CFR 385.2010.

Exempt off-the-record communications are included in the decisional record of the proceeding, unless the communication was with a cooperating agency as described by 40 CFR 1501.6, made under 18 CFR 385.2201(e)(1)(v).

The following is a list of off-the-record communications recently received by the Secretary of the Commission. Each filing may be viewed

on the Commission's website at *http://www.ferc.gov* using the eLibrary link. Enter the docket number, excluding the last three digits, in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov* or toll free at (866) 208–3676, or for TTY, contact (202) 502–8659.

Docket Nos.	File date	Presenter or requester
Prohibited:		
1. P–15230–002	8–26–2026	FERC Staff.[1]
2. P–15230/002	08–26–2026	FERC Staff.[2]
Exempt:		
1. P–77–332	08–28–2026	FERC Staff.[3]
2. EC26–131–000	09–02–2026	U.S. Senator Richard Blumenthal.
3. P–14787–004	09–03–2026	FERC Staff.[4]
4. P–2197–000	09–08–2026	U.S. Representative Pat Harrigan.

[1] Email communication dated 08/12/26 forwarding comments from Renee C. Heromin -U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
[2] Email communication dated 08/26/26 forwarding comments from Victor Elam—Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge.
[3] Memorandum dated 08/28/26 forwarding comments from John Rich of Special Envoy for American Landowners.
[4] Memorandum dated 09/3/26 forwarding comments from Wyoming State Legislature's Joint Travel, Recreation, Wildlife, and Cultural Resources Committee.

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18770 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OLEM–2026–7360; FRL–13555–01–OLEM]

Request for Information on Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste (SW–846), Waste Sampling and Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Testing

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice; request for information.

SUMMARY: EPA updates test methods and waste sampling guidance as part of routine updates according to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). To aid in the implementation of these directives, the Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery (ORCR) within the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requests information on SW–846 method experiences, needs, and requirements. ORCR is specifically interested in information on the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Method 1311, including method challenges, and alternatives. Information is welcome from stakeholders involved in requesting, performing, and evaluating the results from SW–846 methods including, but not limited to, industry stakeholders, researchers, academia, state, Tribal, and local governments. This includes U.S. territories and the District of Columbia, other federal agencies, community groups, non-governmental organizations, the public, and international organizations. The EPA will use the information received in response to this request for information (RFI) to inform what action, if any, it may take.

DATES: Comments and information must be received on or before November 13, 2026 to allow for consideration in any short-term updates to the methods. The EPA may consider comments received after the due date to the extent practicable.

ADDRESSES: EPA invites submission of the requested information, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2026–7360, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting your comments.
- *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. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2026–7360 for this document. Comments received may be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov/,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments see the ''Public Participation'' heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Troy Strock, Waste Identification, Notice, and Generators Division, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Mail Code 5304T, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 566–0504; email address: *strock.troy@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Public Participation

Written Comments

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2026–7360, 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. Do not submit to 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). Please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets* for additional submission methods; the full EPA public comment policy; information about CBI, PBI, or multimedia submissions; and general guidance on making effective comments.

Comments containing references, studies, research, and other empirical data that are not widely published should include copies or electronic links of the referenced materials. No confidential and/or business proprietary information, copyrighted information, or personally identifiable information should be submitted in response to this RFI. *Privacy note:* All comments received from members of the public will be available for public viewing on

Regulations.gov. In accordance with FAR 15.202(3), responses to this document are not offers and cannot be accepted by the Federal Government to form a binding contract. Additionally, those submitting responses are solely responsible for all expenses associated with response preparation.

II. General Information

What is the purpose of this RFI?

The work supports the Agency's ability to: foster new technologies for managing waste, recovering resources and reducing environmental impact such as is covered under the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) section 8001; and conduct comprehensive studies on specific solid and hazardous waste streams as covered under RCRA section 8002. The work will be used to consider updates to EPA's Tests Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste (SW–846), which provides the official analytical methods for characterizing hazardous wastes under RCRA. RCRA section 2002 authorizes updates to test methods and waste sampling guidance.

III. Background

The SW–846 Compendium is the official collection of test methods for compliance with RCRA and includes more than 220 sampling and analytical methods for project planning, sample collection and quality control. SW–846 methods are used for RCRA hazardous waste identification and treatment and for contaminated site assessment and cleanup under RCRA and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), emergency response work, the Underground Storage Tanks program, and the Brownfields program.

SW–846 methods updates are necessary to keep up with scientific advances, new equipment, changing technology, and new analytical needs to remain useful. Analytical methods updates can also reduce costs for identification and/or treatment of hazardous waste or for cleanup of contaminated sites.

A few SW–846 methods are incorporated by reference in federal RCRA regulations—they are either required for RCRA compliance testing, or the results are definitive for determining the regulatory status of a waste (*e.g.,* Method 1311 Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure for toxicity characteristic hazardous waste). Some methods are also incorporated by reference in other regulations: *e.g.,* 40 CFR part 761 TSCA PCB cleanup and disposal and 40 CFR part 503 Biosolids. Most SW–846 methods, however, are published as guidance (*i.e.,* ''non-regulatory methods'').

The Agency uses the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) to estimate the potential for wastes to leach hazardous constituents to groundwater, where they may be transported to a drinking water well, which may in turn result in human exposure to the toxic constituent. TCLP is designed to reflect conditions likely to occur in a municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill, as the Agency identified industrial waste co-disposal in an MSW landfill as plausible management for unregulated waste.

In 1980, prior to development of the TCLP, the Agency adopted the Extraction Procedure (EP) to identify wastes likely to leach hazardous concentrations of particular toxic constituents into the groundwater under conditions of improper management (45 FR 33110 May 19, 1980). In 1986, the Agency proposed a modified leaching procedure, the TCLP, to replace the EP (51 FR 21648, June 13, 1986). The Agency promulgated the final rule on the application of the TCLP in 1990 (55 FR 11827, March 29, 1990).

In 1991 and 1999, the Science Advisory Board (SAB) reviewed the Agency's leaching evaluation methodology and expressed concern about the widespread non-regulatory use of TCLP, including for estimating leaching under conditions that are substantially different from the conditions built into TCLP (such as contaminated sites). The SAB recommended that EPA develop a new, flexible methodology that can more accurately estimate leaching under a broader range of conditions.

In 1998, the EPA proposed (63 FR 25430 May 8, 1998) that some of the required uses of SW–846 methods were not necessary. In addition, members of the regulated community requested the opportunity to use other reliable methods to comply with RCRA. The Methods Innovation Rule (70 FR 34538 June 14, 2005) removed most required uses of SW–846 methods and allowed more flexibility in test method selection. The rule allowed laboratories to use non-SW–846 methods, provided the facility or laboratory demonstrates the data are of appropriate quality to limit the risk of making decision errors and ensure that waste management decisions are protective of human health and the environment. All SW–846 methods were covered by this rule except for methods that involve determination of method-defined parameters (MDPs), such as TCLP, which must be followed for regulatory compliance.

In 2016, EPA further streamlined the approval process for non-regulatory methods in SW–846 (81 FR 66276, September 27, 2016).

To address the SAB concerns, EPA initiated a program to identify and validate a next generation of leach testing approaches. The Leaching Environmental Assessment Framework (LEAF) analytical methods (SW–846 Methods 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316) were designed to consider the impact on leaching of waste forms and environmental conditions that are known to affect leaching, and which vary in value for different wastes and disposal conditions. The published LEAF methods have only been validated for inorganic chemicals. EPA is currently conducting research and development to adapt the leaching methods to address organic constituents as well.

LEAF is intended for situations where an assessment tailored to site conditions is needed where the conditions differ from the disposal scenario addressed by TCLP, and TCLP is *not* required by RCRA regulations (that is, the waste is not subject to land disposal restrictions (LDR) treatment requirements that rely on TCLP or is not RCRA hazardous waste). These uses include delisting, beneficial use assessments, and treatment effectiveness evaluations.

IV. Request for Information

EPA has identified some key information categories on which stakeholder insights would be most helpful:

- Waste Sampling
- TCLP
- LEAF
- Other SW–846 Method Needs, Uses, and Issues

Following each information category, EPA has included a list of suggested questions as a helpful guide for consideration in preparing comments. EPA provides these questions simply to guide the type of comments the Agency would find useful to help inform development, updates, and prioritization of methods and guidance. EPA also requests that commenters include, wherever possible, supporting data or other qualitative information such as information about the barriers and challenges to performing the methods, successful guidance and use of methods, and details on measurable benefits for industry, government, or consumers.

A. Waste Sampling Challenges, Best Practices and EPA Guidance

The suggested questions below provide an opportunity for all commenters to provide input on sampling guidance challenges and best practices. EPA is particularly interested in collecting information on sampling and testing of heterogeneous wastes, such as discarded solar panels, that may be particularly challenging for making hazardous waste determinations. EPA is also interested in any existing studies or reports with background information on updated waste sampling procedures. Suggested questions to consider for comment submission include:

- What challenges or barriers does your organization face regarding waste sampling?
- Which types of wastes or waste properties present the biggest challenges related to sampling, and why?
- Does your organization currently manage heterogeneous wastes such as debris, multi-component electronic devices, solar panels or other wastes that present a particular challenge with regard to sampling for the purpose of compliance with RCRA Subtitle C regulations? If so, how does your organization currently address these types of wastes?
- What information resources, tools or guidance would help your organization address the challenges or barriers you've identified related to waste sampling?
- Is EPA's existing guidance on waste analysis plans and waste sampling [1] useful for your organization? Are there any information or data gaps that would improve the usefulness of this guidance? Would it benefit your organization for EPA to update this guidance to include examples or case studies that address the challenges or barriers you've identified?
- What references, other than those published by EPA, does your organization rely on for waste sampling (*e.g.,* standards issued by voluntary consensus standard bodies such as ASTM International, guidance issued by state or local government agencies or other federal agencies, or other policies, regulations or guidance)?

B. TCLP Challenges and Opportunities for Improvement

The Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), SW–846 Method 1311, is used for toxicity characteristic hazardous waste determinations under the characteristic hazardous waste regulations at 40 CFR 261.24 and for compliance with numeric standards for nonwastewaters under the LDR regulations at 40 CFR 268.48. TCLP is designed to simulate leaching under mildly acidic conditions that might exist in an early stage municipal solid waste landfill.

Several technical and practical issues have been raised by the regulated community and others regarding the applicability of the TCLP for identifying hazardous waste. A number of comments were submitted to the Agency in response to the June 13, 1986 proposal to replace the EP with the TCLP. The Agency responded to the comments in the final rule but also decided to further evaluate modifications to the TCLP. The Agency stated that further improvements in the TCLP will be proposed as they are developed. Additional concerns have been raised by commenters during later rulemakings (*e.g.,* by the SAB and rules addressing newly listed or identified wastes). The identified concerns included:

- TCLP can underestimate leaching of contaminants from some highly alkaline wastes or exposure to alkaline environments.
- TCLP can underestimate leaching of contaminants from oily wastes and some paint wastes.
- TCLP may not accurately mimic conditions commonly found in non-hazardous industrial waste landfills.
- TCLP may underestimate the chelation-facilitated mobility of some waste constituents.
- TCLP does not account for the oxidation/reduction reactions occurring in landfills.
- TCLP may not accurately predict long-term mobility of organic contaminants in some treated wastes.
- TCLP may not be appropriate for some contaminated soils.
- TCLP does not predict releases to non-groundwater pathways.

EPA is requesting information from the public on the current state of TCLP use and of compliance with TCLP numerical standards. Suggested questions to consider for comment submission include:

- What challenges or barriers does your organization face when using Method 1311 for RCRA regulatory compliance testing? [2]
- Which types of wastes or waste properties present the biggest challenges for TCLP testing, and why?
- Are there specific process steps in Method 1311 that are particularly challenging or ambiguous?
- What kinds of benefits or costs would your organization experience if EPA updated the method or issued interpretive guidance? For example, the following issues have been raised by previous method users:
  - Method 1311 provides a maximum particle size, but not a minimum particle size.
  - Method 1311 allows vacuum filtration to be used for liquid-solid separations, but the applicability is limited.[3]
- What additional information resources or tools would be most helpful for your organization to overcome challenges related to TCLP testing?
- Has your organization developed any additional training materials or handbooks to assist in performing Method 1311?

C. Leaching Environmental Assessment Framework (LEAF) as an Alternative to TCLP

The Leaching Environmental Assessment Framework (LEAF) analytical methods [4] (SW–846 Methods 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316) developed for inorganics were designed to consider the impact on leaching of waste forms and environmental conditions that are known to affect leaching, and which vary in value for different wastes and disposal conditions. Therefore, LEAF considers the impact on leaching of varying pH of the leachate, varying the liquid-to-solid ratio (or the amount of liquid contacting the waste), and the waste form (*e.g.,* granular materials such as soils or monolithic solids such as a concrete block). The LEAF tests include equilibrium tests on sieved or particle-size reduced solids (which can identify maximum plausible leaching) but also include dynamic leaching tests to estimate mass transfer rates and provide better estimates of constituent mass release and flux from granular or monolithic solid waste forms. The published LEAF methods have only been validated for inorganic chemicals, and EPA is currently conducting research and development to adapt the

[1] Draft Technical Guidance about Waste Sampling under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), found at: *https://www.epa.gov/hw-sw846/draft-technical-guidance-about-waste-sampling-under-resource-conservation-and-recovery-act.*

[2] RCRA regulations based on TCLP include toxicity characteristic hazardous waste determinations at 40 CFR 261.24 and treatment standards for hazardous non-wastewaters under the Land Disposal Restrictions regulations at 40 CFR 268.48.

[3] Method 1311 section 4.3.2 states that ''Vacuum filtration can only be used for wastes with low solids content (<10%) and for highly granular, liquid-containing wastes.'' *https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-12/documents/1311.pdf.*

[4] *https://www.epa.gov/hw-sw846/leaching-environmental-assessment-framework-leaf-methods-and-guidance.*

leaching methods to address organic constituents as well.

The LEAF methods are intended for situations where an assessment tailored to site conditions is needed where the conditions differ from the disposal scenario addressed by TCLP, and TCLP is *not* required by RCRA regulations (that is, the waste is not subject to LDR treatment requirements that rely on TCLP or is not RCRA hazardous waste). Uses include delisting, beneficial use assessments, and treatment effectiveness evaluations.

EPA is considering providing a regulatory alternative to TCLP testing for wastes to evaluate leaching of chemicals from wastes disposed in lined landfills other than municipal solid waste landfills.[5]Alternative aqueous leaching tests such as the LEAF methods could be used to evaluate leaching of regulated chemicals from wastes that considers the physical waste form and the range of conditions to which it would be exposed at a given disposal site, thereby ensuring disposal of the waste is protective of human health and the environment. EPA is still considering options for how best to define the range of conditions to be used for testing, including using measured leachate properties from a specific landfill site, or using leachate properties from landfills of similar types and/or geographic areas.

EPA is requesting information from the public on whether alternative leaching methods would be useful for evaluation of waste leaching under alternative conditions, such as those that exist in landfills other than municipal solid waste landfills regulated under RCRA subtitle D at 40 CFR part 258. Suggested questions to consider for comment submission include:

For Hazardous Waste Generators or Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities:

- What alternative leaching tests, if any, does your organization currently use to aid in hazardous waste identification and/or LDR compliance?
- What are the barriers and sources of demand for using LEAF for your organization?
  - Would your organization potentially benefit from having more flexibility to make site-specific evaluations of aqueous leaching from waste for disposal in a landfill other than a municipal solid waste landfill?
  - Does your organization currently produce or manage a toxicity characteristic hazardous waste stream that potentially would not exceed leaching-based RCRA regulatory thresholds under management conditions at a non-MSW landfill?
- What kinds of benefits or costs would your organization experience if EPA made regulatory updates consistent with this approach for waste disposal?
- What impacts would the cost of LEAF testing, relative to TCLP, have on your organization's likelihood of using this regulatory alternative compared to your current waste management practices?

For RCRA Subtitle C authorized States:

- What specific wastes or management situations does your organization encounter that would benefit most from using the LEAF approach?
- What challenges or barriers would your organization have to overcome to adopt RCRA regulatory updates to provide flexibility in complying with RCRA regulatory thresholds currently based on TCLP?
- How much additional cost would your organization incur to implement this regulatory alternative compared to your current practices, and could these additional costs be offset with an additional fee?
- What additional technical support or other resources would your organization need to support this regulatory flexibility?
- Does your organization have any suggestions for how EPA could facilitate state adoption of a more flexible regulatory approach for waste testing such as using the LEAF methods to ensure disposal of wastes will be protective of human health and the environment?
- Does your organization have any suggestions for how to define the range of conditions across which wastes would need to be tested to ensure disposal of wastes will be protective of human health and the environment?

D. Other SW–846 Method Needs, Uses, and Issues

The Methods Innovation Rule (70 FR 34538, June 14, 2005) removed certain required uses of SW–846 methods, and to allow more flexibility in test method selection. The rule allowed laboratories to modify SW–846 methods, provided the modified method meets the defined quality assurance parameters established in the method or defined for the project; and to use non-SW–846 methods, provided the method falls within EPA's parameter to protect human health and the environment. All SW–846 methods were covered by this rule except for methods that involve determination of method-defined parameters (MDPs), such as TCLP, which must be followed to the letter for regulatory compliance.

In 2016, EPA further streamlined the approval process for non-regulatory methods in SW–846 (81 FR 66276, September 27, 2016). Some MDP were updated in the Modernizing Ignitable Liquids Determination Rule (85 FR 40594, July 7, 2020).

EPA is requesting information from the public on MDPs and SW–846 methods including how they are used, testing challenges, and needs for updates and new methods. Suggested questions to consider for comment submission include:

For Hazardous Waste Generators/ Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities:

- Which SW–846 methods are the most useful for your organization?
- Which SW–846 methods are most in need of revision due to equipment obsolescence, capacity constraints, quality limitations, or other challenges?
- What are the highest priority gaps in SW–846 methods for identifying hazardous waste characteristics?
- What are the highest priority gaps in SW–846 methods for demonstrating compliance with LDR requirements?
- Which aspects of waste management present the biggest hazardous waste identification challenges for your organization, *e.g.,* waste sampling, testing, transport, treatment, or disposal, and why?
- What additional challenges does your organization have with using current SW–846 methods? For example, what unmet methods-related needs, if any, does your organization have for RCRA regulatory compliance testing?

For RCRA-authorized States:

- What are the biggest uncertainties related to methods that your organization has for assuring compliance with hazardous waste characteristic regulations or compliance with numeric standards for treated hazardous wastes?
- What challenges does your organization have with using current SW–846 methods?
- What unmet methods-related needs does your organization have related to RCRA regulatory compliance?
- What opportunities and challenges does your organization face with adopting updated methods?

V. Disclaimer and Important Note

This RFI is issued solely for information, research and planning purposes and does not constitute a Request for Proposals (RFP) or a Request

[5] 40 CFR part 258 provides criteria for municipal solid waste landfills regulated under RCRA subtitle D *https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-258.*

for Applications (RFA). Any information obtained as a result of this RFI is intended to be used by EPA on a non-attribution basis to support EPA's efforts to evaluate potential updates to SW–846 Methods, including Methods 1311 (TCLP), 1313–1316 (LEAF), and Waste Sampling Guidance. This RFI does not constitute a formal solicitation for proposals or abstracts. Your response to this document will be treated as information only. This RFI does not represent any award commitment on the part of EPA, nor does it obligate EPA to pay for costs incurred in the preparation and submission of any responses.

Steven Cook,

Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Land and Emergency Management.

[FR Doc. 2026–18754 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–1280; FR ID 366459]

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 November 13, 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: 3060–1280.

Title: E911 Compliance for Fixed Telephony and Multi-line Telephone Systems.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities, Not-for-profit institutions, and State, local, and tribal governments.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 1,423,960 respondents; 47,526,905 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.016 hours (one minute).

Frequency of Response: One-time, on occasion, third party disclosure requirement, and recordkeeping requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Mandatory. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in 47 U.S.C. 151–154, 152(a), 155(c), 157, 160, 201, 202, 208, 210, 214, 218, 219, 222, 225, 251(e), 255, 301, 302, 303, 307, 308, 309, 310, 316, 319, 332, 403, 405, 605, 610, 615, 615 note, 615a, 615b, 615c, 615a-1, 616, 620, 621, 623, 623 note, 721, and 1471.

Total Annual Burden: 792,576 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $2,057,691.

Needs and Uses: The Commission is obligated by statute to promote ''safety of life and property'' and to ''encourage and facilitate the prompt deployment throughout the United States of a seamless, ubiquitous, and reliable end-to-end infrastructure'' for public safety. Congress has established 911 as the national emergency number to enable all citizens to reach emergency services directly and efficiently, irrespective of whether a citizen uses wireline or wireless technology when calling for help by dialing 911.

Efforts by federal, state, and local government, along with the significant efforts of wireline and wireless service providers, have resulted in the nearly ubiquitous deployment of this life-saving service.

Section 506 of RAY BAUM'S Act requires the Commission to ''consider adopting rules to ensure that the dispatchable location is conveyed with a 9–1–1 call, regardless of the technological platform used and including with calls from multi-line telephone system.'' RAY BAUM'S Act also states that, ''[i]n conducting the proceeding . . . the Commission may consider information and conclusions from other Commission proceedings regarding the accuracy of the dispatchable location for a 9–1–1 call . . . .'' RAY BAUM'S Act defines a ''9–1–1 call'' as a voice call that is placed, or a message that is sent by other means of communication, to a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for the purpose of requesting emergency services.

As part of implementing Section 506 of RAY BAUM'S Act, on August 1, 2019, the Commission adopted a *Report and Order* (*2019 Order*) that set forth rules requiring Fixed Telephony providers and MLTS providers to ensure that dispatchable location is conveyed with 911 calls.

The Commission's *2019 Order* adopted §§ 9.8(a) and 9.16(b)(3)(i), (ii), and (iii) to facilitate the provision of automated dispatchable location. For Fixed Telephony and in fixed Multi-line Telephone Systems (MLTS) environments, providers must provide automated dispatchable location with 911 calls. For on-premises, non-fixed devices associated with an MLTS, the MLTS operator or manager must provide automated dispatchable location to the appropriate PSAP when technically feasible; otherwise they must provide either dispatchable location based on end-user manual update, or alternative location information. For off-premises MLTS calls to 911, the MLTS operator or manager must provide automatic dispatchable location if it is technically feasible to do so. If this is not technically feasible, the MLTS operator or manager must provide either dispatchable location based on end user manual update or enhanced location information. Enhanced location information may be coordinate-based and shall consist of the best available location that can be obtained from any available technology or combination of technologies at reasonable cost. The requirements adopted in the *2019 Order* account for variance in the feasibility of providing dispatchable location for non-fixed MLTS 911 calls and the means available to provide it.

The information collection requirements associated with these rules will ensure that Fixed Telephony and MLTS providers have the means to provide 911 callers' locations to PSAPs, thus reducing response times for emergency services.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18774 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm.* Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843), and interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in section 4. Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

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 October 14, 2026.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Keith Dudley, Vice President) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105–1579. Comments can also be sent electronically to *SF.Supervision.Comments.Applications@sf.frb.org:*

1. *TabaPay, Inc., Palo Alto, California;* to become a bank holding company by acquiring Transact Bank, National Association, Denver, Colorado. Additionally, *TabaPay, Inc.,* to engage de novo in data processing activities through its proposed new wholly-owned subsidiary, pursuant to section 225.28(b)(14) of the Board's Regulation Y, and to engage in money transmission activities through its subsidiary, TabaPay Payment Services LLC, Palo Alto, California, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the BHC Act.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–18763 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Notice of Proposals To Engage in or To Acquire Companies Engaged in Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have given notice under section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843) (BHC Act) and Regulation Y, (12 CFR part 225) to engage de novo, or to acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company, including the companies listed below, that engages either directly or through a subsidiary or other company, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.28 of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.28) or that the Board has determined by Order to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless otherwise noted, these activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm.* Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether the proposal complies with the standards of section 4 of the BHC Act.

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding the applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Benjamin W. McDonough, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551–0001, not later than September 29, 2026.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Keith Dudley, Vice President) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105–1579. Comments can also be sent electronically to *SF.Supervision.Comments.Applications@sf.frb.org:*

1. *Keystone Financial Corporation, South Jordan, Utah;* to engage in extending credit and servicing loans pursuant to section 225.28(b)(1) of the Board's Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–18764 Filed 9–11–26; 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 October 14, 2026.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Keith Goodwin, Head of Bank Applications) 33 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10045–0001. Comments can also be sent electronically to *Comments.applications@ny.frb.org:*

1. *Dorado Bank Financial Holdings Corp, San Juan, Puerto Rico;* to become a bank holding company by acquiring Dorado Bank, also of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026–18762 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE;P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day–26–1469]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the information collection request titled ''2026 Ebola Entry Screening, Monitoring, & Traveler Feedback'' to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. CDC previously published a ''Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations'' notice on June 2, 2026 to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. CDC received one comment related to the previous notice. This notice serves to allow an additional 30 days for public and affected agency comments.

CDC will accept all comments for this proposed information collection project. The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments that:

(a) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

(d) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including, through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses; and

(e) Assess information collection costs.

To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639–7570. Comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. Direct written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395–5806. Provide written comments within 30 days of notice publication.

Proposed Project

2026 Ebola Entry Screening, Monitoring, & Traveler Feedback (OMB Control No. 0920–1469, Exp. 10/31/2026)—Revision—National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID), Division of Global Migration Health (DGMH) requests approval for a Revision of an existing information collection (OMB Control No. 0920–1469). Section 361 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act (42 U.S.C. 264) authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make and enforce regulations necessary to prevent the introduction, transmission or spread of communicable diseases from foreign countries into the United States. Under its delegated authority, DGMH works to fulfill this responsibility through a variety of activities, including the operation of Port Health Stations at ports of entry and administration of foreign quarantine regulations; 42 Code of Federal Regulation part 71, specifically 42 CFR 71.20—Public health prevention measures to detect communicable disease.

This information collection concerns CDC's statutory and regulatory authority related to conducting public health screening of travelers upon arrival to the United States and assessing individual travelers for public health risk following a report of illness from a conveyance and CDC's responsibility to ensure the successful implementation of traveler monitoring to prevent the transmission or spread of communicable diseases into the United States. On May 18, 2026, CDC published an Order under the Public Health Service Act Suspending Introduction of Certain Persons From Countries Where a Communicable Disease Exists. The Order was amended on May 22, 2026. An Order continuing the suspension of the right to introduce specified foreign nationals into the United States was issued on June 21, 2026, July 13, 2026, and most recently on August 12, 2026. The order issued on August 12 will be in effect for 30 days. Exceptions are included for U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, certain U.S. government personnel and military, case-by-case humanitarian or law enforcement exceptions, and Department of Homeland Security (DHS)-approved entry processes with CDC-documented mitigation protocols.

CDC relies on its federal partners in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to assist in the screening process because of their presence at the ports of entry. DHS will refer travelers that have been to Ebola outbreak areas to another location at the airport where CDC will

ask initial health screening questions to determine if a more in-depth public health risk assessment is necessary. CDC develops the tools and training to facilitate this screening process and works to ensure that any individual who is identified by DHS as being from the outbreak area is further evaluated. This may involve medical evaluation by CDC followed by transport to a healthcare facility if somebody is identified as being ill; a location for quarantine at or near that location; and/or communication via phone with CDC or state and local health departments to see if the travelers develop symptoms after arrival.

On May 17, 2026, an outbreak of Ebola disease caused by Bundibugyo virus was detected in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Uganda. On May 20, 2026, the DHS published Arrival Restrictions Applicable to Flights Carrying Persons Who Have Recently Traveled From or Were Otherwise Present Within the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Uganda, or South Sudan. Airlines are instructed to redirect flights carrying persons who have recently traveled from or were otherwise present within DRC, Uganda, and South Sudan in the previous 21 days to Washington-Dulles International Airport (IAD). U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) issued a memo on May 22, 2026, modifying the list of designated airports to include Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport (ATL) and George Bush Intercontinental Airport (IAH). On May 26, 2026, CBP further expanded the list of airports to include John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK). CDC is conducting public health entry screening at designated U.S. airports of travelers coming from DRC, Uganda, and South Sudan. The purpose of public health entry screening is to detect ill travelers or travelers arriving from regions affected by the outbreak who are at risk of becoming ill with Ebola to facilitate post-arrival management.

CDC will utilize information collected during public health entry screening to determine which travelers should be monitored for Ebola symptoms in accordance with CDC's interim recommendations for post-arrival public health management of travelers from the outbreak area. CDC is currently sharing contact information and initial public health assessment of exposure risk for travelers who have been in areas affected by the outbreak during the 21 days before their arrival in the United States with state and local health departments through existing data-sharing infrastructure. State and local health departments utilize the contact information provided by CDC to prioritize and identify the level of follow-up needed based on the level of risk of exposure to Ebola and determine if additional risk assessment and/or targeted public health measures are necessary. This coordination is necessary to facilitate post-arrival public health management as specified in CDC interim guidance.

At the end of the 21-day monitoring period, CDC will send a final survey to travelers intended to evaluate the impact of rerouting and public health entry screening on travelers. The results of this final survey will allow CDC to identify the most efficient channels for reaching travelers and refine public health messaging for travelers coming from the outbreak area.

An Emergency package was approved for collection of data on 5/20/2026. CDC requests OMB approval for the continued collection of data under OMB Control No. 0920–1469—2026 Ebola Entry Screening, Monitoring, & Traveler Feedback. The total estimated annual burden requested is 25,171 hours. There is no cost to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hrs.)
Traveler	2026_EbolaBVD_IPHA	54,750	1	10/60
Traveler	Follow up PHA_2026 Ebola DRC	5,475	1	20/60
Traveler	2026 Ebola Response Survey of Travelers	54,750	1	15/60
Travelers requesting exceptions to travel restrictions.	Initial PHA _2026 Ebola DRC	500	1	1
Airlines	Airline Feedback Survey_Ebola 2026	100	1	20/60

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2026–18745 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day–26–0215]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the information collection request titled ''Application Form and Related Forms for the Operation of the National Death Index (NDI)'' to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. CDC previously published a ''Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations'' notice on June 10, 2026 to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. CDC received no comments related to the previous notice. This notice serves to allow an additional 30 days for public and affected agency comments.

CDC will accept all comments for this proposed information collection project. The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments that:

(a) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

(d) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including, through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other

technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses; and

(e) Assess information collection costs.

To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639–7570. Comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. Direct written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395–5806. Provide written comments within 30 days of notice publication.

Proposed Project

Application Form and Related Forms for the Operation of the National Death Index (NDI) (OMB Control No. 0920–0215)—Reinstatement—National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Section 306 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act (42 U.S.C.), as amended, authorizes that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), acting through NCHS, shall collect statistics on the extent and nature of illness and disability of the population of the United States. The National Death Index (NDI) is a database containing identifying death record information submitted annually to NCHS by all the jurisdiction (states and territories) vital statistics offices, beginning with deaths in 1979. Searches against the NDI file provide the jurisdictions with dates of death, and the death certificate numbers of deceased study subjects.

Using the NDI Plus service, researchers have the option of also receiving cause of death information for deceased subjects, thus reducing the need to request copies of death certificates from the jurisdictions. The NDI Plus option currently provides the International Classification of Disease (ICD) codes for the underlying and multiple causes of death for the years 1979–2025. Health researchers must complete administrative forms in order to apply for NDI services, and submit records of study subjects for computer matching against the NDI file. A three-year Reinstatement is submitted to continue the use of the administrative forms (the NDI Application form which is coupled with the NDI Data Use Agreement, the Supplemental NDI Data Use Agreement and the Data Destruction form), as well as the NDI Transmittal form and NDI ER Transmittal form utilized in the operation of the National Death Index (NDI) program. Also included are the two worksheets used to calculate related fees. These forms are submitted by NDI users when applying for use of the NDI and when using the service.

CDC requests OMB approval for a total estimated annual burden of 1,373 hours. This represents a small increase in burden hours due primarily to the modest increase in applications and transmittal forms. There is no cost to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATES OF ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)
Researcher	Application Form—electronic	282	1	150/60
Researcher	Transmittal Form- Paper/Electronic	400	3	18/60
Researcher	Early Transmittal Form- Paper/Electronic	100	3	18/60
Researcher	Fee Worksheet	450	1	15/60
Researcher	Early Release Fee Worksheet	100	1	5/60
Researcher	Data Destruction Form	282	1	2/60
Researcher	NDI Data Use Agreement	282	1	5/60
Researcher	Supplemental NDI Data Use Agreement	130	1	30/60

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2026–18744 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifiers: CMS–10968, CMS–R–235 and CMS–10391]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is announcing an opportunity for the public to comment on CMS' intention to collect information from the public. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information (including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information) and to allow 60 days for public comment on the proposed action. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding our burden estimates or any other aspect of this collection of information, including the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions, the accuracy of the estimated burden, ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected, and the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of

information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

DATES: Comments must be received by November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: When commenting, please reference the document identifier or OMB control number. To be assured consideration, comments and recommendations must be submitted in any one of the following ways:

1. *Electronically.* You may send your comments electronically to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for ''Comment or Submission'' or ''More Search Options'' to find the information collection document(s) that are accepting comments.

2. *By regular mail.* You may mail written comments to the following address: CMS, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs, Division of Regulations Development, Attention: Document Identifier: ____/OMB Control Number: ____, Room C4–26–05, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21244–1850.

To obtain copies of a supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed collection(s) summarized in this notice, please access the CMS PRA website by copying and pasting the following web address into your web browser: *https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/PaperworkReductionActof1995/PRA-Listing.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William N. Parham at (410) 786–4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Contents

This notice sets out a summary of the use and burden associated with the following information collections. More detailed information can be found in each collection's supporting statement and associated materials (see **ADDRESSES**).

Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. The term ''collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA requires federal agencies to publish a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, CMS is publishing this notice.

Information Collections

1. *Type of Information Collection Request:* New collection (Request for a new OMB control number); *Title of Information Collection:* Provider Experience of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement Organization (QIN–QIO) Program; *Use:* The purpose of this Information Collection Request (ICR) is to gather survey data to support the program evaluation of the CMS QIN–QIO Quality Improvement program. The CMS QIN–QIO Quality Improvement program advances quality improvement efforts across healthcare settings to maximize impact and deliver value to taxpayers in alignment with CMS and Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) priorities. Through QIN–QIO 13th Statement of Work (SOW), CMS has engaged six QIN–QIO contractors to improve healthcare quality for Medicare beneficiaries by enhancing health outcomes, patient safety, and the overall quality of care.

QIN–QIO contractors provide technical assistance (TA) to CMS identified nursing homes, hospitals, and outpatient clinical practices, helping strengthen quality management infrastructure and improve healthcare quality and safety for Medicare beneficiaries. They support providers and target populations by implementing evidence-based, tailored quality improvement strategies that address a range of operational and performance challenges. This survey collects data pertaining to assistance provided by the QIN–QIO contractors to these providers. This survey provides an independent assessment of these services, providing program management with information to improve services to the provider community in support of Medicare beneficiaries.

CMS evaluates the quality and effectiveness of the QIN–QIO program as authorized in Part B of Title XI of the Social Security Act. This ICR is to conduct data collection using surveys with administrators or quality improvement directors of nursing homes, hospitals, and clinicians in outpatient clinical practice settings. *Form Number:* CMS–10968 (OMB control number: 0938–NEW); *Frequency:* Annually; *Affected Public:* Private Sector—Not-for-profit institutions and Business or other for-profits; *Number of Respondents:* 1,500; *Total Annual Responses:* 1,500; *Total Annual Hours:* 501. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Jeff Mokry at *Jeff.Mokry@cms.hhs.gov.*)

2. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Use Agreement (DUA) Limited Data Set (LDS) Forms Research Identifiable Files (RIF) Forms; *Use:* The Privacy Act of 1974, § 552a requires the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) to track all disclosures of the agency's Personally Identifiable Information (PII). CMS is also required by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 and the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2002 to properly protect all Protected Health Information (PHI) data maintained by the agency and account for the disclosure of PHI. When entities, such as academic, federal or state agency researchers request CMS PII/PHI data, they enter into a Data Use Agreement (DUA) with CMS. The DUA stipulates that the recipient of CMS data must properly protect the data according to all applicable data security standards and provide for its appropriate destruction at the completion of the project/study or the expiration date of the DUA. The DUA form enables the data recipient and CMS to document the request and approval for release of CMS data. *Form Number:* CMS–R–235 (OMB control number: 0938–0734); *Frequency:* Annually; *Affected Public:* Private Sector, State, Local or Tribal Government, Not-for-profit institutions and Business or other for-profits; *Number of Respondents:* 5,250; *Total Annual Responses:* 5,250; *Total Annual Hours:* 3,667.5. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact James Krometis at (410) 786–0340.)

3. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Extension of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Methods for Assuring Access to Covered Medicaid Services Under 42 CFR 447.203 and 447.204; *Use:* Sections 447.203 and 447.204 require that states: ''assure that payments are consistent with efficiency, economy, and quality of care and are sufficient to enlist enough providers so that care and services are available under the plan at least to the extent that such care and services are available to the general population in the geographic area.'' The information is used by states to: document that access to care is in compliance with section 1902(a)(30)(A) of the Social Security Act, identify issues with access within a state's Medicaid program, and inform any necessary programmatic changes to

address issues with access to care. CMS will use the information to monitor ongoing compliance with section 1902(a)(30)(A) of the Social Security Act, and to make informed approval decisions on State plan amendments that propose to make Medicaid rate reductions or restructure payment rates. Beneficiaries, providers, and other affected stakeholders may use the information to raise access issues to state Medicaid agencies and work with agencies to address those issues. *Form Number:* CMS–10391 (OMB control number: 0938–1134); *Frequency:* Annually; *Affected Public:* State, Local, or Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 51; *Total Annual Responses:* 346; *Total Annual Hours:* 15,305. (For questions regarding this collection contact Jocelyn Velez at 410–786–2367.)

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Division of Information Collections and Regulatory Impacts, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–18649 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4169–69–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Community Living

Solicitation for Nominations To Serve on the Family Caregiving Advisory Council

AGENCY: Administration for Community Living, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of requests for nominations.

SUMMARY: The Administration for Community Living (ACL) seeks nominations for individuals to serve on the Family Caregiving Advisory Council.

DATES: Nominations must be submitted electronically by 11:59 p.m., Eastern on October 14, 2026 to be considered for appointment.

ADDRESSES: *Nominations, including all requested information and attachments, must be submitted electronically to: RAISE.mail@acl.hhs.gov.* See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for details about the nomination process and instructions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kari Benson, (202) 401–4634, *RAISE.mail@acl.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Family Caregiving Advisory Council (the Advisory Council) is authorized under Section 4 of the Recognize, Assist, Include, Support, and Engage Family Caregivers Act of 2017 (Pub. L. 115–119), commonly referred to as the ''RAISE Family Caregivers Act.'' The Advisory Council studies and prepares findings, conclusions, and makes recommendations to the Administrator of ACL/Assistant Secretary for Aging on matters pertaining to: (a) Evidence-based or promising practices and innovative models for the provision of care by family caregivers or support for family caregivers; and (b) Improving coordination across federal government programs. The Advisory Council advises and provides recommendations to the Administrator on recognizing and supporting family caregivers. The Advisory Council consists of at least three ex officio federal members: The Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (or the Administrator's designee); the Administrator of the Administration for Community Living (or the Administrator's designee who has experience with both aging and disability); and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs (or the Secretary's designee). Heads of other federal departments or agencies (or their designees) also may be appointed as ex officio members. In addition, the ACL Administrator will appoint a maximum of fifteen non-federal voting members, with at least one from each of the following constituencies: family caregivers; older adults who need long-term services and supports; individuals with disabilities; health care and social service providers; providers of long-term services and supports; employers; paraprofessional workers; state and local officials; accreditation bodies; veterans; and as appropriate, other experts and advocates engaged in family caregiving.

Advisory Council Responsibilities: The Advisory Council's efforts will build on the accomplishments of the previous council, whose term expires in July 2026. In this regard, the Advisory Council may support the information gathering for, and preparation of, updates to the initial Report to Congress and the National Strategy to Support Family Caregivers (the Strategy) including new developments, challenges, opportunities, and solutions to better recognize and support family caregivers.

The Advisory Council reports may focus on the development, maintenance, and updating of the National Family Caregiving Strategy and other topics as applicable. Reports may include a description of the implementation of the actions recommended in the Strategy, and subsequent updates. Reports will be provided to the Secretary, Congress, and the state agencies responsible for carrying out family caregiver programs.

The Advisory Council, or its individual members, may also be engaged to author/co-author articles and other materials; engage with print and electronic media; and deliver presentations, workshops, webinars and other forms of educational opportunities designed to highlight the Administration's commitment to supporting families and family caregivers.

As needed, and where appropriate, this Advisory Council will coordinate its efforts with those of the Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren. Such coordination might include joint meetings, presentations and other activities undertaken in fulfillment of the requirements of the RAISE Act.

The Advisory Council will meet in person or virtually (via Zoom or similar platform), at least three times each year, beginning in May 2027 (estimated). Council meetings will generally be held from 12:00–5:00 p.m., Eastern Time. All meetings of the Council will be open to the public, live streamed on Zoom or a similar platform, and recorded for posting on the ACL website. Advisory Council members will be expected to participate in at least one subcommittee, or working group, which will meet, as needed, between Advisory Council meetings to develop and review materials and conduct other activities related to the Advisory Council's mission and purpose.

The completion of all the activities described is dependent upon the continued availability of federal funding for the purposes of carrying out the legislation.

Nomination Process: Any person or organization may nominate one or more qualified individuals for membership. Current Advisory Council members whose terms are expiring may also submit a nomination for consideration. Terms are limited to two consecutive terms. Nomination packages must include:

(1) A nomination letter not to exceed one (1) page that provides ALL of the following information:

a. The reason(s) for nominating the individual;

b. The constituency being represented (from the list above; may be more than one);

c. The nominee's particular, relevant experience and/or professional expertise or lived experience;

d. Contact information for the nominee [name, title (if applicable), address, phone, and email address]; and

e. The nominee's resume (not to exceed two (2) pages) if the nomination is based on their professional capacity or qualifications. A resume is optional otherwise.

Nominees will be selected for appointment based on their demonstrated knowledge, qualifications, and professional or personal experience related to the purpose and scope of the Advisory Council. Nominations that fail to include all the above information will not receive consideration.

(2) Members will be appointed for a period not to exceed three years. Members appointed to fill subsequent vacancies will serve for the remainder of the current term of the Advisory Council.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 3030s note; Pub. L. 119–75, 140 Stat. 279.

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Richard Nicholls,

Deputy Administrator and Chief of Staff of the Administration for Community Living.

[FR Doc. 2026–18727 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4154–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Community Living

Solicitation for Nominations To Serve on the Advisory Council To Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

AGENCY: Administration for Community Living, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of request for nominations.

SUMMARY: The Administration for Community Living (ACL) seeks nominations for individuals to serve on the Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren.

DATES: Nominations must be submitted electronically by 11:59 p.m., Eastern on October 14, 2026 to be considered for appointment.

ADDRESSES: Nominations, including all requested information and attachments, must be submitted electronically to: *SGRG.mail@acl.hhs.gov.* See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for details about the nomination process and instructions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kari Benson, (202) 401–4634, *SGRG.mail@acl.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren is authorized by the Supporting Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Act (Pub. L. 115–196) of 2018. The Advisory Council identifies, promotes, coordinates, and disseminates to the public information, resources, and the best practices available to help grandparents and other older relatives both meet the needs of the children in their care; and maintain their own physical and mental health and emotional well-being. The Advisory Council is specifically directed to consider the needs of those affected by the opioid crisis, as well as the needs of members of Native American Tribes. The Administration for Community Living has been delegated the authority to execute the requirements and responsibilities as outlined in the Act.

The Advisory Council is made up of the following (or their designees): the Administrator of the Administration for Community Living (ACL); the Secretary of Education; the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use; the Assistant Secretary for the Administration for Children and Families; and, as appropriate, the heads of other federal departments or agencies with responsibilities related to current issues affecting grandparents or other older relatives raising children.

The Advisory Council also must include at least one grandparent who is raising a grandchild, and an older relative (kinship) caregiver caring for children. ACL anticipates selecting up to ten (10) non-federal members to serve on the Advisory Council who will be reflective of grandparents and older relative/kinship caregivers and the professionals working on their behalf, with particular emphasis placed on individuals representing tribal communities, and those families impacted by the opioid crisis.

Advisory Council Responsibilities: The Advisory Council's efforts will build on the accomplishments of the previous council, whose term expires in July 2026. In this regard, the Advisory Council may support the information gathering for, and preparation of, updates to the initial Report to Congress. The Advisory Council may also provide input to update the sections of the National Strategy to Support Family Caregivers pertaining to grandparents and older relative (kinship) caregiver support. The Advisory Council may also be called upon to inform the work of, and collaborate with, the Kinship and Grandfamilies Support Network.

The Advisory Council, or its individual members, may be engaged to author/co-author articles and other materials; engage with print and electronic media; and deliver presentations, workshops, webinars and other forms of educational opportunities designed to highlight the Administration's commitment to supporting kin and grandparent caregivers.

As needed, and where appropriate, this Advisory Council will coordinate its efforts with those of the Family Caregiving Advisory Council. Such coordination might include joint meetings, presentations, and other activities undertaken in fulfillment of the requirements of the RAISE Act.

The Advisory Council will meet in person or virtually (via Zoom or similar platform), up to three times each year, beginning in May 2027 (estimated). Council meetings will generally be held from 12:00–5:00 p.m., Eastern Time. All meetings of the Council will be open to the public, live streamed on Zoom or a similar platform, and recorded for posting on the ACL website. Advisory Council members will be expected to participate in at least one subcommittee or working group, which will meet, as needed, between Advisory Council meetings to develop and review materials and conduct other activities related to the Advisory Council's mission and purpose.

The completion of all activities described is dependent upon the continued availability of federal funding for the purposes of carrying out the legislation.

Nomination Process: Any person or organization may nominate one or more qualified individuals for membership. Terms are limited to two consecutive terms. Nomination packages must include:

(1) A nomination letter not to exceed one (1) page that provides ALL the following information:

a. The reason(s) for nominating the individual;

b. The constituency being represented:

i. A grandparent raising a grandchild; or

ii. An older relative caregiver of children;

iii. A grandparent or older relative caregiver whose family has been impacted by opioid misuse; or

iv. A grandparent or older relative caregiver who is a member of Native American tribe; or

v. Another expert and/or advocate engaged in programs, services, and supports to kinship families and grandfamilies.

c. The nominee's particular, relevant experience and/or professional expertise;

d. Contact information for the nominee (name, title (if applicable), address, phone, and email address); and

e. The nominee's resume (not to exceed two (2) pages) if the nomination is based on their professional capacity or qualifications. A resume is optional otherwise.

Nominees will be selected for appointment based on their demonstrated knowledge, qualifications, and professional or personal experience related to the purpose and scope of the Advisory Council. Nominations that fail to include all the above information will not receive consideration.

(2) Members will be appointed for a period not to exceed three years. Members appointed to fill subsequent vacancies will serve for the remainder of the current term of the Advisory Council.

Authority: Pub. L. 119–75, 140 Stat. 279; Sec. 3, Pub. L. 115–196.

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Richard Nicholls,

Deputy Administrator and Chief of Staff of the Administration for Community Living.

[FR Doc. 2026–18728 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4154–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Community Living

Announcing the Intent To Award a Single-Source Supplement for Expanding Outreach and Professional Training To Engage Older Adults With Behavioral Health Conditions in Evidence-Based Health Promotion Programs

AGENCY: Administration for Community Living, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of issuance of single-source award.

SUMMARY: The Administration for Community Living (ACL) announces the intent to award a single-source supplement to the current cooperative agreement held by the Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine (LECOM) for Expanding Outreach and Professional Training to Engage Older Adults with Behavioral Health Conditions in Evidence-Based Health Promotion Programs. The purpose is to expand national outreach, training, and resources to increase participation in community-based, evidence-based programs (EBPs) for older adults with behavioral health issues, to help the aging and disability network develop new practical skills, and to improve coordination among local aging and behavioral health service providers. The administrative supplement for FY 2026 will be for $1,084,718, bringing the total award for the FY 2024 to FY 2027 budget period to $4,345,417.

DATES: The supplement award will be issued to align with Year 3 (September 1, 2026, through August 31, 2027) of the September 1, 2024, through August 31, 2027 project period.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or comments regarding this program supplement, contact Patricia Keane, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging, Office of Nutrition and Health Promotion Programs; telephone (202) 795–7783; email *Patricia.Keane@acl.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This supplemental funding will increase LECOM's capacity to expand the reach and impact of its approved *Behavioral Health Resources for Integrated Development, Growth, Engagement, and Support (BRIDGES) for Older Adults* project. The goals for expanded funding align with the overall goals of the grant to expand outreach and professional training nationally to increase the participation of older adults with behavioral health conditions in community-based EBPs, to help the aging and disability network develop new practical skills, and to improve coordination among local aging and behavioral health service providers.

LECOM should expand BRIDGES training and technical assistance (TA) to all ACL Chronic Disease Self-Management Education (CDSME) grantees, including those specifically focused on preventing and managing chronic disease in older adults with behavioral health conditions and stressors. They should build a tiered TA model for CDSME and other ACL grantees, scaled to organizational readiness level. This model should include individual consultation, implementation coaching, office hours, cohort models, and peer-to-peer learning opportunities. LECOM should facilitate the federal agencies contributing to the 10th anniversary of the virtual Older Adult Mental Health Awareness Day and convene grantees and the network for behavioral health continuing education and training opportunities to include speakers, partner organizations, and subject matter experts. LECOM should broaden the existing BRIDGES curriculum to specifically include CDSME grantees, and develop a CDSME grantee partnership track to onboard CDSME grantees with targeted implementation resources and communities of practice. LECOM should develop an evidence-informed Dissemination and Engagement Playbook to use across BRIDGES, CDSME, and the broader grantee portfolio, and other ACL-supported initiatives.

Program Name: Expanding Outreach and Professional Training to Engage Older Adults with Behavioral Health Conditions in Evidence-Based Health Promotion Programs.

Recipient: Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine (LECOM).

Period of Performance: The award will be issued in Year 3 of the project period of September 1, 2024 through August 31, 2027.

Total Award Amount: $4,345,417 ($3,260,699 fully funded in FY 2024 + $1,084,718 in FY 2026).

Award Type: Cooperative Agreement Supplement.

Basis for Award: LECOM is currently funded to carry out the *Behavioral Health Resources for Integrated Development, Growth, Engagement, and Support (BRIDGES) for Older Adults* project for the period of September 1, 2024 through August 31, 2027. LECOM has made substantial progress to date: the project conducted an environmental scan, needs (re)assessments, and stigma surveys; launched a national destigmatization campaign with an accompanying education multimedia toolkit; stood up a technical assistance center and online resource hub focused on the intersection of older adult programming and behavioral health needs; and distributed toolkits to organizations across the aging and disability network. LECOM has also delivered training and outreach through webinars and virtual conferences, including Older Adult Mental Health Awareness Day, and in-person presentations at two national conferences. In addition, the project developed a free, accessible online behavioral health literacy curriculum comprising 13 modules, designed to help CDSME facilitators, caregivers, and older adults recognize, respond to, and refer behavioral health concerns as they emerge.

It would be unnecessarily time consuming and disruptive to the BRIDGES project and the beneficiaries being served for the ACL to establish a new grantee at this time when critical services are presently being provided in an efficient manner.

LECOM is ideally and uniquely positioned to make the best use of the increased funding quickly and efficiently to effectively deliver what is needed to meet the needs of CDSME grantees and the broader aging and disability network. LECOM has established itself nationally as a recognized leader and expert in

delivering behavioral health resources and TA to support those implementing CDSME programs in the aging and disability network. LECOM has already established relationships with CDSME grantees with a behavioral health focus, which will allow them to seamlessly expand the TA and training they can offer to ensure CDSME grantees' success in meeting their goals and deliverables.

Additionally, the grantee has worked diligently to develop relationships with stakeholders through outreach and conference presentations, and to ensure that an inclusive range of partners are in place, engaged in the work, and committed to the success of CDSME.

LECOM is successfully meeting all programmatic goals under the current *Expanding Outreach and Professional Training to Engage Older Adults with Behavioral Health Conditions in Evidence-Based Health Promotion Programs* cooperative agreement.

Authority: Older Americans Act, Title IV; Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 42 U.S.C. 300U–11 (Prevention and Public Health Fund).

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Richard Nicholls,

Deputy Administrator and Chief of Staff of the Administration for Community Living.

[FR Doc. 2026–18729 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4154–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2026–N–2740]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Customer/Partner Customer Service Satisfaction Surveys

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Submit written comments (including recommendations) on the collection of information by October 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be submitted to *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. The OMB control number for this information collection is 0910–0360. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelly Covington, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 240–402–5661, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

Customer/Partner Customer Service Satisfaction Surveys

OMB Control Number 0910–0360—Extension

Under section 1003 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 393), FDA is authorized to conduct research and public information programs about regulated products and responsibilities of the Agency. Executive Order 12862, entitled ''Setting Customer Service Standard,'' directs Federal Agencies that ''provide significant services directly to the public'' to ''survey customers to determine the kind and quality of services they want and their level of satisfaction with existing services.'' FDA is seeking to extend OMB approval to conduct customer service satisfaction surveys to implement Executive Order 12862. Participation in the surveys is voluntary. This request covers customer/partner (including State and local governments) service satisfaction surveys of regulated entities, such as food processors; cosmetic, drug, biologic, and medical device manufacturers; animal drugs, animal food and feed; tobacco products; and consumers and health professionals.

FDA will use the information from these surveys to identify strengths and weaknesses in service to customers/partners and to make improvements. The surveys will measure timeliness, appropriateness, clarity, and accuracy of information, courtesy, and problem resolution in the context of individual programs.

FDA estimates conducting approximately 20 customer/partner service satisfaction surveys per year, each requiring an average of 25 minutes for review and completion. We estimate respondents to these surveys to be between 100 and 20,000 customers/partners. Some of these surveys will be repeats of earlier surveys for purposes of monitoring customer/partner service and developing long-term data. Respondents to this collection of information cover a broad range of stakeholders who have experience with certain products regulated by or services provided by FDA.

In the **Federal Register** of April 3, 2026 (91 FR 16951), FDA published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. One comment was received; however, it did not respond to the questions posed in § 1320.8(d).

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN[1]

Activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
Mail, telephone, web-based survey	85,000	1	85,000	.42 (25 minutes)	35,700

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Based on a review of the information collection since our last request for OMB approval, we have made no adjustments to our burden estimate.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–18691 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology; Health Information Technology Advisory Committee; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the Health Information Technology Advisory Committee (HITAC), originally scheduled for September 24, 2026, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. ET, which was published in the **Federal Register** on January 21, 2026 (91 FR 2542).

The meeting will be held on October 8, 2026, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. ET. The meeting is open to the public and will be held virtually. For web conference instructions and the most up-to-date meeting information, please visit the HITAC calendar at *www.healthit.gov/topic/federal-advisory-committees/hitac-calendar.*

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Tara Porter,

Designated Federal Officer, HITAC.

[FR Doc. 2026–18682 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150–45–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Proposed Collection; 60-Day Comment Request; NIH Electronic Application System for NIH Certificates of Confidentiality (CoC)

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirement of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 to provide opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the Office of Science Policy (OSP), in the Office of the Director (OD), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects to be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval.

DATES: Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received within 60 days of the date of this publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, submit comments in writing, or request more information on the proposed project, Email your comment or request, including your address to: *NIH-CoC-Coordinator@mail.nih.gov* or contact: Dr. Adam Berger, Division of Clinical and Healthcare Research Policy, Office of Science Policy, OD, NIH, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Suite 630, Bethesda, MD 20892, or call non-toll-free number (301) 496–9838. Formal requests for additional plans and instruments must be requested in writing.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 requires: written comments and/or suggestions from the public and affected agencies are invited to address one or more of the following points: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the function 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, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Proposed Collection Title: Electronic Application for NIH Certificates of Confidentiality (CoC E-application System), 0925–0689, REVISION, exp., date 08/31/2028. Office of Science Policy (OSP), National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Need and Use of Information Collection: The purpose of this electronic system is to submit and process requests for NIH to issue discretionary Certificates of Confidentiality (CoC) to research organizations that request a CoC from NIH. As described in the authorizing legislation (Section 301(d) of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. 241(d)), CoCs are issued by specific agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), including NIH, to authorize researchers to protect the privacy of human research subjects by prohibiting them from releasing names and identifying characteristics of research participants to anyone not connected with the research, except in limited circumstances specified in statute. At NIH, the issuance of CoCs has been delegated to the NIH Office of Science Policy (OSP) in the NIH Office of the Director. The NIH has been using an online CoC system to review requests and issue CoCs since 2015. The current CoC request form includes 27 questions to collect information from research organizations and six Institutional Assurance statements to be affirmed by the Institutional Official. The information provided is used to determine eligibility for a CoC and to issue the CoC to the requesting organization. Eligible requesting organizations that provide legally binding affirmations that they will abide by the terms of the CoC are issued a Certificate of Confidentiality. This system has increased efficiency and reduced burden for both requesters and NIH staff who currently process these requests. NIH received 518 requests for CoCs from January 202*5* through December 202*5* and expects to receive approximately the same number of requests in subsequent years.

OMB approval is requested for three years. There are no costs to respondents other than their time. The total estimated annualized burden hours are 777.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average time per response (in hours)	Total annual burden hour
Individuals	518	1	90/60	777
Total		518		777

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Matthew J. Memoli,

Principal Deputy Director, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 2026–18647 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4167–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Draft NIH Biosafety Policy for Research Involving Biohazards

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Request for information.

SUMMARY: As the world's largest public funder of biomedical research, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is committed to ensuring that gold-standard science is conducted under gold-standard biosafety conditions. To achieve this goal, NIH is proposing a new policy that modernizes and strengthens biosafety practices to ensure that oversight keeps pace with evolving risks. NIH is requesting public input on a new, comprehensive biosafety policy proposal that, when finalized, will replace the current NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules (*https://osp.od.nih.gov/wp-content/uploads/NIH_Guidelines.pdf*).

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments must be submitted on or before October 19, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be submitted electronically to: *https://osp.od.nih.gov/comment-form-draft-nih-biosafety-policy-for-research-involving-biohazards/*.

Comments are voluntary and may be submitted anonymously. You may also voluntarily include your name and contact information with your response. Other than your name and contact information, please do not include in the response any personally identifiable information or any information that you do not wish to make public. Proprietary, classified, confidential, or sensitive information should not be included in your response. After the NIH Office of Science Policy (OSP) has finished reviewing the responses, the responses may be posted to the OSP website without redaction.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cari Young, Sc.M., Director of the Biosafety, Biosecurity, and Emerging Biotechnology Policy Division, Office of Science Policy, (301) 496–9838 or *SciencePolicy@od.nih.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Nearly 50 years ago, NIH introduced the foundational Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules (*https://osp.od.nih.gov/wp-content/uploads/NIH_Guidelines.pdf*), which established the biosafety framework for much of today's research enterprise. However, the increasingly multi-disciplinary, cross-sector, and global nature of modern science calls for a paradigm shift and, on September 9, 2025, NIH announced (*https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/nih-director/statements/nih-launches-initiative-modernize-strengthen-biosafety-oversight*) it was beginning a process to modernize and strengthen the oversight of biosafety, to ensure that it is transparent, adaptive, and accountable.

To inform the initial policy proposal, NIH undertook an intensive community outreach and engagement effort (*https://osp.od.nih.gov/table-of-biosafety-engagements-modernizing-and-strengthening-biosafety-oversight/*), hearing from researchers, biosafety professionals, members of the public, and more. Comments were solicited through six regional listening sessions, smaller engagements with groups throughout the United States, and an on-demand portal to receive individual comments for the duration of the community engagement effort.

The feedback received to date has informed a new policy proposal that expands the scope of the NIH Guidelines to all biohazards while removing red tape for low-risk research. As part of this modernization, NIH also seeks to strengthen the role of Institutional Biosafety Committees (IBCs) and reinforce consistency with Institutional Review Boards and Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees, which serve as three foundational pillars of institutional oversight of biomedical research.

Through this draft policy, NIH aims to augment public safety, transparency, and accountability in its stewardship of the biomedical research enterprise. NIH recognizes that resources and guidance will be required to achieve successful implementation of a modernized biosafety policy. Thus, NIH intends to provide additional supplemental materials for the community through implementation resources. These materials will include information about IBC functions, as well as content drawn from existing information, such as biosafety considerations for research with gene drive modified organisms (*https://osp.od.nih.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/gdmo-reference.pdf*), Risk Group (RG) classifications (currently articulated in Appendix B of the NIH Guidelines); and additional information about requirements for containment practices, occupational health plans, and training for research with RG3 influenza viruses (currently articulated in Section III–D–7 and Appendix G–II–C–5 of the NIH Guidelines).

Draft NIH Biosafety Policy for Research Involving Biohazards

Scope and Applicability

Section I. Purpose

As the world's largest public funder of biomedical research, NIH is committed to ensuring that gold-standard science is conducted under gold-standard biosafety conditions. The purpose of the NIH Biosafety Policy for Research Involving Biohazards (the Policy) is to achieve this goal by setting forth requirements for federal and local institutional oversight of biomedical research involving biohazards, and to help ensure the safe, responsible, and secure conduct of such research.

Section II. Scope

The NIH Biosafety Policy covers all biomedical research, in laboratory settings, involving biohazards.

For the purpose of the scope of this Policy, research involving biohazards is defined as research involving known or potential risk to human health and any of the following:

1. Wild-type biological agents (*i.e.,* bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites) that cause disease in humans;
2. Cells, viruses, or organisms, other than plants, that have been genetically modified;
3. Toxins, prions, and other self-aggregating proteins; or
4. Cells or organisms, other than plants, containing 1, 2, or 3 above.

This Policy applies to research supported in whole or in part by NIH, regardless of NIH funding level or funding mechanism, including the NIH Intramural Research Program. This Policy is applicable to all competing award applications, competitive revisions, proposals for contracts, and other funding agreements (*e.g.,* Other Transactions, Cooperative Agreements) on or after [effective date will be 6 months from publication of the final Policy], and all existing awards and agreements as of that date. This Policy is applicable to all intramural research projects conducted on or after [effective date will be 6 months from publication of final Policy], including on-going or new studies. This Policy is also applicable to non-NIH funded research that is conducted on or after [effective

date will be 6 months from publication of final Policy] at an institution that receives any NIH funding.

Based on risk, different categories of research will require different levels of oversight as described in Section IV.

Any research subject to this Policy that is also under the regulation or purview of another federal agency may proceed under the oversight of the other federal agency once approvals or other applicable clearances have been obtained.

Compliance and Enforcement

All institutions conducting NIH-supported research will be required to comply with this Policy, which will be included in the applicable terms and conditions of the award or agreement and included in applicable NIH intramural policies and procedures. As a term and condition for NIH funding, institutions shall ensure that any research conducted at or sponsored by the institution, irrespective of the source of funding, shall comply with this Policy, as specified in applicable terms and conditions of the award or agreement.

Failure to comply may provide a basis for enforcement actions, including, but not limited to, additional special terms and conditions, or termination, consistent with applicable grant regulations; applicable NIH policies and procedures, including NIH intramural policies and procedures; the Federal Acquisition Regulations; and/or other authorities, as appropriate. Enforcement actions may affect future funding decisions for the recipient institution, as authorized in the NIH Grants Policy Statement (GPS). In cases where NIH proposes to suspend, limit, or terminate financial assistance because of noncompliance with the Policy, applicable HHS and Public Health Service procedures shall govern.

Voluntary Compliance

This Policy outlines fundamental biosafety principles and practices that serve as a foundation for biomedical research. The Policy may serve globally as a model framework for biosafety oversight, and entities not otherwise subject are encouraged to follow the Policy principles and implement commensurate oversight procedures to enable safe, responsible, and secure research regardless of funding source.

General Definitions

The following terms, which are used throughout the NIH Biosafety Policy, are defined as follows:

Biological agent: Bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites that cause human disease.

Biomedical research: Research on a topic that is within the mission of the NIH (*https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/mission-goals*), including applicability to: research supported by NIH, and non-NIH funded research that is conducted at an institution that receives any NIH funding.

Biosafety Assurance: Documentation from an institution, through the Authorized Organizational Representative (AOR), assuring institutional compliance with this Policy.

Emerging agent or organism: An agent or organism newly identified in nature.

Gene drive: Technology whereby a particular heritable element biases inheritance in its favor, resulting in the heritable element becoming more prevalent than predicted by Mendelian laws of inheritance in a population over successive generations.

Genetic modification:

- The introduction into cells, organisms, or viruses of nucleic acid molecules that meet any of the following criteria:
  - Possess biological properties that enable introduction of stable alterations (*e.g.,* mutations, insertions, or deletions) into the genome (*e.g.,* cis elements involved in integration, gene editing); or
  - Have the potential for one or more cycles of replication in a cell; or
  - Can be transcribed or translated; or
- The introduction into cells, organisms, or viruses of stable alterations into the genome by passaging, reassortment, chemical or radiological means.

Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC): A committee that meets the requirements for membership, and reviews, approves, and oversees projects in accordance with the responsibilities defined in Section III–B.

Laboratory research: Research conducted within Biosafety Level/Animal Biosafety Level (BSL/ABSL) 1–4 containment facilities, including spaces such as vivarium, core facilities, or clinical settings. It does not include the deliberate release of a biohazard outside of biocontainment, such as field release research.

National Biosafety Data and Safety Analysis Center: A Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) established under this policy to independently aggregate, de-identify, and analyze laboratory biosafety incident data, near-misses, and anomalies for the purpose of advancing the metascience of biosafety.

NIH-supported research: All research funded in whole or in part by NIH. This includes research conducted by the NIH intramural research program, and funded or conducted by extramural grants, contracts, other transactions, or other funding agreements, regardless of NIH funding level or funding mechanism.

Novel agent or organism: An agent or organism not existing in nature, deliberately designed, and possibly derived from multiple, different natural or synthetic sources (*e.g.,* chimeras, or organisms generated by synthetic biology in conjunction with artificial intelligence).

Prions and self-aggregating proteins: Misfolded forms of proteins that can self-propagate and cause neurodegenerative disease in humans or animals.

Toxin: A protein or peptide produced by living organisms that causes harm in humans.

Wild type: Naturally occurring organisms, cells, or viruses without deliberately introduced genetic modifications.

Zoonotic: An agent reasonably suspected of transmission from animals to humans with the potential to cause human disease.

Section III. Roles and Responsibilities

Section III–A Responsibilities of the Institution

An institution conducting or sponsoring research subject to the NIH Biosafety Policy is responsible for ensuring that such research is conducted in full compliance with the Policy as a term and condition of NIH funding. No research subject to this Policy may be conducted until the institution conducting the research has provided a written Biosafety Assurance through the Authorized Organizational Representative (AOR) (*https://grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/nihgps/html5/section_2/2.1.2_recipient_staff.htm*) that has been approved by NIH, setting forth compliance with this Policy. Assurances are approved by NIH for a period of up to four years. Assurance submissions will include:

- Lines of authority and responsibility for administering the program and ensuring compliance with this Policy; to include contact information for relevant staff such as the IBC Contact, IBC Chair, and Biological Safety Officer (BSO) if applicable.
- To the maximum extent possible, weblinks to publicly-posted institutional biosafety procedures(including but not limited to documentation detailing the IBC roles,

responsibilities, authorities, and processes for how biosafety risks are managed), a continuously updated IBC roster, IBC meeting minutes, incident reports, synopses of relevant staff trainings provided, and contact information for the IBC Contact, IBC Chair, and BSO (if applicable); information regarding whether the institution conducts research in a BSL3/ABSL–3 or BSL4/ABSL–4 laboratory, research with GDMOs, has a BSO, receives NIH funding, and/or has an externally administered IBC.

- Other pertinent information requested by NIH.

The institution must maintain all IBC records in accordance with Section 8.4.2 of the NIH GPS, which requires recipients of awards to maintain appropriate documentation in accordance with record retention requirements in 2 CFR 200.334, which states ''the recipient and subrecipient must retain all Federal award records for three years from the date of submission of their final financial report.'' In addition, IBC meeting minutes and incident reports must be publicly posted for a minimum of five years. Records may need to be retained for longer durations in accordance with other requirements of the NIH GPS as applicable. When incident reports or meeting minutes contain records related to awards, they must be maintained for at least as long as stated in this requirement and must be made available to the public during this time if requested.

Incident reports may contain records related to multiple protocols which may be in different stages of the grant cycle.

The institution is responsible for ensuring appropriate training regarding laboratory safety and implementation for the IBC Chair and members, the BSO and other containment experts (when applicable), Principal Investigators (PI), and laboratory staff.

The institution may be required to establish and maintain an occupational health and safety program (OHSP) based on other regulations and policies. If an OHSP is required under those regulations and policies, or if it is needed based on research conducted, it should be maintained as part of the overall biosafety program. The role of the OHSP to support biosafety will depend on the facility, research activities, and biohazards involved.

Section III–B Responsibilities of the Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC)

The institution shall establish an IBC to meet the criteria outlined in this Policy. Additional responsibilities may be added, as needed by the institution, whose responsibilities need not be restricted to research within the scope of the Policy. The IBC must meet the following minimum requirements.

IBC Membership

The IBC must have at least five members who have appropriate expertise, experience, and the capability to assess research involving biohazards and identify any potential risk to institutional personnel, public health, or the environment, and to determine the appropriate biosafety, and biosecurity measures, when appropriate, to mitigate those risks. The IBC should include individuals with expertise in biological safety and physical containment, and include, or have available on an *ad hoc* basis, individuals knowledgeable in institutional commitments and policies, applicable law, security, standards of professional conduct and practice, community attitudes, and the environment, as appropriate.

The following individuals must be appointed as voting members:

- A BSO, when the institution conducts research at BSL–3, BSL–4 or research involving GDMOs.
- At least one member with expertise in animal containment principles, when the institution conducts research, subject to the Policy, in animals that are of a size or have growth requirements that preclude housing in primary containment isolators, or an equivalent means of primary containment, including but not limited to agricultural animals and other animal species.
- At least one member with adequate expertise in ecological or environmental risk assessment, when reviewing and approving research involving GDMOs. *Ad hoc* consultants may be used if necessary.
- At least two members who are not affiliated with the institution, other than their membership on the IBC, to represent the interest of the surrounding community with respect to health and protection of the environment.

The institution should appoint other individuals to the IBC, as needed for the types of research conducted at the institution, or use *ad hoc* consultants, as appropriate.

IBC Functions

The IBC, or its delegate as applicable, is responsible for:

- Reviewing research for compliance with the Policy as specified in Section IV ''Categories of Oversight for Research Based on Risk'' and approving, as warranted, research that meets the requirements of the Policy. This review shall include: (1) independent risk assessment (see Section V ''Risk Assessment and Mitigation for Research Involving Biohazards'') of the biocontainment levels required for the proposed research; (2) assessment of the facilities, procedures, practices, training, and expertise of personnel involved in the research; (3) in cases of research involving human research participants, the assessment should focus on biosafety issues (*e.g.,* product administration, shedding). IBC oversight may conclude after the last participant is administered the final dose of product. However, IBCs may choose to establish other endpoints for oversight, based on their biosafety assessment of the proposed research.
  - No member of the IBC may be involved in the review or approval of a project in which they are or expect to be engaged, or in which they have a direct financial or any other conflict of interest, except to provide information requested by the IBC to facilitate their review. Such members can be counted for purposes of establishing a voting quorum for the meeting even if they recuse themselves from the final determination related to the project.
  - When possible and consistent with protection of privacy, proprietary interests, and national security concerns, the institution is encouraged to be maximally transparent and open its IBC meetings to the public.
- Taking IBC meeting minutes and approving them no later than their next convened meeting. The IBC must post the approved minutes on a public-facing web page on the website of the institution, using the required meeting minutes template. Minutes should be posted immediately after approval and once all appropriate and allowable redactions have been made.
- Notifying the PI when the research is approved, including the required biocontainment level, any biosafety requirements, or any other conditions specified as part of the approval. Approval should be granted for a period not to exceed three years, at which time a *de novo* registration submission and review is required. During the approval period, any changes to the approved research that have potential impact on the original biosafety assessment must be reviewed and approved by the IBC, or its delegate, before such research is conducted.
- Lowering containment levels for certain experiments conducted at BSL–2, as specified in Section IV ''Categories of Oversight for Research Based on Risk.''
- Petitioning NIH for determination of the minimum biocontainment level for emerging, novel, or zoonotic biological agents for which the RG

classification or containment level is not available in the BMBL (*https://www.cdc.gov/labs/pdf/SF__19_308133-A_BMBL6_00-BOOK-WEB-final-3.pdf*). The IBC may not approve such research until authorized by NIH and any other applicable Federal, State, or local entities.

- Petitioning NIH to determine the appropriate biocontainment level for research involving emerging, novel, or zoonotic biological agents, or to lower the minimum containment for research involving RG3 and RG4 agents that have not previously been approved by NIH. Initial requests should be submitted to NIH by the IBC Chair or BSO and include a full description of:
  - The agent and specific modifications to the agent (*e.g.,* attenuation);
  - The biological system(s) and experimental manipulations that will be employed, such as:
    - All biological reagents (*e.g.,* plasmids, cell lines, prokaryotic hosts) that will be used in the experiment(s), and
    - Types of experiments to be performed (*e.g.,* tissue culture, animal work).
  - The IBC's risk assessment of the proposed research activities and the proposed BSLs at which each of these operations will occur, along with any special practices or procedures;
  - Supporting documentation such as published or investigator-generated data demonstrating the attenuation or loss of function of the agent that the IBC reviewed as part of its risk assessment; and
  - Other pertinent information.

  The IBC may not approve the lowering of biocontainment for such research until authorized by NIH and any other applicable Federal, State or local entities.
- Periodically reviewing approved research conducted at the institution, to ensure compliance with the conditions established in the IBC approval and with the Policy. This responsibility may be delegated to the BSO or other staff, as appropriate.
- Adopting plans which include emergency response for handling accidental spills, personnel contamination, post-exposure response, loss of containment, or release of biohazards, waste disposal, or other incidents involving research covered under the Policy.
- Reviewing incidents that occur during the conduct of research subject to the Policy, to ensure the appropriate response occurred, and to determine if additional biosafety measures are warranted to mitigate the risk of future similar incidents.
- Reporting certain incidents to NIH that pose a significant risk to human health, using the required incident reporting template. Such incidents require immediate notification to NIH (within 24 hours or as soon as the institution becomes aware of the incident), followed by a full report once all information is gathered (no later than 30 days). This includes incidents that involve:
  - A confirmed or potential laboratory-acquired infection (LAI);
  - Any loss of containment/release that has the potential for community risk;
  - Any incident at BSL–3/ABSL–3 or BSL–4/ABSL–4, including:
    - Potential exposures involving a personal injury, and/or when medical treatment is sought after the incident to address the possibility of a LAI;
    - Potential releases involving facility and/or equipment failures, even when redundant systems were functioning properly, to address the possibility of risk to personnel and the community and prevent future occurrences;
    - Biological agent inventory and security issues that may have public health consequences.
  - Any incidents involving exposures at BSL–2/ABSL–2 that require agent-specific treatment beyond basic first aid; and
  - Any compliance violations at any BSL/ABSL, such as failure to obtain or maintain IBC approval, or failure to obtain NIH approval for lowering biocontainment for research, when required.

  If treatment is provided to an exposed individual due to the potential presence of adventitious agents (*e.g.,* non-human primate Herpes B or blood borne pathogen prophylaxis) and not agent(s) deliberately involved in the research, no report is required unless a LAI results from the exposure, in which case the incident must be reported to NIH.
- Reviewing certain lower-risk incidents described below that do not require reporting to NIH. Such incidents must be reported to and addressed by the IBC. The IBC should determine whether the appropriate response occurred, and if additional biosafety measures are warranted to mitigate the risk of future similar incidents. Such incidents include:
  - Any incident involving research subject to the policy with an animal that is housed at BSL–1/ABSL–1 or BSL–2/ABSL–2 (*e.g.,* bite, scratch, escape or improper disposition)
  - Any incident at BSL–1/ABSL–1 or BSL–2/ABSL–2 that does not involve agent-specific medical treatment when first aid is administered.

  Minor spills of low-risk agents, that do not involve a breach of containment and that were properly cleaned and decontaminated, generally do not need to be reported.
- Posting all incident reports on a public-facing web page on the website of the institution, using the required incident reporting template. Final incident reports should be posted within 30 days of NIH's final response (when reportable to NIH) or IBC/institutional review and finalization (when not reportable to NIH) and once all appropriate and allowable redactions have been made. For incidents reportable to NIH, NIH's final response must be posted along with the final incident report.
- Performing other functions as may be delegated to the IBC by the institution.

Biological Safety Officer (BSO)

A BSO must be appointed when the institution conducts research subject to the Policy i) at BSL–3 or 4, or ii) involving GDMOs.

The BSO's duties include but are not limited to:

- Conducting periodic inspections to ensure that laboratory biocontainment facilities and equipment are functioning properly, biosafety standards are rigorously followed, and IBC approval conditions for the conduct of research are being followed.
- Reporting to the IBC and the institution any significant problems, violations of the Policy, or any significant research-related incidents of which the BSO becomes aware.
- Responding to and investigating research-related incidents occurring during the conduct of research subject to the Policy.
- Providing technical advice to research personnel and the IBC.

If an institution does not designate a BSO, the institution must assign another official to take on these responsibilities.

Section III–C Responsibilities of the Principal Investigator

The responsibilities of the PI include:

- Ensuring no research within the scope of this Policy is conducted until approved by the IBC, or IBC delegate, and has met all other requirements of the Policy.
- Reporting any incidents occurring during the conduct of research subject to the Policy (See incident reporting requirements in Section III–B for further details).
- Ensuring all laboratory personnel under their supervision understand the

requirements of the Policy and have received adequate biosafety training for the research they will be conducting.

- Adhering to all IBC-approved plans including emergency response for handling accidental spills, personnel contamination, post-exposure response, loss of containment or release of biohazards, waste disposal, or other incidents involving research covered under the Policy.
- Making an initial risk assessment to determine a risk mitigation strategy, including levels of physical containment and other biosafety practices as appropriate for the safe conduct of the proposed research.
- Selecting appropriate biocontainment facilities and equipment, and biosafety practices and procedures for the safe conduct of proposed research.
- Submitting the initial research protocol and any subsequent changes that may alter the biorisk assessment of the research to be conducted, to the IBC and NIH (as appropriate), for review and approval.
- Making available to all laboratory personnel the protocols that describe all biohazards and the biosafety precautions to be taken.
- Coordinating and/or providing appropriate training on the Policy and biosafety requirements applicable to the research being conducted for all research personnel under their supervision.
- Informing the laboratory staff of the reasons and provisions for any occupational health or exposure response procedures, advised or required.
- Supervising the performance of laboratory staff to ensure that the required safety practices and techniques are employed and correcting any errors.
- Ensuring the integrity, maintenance, and correct functioning of facilities, physical containment equipment, and personal protective equipment.

Institutions are further authorized and encouraged to submit voluntary, confidential reports regarding near-misses, secondary failures, or procedural issues to the National Biosafety Data and Safety Analysis Center (NBDSAC). The NIH shall not utilize the voluntarily submitted data for enforcement or action on funding, provided the incident did not result in an environmental release or a LAI. All data maintained within the NBDSAC repository must be de-identified to protect individual and institutional privacy, but institutions have flexibility in what scientific information they choose to share.

Section III–D Responsibilities of the National Institutes of Health

NIH is responsible for:

- Promulgating requirements and guidance necessary to implement the NIH Biosafety Policy.
- Determining the appropriate containment level for emerging, novel, or zoonotic biological agents for which the RG classification or containment level is not available in the BMBL.
- Determining the appropriate containment level for research involving wild type or genetically modified RG3 or RG4 biological agents (*e.g.,* experiments with attenuated or replication-defective constructs) for initial requests to lower containment.
- Publishing approved determinations of appropriate lower containment for research involving wild type or genetically modified RG3 or RG4 biological agents.
- Reviewing requests for lowering containment levels in a timely manner and revising the risk classification of biological agents in conjunction with other Federal agencies as applicable.
- Interpreting this Policy for cases in which the Policy does not specifically assign containment levels.
- Requesting and negotiating, approving or disapproving, and as necessary, restricting or withdrawing approval of Assurances.
- Reviewing and responding in a timely manner to reports of incidents subject to the Policy, that require reporting to NIH.
- Verifying the institutional response to incidents subject to the Policy is appropriate, and when applicable, indicating when additional action is required by the institution.
- Generating and publishing an Annual Incident Summary Report that allows for trends to be identified, promote transparency, and to provide assurance that NIH is aware of and has oversight of incidents occurring at our grantee institutions.
- Conducting outreach and education on biosafety and the requirements of the Policy.

Section IV Categories of Oversight for Research Based on Risk

The scope of biohazards defined in the Policy is broad; however, different categories of research will require different levels of oversight based on risk. Certain research associated with higher levels of risk or uncertainty must be reviewed and approved at the Federal level by NIH. This research also must be reviewed and approved by the IBC, who may require additional biosafety provisions based upon its risk assessment of the research and local knowledge of facilities features and personnel capacities. Other research must be reviewed and approved by the IBC or delegated for review and approval by an individual or sub-group of the IBC for research of lower risk.

Section IV–1 Research That Requires NIH and IBC Approval Before Initiation

Review and approval for determination of appropriate containment and biosafety practices and procedures must be obtained from NIH for higher risk research including:

- Research involving emerging, novel, or zoonotic agents for which the RG classification or a recommendation for minimum containment level is not available in the BMBL.
- Initial requests for NIH to lower containment for research involving wild type or genetically modified RG3 or RG4 biological agents (*e.g.,* experiments with attenuated or replication-defective constructs).
- Initial requests for NIH to lower containment below BSL–2 for research involving GDMOs.

Initiation of research may proceed after approvals from both NIH and the IBC. The IBC may stipulate higher containment or additional biosafety precautions.

Section IV–2 Research That Requires IBC Review and Approval Before Initiation

For initial submissions of research within the scope of the policy, and not otherwise specified in other sections, review and approval must be obtained from the IBC before initiation. This would include:

- Research involving RG3 or RG4 wild-type biological agents.
- Research involving genetically modified cells, viruses, or organisms, other than plants (*e.g.,* certain vectors, replicons, gene drive modified biological agents, GDMOs).
- Research involving toxins listed as Select Agents (*https://www.selectagents.gov/sat/list.htm*), prions, or other self-aggregating proteins.
- Research with primary cells that may be contaminated by adventitious agents.
- Research with wild type or genetically modified RG2 biological agents for which lower containment is requested, or research with wild type or genetically modified RG3 or RG4 biological agents that NIH has previously approved to be conducted at lower containment.
- Clinical research involving deliberate administration to one or more

human research participants of the following biohazards:

○ Products that are capable of shedding, replicating, or integrating.

○ Products that require higher risk manipulations (*e.g.,* aerosolization, bladder infusions).

○ RG2 or higher wild type biological agents (*e.g.,* challenge experiments for medical countermeasures).

Clinical research cannot be initiated until IBC, and all other applicable institutional and regulatory authorization(s) and approvals have been obtained.

The deliberate transfer of a clinical product, that would otherwise fall under the scope of this Policy, into one human research participant conducted under a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulated individual patient expanded access Investigational New Drug (IND), or protocol, including for emergency use, is not research subject to this Policy and does not need to be submitted to an IBC for review and approval.

Section IV–3 Research That Requires Review and Approval Before Initiation and May Be Delegated to an Individual or Subgroup of IBC Members

Review and approval must be obtained before initiation from an individual or a subgroup of IBC members for minor amendments to previously IBC approved submissions or for research including:

- Research involving RG2 wild type biological agents.
- Research with genetically modified RG1 biological agents [Note: Experiments involving RG1 wild-type biological agents are not subject to this Policy].
- Research conducted with transgenic organisms at BSL–1/ABSL–1.
- Research with plasmids or replication-incompetent, non-integrating viral vectors expressing reporter or low-risk transgenes.
- Research with well-characterized cell lines.
- Research with biological toxin proteins not on the Select Agent list.

Individuals or a subgroup of IBC members conducting delegated reviews may elevate review and approval to the full IBC as necessary. The IBC must be notified of all approvals granted by delegated review when granted, and the approval must be reported in full to the IBC at its next scheduled meeting for inclusion in the minutes.

Section V. Risk Assessment and Mitigation for Research Involving Biohazards

Investigators and IBCs must conduct a comprehensive risk assessment prior to initiating research involving biohazards. Conducting a risk assessment is required as a key part of the responsibilities of investigators and IBCs to provide for the safe conduct of the research. A risk assessment is essential to identify the likelihood of an accidental exposure to, or release of, a biohazard during the conduct of research, and the potential severity of harm to research personnel, the public, or the environment. Based on the risk assessment, an appropriate risk mitigation strategy must be developed to lower the risks associated with the research to an acceptable level.

A risk assessment is a multistep process that involves consideration of:

- The characteristics of the biohazard.
- Manipulations of the biohazard.
- Genetic modifications, if any.

All of these steps are critical to assessing the risks associated with constructing or handling the biohazard. The risks are addressed in the risk mitigation strategy through determination of appropriate physical and biological containment, laboratory safety procedures and practices, personal protective equipment, and training.

Based on the specific research to be conducted, the factors to consider in the risk assessment will differ. The considerations for risk assessment in this document are harmonized with the BMBL, and the BMBL should serve as a primary handbook for conducting risk assessments. Additional requirements and considerations specific to NIH-supported research, including genetic modification of agents or organisms and manipulations, are presented here.

Section V–A. Requirements and Considerations for Risk Assessment of the Characteristics of the Biohazard

The first step of risk assessment must be to understand the risks associated with the types of biohazards involved in the research. The characteristics of wild-type bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites must be evaluated for their ability to cause disease in humans, population impact, and the availability of countermeasures for that disease. Certain transgenic animals or GDMOs present different risks and may also impact populations or the environment. Risks associated with handling cells or tissues *in vitro* culture may vary depending on whether the research involves a well-established cell line, or primary cells, or tissues that may harbor adventitious agents, which may carry additional risks. Work with many proteins presents risks more akin to chemical hazards because they are incapable of replicating. Prions, and other proteins that aggregate, are capable of spreading and causing neurodegenerative diseases. Risks associated with toxins may differ depending on the potency, amounts used, and whether they are in a form allowing intracellular access (*e.g.,* toxin single subunit or holoenzyme).

Biological agents that cause disease in humans are classified into four RGs based on pathogen characteristics and population impacts. Pathogen characteristics include severity of illness, case fatality rate, route of exposure, infectious dose, rate of transmission, and environmental prevalence and stability. Population impacts include status of immunity in humans, availability of preventive or therapeutic countermeasures, vulnerable individuals or groups within populations, and burden on health care systems.

Representative genera and species of bacteria, viruses, fungal and parasitic agents are classified into RGs based on the potential effect on a healthy human adult; however, some individuals may have increased susceptibility, due to preexisting conditions, prescribed medications, compromised immunity, pregnancy, or breast feeding (which may increase exposure of infants to some biological agents), among other factors. Absence of agent specification in the list of RG2- RG4 does not imply automatic or implicit classification as RG1. A risk assessment must be conducted based on the known and potential properties of the agents not listed and their relationship to agents that are listed. Special attention should be given to novel, emerging, or zoonotic agents (Refer to Section IV–1 of this Policy ''Research That Requires NIH and IBC Approval Before Initiation'').

Additional resources can be found in the agent summary statements and minimum BSL recommendations in the BMBL. The BMBL also provides information regarding prions and some agents that infect animals. The Federal Select Agent Program (*https://www.selectagents.gov/index.htm*) oversees the possession, use, and transfer of Select Agents and Toxins, which pose a threat to the public and animal or plant health. All entities must follow the requirements laid out in the Select Agent Regulations (*https://www.selectagents.gov/regulations/index.htm*).

Section V–B. Requirements and Considerations for Risk Assessment for Genetically Modified Biological Agents, Cells, or Organisms

The starting point for risk assessment must be based on the risks associated

with the parent agent, cell, or organism; but those risks may be affected by changes due to genetic modifications, which must also be assessed. Changes to agent pathogenicity, transmissibility, host or tissue range, etc., may increase risks compared to the parent. Genetic modifications may be used to create attenuated or replication-defective agents with less risk than the parent. Modifications may affect toxicity, physiological activity, or allergenicity. The source and function of the nucleic acid sequence altered, introduced, or deleted in a genetically modified biohazard affects risk (*e.g.,* modifications to RG 2–4 agents versus introduction of RG 2–4 sequence into non-pathogenic prokaryotes or lower eukaryotes).

Research involving GDMOs requires risk assessments that incorporate a broader scope of considerations because of greater uncertainty of the technology and potential uncertainty of the impact of the newly modified organism or biological agent. Specific attention must be paid to risks of an unintended release from the laboratory and the potential impact on humans, other populations of organisms, and the environment.

Section V–C. Requirements and Considerations for Risk Assessment for Synthetic Biological Agents or Emerging Technologies

As synthetic biology and other uses of emerging technologies move forward, it may become easier to develop an organism containing genetic sequences from multiple sources such that the parent agent may not be obvious when examined out of context. In such cases, the risk assessment must include at least three levels of analysis:

- The first involves the RG, if available, of the source(s) of the sequences.
- The second involves an assessment of the functions that may be encoded by these sequences (*e.g.,* virulence or transmissibility).
- The third involves the probability of any synergistic effects of the genetic sequences.

Investigators and IBCs must consider the highest RG classification of all agents that are the source of sequences included in the construct, the percentage of the genome contributed by each parent agent, and the predicted function or intended purpose of each contributing sequence. The initial assumption should be that all sequences will function as they did in the original host context.

The combination of certain sequences in a new biological context may result in an organism whose risk profile could be higher than that of the contributing organisms or sequences. The synergistic function of these sequences may be one of the key attributes to consider in deciding whether a higher containment level is warranted, at least until further assessments can be carried out. During risk assessment, it must be considered that there could be potentially new or unpredictable biosafety risks associated with an organism formed through combination of sequences from a number of organisms or due to the synergistic effect of combining transgenes that results in a new phenotype.

Section V–D. Requirements and Considerations for Risk Assessment of Manipulations of Biohazards

Manipulations of the biohazard must also be considered as they may alter the risks of personnel exposure or release to the environment. Different manipulations may introduce different levels of risk (*e.g.,* use of sharps, generation of aerosols, tissue culture, animal procedures, large culture volumes). For work with biological agents, investigators and IBCs must assess whether handling could result in an exposure through possible routes of transmission (*e.g.,* inoculation, animal bite, aerosolization of respiratory viruses, etc.).

Section V–E. Risk Mitigation Strategies and Laboratory Containment

Informed by the risk assessment, investigators and IBCs must develop a risk mitigation strategy to help minimize the identified risks of exposure or release of the biohazard. Combinations of mitigation measures to be applied include:

- Physical containment through facility design (*e.g.,* ventilation, decontamination systems, laboratory configuration) and primary barriers such as biosafety cabinets.
- Biological containment based on the design of the agent or organism, with consideration of the potential for and probability of off-target effects.
- Safety equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Standard and special practices, procedures, and training.

Four BSLs based on these combinations are described in the BMBL. The BMBL provides the elements for each BSL with protections that increase as the risks associated with the research increase. The BMBL also provides criteria for the animal biosafety level (ABSL) required for work with animals, including in loose housing or open pens. The agent summary sections of the BMBL include some recommendations for the minimum BSL for work with known wild-type agents, toxins, or prions using certain standard procedures. However, investigators and IBCs must conduct a risk assessment for each specific experiment. While both RGs and BSLs/ABSLs have four classification categories (RG1–RG4), these concepts are related but not equivalent. RGs describe the biological properties of the agent, and depending on the work proposed, the appropriate BSL/ABSL used to safely handle the agent may be lower or higher. For instance, while research with an RG3 agent often may be conducted at BSL–3, the research may be conducted at a lower or higher level of laboratory containment based on a thorough consideration of how the agent is going to be manipulated, and if applicable, what genetic modifications are applied to the agent. Also, depending on the specific research to be conducted, the BSL may be combined with enhancements (*e.g.,* work with a respiratory virus in a BSL–2 laboratory may require additional respiratory PPE).

Certain research is required to be conducted at a minimum BSL.

- Research involving GDMOs must be conducted at a minimum of BSL–2 containment.
- Experiments with influenza viruses (*e.g.,* reassortants, generation by reverse genetics of chimeric viruses with reassorted segments, introduction of specific mutations) must be conducted at the BSL containment corresponding to the RG of the virus that was the source of the majority of segments in the virus (*e.g.,* experiments with viruses containing a majority of segments from a RG3 virus must be conducted at BSL–3).
- Experiments with influenza viruses containing genes or segments from 1918–1919 H1N1 (1918 H1N1), human H2N2 (1957–1968) and highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 strains within the Goose/Guangdong/96-like H5 lineage (HPAI H5N1), including, but not limited to, strains of HPAI H5N1 virus that are transmissible among mammals by respiratory droplets, as demonstrated in an appropriate animal model or clinically in humans, must be conducted at BSL–3 enhanced containment and an occupational health plan is required.

Clinical research involving handling and administration of potentially biohazardous materials to research participants is most often conducted in clinical settings that do not conform to laboratory BSLs. However, precautions to protect personnel must include the use of universal precautions such as

gloves, and eye and respiratory protection.

In addition to physical containment, biological or environmental risk mitigation strategies may be applicable for certain biohazards. Biological containment may involve genetically modified biohazards that have been altered to decrease risks by limiting infectivity or replication in specific hosts, or dissemination and survival in the environment outside the laboratory. Environmental containment strategies may include conducting research in a geographically isolated area, an environment in which biohazard organisms are not able to survive (*e.g.,* tropical organism in an arctic climate) or a genetically isolated environment (*e.g.,* an area with no native organisms that could mate with non-native laboratory organisms).

Request for Input

NIH seeks public input on its Draft NIH Biosafety Policy for Research Involving Biohazards, which, when finalized, will supersede the NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules. Respondents are free to address any or all of the topics listed or any other relevant topics for NIH to consider. Respondents should not feel compelled to address all items. NIH will consider all comments received. Comments are welcome on all aspects of the draft policy, including the scope, risk assessment, categories of oversight based on risk, roles and responsibilities, IBC functions, and procedures. NIH is also seeking comments on draft incident reporting and IBC meeting minute templates which can be found here (*https://osp.od.nih.gov/policies/biosafety-and-biosecurity-policy#tab2.*

NIH also seeks comments on specific topics listed below:

- Scope of research covered by the new policy, including the definition of biohazards for the purpose of oversight and any inadvertent gaps in oversight that should be addressed.
- Structure of tiered oversight (*i.e.,* Federal, institutional, and investigator), including appropriateness in terms of calibration to risk, accountability measures, transparency, and streamlining of administrative burden, etc.
- Continued utility of Risk Groups (RGs) as a baseline for risk assessment, particularly when agents are being genetically modified, versus use of Biosafety Levels (BSL) outlined in the Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL) (*https://www.cdc.gov/labs/pdf/SF__19_308133-A_BMBL6_00-BOOK-WEB-final-3.pdf*).
- Effectiveness of compliance and enforcement mechanisms for ensuring biosafety, including strategies for encouraging voluntary compliance for research not subject to the policy (*e.g.,* at non-NIH funded institutions), and addressing any biosecurity challenges.
- Feedback on the implementation resources and areas in which additional guidance would be beneficial.

This notice is being published in accordance with a statement made by the NIH Director found here (*https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/nih-director/statements/nih-launches-initiative-modernize-strengthen-biosafety-oversight*).

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Matthew Memoli,

Principal Deputy Director, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 2026–18646 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4167–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0037]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0037 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2007–0030. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2007–0030.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov*, or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2007–0030 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov*.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–730; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. Form I–730 is used by a refugee or asylee to file on behalf of his or her spouse and/or children for follow-to-join benefits provided that the relationship to the refugee/asylee existed prior to their admission to the United States.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of annual respondents for the information collection I–730 is 13,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is .667 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual hour burden associated with this collection is 8,671 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $1,592,500.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18673 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0095]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Notice of Appeal or Motion

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.*, the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0095 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2008–0027. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2008–0027.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2008–0027 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Notice of Appeal or Motion.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–290B; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief*

abstract: Primary: Individuals or households. Form I–290B standardizes requests for appeals and motions and ensures that the basic information required to adjudicate appeals and motions is provided by applicants and petitioners, or their attorneys or representatives. USCIS uses the data collected on Form I–290B to determine whether an applicant or petitioner is eligible to file an appeal or motion, whether the requirements of an appeal or motion have been met, and whether the applicant or petitioner is eligible for the requested immigration benefit. Form I–290B can also be filed with ICE by schools appealing decisions on Form I–17 filings for certification to ICE's Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP).

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–290B is 25,431 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.184 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 30,110 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $7,858,179.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18685 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0032]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility Under Sections 245A or 210 of the Immigration and Nationality Act

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.*, the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0032 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2006–0047. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2006–0047.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2006–0047 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility Under Sections 245A or 210 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–690; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. Applicants for lawful permanent residence under INA 210 or 245A who are inadmissible under certain grounds of inadmissibility at INA 212(a) would use Form I–690 to seek a waiver of inadmissibility. USCIS uses the information provided through Form I–690 to adjudicate waiver requests from individuals who are inadmissible to the United States. Based upon the instructions provided, a respondent can gather and submit the required documentation to USCIS for consideration of an inadmissibility waiver.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time*

estimated for an average respondent to respond: The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–690 is 30 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.69 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–690 Supplement 1, Applicants With a Class A Tuberculosis Condition, is 11 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 103 hours.

(7) An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection: The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $4,523.00.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18703 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0137]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Employment Authorization for Abused Nonimmigrant Spouse

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0137 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2016–0004. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2016–0004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2016–0004 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Employment Authorization for Abused Nonimmigrant Spouse.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–765; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. USCIS uses Form I–765V, Application for Employment Authorization for Abused Nonimmigrant Spouse, to collect the information needed determine if the applicant is eligible for an initial EAD or renewal EAD as a qualifying abused nonimmigrant spouse. Noncitizens are required to possess an EAD as evidence of work authorization. To be authorized for employment, a noncitizen must be lawfully admitted for permanent residence or authorized to be so employed by the INA or under regulations issued by DHS. Pursuant to statutory or regulatory authorization, certain noncitizens are authorized to be employed in the United States without restrictions as to location or type of employment as a condition of their admission or subsequent change to one of the indicated classes. USCIS may determine the validity period assigned to any document issued evidencing a noncitizen's authorization to work in the United States. USCIS also collects biometric information from EAD applicants to verify their identity, check or update their background information, and produce the EAD card.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of

respondents for the information collection I–765V is 350 and the estimated hour burden per response is 3.56 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Biometric Processing is 350 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 1,658 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $87,500.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18709 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0079]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Replacement/Initial Nonimmigrant Arrival-Departure Document

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0079 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2007–0011. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2007–0011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2007–0011in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Replacement/Initial Nonimmigrant Arrival-Departure Document.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–102; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. Nonimmigrants temporarily residing in the United States can use this form to request a replacement of a lost, stolen, or mutilated arrival-departure record, or to request a new arrival-departure record, if one was not issued when the nonimmigrant was last admitted but is now in need of such a record. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) uses the information provided by the requester to verify eligibility, as well as his or her status, process the request, and issue a new or replacement arrival-departure record. If the application is approved, USCIS will issue an Arrival-Departure Record.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–102 is 3,907 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.434 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual hour burden associated with this collection is 1,696 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $1,126,779.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18675 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0056]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application To Preserve Residence for Naturalization

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0056 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2006–0030. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2006–0030.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2006–0030 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov*.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* N–470; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. The information collected on Form N–470 will be used to determine whether an alien who intends to be absent from the United States for a period of one year or more is eligible to preserve residence for naturalization purposes.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection N–470 is 120 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.417 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 50 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $14,700.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18717 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0026]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Revision of a Currently Approved Collection: Immigrant Petition by Standalone Investor, Immigrant Petition by Regional Center Investor

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this

proposed revision of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0026 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2007–0021. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2007–0021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2007–0021 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Immigrant Petition by Standalone Investor; Immigrant Petition by Regional Center Investor.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–526; I–526E; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. The form I–526 is used by a standalone investor to petition USCIS for status as an immigrant to the United States under section 203(b)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended. The form I–526E is used by an investor pooling their investment with one or more qualified immigrants participating in the Regional Center Program to petition USCIS for status as an immigrant to the United Stated under section 203(b)(5) of the Immigration Nationality Act (INA), as amended. A regional center investor may also use Form I–526E to report any amendments necessary to establish ongoing eligibility if the regional center, new commercial enterprise, or job-creating entity in which the investor has invested is terminated or debarred from participation in the Regional Center Program.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–526 is 504 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.65 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–526E is 4,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.65 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 7,432 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $4,954,400.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18687 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0159]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Regional Center Designation; Application for Approval of an Investment in a Commercial Enterprise; Regional Center Annual Statement; Bona Fides of Persons Involved With Regional Center Program; Registration for Direct and Third-Party Promoters

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the

categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0159 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2022–0010. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2022–0010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2022–0010 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Regional Center Designation; Application for Approval of an Investment in a Commercial Enterprise; Regional Center Annual Statement; Bona Fides of Persons Involved with Regional Center Program; Registration for Direct and Third-Party Promoters.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–956; I–956F; I–956G; I–956H; I–956K; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. The Form I–956 is used to request U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) designation as a regional center under Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) section 203(b)(5)(E), or to request an amendment to an approved regional center designated under INA 203(b)(5)(E). The Form I–956F is used by a designated regional center to request approval of each particular investment offering through an associated new commercial enterprise. The Form I–956G is used by regional centers to provide required information, certifications, and evidence to support their continued eligibility for regional center designation. Each approved regional center must file Form I–956G for each Federal fiscal year (October 1 through September 30) on or before December 29 of the calendar year in which the Federal fiscal year ended. The Form I–956H must be completed by each person involved with a regional center, new commercial enterprise, or affiliated job-creating entity and submitted as a supplement to Form I–956, Application for Regional Center Designation, or other forms where persons are required to attest to their eligibility to be involved with the EB–5 entity and compliance with INA section 203(b)(5)(H). The Form I–956K must be completed by each person acting as a direct or third-party promoter (including migration agents) of a regional center, any new commercial enterprise, an affiliated job-creating entity, or an issuer of securities intended to be offered to alien investors in connection with a particular capital investment project.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–956 is 400 and the estimated hour burden per response is 22.82 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–956F is 1,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is 24.82 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–956G is 643 and the estimated hour burden per response is 15.85 hours; for the audit requirement associated with the I–956G, the estimated total number of respondents for Compliance Review is 40 and the estimated hour burden per response is 24 hours and the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection during the Site Visit is 40 and the estimated hour burden per response is 16 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–956H is 3,643 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.47 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection of Biometrics Processing for Form I–956H is 3,643 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–956K is 632 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.042 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 56,648 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $2,907,788.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18722 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0043]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Temporary Protected Status

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0043 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2007–0013. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2007–0013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2007–0013 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Temporary Protected Status.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–821; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. Form I–821 is necessary for USCIS to gather the information necessary to adjudicate Temporary Protected Status (TPS) applications and determine if an applicant is eligible for TPS.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–821 via paper filing is 453,600 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.227 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–821 via electronic filing is 113,400 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.92 hours. The estimated total number of respondents submitting biometrics for the I–821 567,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 1,891,285 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $56,958,836.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18711 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0035]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application To Adjust Status From Temporary to Permanent Resident

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0035 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2008–0019. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2008–0019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2008–0019 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application to Adjust Status from Temporary to Permanent Resident.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–698; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* [Individuals and Households. The data collected on Form I–698 is used by USCIS to determine the eligibility to adjust an applicant's residence status.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Form I–698 is 18 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.92 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for biometrics processing is 18 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* [The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 38 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $8,820.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18708 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0003]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application To Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0003 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2007–0038. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2007–0038.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John

R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2007–0038 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application To Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–539; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. This form will be used for nonimmigrants to apply for an extension of stay, for a change to another nonimmigrant classification, or for obtaining V nonimmigrant classification.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Form I–539 (paper) is 459,860 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.67 hours, the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–539 (electronic) is 197,083 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1 hour, the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–539A is 207,600 and the estimated hour burden per response is .35 hours; and the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Biometric Processing is 864,543 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 2,047,845 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $148,074,952.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18688 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0030]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Waiver of the Foreign Residence Requirement of Section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0069 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2008–0012. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2008–0012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2008–0012 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Waiver of the Foreign Residence Requirement of Section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–612; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. This information collection is necessary and may be submitted only by an alien who believes that compliance with foreign residence requirements would impose exceptional hardship on his or her spouse or child who is a citizen of the United States, or a lawful permanent resident; or that returning to the country of his or her nationality or last permanent residence would subject him or her to persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion. Certain aliens admitted to the United States as exchange visitors are subject to the foreign residence requirements of section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act). Section 212(e) of the Act also provides for a waiver of the foreign residence requirements in certain instances.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–612 is 7,200 and the estimated hour burden per response is .15 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 1,080 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $882,000.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18690 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0123]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Revision of a Currently Approved Collection;)): Application for Provisional Unlawful Presence Waiver

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed revision of a currently approved collection of information or new collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0123 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2012–0003. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2012–0003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2012–0003 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov*.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Provisional Unlawful Presence Waiver.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–601A; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. Section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) and (II) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA or the Act) provides for the inadmissibility of certain individuals who have accrued unlawful presence in the United States. There is also a waiver provision incorporated into section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act, which allows the Secretary of Homeland Security to exercise discretion to waive the unlawful presence grounds of inadmissibility on a case-by-case basis. The information collected from an applicant on an Application for Provisional Unlawful Presence Waiver of Inadmissibility, Form I–601A, is necessary for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to determine not only whether the applicant meets the requirements to participate in the streamlined waiver process provided by regulation, but also whether the applicant is eligible to receive the provisional unlawful presence waiver.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–601A is 63,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.3 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the collection of biometrics is 63,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 156,681 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $3,212,390.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18693 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0027]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Interagency Record of Request A, G, or NATO Dependent Employment Authorization or Change/Adjustment To/From A, G, or NATO Status

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.*, the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0027 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2007–0041. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2007–0041.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2007–0041 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Interagency Record of Request A, G, or NATO Dependent Employment Authorization or Change/Adjustment To/From A, G, or NATO Status.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–566; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. The data on this form is used by Department of State (DOS) to certify to USCIS the eligibility of dependents of A or G principals requesting employment authorization, as well as for NATO/Headquarters, Supreme Allied Commander Transformation (NATO/HQ SACT) to certify to USCIS similar eligibility for dependents of NATO principals. DOS also uses this form to certify to USCIS that certain A, G or NATO nonimmigrants may change their status to another nonimmigrant status. USCIS uses data collected on this form in the adjudication of change or adjustment of status applications from aliens in A, G, or NATO classifications. USCIS also uses Form I–566 to notify DOS of the results of these adjudications.

The information provided on this form continues to ensure effective interagency communication among the three governmental departments—the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), DOS, and the Department of Defense (DOD)—as well as with NATO/HQ SACT. These departments and organizations utilize this form to facilitate the uniform collection and review of information necessary to determine an alien's eligibility for the requested immigration benefit. This form also ensures that the information regarding findings or actions is communicated among DHS, DOS, DOD, and NATO/HQ SACT.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–566 is 5,800 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.2 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 6,960 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $746,750.00.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18689 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0111]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Petition for CNMI-Only Nonimmigrant Transition Worker and Semiannual Report for CW–1 Employers

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.*, the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0111 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2012–0011. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2012–0011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2012–0011 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Petition for CNMI-Only Nonimmigrant Transition Worker and Semiannual Report for CW–1 Employers.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–129CW; I–129CWR; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Business or other for-profit. USCIS uses the data collected on Form I–129CW to determine eligibility for the requested immigration benefits. An employer uses Form I–129CW to petition USCIS for an alien to temporarily enter as a nonimmigrant into the CNMI to perform services or labor as a CW–1 worker. An employer also uses Form I–129CW to request an extension of stay or change of status on behalf of the alien worker. The Form I–129CW serves the purpose of standardizing requests for these benefits and ensuring that the basic information required to determine eligibility is provided by the petitioners.

Form I–129CWR, Semiannual Report for CW–1 Employers, is used by employers to comply with the reporting requirements imposed by the Workforce Act. Form I–129CWR captures data USCIS requires to help verify the continuing employment and payment of the CW–1 worker. DHS may provide such semiannual reports to other Federal partners, including the US. Department of Labor (DOL) for investigative or other use as DOL may deem appropriate. Congress expressly provided for these semiannual reports to be shared with DOL. 48 U.S.C. 1086(d)(3)(D)(ii).

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of annual respondents for the information collection I–129CW is 11,950 and the estimated hour burden per response is 3.5 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Form I–129CWR is 5,975 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.5 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual hour burden associated with this collection is 36,251 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $3,809,062.50.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18671 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0069]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application by Refugee for Waiver of Inadmissibility Grounds

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0069 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2006–0042. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2006–0042.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2006–0042 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies

should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application by Refugee for Waiver of Inadmissibility Grounds.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–602; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. The data collected on Form I–602, Application by Refugee for Waiver of Inadmissibility Grounds, will be used by USCIS to determine eligibility for waivers, and to report to Congress the reasons for granting waivers.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–602 is 240 and the estimated hour burden per response is 7.03 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 1,689 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection is $30,900.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18705 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0052]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Naturalization

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0052 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2008–0025. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2008–0025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2008–0025 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Naturalization.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* N–400; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. Naturalization is the process by which U.S. citizenship is granted to a foreign citizen or national after he or she fulfills the requirements established by Congress in the INA. Form N–400, Application for Naturalization, allows USCIS to fulfill its mission of fairly adjudicating naturalization applications and only naturalizing statutorily eligible individuals.

USCIS uses the data collected on this form to verify that the applicant is eligible for a reduced fee for the immigration benefit being requested.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection N–400 (paper) is 454,850 and the estimated hour burden per response is 8.547 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection N–400 (e-file) is 454,850 and the estimated hour burden per response is 3.92 hours; and the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection biometrics is 909,700 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 6,734,964 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $423,351,638.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18716 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0016]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Relief Under Former Section 212(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0016 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2006–0070. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2006–0070.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2006–0070 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Relief under Former Section 212(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–191; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. USCIS and EOIR use the information on the form to properly assess and determine whether the applicant is eligible for a waiver under former section 212(c) of INA.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–191 is 118, and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.195 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 141 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $60,770.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18674 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0124]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0124 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2012–0012. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2012–0012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2012–0012 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–821D; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. The information collected on this form is used by USCIS to determine eligibility of certain illegal aliens who entered the United States as minors and meet the following guidelines to be considered for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals:

1. Was under the age of 31 as of June 15, 2012;

2. Came to the United States before reaching his or her 16th birthday;

3. Has continuously resided in the United States since June 15, 2007, up to the present time;

4. Was present in the United States on June 15, 2012 and at the time of making his or her request for consideration of deferred action with USCIS;

5. Had no lawful status on June 15, 2012; *Note:* No lawful status on June 15, 2012 means that:

(a) You never had a lawful immigration status on or before June 15, 2012; or

(b) Any lawful immigration status or parole that you obtained prior to June 15, 2012 had expired as of June 15, 2012.

6. Is currently in school, has graduated or obtained a certificate of completion from high school, has obtained a general education development (GED) certificate, or is an

honorably discharged veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces or U.S. Coast Guard; and

7. Has not been convicted of a felony, a significant misdemeanor, or three or more misdemeanors, and does not otherwise pose a threat to national security or public safety.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the I–821D initial requests (paper) information collection is 112,254 annually, and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.817 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the I–821D renewal requests (paper) information collection is 221,167, the estimated hour burden per response is 2.817 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the I–821D renewal requests (electronic) information collection is 55,292, and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.5 hours; and the estimated total number of respondents for the I–821D information Biometric collection is 388,713, and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 1,532,271 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $42,758,430.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18712 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0029]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Revision of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed revision of a currently approved collection of information or new collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–029 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2007–0042. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2007–0042.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2007–0042 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–601; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. Form I–601 is necessary for USCIS to determine whether the applicant is eligible for a waiver of inadmissibility under section 212 of the Act. Furthermore, this information collection is used by individuals who are seeking for Temporary Protected Status (TPS).

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Form I–601 is 15,700 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.47 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the*

collection: The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 23,032 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $6,064,125.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18692 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0106]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Petition for Qualifying Family Member of a U–1 Nonimmigrant

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0106 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2009–0010. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2009–0010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2009–0010 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Petition for Qualifying Family Member of a U–1 Nonimmigrant.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–929; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals and Households. Section 245(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act) allows certain qualifying family members who have never held U nonimmigrant status to seek lawful permanent residence or apply for immigrant visas. Before such family members may apply for adjustment of status or seek immigrant visas, the U–1 nonimmigrant who has been granted adjustment of status must file an immigrant petition on behalf of the qualifying family member using Form I–929. Form I–929 is necessary for USCIS to make a determination that the eligibility requirements and conditions are met regarding the qualifying family member.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–929 is 1,500 and the estimated hour burden per response is .817 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 1,226 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $183,750.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18721 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0005]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Family Unity Benefits

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0005 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2009–0021. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2009–0021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2009–0021 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Family Unity Benefits.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–817; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. The information collected will be used to determine whether the applicant meets the eligibility requirements for benefits under 8 CFR 236.14 and 245a.33.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–817 is approximately 346 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.717 hours per response; the estimated number of respondents providing biometrics is 346 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 997 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $42,385.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18710 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0050]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Request for Hearing on a Decision in Naturalization Proceedings Under Section 336

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the

respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0050 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2007–0020. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2007–0020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2007–0020 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Request for Hearing on a Decision in Naturalization Proceedings under Section 336.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* N–336; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. Form N–336 is used by an individual whose Form N–400, Application for Naturalization was denied, to request a hearing before an immigration officer on the denial of the N–400. USCIS uses the information submitted on Form N–336 to locate the requestor's file and schedule a hearing in the correct jurisdiction. It allows USCIS to determine if there is an underlying Form N–400, Application for Naturalization that was denied, to warrant the filing of Form N–336. The information collected also allows USCIS to determine if a member of the U.S. armed forces has filed the appeal.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of annual respondents for the information collection N–336 (paper filed) is 3,788 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.567 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection N–336 (filed online) is 1,263 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.5 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 12,882 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $2,601,265.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18714 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0038]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Revision of a Currently Approved Collection: Petition To Remove the Conditions on Residence

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until October 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, must be submitted via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *http://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2009–0008. All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0038 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2009–0008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number; comments are not accepted via telephone message.). Please note contact

information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *http://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

The information collection notice was previously published in the **Federal Register** on May 29, 2026, at 91 FR 32068, allowing for a 60-day public comment period. USCIS received three comments in connection with the 60-day notice.

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions, or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *http://www.regulations.gov* and enter USCIS–2009–0008 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. The comments submitted to USCIS via this method are visible to the Office of Management and Budget and comply with the requirements of 5 CFR 1320.12(c). 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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *http://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Petition to Remove the Conditions on Residence.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–751; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. This petition is used by a conditional permanent resident who obtained status through marriage to a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (or through his or her parent's marriage to a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident), to request that USCIS remove the conditions on his or her residence.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of annual respondents for the information collection I–751 (paper) is 78,976 and the estimated hour burden per response is 4.387 hours; the estimated total number of annual respondents for the information collection I–751 (PDFi) is 74,024 and the estimated hour burden per response is 4.387 hours; and the estimated total number of annual respondents for the information collection of Biometric processing is 306,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual hour burden associated with this collection is 1,029,231 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $19,698,750.

Dated: September 9, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18736 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0044]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Action on an Approved Application or Petition

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0044 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2007–0012. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2007–0012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2007–0012 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov*.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Action on an Approved Application or Petition.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–824; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. This information collection is used to request a duplicate approval notice, as well as to notify and to verify the U.S. Consulate that a petition has been approved or that a person has been adjusted to permanent resident status.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–824 is 10,571 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.237 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 2,505 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $1,361,016.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18713 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0015]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Immigrant Petition for Alien Workers

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information or new collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0015 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2007–0018. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2007–0018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2007–0018 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov*.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary

for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Immigrant Petition for Alien Workers.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–140; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions. The information collected on this form will be used by USCIS to determine eligibility for the requested immigration benefits under section 203(b)(1), 203(b)(2), or 203(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–140 is 143,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.981 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual hour burden associated with this collection is 140,283 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $73,645,000.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18672 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0001]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Petition for Alien Fiancé(e)

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0001 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2006–0028. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2006–0028.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2006–0028 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Petition for Alien Fiancé(e).

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–129F; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief*

abstract: Primary: Individuals or households. Form I–129F must be filed with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) by a citizen of the United States to petition for an alien spouse, fiancé(e), or child.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–129F is 47,700 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.937 hours; The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection of Biometrics is 47,700 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual hour burden associated with this collection is 195,904 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $5,412,004.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18679 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0020]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Revision of a Currently Approved Collection: Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed revision of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.*, the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0020 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2007–0024. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2007–0024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2007–0024 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* Form I–360; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Form I–360 may be used by an Amerasian; a widow or widower; a battered or abused spouse or child of a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident; a battered or abused parent of a U.S. citizen son or daughter; or a special immigrant (religious worker, Panama Canal company employee, Canal Zone government employee, U.S. government employee in the Canal Zone; physician, international organization employee or family member, juvenile court dependent; armed forces member); Afghan or Iraqi national who supported the U.S. Armed Forces as a translator; Iraqi national who worked for the or on behalf of the U.S. Government in Iraq; or Afghan national who worked for or on behalf of the U.S. Government or the International Security Assistance Force [ISAF] in Afghanistan who intend to establish their eligibility to immigrate to the United States. The data collected on this form is reviewed by USCIS to determine if the petitioner may be qualified to obtain the benefit. The data collected on this form will also be used to issue an employment authorization

document upon approval of the petition for battered or abused spouses, children, and parents, if requested.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Petition for Amerasian, Widower, or Special Immigration (Form I–360); Iraqi & Afghan Petitioners is 1,916 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.9 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Petition for Amerasian, Widower, or Special Immigration (Form I–360); Religious Workers is 2,393 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.17 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Petition for Amerasian, Widower, or Special Immigration (Form I–360); All Others is 14,362 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.9 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 38,307 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $2,287,080.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18686 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0072]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Suspension of Deportation or Special Rule Cancellation of Removal (NACARA)

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0072 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2008–0077. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2008–0077.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2008–0077 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Suspension of Deportation or Special Rule Cancellation of Removal (Pursuant to Section 203 of Pub. L. 105–100, NACARA).

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–881; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. The data collected on the Form I–881 is used by Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) asylum officers, EOIR immigration judges, and Board of Immigration Appeals board members. The Form I–881 is used to determine eligibility for suspension of deportation or special rule cancellation of removal under Section 203 of NACARA. The form serves the purpose of standardizing requests for the benefits and ensuring that basic information required for assessing eligibility is provided by the applicants.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to*

respond: The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–881 is 202 and the estimated hour burden per response is 11.817 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection of Biometrics is 333 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 2,777 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $100,419.

Dated: September 4, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18720 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0018]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Permission To Reapply for Admission Into the United States After Deportation or Removal

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0018 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2005–0034. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2005–0034.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2005–0034 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the United States after Deportation or Removal.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–212, e-SAFE; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. Sections 212(a)(9)(A) and 212(a)(9)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act) render an alien inadmissible to the United States unless he or she obtains the consent to reapply (also known as permission to reapply) for admission to the United States. An alien who is inadmissible under these provisions has either been removed (deported, or excluded) from the United States, or illegally reentered after having been removed (deported, or excluded), or illegally reentered after having accrued more than one year of unlawful presence in the United States. The information collection required on an Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the United States After Deportation or Removal, Form I–212, is necessary for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to determine whether the applicant is eligible to file the waiver. If the application is approved, the alien will be permitted to apply for admission to the United States, after being granted a visa with the Department of State (DOS) as either an immigrant or a nonimmigrant.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of

respondents for the information collection I–212 is 6,800 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.687 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection e-SAFE is 1,200 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2 hours. The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Biometrics is 350 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hour.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 14,282 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $364,260.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18684 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0010]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Nonimmigrant Petition Based on Blanket L Petition

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0010 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2006–0050. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2006–0050.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments:

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2006–0050 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Nonimmigrant Petition Based on Blanket L Petition.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–129S; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Business or other for-profit. Employers seeking to classify employees outside the United States as executives, managers, or specialized knowledge professionals, as nonimmigrant intra-company transferees pursuant to a previously approved blanket petition under sections 214(c)(2) and 101(a)(15)(L) of the Act, may file this form. USCIS uses the information provided through this form to assess whether the employee meets the requirements for L–1 classification under blanket L petition approval. Submitting this information to USCIS is voluntary. USCIS may provide the information provided through this form to other Federal, State, local, and foreign government agencies and authorized organizations, and may also be made available, as appropriate, for law enforcement purposes or in the interest of national security.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–129S is 75,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is 2.87 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual

hour burden associated with this collection is 201,525 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $36,750,000.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18680 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0018]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Advance Permission to Enter as a Nonimmigrant

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0018 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2008–0009. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2008–0009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2008–0009 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection:

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Advance Permission to Enter as a Nonimmigrant.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–192; e-SAFE; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals or households. The data collected will be used by CBP and USCIS to determine whether the applicant is eligible to enter the United States temporarily under the provisions of section 212(d)(3), 212(d)(13), and 212(d)(14) of the INA. The respondents for this information collection are certain inadmissible nonimmigrant aliens who wish to apply for permission to enter the United States and applicants for T nonimmigrant status or petitioners for U nonimmigrant status. CBP has developed an electronic filing system, called Electronic Secured Adjudication Forms Environment (e-SAFE), through which Form I–192 can be submitted when filed with CBP.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection I–192 is 61,050 and the estimated hour burden per response is .997; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection e-SAFE is 7,000 and the estimated hour burden per response is .93.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 67,377 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $17,522,875.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18683 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0135]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Carrier Documentation

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0135 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2015–0004. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2015–0004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2015–0004 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Carrier Documentation.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* I–131A; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* USCIS uses the information provided on Form I–131A to verify the status of permanent or conditional residents and holders of advance parole documents (Form I–512/Form I–512L/Form I–512T, Advance Parole Document, or Form I–765, Employment Authorization Document with travel endorsement) and determine whether the applicant is eligible for the requested travel document.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection Form I–131A is 5,100 and the estimated hour burden per response is .837 hours; biometrics processing is 5,100 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 10,236 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $919,275.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18681 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[OMB Control Number 1615–0057]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection: Application for Certificate of Citizenship

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment upon this proposed extension of a currently approved collection of information. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the information collection notice is

published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments regarding the nature of the information collection, the categories of respondents, the estimated burden (*i.e.,* the time, effort, and resources used by the respondents to respond), the estimated cost to the respondent, and the actual information collection instruments.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: All submissions received must include the OMB Control Number 1615–0057 in the body of the letter, the agency name and Docket ID USCIS–2006–0023. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal website at *https://www.regulations.gov* under e-Docket ID number USCIS–2006–0023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USCIS, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division, John R. Pfirrmann-Powell, Acting Deputy Chief, telephone number (240) 721–3000 (This is not a toll-free number. Comments are not accepted via telephone message). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries. Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS website at *https://www.uscis.gov,* or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800–375–5283 (TTY 800–767–1833).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

You may access the information collection instrument with instructions or additional information by visiting the Federal eRulemaking Portal site at: *https://www.regulations.gov* and entering USCIS–2006–0023 in the search box. Comments must be submitted in English, or an English translation must be provided. All submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://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 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 Act notice that is available via the link in the footer of *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

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

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

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Application for Certificate of Citizenship.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the DHS sponsoring the collection:* N–600; USCIS.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Form N–600 collects information from applicants who are requesting a Certificate of Citizenship because they acquired United States citizenship either by birth abroad to a U.S. citizen parent(s), adoption by a U.S. citizen parent(s), or after meeting eligibility requirements including the naturalization of a foreign-born parent. Form N–600 can also be filed by a parent or legal guardian on behalf of a minor child. The form standardizes requests for the benefit and ensures that basic information required to assess eligibility is provided by applicants. USCIS uses the information collected on Form N–600 to determine if a Certificate of Citizenship can be issued to the applicant. Citizenship acquisition laws have changed over time and different laws apply to determine whether the applicant automatically became a U.S. citizen depending on the dates of relevant events, such as the child's date of birth. USCIS may request that applicants who reside within the United States attend an appointment at a USCIS Application Support Center to have a photograph taken. USCIS may also require applicants to submit additional biometrics under 8 CFR 103.2(b)(9).

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The estimated total number of respondents for the information collection N–600 (paper-filed) is 26,810 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.5 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection N–600 (online filing) is 28,190 and the estimated hour burden per response is 0.75 hours; the estimated total number of respondents for the information collection biometrics submission is 36,500 and the estimated hour burden per response is 1.17 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total estimated annual hour burden associated with this collection is 104,063 hours.

(7) *An estimate of the total public burden (in cost) associated with the collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is $7,081,250.00.

Dated: August 25, 2026.

John R. Pfirrmann-Powell,

Acting Deputy Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2026–18724 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–NWRS–2026–3400; FVRS34510900000–XXX–FF09R50000; OMB Control Number 1018–0174]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Preliminary Land Acquisition Process

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), are proposing to renew a currently approved information collection with change.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before October 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. Please provide a copy of your comments to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: PRB (JAO/3W), 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3803 (mail); or by email to *Info_Coll@fws.gov.* Please reference ''1018–0174'' in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Madonna L. Baucum, Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, by email at *Info_Coll@fws.gov,* or by telephone at (703) 358–2503. 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. You may also view the information collection request (ICR) at *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations at 5 CFR part 1320, all information collections require approval under the PRA. We may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

On March 13, 2026, we published in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 12437) a notice of our intent to request that OMB approve this information collection. In that notice, we solicited comments for 60 days, ending on May 12, 2026. We also published the **Federal Register** notice on *Regulations.gov* Docket No. FWS–R3–NWRS–2025–1496). We received one anonymous comment in response to that notice. The commenter did not address the information collection requirements; therefore, no response is required.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we are again inviting the public and other Federal agencies to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

We are especially interested in public comment addressing the following:

(1) Whether or not the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;

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

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

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

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: Information collected by the Service (in support of the land acquisition program) is required under applicable statutes, Department of Justice regulations, Department of the Interior and Service policies, and best business practices. In addition, the land acquisition program facilitates Secretarial Orders 3356 and 3366 by tracking land acquisitions that have potential to support public hunting, fishing, and other forms of outdoor recreation, and access related thereto. Authorities for the collection of realty-related information include:

- U.S. Department of Justice; Regulations of the Attorney General Governing the Review and Approval of Title for Federal Land Acquisitions (2016);
- Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4601 *et seq.*);
- National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd *et seq.*);
- Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act (16 U.S.C. 718a *et seq.*);
- Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715–715r);
- Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (54 U.S.C. 200301 *et seq.*);
- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*);
- Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 3901); and
- Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended (16 U.S.C. 742a).

The Service tracks information collected from landowners as part of the preliminary land acquisition process. Information collected by the Service as part of the preliminary land acquisition process may include the following:

- *Initial Requests*—Initial landowner request to consider their property, to include such items as:
  - Identifying information for the legal property owner(s), such as:
    - —Name of primary property owner, along with spouse and/or co-owner(s) whose names appear on the current deed to the property under review;
    - —Marital status;
    - —Other names used; and
    - —Contact information, to include telephone numbers, personal email addresses, and mailing/home addresses.
  - Financial information, to include Social Security Numbers (necessary for final payment transaction).
  - Property description, to include such information as:
    - —Property name,
    - —Location,
    - —Legal description, and
    - —Introductory information.
- *Permission to Inspect and Appraise* (Form 3–2471)—Collects information about the property owner and location, and grants permission to enter and inspect the property for real estate acquisition purposes. Inspection may include, but is not limited to:
  - Appraisal valuations;
  - Boundary survey;
  - Hazardous materials examination (contaminant survey); and
  - Physical examination of any structures on the property.

We do not use Form 3–2471 in projects that are under Memoranda of Understanding, Memoranda of Agreement, Cooperative Agreements, certain donation partnerships, and other special cases.

- *Waiver of Appraisal Requirement* (Form 3–2461)—Per 49 CFR 24.102(c)(2), a willing-seller landowner

may release the Service from the obligation of obtaining an appraisal for (1) land donations and (2) certain land acquisitions where the anticipated value is low and the valuation problem is uncomplicated.

Unless delivered in person, both the Permission to Inspect and Appraise form (Form 3–2471) and the Waiver of Appraisal Requirement form (Form 3–2461) will contain a cover letter referred to as the access permission letter. The access permission letter does not request any information, but is used to explain the form or waiver process.

Information is collected and protected in accordance with the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) and the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). We will maintain the information in a secure system of records (Real Property Records, FWS–11; 71 FR 68635 (November 27, 2006); modification published 88 FR 16277 (March 16, 2023)). We gather Social Security numbers and banking information to assist with electronic payments and preparation of the required Internal Revenue Service 1099 Forms.

Proposed Revision

The Service proposes to rescind Form 3–2471, ''Permission to Inspect and Appraise'' and Form 3–2461, ''Waiver of Appraisal Requirement'' forms because the property information was previously provided in the initial landowner request and is prepopulated by the Service, and the property owner signs only to verify and approve the information. Therefore, since the property owners are not required to resubmit this information, the forms do not require OMB approval under the PRA.

Title of Collection: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Preliminary Land Acquisition Process.

OMB Control Number: 1018–0174.

Form Numbers: 3–2461 and 3–2471.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Individuals/households, private sector, and State/local/Tribal governments participating in realty transactions with the Service.

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

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 669.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 669.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: Varies from 15 minutes to 2 hours, depending on activity.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 495.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: None.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Madonna Baucum,

Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–18704 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NRNHL–DTS#–43666; PPWOCRADI0, PCU00RP14.R50000]

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service is soliciting electronic comments on the significance of properties nominated before August 22, 2026, 2026, for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places.

DATES: Comments should be submitted by September 29, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Comments are encouraged to be submitted electronically to *National_Register_Submissions@nps.gov* with the subject line ''Public Comment on <property or proposed district name, (County) State>.'' If you have no access to email, you may send them via U.S. Postal Service and all other carriers to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, MS 2013, Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sherry A. Frear, Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program, 1849 C Street NW, MS 2013, Washington, DC 20240, *sherry_frear@nps.gov,* 202–913–3763.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The properties listed in this notice are being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places. Nominations for their consideration were received by the National Park Service before August 22, 2026. Pursuant to 36 CFR 60.13, comments are being accepted concerning the significance of the nominated properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Nominations submitted by State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

Key: State, County, Property Name, Multiple Name(if applicable), Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County

Woman's Building, 1727 N Spring Street, Los Angeles, SG100013451

Monterey County

Reimers' Stonehouse Terrace, 2 SW 7th on San Carlos Street, Carmel-by-the-Sea, SG100013448

Sacramento County

El Dorado School, 5241 J Street, Sacramento, SG100013452

San Francisco County

Bellaire Tower, 1101 Green Street, San Francisco, SG100013453

San Mateo County

McDonald, Sam, Park, (African Americans in California, 1850–1974 MPS), 13435 Pescadero Creek Road, Loma Mar, MP100013445

Solano County

Firma Lodge No. 27, (African Americans in California, 1850–1974 MPS), 1209 Georgia Street, Vallejo, MP100013461

FLORIDA

Alachua County

Evins-Wood House, 8414 Southeast 182nd Avenue, Evinston, SG100013464

IOWA

Madison County

Earlham Downtown Historic District, (Iowa's Main Street Commercial Architecture MPS), Chestnut Avenue, 1st Street, NE 2nd Street, Earlham, MP100013447

KANSAS

Anderson County

Cedar Creek Open Spandrel Bridge, West 1300 Road, Mont Ida vicinity, SG100013458

Cowley County

Cowley County Poor Farm—Stone Arch Culvert, (Masonry Arch Bridges of Kansas TR), Joel Mack Road, approximately 120 Feet South, Winfield vicinity, MP100013459

MARYLAND

Howard County

Gary Memorial United Methodist Church, 2029 Daniels Rd., Ellicott City, SG100013450

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Carroll County

Eaton Center Free Will Baptist Church, 2371 Eaton Road, Eaton, SG100013457

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston County

Simmons, Philip, House & Workshop and Simmons, Rosetta, Residence, 30 and 30½ Blake Street, Charleston, SG100013446

McClellanville U.S. Biological Survey Station, 405 and 401 Pinckney Street, McClellanville, SG100013455

A request for removal has been made for the following resource(s):

FLORIDA

Martin County

Gate House, 214 S Beach Rd., Jupiter Island, OT01001246

Nomination(s) submitted by Federal Preservation Officers:

The State Historic Preservation Officer reviewed the following nomination(s) and responded to the Federal Preservation Officer within 45 days of receipt of the nomination(s) and supports listing the properties in the National Register of Historic Places.

MINNESOTA

Cook County

Hungry Jack Lake Summer Home Group, Address Restricted, Grand Marais vicinity, SG100013444

Nomination(s) submitted by Federal Preservation Officers:

The State Historic Preservation Officer did not respond to the Federal Preservation Officer within 45 days of receipt of the nomination(s). In accordance with the National Park Service Centennial Act (Pub. L. 114–289), the State Historic Preservation Officer's ''failure to meet this deadline shall constitute a recommendation to not support the nomination(s).''

ALASKA

Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Borough

Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District, (National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources MPS), 179 Bartlett Cove Road, Gustavus, MP100013454

Authority: 36 CFR 60.13.

Sherry A. Frear,

Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–18732 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NRNHL–DTS#–43595; PPWOCRADI0, PCU00RP14.R50000]

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service is soliciting electronic comments on the significance of properties nominated before August 15, 2026, for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places.

DATES: Comments should be submitted by September 29, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Comments are encouraged to be submitted electronically to *National_Register_Submissions@nps.gov* with the subject line ''Public Comment on <property or proposed district name, (County) State>.'' If you have no access to email, you may send them via U.S. Postal Service and all other carriers to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, MS 2013, Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sherry A. Frear, Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program, 1849 C Street NW, MS 2013, Washington, DC 20240, *sherry_frear@nps.gov,* 202–913–3763.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The properties listed in this notice are being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places. Nominations for their consideration were received by the National Park Service before August 15, 2026. Pursuant to 36 CFR 60.13, comments are being accepted concerning the significance of the nominated properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Nominations submitted by State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

Key: State, County, Property Name, Multiple Name (if applicable), Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number.

ARKANSAS

Izard County

Izard County First Court House Marker, (Arkansas Centennial Commission Historic Markers in Arkansas, 1936–1938 MPS), 80 East Main Street, Melbourne, MP100013437

Phillips County

North End Elementary School, 1125 Columbia Street, Helena-West Helena, SG100013436

Pulaski County

Pulaski County County Government Marker, (Arkansas Centennial Commission Historic Markers in Arkansas, 1936–1938 MPS), Southeast Corner of Broadway and West Markham Street, Little Rock, MP100013438

CALIFORNIA

Alameda County

Glory of the Seas Hall, 1231 McKay Avenue, Alameda, SG100013429

Sacramento County

Grant Union High School, 1400 Grand Avenue, Sacramento, SG100013442

ILLINOIS

Cook County

Shilling Building, 16074 South Park Avenue, South Holland, SG100013441

MASSACHUSETTS

Berkshire County

Home Farm Historic District, 385–400 Under Mountain Road, Lenox, SG100013428

MICHIGAN

Calhoun County

Crossman-Withee Farm, 21560 H Drive N, Marengo Township, SG100013433

NEBRASKA

Butler County

Sanley, Thomas, House, 149 S 5th Street, David City, SG100013431

Holt County

St. Peter de Alcantara Church and Rectory, 220 US Hwy 275, Ewing, SG100013434

NEW JERSEY

Hunterdon County

Carrell-Kurzenberger Farmstead, 51 Lambert Road, Delaware Township, SG100013430

SOUTH CAROLINA

Richland County

Columbia Country Club, 135 Columbia Club Drive West, Blythewood vicinity, SG100013443

TEXAS

Cameron County

Tijerina, Lucinda García and Tomás, House, 333 E Adams St., Brownsville, SG100013432

Taylor County

Ferguson Hall, (Abilene MPS), 2200 Hickory Street, Abilene, MP100013427

WISCONSIN

Forest County

Ackley, Chief Willard L. and Dora, House, Between 3037 and 3041, State Highway 55, Town of Nashville, SG100013426

Additional documentation has been received for the following resource(s):

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia

Howard Theatre (Additional Documentation), 620 T St. NW, Washington, AD74002162

ILLINOIS

McHenry County

Stickney, George, House (Additional Documentation), 1904 Cherry Valley Rd., Bull Valley, AD79003115

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenwood County

Old Cokesbury and Masonic Female College and Conference School (Additional Documentation), N of Greenwood at jct. of SR 246 and 254, Cokesbury vicinity, AD70000589

Nomination(s) submitted by Federal Preservation Officers:

The State Historic Preservation Officer reviewed the following nomination(s) and responded to the Federal Preservation Officer within 45 days of receipt of the nomination(s) and supports listing the properties in the National Register of Historic Places.

CALIFORNIA

Tuolumne County

Camp Bumblebee #1, Address Restricted, Bumblebee vicinity, SG100013423

Camp Crandall-in-the-Hole, Address Restricted, Crandall vicinity, SG100013424

Authority: 36 CFR 60.13.

Sherry A. Frear,

Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–18733 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–806 and 731–TA–1805–1807 (Preliminary)]

Corrugated Pizza Boxes From China, Malaysia, and Turkey; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the institution of investigations and commencement of preliminary phase antidumping and countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701–TA–806 and 731–TA–1805–1807 (Preliminary) pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of corrugated pizza boxes from China, Malaysia, and Turkey, provided for in subheading 4819.10.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value and alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Turkey. Unless the Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') extends the time for initiation, the Commission must reach a preliminary determination in antidumping and countervailing duty investigations in 45 days, or in this case by October 26, 2026. The Commission's views must be transmitted to Commerce within five business days thereafter, or by November 2, 2026.

DATES: September 9, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alejandro Orozco (202–205–3177), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (*https://www.usitc.gov*). The public record for these investigations may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background.—These investigations are being instituted, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)), in response to petitions filed on September 9, 2026, by the American Pizza Boxes Manufacturers Coalition, which is composed of Smurfit Westrock plc, Atlanta, Georgia and Pratt Industries, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia; and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union (USW).

For further information concerning the conduct of these investigations and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 207).

Participation in the investigations and public service list.—Persons wishing to participate in the investigations as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in §§ 201.11 and 207.10 of the Commission's rules, not later than seven days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Industrial users and (if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level) representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to these investigations upon the expiration of the period for filing entries of appearance.

Limited disclosure of business proprietary information (BPI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and BPI service list.—Pursuant to § 207.7(a) of the Commission's rules, the Secretary will make BPI gathered in these investigations available to authorized applicants representing interested parties (as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1677(9)) who are parties to the investigations under the APO issued in the investigations, provided that the application is made not later than seven days after the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO.

Conference.—The Office of Investigations will hold a staff conference in connection with the preliminary phase of these investigations beginning at 9:30 a.m. on September 30, 2026. Requests to appear at the conference should be emailed to *preliminaryconferences@usitc.gov* (DO NOT FILE ON EDIS) on or before noon on September 28, 2026. Please provide an email address for each conference participant in the email. Information on conference procedures, format, and participation, including guidance for requests to appear as a witness via videoconference, will be available on the Commission's Public Calendar (*https://www.usitc.gov/calendar*). A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission's deliberations may request permission to participate by submitting a short statement.

Please note the Secretary's Office will accept only electronic filings during this time. Filings must be made through the

Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, *https://edis.usitc.gov*). No in-person paper-based filings or paper copies of any electronic filings will be accepted until further notice.

Written submissions.—As provided in §§ 201.8 and 207.15 of the Commission's rules, any person may submit to the Commission on or before 5:15 p.m. on October 5, 2026, a written brief containing information and arguments pertinent to the subject matter of the investigations. Parties shall file written testimony and supplementary material in connection with their presentation at the conference no later than 4:00 p.m. on September 29, 2026. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of § 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of §§ 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's *Handbook on Filing Procedures,* available on the Commission's website at *https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf,* elaborates upon the Commission's procedures with respect to filings.

In accordance with §§ 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules, each document filed by a party to the investigations must be served on all other parties to the investigations (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Certification.—Pursuant to § 207.3 of the Commission's rules, any person submitting information to the Commission in connection with these investigations must certify that the information is accurate and complete to the best of the submitter's knowledge. In making the certification, the submitter will acknowledge that any information that it submits to the Commission during these investigations may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of these or related investigations or reviews, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements.

Authority: These investigations are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to § 207.12 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 9, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–18723 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Notice of Receipt of Complaint; Solicitation of Comments Relating to the Public Interest

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has received a complaint entitled *Certain Vertical Power Delivery Systems, Components Thereof, and Computing Systems Containing the Same, DN 3936;* the Commission is soliciting comments on any public interest issues raised by the complaint or complainant's filing pursuant to the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa R. Barton, Secretary to the Commission, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–2000. The public version of the complaint can be accessed on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.* For help accessing EDIS, please email *EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.*

General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at United States International Trade Commission (USITC) at *https://www.usitc.gov* . The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.* Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission has received a complaint and a submission pursuant to § 210.8(b) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure filed on behalf of Vicor Corporation on September 9, 2026. The complaint alleges violations of section 3o37 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337) in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain vertical power delivery systems, components thereof, and computing systems containing the same. The complaint names as respondents: Delta Electronics, Inc. of Taiwan; Delta Electronics (Americas) Ltd. of Fremont, CA; DET Logistics (USA) Corporation of Fremont, CA; Infineon Technologies AG of Germany; Luxshare Precision Industry Co., Ltd. of China; Dongguan Luxshare Technology Co., Ltd. a/k/a Luxshare-Tech of China; Monolithic Power Systems, Inc. of Kirkland, WA; Chengdu Monolithic Power Systems Co., Ltd. of China; MPS International (Shanghai) Ltd. of China; Flex Ltd. of Austin, TX; Celestica Inc. of Canada; Quanta Computer Inc. of Taiwan; Quanta Cloud Technology Inc. of Taiwan; Quanta Cloud Technology USA LLC of San Jose, CA; Quanta Computer USA Inc. of Fremont, CA; Hon Hai Precision Industry Co. Ltd. (d/b/a Foxconn) of Taiwan; Foxconn Industrial internet Co. Ltd. of China; FII USA Inc. (a/k/a Foxconn Industrial internet USA Inc.) of Milwaukee, WI; Ingrasys Technology Inc. 5F., No. 1188, of Taiwan; and Ingrasys Technology USA Inc. of San Jose, CA. The complainant requests that the Commission issue a limited exclusion order, cease and desist orders, and impose a bond upon the respondent alleged infringing articles during the 60-day Presidential review period pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337(j).

Proposed respondents, other interested parties, members of the public, and interested government agencies are invited to file comments on any public interest issues raised by the complaint or § 210.8(b) filing. Comments should address whether issuance of the relief specifically requested by the complainant in this investigation would affect the public health and welfare in the United States, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, or United States consumers.

In particular, the Commission is interested in comments that:

(i) explain how the articles potentially subject to the requested remedial orders are used in the United States;

(ii) identify any public health, safety, or welfare concerns in the United States relating to the requested remedial orders;

(iii) identify like or directly competitive articles that complainant, its licensees, or third parties make in the United States which could replace the

subject articles if they were to be excluded;

(iv) indicate whether complainant, complainant's licensees, and/or third party suppliers have the capacity to replace the volume of articles potentially subject to the requested exclusion order and/or a cease and desist order within a commercially reasonable time; and

(v) explain how the requested remedial orders would impact United States consumers.

Written submissions on the public interest must be filed no later than by close of business, eight calendar days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. There will be further opportunities for comment on the public interest after the issuance of any final initial determination in this investigation. Any written submissions on other issues must also be filed by no later than the close of business, eight calendar days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Complainant(s) may file replies to any written submissions no later than three calendar days after the date on which the written submissions were due. Notwithstanding § 201.14(a) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, the deadlines for written submissions and replies shall be counted by calendar days starting with the first calendar day following the **Federal Register** publication date or the due date for written submissions, respectively. The provisions of § 201.14(a) regarding the last day of the period still apply concerning the due date of any filings. No other submissions will be accepted, unless requested by the Commission. Any submissions and replies filed in response to this Notice are limited to five (5) pages in length, inclusive of attachments.

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above. Submissions should refer to the docket number (''Docket No. 3936'') in a prominent place on the cover page and/or the first page. (*See* Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures, Electronic Filing Procedures [1]). Please note the Secretary's Office will accept only electronic filings unless an exemption is granted. Filings must be made through the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, *https://edis.usitc.gov.*) Persons with questions regarding filing should contact the Secretary at *EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.*

Any person desiring to submit a document to the Commission in confidence must request confidential treatment. All such requests should be directed to the Secretary to the Commission and must include a full statement of the reasons why the Commission should grant such treatment. *See* 19 CFR 201.6. Documents for which confidential treatment by the Commission is properly sought will be treated accordingly. All information, including confidential business information and documents for which confidential treatment is properly sought, submitted to the Commission for purposes of this Investigation may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personne,[2] solely for cybersecurity purposes. All nonconfidential written submissions will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Secretary and on EDIS.[3]

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and of §§ 201.10 and 210.8(c) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.10, 210.8(c)).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 9, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–18644 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[1] Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures: *https://www.usitc.gov/secretary/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf.*

[2] All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements.

[3] Electronic Document Information System (EDIS): *https://edis.usitc.gov.*

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1495]

Certain Video-Capable Electronic Devices, Including Smart Televisions, Monitors, and Components Thereof; Notice of a Commission Determination Not To Review an Initial Determination Granting Dolby Laboratories, Inc.'s Motion To Intervene as an Intervenor

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review the presiding administrative law judge's (''ALJ'') initial determination (''ID'') (Order No. 17) granting Dolby Laboratories, Inc.'s motion to intervene as an intervenor.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa A. Murray, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–2781. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.* For help accessing EDIS, please email *EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.* General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at *https://www.usitc.gov.* Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal, telephone (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 2, 2026, the Commission instituted this investigation based on a complaint filed by InterDigital, Inc. of Wilmington, Delaware; InterDigital VC Holdings, Inc. of Wilmington, Delaware; and InterDigital Madison Patent Holdings SAS of Paris, France (collectively, ''InterDigital''). 91 FR 16743–44 (Apr. 2, 2026). The complaint alleged violations of section 337 based on the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain video-capable electronic devices, including smart televisions, monitors, and components thereof by reason of the infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 8,085,846 (the '846 patent''); U.S. Patent No. 9,294,784 (the '784 patent''); U.S. Patent No. 10,250,877 (the '877 patent''); U.S. Patent No. 11,695,962 (the '962 patent''); U.S. Patent No. 11,399,168 (the '168 patent''); and U.S. Patent No. 9,654,751 (the '751 patent''). *Id.* at 16743.

The Commission's notice of investigation named the following as respondents: TCL Industries Holdings Co., Ltd. of Guangdong, China; TCL Technology Group Corp. of Guangdong, China; TCL Electronics Holdings Limited of New Territories, Hong Kong; Shenzhen TCL New Technology Co., Ltd. of Guangdong, China; TCL King Electrical Appliances (Huizhou) Company, Limited of Huizhou, China; TCL Overseas Marketing Limited of New Territories, Hong Kong; TCL Smart

Device (Vietnam) Company, Limited of Binh Duong Province, Vietnam; TCL Smart Screen Technology HK of New Territories, Hong Kong; TCL Moka International Ltd. of New Territories, Hong Kong; TTE Technology, Inc. of Irvine, California; Hisense Co., Ltd. of Shandong Province, China; Hisense USA Corporation of Suwanee, Georgia; and Hisense Electronics Manufacturing Company of America Corporation of Suwanee, Georgia (collectively, ''Respondents''). The Office of Unfair Import Investigations is not participating in this investigation. *Id.* at 1674.

On July 10, 2026, non-party Dolby Laboratories, Inc. (''Dolby'') filed a motion pursuant to Commission Rule 210.19, 19 CFR 210.19, to intervene as an intervenor with full participation rights as to the '168 and '751 patents. On July 22, 2026, Complainants filed an opposition to the motion. Dolby filed a reply in support of its motion on July 27, 2026. While no other responses were received, Dolby certifies that the Respondents do not oppose the motion.

On August 12, 2026, the ALJ issued the subject ID (Order No. 17) granting Dolby's motion. The ALJ has determined that Dolby should be granted intervenor status in this investigation, but not status as a respondent. The ID states that Dolby's participation in this investigation should begin with the issuance of the subject ID and that Dolby may participate as an intervenor, including with respect to all claims and defenses at issue in the investigation regarding the '168 and '751 patents. No petitions for review were filed.

The Commission has determined not to review the subject ID. The Commission vote for this determination took place on September 9, 2026.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in Part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR Part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 9, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–18715 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–1763]

Importer of Controlled Substances Application: Irvine Labs, Inc.

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Irvine Labs, Inc. has applied to be registered as an importer of basic class(es) of controlled substance(s). Refer to Supplementary Information listed below for further drug information.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic class(es), and applicants, therefore, may submit electronic comments on, or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before October 14, 2026. Such persons may also file a written request for a hearing on the application on or before October 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The Drug Enforcement Administration requires that all comments be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal, which provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field on the web page or attach a file for lengthier comments. Please go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions at that site for submitting comments. Upon submission of your comment, you will receive a Comment Tracking Number. Please be aware that submitted comments are not instantaneously available for public view on *https://www.regulations.gov.* If you have received a Comment Tracking Number, your comment has been successfully submitted and there is no need to resubmit the same comment. All requests for a hearing must be sent to: (1) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Hearing Clerk/OALJ, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; and (2) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing should also be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Administrator, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this is notice that on August 13, 2026, Irvine Labs, Inc., 7305 Murdy Circle, Huntington Beach, California 92647–3533, applied to be registered as an importer of the following basic class(es) of controlled substance(s):

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Lysergic acid diethylamide.	7315	I
Marihuana Extract	7350	I
Marihuana	7360	I
Tetrahydrocannabinols	7370	I
Mescaline	7381	I
Peyote	7415	I
Diethyltryptamine	7434	I
Dimethyltryptamine	7435	I
Psilocybin	7437	I
Psilocyn	7438	I

The company plans to import bulk substances to support internal research, clinical trials, analytical purposes, and distribution to their customers. In reference to drug codes Marihuana Extract (7350), Marihuana (7360) and Tetrahydrocannabinols (7370), the company plans to import a raw plant material and extracts. No other activities for these drug codes are authorized for this registration.

Approval of permit applications will occur only when the registrant's business activity is consistent with what is authorized under 21 U.S.C. 952(a)(2). Authorization will not extend to the import of Food and Drug Administration-approved or non-approved finished dosage forms for commercial sale.

Justin Wood,

Deputy Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2026–18757 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–1759]

Bulk Manufacturer of Controlled Substances Application: Cambrex High Point, Inc.

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Cambrex High Point, Inc. has applied to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of basic class(es) of controlled substance(s). Refer to **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** listed below for further drug information.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic class(es), and applicants, therefore, may submit electronic comments on or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before November 13, 2026. Such persons may also file a written request for a hearing on the application on or before November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The Drug Enforcement Administration requires that all comments be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal, which provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field on the web page or attach a file for lengthier comments. Please go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions at that site for submitting comments. Upon submission of your comment, you will receive a Comment Tracking Number. Please be aware that submitted comments are not instantaneously available for public view on *https://www.regulations.gov.* If you have received a Comment Tracking Number, your comment has been successfully submitted and there is no need to resubmit the same comment.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.33(a), this is notice that on July 29, 2026, Cambrex High Point, Inc., 4180 Mendenhall Oaks Parkway, High Point, North Carolina 27265–8017, applied to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of the following basic class(es) of controlled substance(s):

Controlled substance	Drug Code	Schedule
Oxymorphone	9652	II
Noroxymorphone	9668	II

The company plans to manufacture the above listed controlled substances in bulk for use as an internal intermediates and distribution to its customers. No other activities for these drug codes are authorized for this registration.

Justin Wood,

Deputy Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2026–18753 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Proposed Stipulation and Order of Settlement Under the Toxic Substances Control Act

On September 9, 2026, the Department of Justice lodged a proposed Stipulation and Order of Settlement with the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the lawsuit entitled *United States of America* v. *Estate of Harry D. Silverstein,* Civil Action No. 26 Civ. 7752.

The United States' complaint seeks injunctive relief pursuant to the Toxic Substances Control Act (''TSCA'') and the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (''RLBPHRA''), from the Estate of Harry D. Silverstein (''Silverstein''), relating to Silverstein's failure to make required disclosures to tenants in fourteen residential buildings entering into new and certain renewal leases about lead-based paint in their apartment as required by the Lead Disclosure Rule (24 CFR part 35, subpart A, and 40 CFR part 745, subpart F). After Silverstein passed away, his estate (the ''Estate'') continued to own and manage the residential buildings and again routinely violated lead paint safety regulations. Additionally, the United States seeks relief under TSCA for Silverstein's and the Estate's failures to comply with safe work practices and related requirements during renovations as required by the Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule (40 CFR part 745, subpart E). The Stipulation and Order of Settlement requires the Estate to pay a $4.0 million administrative penalty to the United States under TSCA and the RLBPHRA.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the Stipulation and Order of Settlement. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and should refer to *United States of America* v. *Estate of Harry D. Silverstein,* D.J. Ref. No. 90–5–1–1–13168. All comments must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

To submit comments:	*Send them to:*
By email	*pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov.*
By mail	Assistant Attorney General, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, D.C. 20044–7611.

Any comments submitted in writing may be filed in whole or in part on the public court docket without notice to the commenter.

During the public comment period, the Stipulation and Order of Settlement may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department website: *https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees.* If you require assistance accessing the Stipulation and Order of Settlement, you may request assistance by email or by mail to the addresses provided above for submitting comments.

Eric D. Albert,

Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 2026–18628 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Proposed Final Supplemental Consent Decree Under the Clean Water Act

On September 9, 2026, the Department of Justice lodged a proposed final supplemental consent decree with the United States District Court for the District of North Dakota in the lawsuit entitled *United States of America and State of North Dakota* v. *Belle Fourche Pipeline Company*, Civil Action No. 1:22–00089–DLH–CRH.

The lawsuit seeks injunctive relief and civil penalties for violations of the Clean Water Act, the Pipeline Safety Laws, and North Dakota state law arising from the failure of Belle Fourche Pipeline Company's Bicentennial Pipeline approximately 17.4 pipeline miles west of the Skunk Hill station, in Billings County, North Dakota, on or about December 1, 2016, resulting in the discharge of oil into an unnamed tributary to Ash Coulee Creek (the ''Ash Coulee spill''). Except for certain claims relating to remediation of the Ash Coulee spill site, referred to as the ''Reserved Remediation Claims,'' the claims in the lawsuit were resolved by a Partial Consent Decree entered on October 2, 2023.

The proposed final supplemental consent decree would resolve the Reserved Remediation Claims and requires Belle Fourche Pipeline Company (''Defendant'') to implement a Remediation Work Plan to address environmental impacts resulting from the Ash Coulee Spill. Subject to certain reservations, entering into and fully complying with the proposed final supplemental consent decree will also resolve Plaintiffs' claims, through the date of lodging, for any discharges or releases to surface water relating to the Ash Coulee Spill.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the final supplemental consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Energy and Natural Resources Division, and should refer to *United States and State of North Dakota* v. *Belle Fourche Pipeline Company*, D.J. Ref. No. 90–5–1–1–11262/2. All comments must be

submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

To submit comments:	Send them to:
By email	*pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov.*
By mail	Assistant Attorney General, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

Any comments submitted in writing may be filed in whole or in part on the public court docket without notice to the commenter.

During the public comment period, the final supplemental consent decree may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department website: *http://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees.* If you require assistance accessing the final supplemental consent decree, you may request assistance by email or by mail to the addresses provided above for submitting comments.

Jason A. Dunn,

Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Energy and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 2026–18669 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2026–0001]

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: Weeks of September 14, 21, 28, and October 5, 12, 19, 2026. The schedule for Commission meetings is subject to change on short notice. The NRC Commission Meeting Schedule can be found on the internet at: *https://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/schedule.html.*

PLACE: The NRC provides reasonable accommodation to individuals with disabilities where appropriate. If you need a reasonable accommodation to participate in these public meetings or need this meeting notice or the transcript or other information from the public meetings in another format (*e.g.,* braille, large print), please contact the Reasonable Accommodations Resource by email at *Reasonable_Accommodations.Resource@nrc.gov.* Determinations on requests for reasonable accommodation will be made on a case-by-case basis.

STATUS: Public and closed.

Members of the public may request to receive the information in these notices electronically. If you would like to be added to the distribution, please contact the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of the Secretary, Washington, DC 20555, at 301–415–1969, or by email at *Betty.Thweatt@nrc.gov* or *Samantha.Miklaszewski@nrc.gov.*

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Week of September 14, 2026

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of September 14, 2026.

Week of September 21, 2026—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of September 21, 2026.

Week of September 28, 2026—Tentative

Tuesday, September 29, 2026

9:30 a.m. All Employees Meeting (Public Meeting). (Contact: Wesley Held: 301–287–3591)

Additional Information: The meeting will be held in the TWFN Auditorium, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. The public is invited to attend the Commission's meeting in person or watch live via webcast at the Web address—*https://video.nrc.gov/.*

Week of October 5, 2026—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of October 5, 2026.

Week of October 12, 2026—Tentative

Thursday, October 15, 2026

9:00 a.m. CDT Nuclear Regulatory Commission Reorganization First 100 Days: Enhancing Reactor and Materials Oversight Integration and Performance (Public Meeting). (Contact: Wesley Held: 301–287–3591)

Additional Information: The meeting will be held in the NRC Region IV offices at 1600 East Lamar Boulevard, Arlington, Texas 76011–4511. The public is invited to attend the Commission's meeting in person or watch live via webcast at the Web address—*https://video.nrc.gov/.*

Week of October 19, 2026—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of October 19, 2026.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: For more information or to verify the status of meetings, contact Wesley Held at 301–287–3591 or via email at *Wesley.Held@nrc.gov.*

The NRC is holding the meetings under the authority of the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Dated: September 10, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Wesley W. Held,

Policy Coordinator, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18767 Filed 9–10–26; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. CP2024–467; K2025–1682; MC2026–380 and K2026–370; MC2026–381 and K2026–371]

New Postal Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

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

DATES: *Comments are due:* September 17, 2026.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction
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I. Introduction

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

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (*http://www.prc.gov*). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.[1]

[1] *See* Docket No. RM2018–3, Order Adopting Final Rules Relating to Non-Public Information, Continued

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

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

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. *See* 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* CP2024–467; *Filing Title:* USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 185, with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* September 9, 2026; *Filing Authority:* 39 CFR. 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative:* Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due:* September 17, 2026.

2. *Docket No(s).:* K2025–1682; *Filing Title:* Request of the United States Postal Service Concerning Modification One to Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Contract 90, Which Includes an Extension of That Agreement; *Filing Acceptance Date:* September 9, 2026; *Filing Authority:* 39 CFR 3041.505, and 3041.515; *Public Representative:* Maxine Bradley; *Comments Due:* September 17, 2026.

3. *Docket No(s).:* MC2026–380 and K2026–370; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1090 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* September 9, 2026; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due:* September 17, 2026.

4. *Docket No(s).:* MC2026–381 and K2026–371; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1091 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* September 9, 2026; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due:* September 17, 2026.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

None. *See* Section II for Public Proceedings.

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

Danielle LeFlore,

Legal Assistant.

[FR Doc. 2026–18761 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 91 FR 57183, September 8, 2026.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: Thursday, September 10, 2026, at 2 p.m.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: The Closed Meeting scheduled for Thursday, September 10, 2026, at 2 p.m., has been changed to Thursday, September 10, 2026, at 3 p.m.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: For further information; please contact Vanessa A. Countryman from the Office of the Secretary at (202) 551–5400.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18677 Filed 9–10–26; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106305; File No. SR–NYSETEX–2026–32]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Texas, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Add a New Partial Cabinet Solution Bundle as Part of Its Co-Location Services

September 9, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) [1] of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [2] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[3] notice is hereby given that, on August 26, 2026, the NYSE Texas, Inc. (''NYSE Texas'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to add a new Partial Cabinet Solution bundle as part of its co-location services and change the wording in the existing Partial Cabinet Solution bundle. The description of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundles and related fees in the Connectivity Fee Schedule (''Fee Schedule'') would be updated accordingly. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *www.nyse.com* and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of,

June 27, 2018, Attachment A at 19–22 (Order No. 4679).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 15 U.S.C. 78a.

[3] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to add a new Partial Cabinet Solution (''PCS'') bundle as part of its co-location services and change the wording in the existing PCS bundle. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to add a 4 kW PCS bundle and change the reference to ''Precision Timing Protocol'' in the existing PCS bundle. The description of the PCS bundles and related fees in the Fee Schedule would be updated accordingly.

The Exchange expects that the proposed rule change would become operative no later than October 31, 2026. The Exchange will announce the date through a customer notice.

Background

Currently, the Exchange offers Users [4] a PCS bundle which includes a 2 kW partial cabinet; access to the Liquidity Center Network (''LCN'') and internet protocol (''IP'') network, the local area networks available in the data center; two NMS network [5] connections, two fiber cross connections; and connectivity to one of two time feeds.[6] In addition to other requirements, a User and its Affiliates [7] must have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint [8] of 2 kW or less to qualify for the PCS bundle.

The PCS bundles were designed to attract smaller Users, including those with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome.[9] That has not changed. But as hardware and other infrastructure has evolved, even those with minimal demands need more power to meet the requirements of their hardware, such that even smaller Users may find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs.

Proposed Changes

To respond to Users' increased power needs, the Exchange proposes to offer an additional 4 kW PCS bundle. To differentiate it from the existing 2 kW PCS bundle, the Exchange proposes to label them as Options A and B. Like the existing 2 kW PCS Option A, the proposed Option B would be sized to meet the needs of smaller Users and their current power needs.

At the same time, the Exchange proposes to change the reference to ''Precision Timing Protocol'' to ''Precision Time Protocol'' in the existing PCS bundle, to conform the reference to the terminology used elsewhere in the Fee Schedule.[10]

To implement the changes, the Exchange would amend Note 1, in relevant part, as follows (proposed additions italicized):

1. To qualify for a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, a User must meet the following conditions: (1) it must purchase only one Partial Cabinet Solution bundle; (2) the User and its Affiliates must not currently have a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle; and (3) after the purchase of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, the User, together with its Affiliates, will have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of no more than 2 kW *for Option A and 4 kW for Option B*.

• A User requesting a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle will be required to certify to the Exchange (a) whether any other Users or Hosted Customers are Affiliates of the certificating User, and (b) that after the purchase of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, the User, together with its Affiliates, would have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of no more than 2 kW *for Option A and 4 kW for Option B*.

The Exchange would also amend the Fee Schedule to label the 2 kW PCS bundle as Option A, add the new proposed Option B and make the change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' reference. The amended Fee Schedule would read as follows (proposed deletions bracketed; proposed additions italicized):

Partial Cabinet Solution bundles ..... Note: A User and its Affiliates are limited to one Partial Cabinet Solution bundle at a time. A User and its Affiliates must have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of 2 kW or less to qualify for [a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle]*Option A and 4 kW or less to qualify for Option B.* See Note 1 under ''Colocation Notes.''	*Option A:* 2 kW partial cabinet, 1 LCN connection (10 Gb LX or 40 Gb), 1 IP network connection (10 Gb or 40 Gb), 2 NMS Network connections (10 Gb or 40 Gb each), 2 fiber cross connections and either the Network Time Protocol Feed or Precision Tim[ing]*e* Protocol.	$10,000 initial charge per bundle plus $16,500 monthly charge per bundle.
A purchaser of a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle must select NMS Network connections of the same size (*i.e.,* 10 Gb or 40 Gb) as the related LCN and IP network connections.	*Option B: 4 kW partial cabinet, 1 LCN connection (10 Gb LX or 40 Gb), 1 IP network connection (10 Gb or 40 Gb), 2 NMS Network connections (10 Gb or 40 Gb each), 2 fiber cross connections and either the Network Time Protocol Feed or Precision Time Protocol.*	*$12,000 initial charge per bundle plus $19,000 monthly charge per bundle.*

[4] For purposes of the Exchange's colocation services, a ''User'' means any market participant that requests to receive colocation services directly from the Exchange. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 87408 (October 28, 2019), 84 FR 58778 at n.6 (November 1, 2019) (SR–NYSECHX–2019–12). As specified in the Fee Schedule, a User that incurs colocation fees for a particular colocation service pursuant thereto would not be subject to colocation fees for the same colocation service charged by the New York Stock Exchange LLC, NYSE American LLC, NYSE Arca, Inc., and NYSE National, Inc. (together, the ''Affiliate SROs''). Each Affiliate SRO has submitted substantially the same proposed rule change to propose the change described herein.

[5] The NMS Network is an alternate dedicated network connection that Users use to access the NMS feeds for which the Securities Industry Automation Corporation is engaged as the securities information processor. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88972 (May 29, 2020), 85 FR 34472 (June 4, 2020) (SR–NYSECHX–2020–18).

[6] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 97751 (June 16, 2023), 88 FR 41178 (June 23, 2023) (SR–NYSECHX–2023–12).

[7] An ''Affiliate'' of a User is any other User or Hosted Customer that is under 50% or greater common ownership or control of the first User. Fee Schedule, p 1.

[8] The ''Aggregate Cabinet Footprint'' of a User is the total kW of the User's cabinets, including both partial and dedicated cabinets. Fee Schedule, p 1.

[9] *See* Securities Exchange Act No. 87853 (December 23, 2019), 84 FR 72392 (December 31, 2019) (SR–NYSECHX–2019–27).

[10] *See* Connectivity Fee Schedule, pages 18 and 26.

Application and Impact of the Proposed Change

The proposed change would apply to all PCS bundles. The proposed change would not apply differently to distinct types or sizes of market participants. Rather, it would apply to all Users equally.

Users that require other sizes or combinations of cabinets, network connections and cross connects could still request them. As is currently the case, the purchase of any colocation service, including PCS bundles, is completely voluntary and the Price List is applied uniformly to all Users.

The Exchange expects to obtain at most a handful of new Users as a result of offering the 4 kW PCS bundles. A User, including a User with a 4 kW dedicated cabinet, would be able to convert to the 4 kW PCS bundle if it otherwise met the conditions. The Exchange does not expect to obtain new Users as a result of the other changes.

The proposed change is not otherwise intended to address any other issues relating to colocation services or related fees, and the Exchange is not aware of any problems that Users would have in complying with the proposed change.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[11] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[12] in particular, because it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest and because it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange further believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[13] because it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members and issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Proposed Change Is Reasonable

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is reasonable.

The fees proposed for the new 4 kW PCS bundle are reasonable, as they are comparable to the fees charged for the 2 kW PCS bundle. Indeed, the monthly charge for the 4 kW PCS bundle would be lower per kW than the existing charge for the 2 kW PCS bundle.[14] The Exchange notes that the equipment for the two services is not the same: different cabinets are needed for the 4 kW PCS bundle as compared to the 2 kW PCS bundle.

The proposed rule change would allow the Exchange to offer an option to smaller Users that find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs but otherwise meet the requirements. The addition of a 4 kW PCS bundle would permit current or potential Users to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

The Exchange does not believe that FIDS has a competitive advantage by virtue of the fact that it owns and operates the MDC's meet-me-rooms. Users purchasing the proposed 4 kW PCS bundles—like Users of any other colocation service—would require a circuit connecting out of the MDC, and in most cases, such circuits are provided by third-party telecommunications service providers that have installed their equipment in the MDC's two meet-me-rooms (''Telecoms'').[15] Currently, 17 Telecoms operate in the meet-me-rooms and provide a variety of circuit choices. It is in the Exchange's best interest to set the fees that Telecoms pay to operate in the meet-me-rooms at a reasonable level[16] so that market participants, including Telecoms, will maximize their use of the MDC. By setting the meet-me-room fees at a reasonable level, the Exchange encourages Telecoms to participate in the meet-me-rooms and to sell circuits to Users for connecting into and out of the MDC. These Telecoms then compete with each other by pricing such circuits at competitive rates. These competitive rates for circuits help draw in more Users and Hosted Customers to the MDC, which directly benefits the Exchange by increasing the customer base to whom the Exchange can sell its colocation services, which include cabinets, power, ports, and connectivity to many third-party data feeds, and because having more Users and Hosted Customers leads, in many cases, to greater participation on the Exchange. In this way, by setting the meet-me-room fees at a level attractive to telecommunications firms, the Exchange spurs demand for all of the services it sells at the MDC, while setting the meet-me-room fees too high would negatively affect the Exchange's ability to sell its services at the MDC.[17] Accordingly, there are real constraints on the meet-me-room fees the Exchange charges, such that the Exchange does not have an advantage in terms of costs when compared to third parties that enter the MDC through the meet-me-rooms to provide services to compete with the Exchange's services.

The proposed change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would conform the reference to the existing references elsewhere in the Fee Schedule. There would be no ambiguity as to what the language referred to, and so the change is reasonable.

For these reasons, the proposed change is reasonable.

The Proposed Change Is Equitable

The Exchange believes that the proposed change provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members and issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers because it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between market participants. Rather, it would apply to all market participants equally.

The 2 kW PCS bundle was designed to attract smaller Users, including those with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome. As equipment has evolved, even those with minimal demands need more power to meet the requirements of their hardware, such that even smaller Users may not find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle meets their needs adequately. The proposed 4 kW PCS bundle would be responsive to the evolution of equipment, and so the Exchange believes that its introduction is equitable because it would not force

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[14] The monthly charge per kW of the 2 kW PCS bundle is $8,250, and the proposed monthly charge for a 4 kW PCS bundle would be $4,750.

[15] Note that in the case of wireless connectivity, a User in colocation still requires a fiber circuit to transport data. If a Telecom is used, the data is transmitted wirelessly to the relevant pole, and then from the pole to the meet-me-room using a fiber circuit.

[16] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 98001 (July 26, 2023), 88 FR 50196 (August 1, 2023) (SR–NYSECHX–2023–14).

[17] *See id.* at 50199. Importantly, the Exchange is prevented from making any alteration to its meet-me-room services or fees without filing a proposal for such changes with the Commission.

customers to accept a ''one-size-fits-all'' PCS bundle but would instead permit them to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

Without this proposed rule change, potential Users would have fewer usable options. This would be a detriment for them, especially for potential Users with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome.

In addition, the Exchange believes that the proposal is equitable because only Users that voluntarily select a 4 kW PCS bundle would be charged for it. As is true now, 4 kW PCS bundles would be available to all Users on an equal basis, and all Users that voluntarily choose to purchase a 4 kW PCS bundle would be charged the same amount, and be subject to the same restrictions, for that bundle.

The proposed changes to label the 2 kW PCS bundle as Option A, add the new proposed Option B and make the change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' reference would add clarity to the Fee Schedule.

The Proposed Change Is Not Unfairly Discriminatory

The Exchange believes its proposal is not unfairly discriminatory.

The proposed rule change would allow the Exchange to offer an option to smaller Users that find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs but otherwise meet the requirements. The addition of a 4 kW PCS bundle would permit current or potential Users to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

The fees proposed for the new 4 kW PCS bundle are not unfairly discriminatory, as they are comparable to the fees charged for the 2 kW PCS bundle. Indeed, the monthly charge for the 4 kW PCS bundle would be lower per kW than the existing charge for the 2 kW PCS bundle. The Exchange notes that the equipment for the two services is not the same: different cabinets are needed for the 4 kW PCS bundle as compared to the 2 kW PCS bundle.

In addition, the proposed changes to add ''Option A'' and ''Option B'' would add clarity. Similarly, the proposed change to amend the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would add clarity and conform the reference to the existing references elsewhere in the Fee Schedule. These proposed changes would therefore make the Fee Schedule more transparent and reduce any potential ambiguity.

For the reasons above, the proposed changes do not unfairly discriminate between or among market participants that are otherwise capable of satisfying any applicable co-location fees, requirements, terms and conditions established from time to time by the Exchange.

For these reasons, the Exchange believes that the proposal is consistent with the Act.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The proposed rule changes will not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of Section 6(b)(8) of the Act.[18]

The proposed change does not affect competition among national securities exchanges or among members of the Exchange. The proposed changes would enhance competition by giving smaller Users the option to have a 4 kW PCS bundle to meet their needs. The proposed change may make PCS bundles more attractive to current or potential Users who might otherwise opt to purchase 4 kW partial cabinets and other co-location services, or 2 kW PCS bundles. It would therefore enhance the competitive environment for potential Users, as they would have more options from which to select. This could be especially beneficial for potential Users with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome. At the same time, however, no potential or current User would be obligated to purchase a 4 kW PCS bundle.

The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which exchanges and other vendors offer co-location services as a means to facilitate the trading and other market activities of those market participants who believe that co-location enhances the efficiency of their operations.

The Commission has repeatedly expressed its preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. Specifically, in Regulation NMS, the Commission highlighted the importance of market forces in determining prices and SRO revenues and, also, recognized that current regulation of the market system ''has been remarkably successful in promoting market competition in its broader forms that are most important to investors and listed companies.'' [19]

The proposed changes to add ''Option A'' and ''Option B'' and to amend the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would not address competition but rather would make the Fee Schedule more transparent and reduce any potential ambiguity.

For the reasons described above, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule changes reflect this competitive environment.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act [20] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[21] Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.[22]

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) [23] of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

[19] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37499 (June 29, 2005).

[20] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

[21] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[22] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change 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.

[23] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

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–NYSETEX–2026–32 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–NYSETEX–2026–32. 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–NYSETEX–2026–32 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[24]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18657 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[24] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, September 17, 2026.

PLACE: The meeting will be held via remote means and at the Commission's headquarters, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Commissioners, Counsel to the Commissioners, the Secretary to the Commission, and recording secretaries will attend the closed meeting. Certain staff members who have an interest in the matters also may be present.

In the event that the time, date, or location of this meeting changes, an announcement of the change, along with the new time, date, and/or place of the meeting will be posted on the Commission's website at *https://www.sec.gov*.

The General Counsel of the Commission, or his designee, has certified that, in his opinion, one or more of the exemptions set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(3), (5), (6), (7), (8), 9(B) and (10) and 17 CFR 200.402(a)(3), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(9)(ii) and (a)(10), permit consideration of the scheduled matters at the closed meeting.

The subject matter of the closed meeting will consist of the following topics:

Institution and settlement of injunctive actions;

Institution and settlement of administrative proceedings;

Resolution of litigation claims; and

Other matters relating to examinations and enforcement proceedings.

At times, changes in Commission priorities require alterations in the scheduling of meeting agenda items that may consist of adjudicatory, examination, litigation, or regulatory matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: For further information, please contact Vanessa A. Countryman from the Office of the Secretary at (202) 551–5400.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Dated: September 10, 2026.

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18779 Filed 9–10–26; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0216]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 19a–1

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.

Section 19(a) (15 U.S.C. 80a–19(a)) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the ''Act'') (15 U.S.C. 80a) makes it unlawful for any registered investment company to pay any dividend or similar distribution from any source other than the company's net income, unless the payment is accompanied by a written statement to the company's shareholders which adequately discloses the sources of the payment. Section 19(a) authorizes the Commission to prescribe the form of such statement by rule.

Rule 19a–1 (17 CFR 270.19a–1) under the Act, entitled ''Written Statement to Accompany Dividend Payments by Management Companies,'' sets forth specific requirements for the information that must be included in statements made pursuant to section 19(a) by or on behalf of management companies.[1] The rule requires that the statement indicate what portions of distribution payments are made from net income, net profits from the sale of a security or other property (''capital gains'') and paid-in capital. When any part of the payment is made from capital gains, rule 19a–1 also requires that the statement disclose certain other information relating to the appreciation or depreciation of portfolio securities. If an estimated portion is subsequently determined to be significantly inaccurate, a correction must be made on a statement made pursuant to section 19(a) or in the first report to shareholders following the discovery of the inaccuracy.

The purpose of rule 19a–1 is to afford fund shareholders adequate disclosure of the sources from which distribution payments are made. The rule is intended to prevent shareholders from confusing income dividends with distributions made from capital sources. Absent rule 19a–1, shareholders might receive a false impression of fund gains.

Based on a review of filings made with the Commission, the staff estimates that approximately 14,122 series of registered investment companies that are management companies may be

[1] Section 4(3) of the Act (15 U.S. C. 80a–4(3)) defines ''management company'' as ''any investment company other than a face amount certificate company or a unit investment trust.''

subject to rule 19a–1 each year,[2] and that each portfolio on average mails two statements per year to meet the requirements of the rule.[3] The staff further estimates that the time needed to make the determinations required by the rule and to prepare the statement required under the rule is approximately 1 hour per statement. The total annual burden for all portfolios therefore is estimated to be approximately 28,244 burden hours.[4]

The staff estimates that approximately one-third of the total annual burden (9,415 hours) would be incurred by a paralegal with an average hourly wage rate of approximately $285 per hour,[5] and approximately two-thirds of the annual burden (18,829 hours) would be incurred by an accounting clerk with an average hourly wage rate of $164 per hour. The staff therefore estimates that the aggregate annual burden, in dollars, of the hours needed to comply with the paperwork requirements of the rule is approximately $5,771,231 ((9,415 hours × $285 = $2,683,275) + (18,829 hours × $164 = $3,087,956)). It is estimated that there is no cost burden of rule 19a–1 other than these estimates.

To comply with state law, many investment companies already must distinguish the different sources from which a shareholder distribution is paid and disclose that information to shareholders. Thus, many investment companies would be required to distinguish the sources of shareholder dividends whether or not the Commission required them to do so under rule 19a–1.

These estimates are made solely for the purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, and are not derived from a comprehensive or even a representative survey or study of the costs of Commission rules. Compliance with the collection of information required by rule 19a–1 is mandatory for management companies that make statements to shareholders pursuant to section 19(a) of the Act. 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 control number.

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 November 13, 2026.

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18636 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[2] This estimate is as of December 2025 and is based on the Commission staff's review of EDGAR filings through May 06, 2026. The number of management investment company portfolios that make distributions for which compliance with rule 19a–1 is required depends on a wide range of factors and can vary greatly across years. Therefore, the calculation of estimated burden hours below is based on the total number of management investment company portfolios, each of which may be subject to rule 19a–1.

[3] A few portfolios make monthly distributions from sources other than net income, so the rule requires them to send out a statement 12 times a year. Other portfolios never make such distributions.

[4] This estimate is based on the following calculation: 14,122 management investment company portfolios × 2 statements per year × 1 hour per statement = 28,244 burden hours.

[5] To calculate the occupational hourly rates, the Commission uses occupational mean hourly wage data from the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for ''Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities'' (NAICS 523)]. See Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, *https://www.bls.gov/oes/;* see also Standard Occupational Classification, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, *https://www.bls.gov/soc/* (describing occupational classification system used by BLS); EXEC. OFF. OF THE PRESIDENT, OFF. OF MGMT. & BUDGET, NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (2022), available at *https://www.census.gov/naics/reference_files_tools/2022_NAICS_Manual.pdf* (describing the industry classification system used by BLS and other agencies). The mean hourly wage for each occupation is adjusted for changes in the seasonally adjusted employment cost index for private wages and salaries between the data reference period and when the data are released by BLS. See Employment Cost Index, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, *https://www.bls.gov/eci/.* The adjusted mean hourly wage is then multiplied by a factor that accounts for nonwage costs borne by employers, such as bonuses, benefits, and overhead. This factor is calculated as an average over the 10 most recently available years of data of the ratio of the Bureau of Economic Analysis's annual gross output data for NAICS 523 to total annual wages across all occupations for NAICS 523 in the OEWS data. See Gross Output by Industry, U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, *https://www.bea.gov/data/industries/gross-output-by-industry;* Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, *https://www.bls.gov/oes/.* The final product is the occupational hourly rate. See generally UPDATED METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING OCCUPATIONAL HOURLY RATES (Dec. 19, 2025), available at *https://www.sec.gov/files/method-occupational-hourly-rates.pdf.*

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106310; File No. SR–MEMX–2026–28]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MEMX LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Rules To Permit Trading 23 Hours per Day, Five Days per Week

September 9, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on August 28, 2026, MEMX LLC (''MEMX'' 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 Exchange. The Exchange filed the proposal as a ''non-controversial'' proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act[3] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[4] The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange is filing with the Commission a proposed rule change to amend its rules to permit the trading of equity securities and UTP Exchange Traded Products on the Exchange 23 hours per day, five days per week. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5 and is available on the Exchange's website at *https://info.memxtrading.com/regulation/rules-and-filings/.*

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

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[4] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend its rules to permit the trading of equity securities and UTP Exchange Traded Products on the Exchange 23 hours per day, five days per week (''23×5 Trading''). The proposal is based substantially on a proposal submitted by Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. (''EDGX'') that was recently approved by the Commission.[5] Further, the Commission has approved other exchanges to offer 23×5 Trading, although none have begun to do so.[6]

Background

The latest change to impact the markets is rising investor interest in trading U.S. equities during overnight hours, especially among investors located outside of the United States. To align MEMX with emerging investor interest in trading outside of traditional U.S. Market hours, the Exchange proposes to extend its hours for trading to 23 hours per day, 5 days per week. The Exchange believes that 23×5 Trading will benefit investors and the national market system by increasing market accessibility, promoting capital formation, and facilitating portfolio management.

Currently, Users[7] may enter orders into the System[8] from 4:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time (''ET'').[9] The Exchange offers three trading sessions on each day it is open for trading: (1) the Pre-Market Session[10] (4:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.); (2) Regular Trading Hours[11] (9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.); and (3) the Post-Market Session[12] (4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.). During each session, orders may be entered, executed, or routed away.[13] The Exchange does not offer queueing functionality, and as such, it does not accept orders prior to any trading session, however, it only accepts certain order types during specific sessions. For example, Market Orders[14] are only eligible for execution by the System during the Market Session,[15] and not during the Pre-Market or Post-Market Sessions.

To accommodate 23×5 Trading, the Exchange proposes to introduce a new Overnight Trading Session, along with conforming amendments to its session-specific order handling rules, as described below.

Proposal

The Exchange proposes to amend its rules to enable 23×5 Trading by adopting a new Overnight Trading Session.

Definitions

The Exchange proposes to amend and adopt certain definitions provided in Exchange Rule 1.5.

First, the Exchange proposes to adopt the new defined term, ''Overnight Trading Session.'' As proposed, the Overnight Trading Session shall mean the time between 9:00 p.m. on any night preceding a business day[16] and 4:00 a.m. on the following calendar day. Rather than defining the Overnight Trading Session by reference to specific calendar days of the week (*e.g.,* Sunday through Thursday), the proposed definition is anchored to the concept of a ''night preceding a business day.'' This approach provides that the Overnight Trading Session is triggered by the existence of an upcoming trading day rather than by enumeration of calendar days, providing a more durable and flexible framework that accommodates changes to the Exchange's trading calendar (including holidays and other non-business days) without requiring conforming amendments to the session definition itself. For example, when a holiday falls on a Monday, there is no night preceding a business day on the prior Sunday and therefore no Overnight Trading Session will commence that Sunday evening, consistent with the Exchange's proposed holiday schedule under Rule 11.1(b). As discussed further below under ''Contingency on Industry Readiness,'' the Exchange shall not commence operation of the Overnight Trading Session until specified Equity Data Plan readiness conditions have been satisfied. The proposed term would provide ''Overnight Trading Session'' shall mean the time between 9:00 p.m. on any night preceding a business day, as provided in Rule 11.1(b), and 4:00 a.m. Eastern Time on the following calendar day. For the avoidance of doubt, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Rules, the Exchange shall not commence operation of the Overnight Trading Session unless the Equity Data Plans (1) have established a mechanism to collect, consolidate, process and disseminate quotation and transaction information at all times during the Overnight Trading Session that is equivalent to the mechanism established for Exchange trading hours during Regular Trading Hours, and (2) have provided the Exchange with notification that they are prepared to collect, consolidate, process and disseminate quotation and transaction information to accommodate the Overnight Trading Session. Prior to commencing operation during the

[5] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105587 (May 29, 2026); 91 FR 33238 (June 3, 2026) (SR–CboeEDGX–2026–19) (Notice of Filing of Amendment No. 1 and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of a Proposed Rule Change, as Amended by Amendment No. 1, To Extend the Exchange's Trading Hours to 23 Hours per Day, Five Days per Week) (''EDGX Approval Order''). While certain of the Exchange's rules differ due to the Exchange's lack of order queuing functionality, order types and modifiers, and the Exchange's lack of a formal opening process like EDGX, the basis for the proposal is materially similar, and the specific sessions offered under this proposal are identical to EDGX. As such, this filing does not raise any novel or unique issues not previously considered by the Commission.

[6] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105532 (May 21, 2026); 91 FR 31509 (May 27, 2026) (SR–NYSEArca–2026–53) (Notice of Filing of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Temporary Rule 7.34–E(T) To Provide for an Overnight Trading Session and To Amend the Hours for the Exchange's Early Trading Session and the Late Trading Session, and To Make Corresponding Changes to Other Rules); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 890235 [sic] (November 27, 2024); 89 FR 97072 [sic] (Order Approving Application of 24X National Exchange, LLC for registration as a national securities exchange and to trade 23 hours per day, 5 days per week) (''24X Approval Order''); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105199 (April 10, 2026); 91 FR 20222 (April 15, 2026) (SR–Nasdaq–2025–109) (Notice of Filing of Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of a Proposed Rule Change, as Amended by Amendment Nos 2 and 3, To Extend the Exchanges' Trading Hours to 23 Hours a Day, Five Days a Week) (''Nasdaq Approval Order'').

[7] The term ''User'' shall mean any Member or Sponsored Participant who is authorized to obtain access to the System pursuant to Rule 11.3[sic] *See* Rule 1.5(jj).

[8] The term ''System'' shall mean the electronic communications and trading facility designated by the Board through which securities orders of Users are consolidated for ranking, execution and, when applicable, routing. *See* Rule 1.5(gg).

[9] *See* Rule 11.1(a). All times stated herein are in ET.

[10] *See* Rule 1.5(x).

[11] *See* Rule 1.5(bb). ''Regular Trading Hours'' is also referred to in the Exchange's rules as the ''Market Session'' which is defined in Rule 1.5(o).

[12] *See* Rule 1.5(w).

[13] *See* Rule 11.1(a).

[14] ''Market Orders'' are orders to buy or sell a stated amount of a security that is to be executed at the NBBO or better when the order reaches the Exchange. *See* Rule 11.8(a).

[15] *See* Rule 11.8(a)(4).

[16] *See* proposed Rule 11.1(b). A business day is any day the Exchange is open for trading, which includes any Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, other than a holiday.

Overnight Trading Session, the Exchange will file a proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b) of the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder to amend its rules confirming that the Exchange is able to comply with its obligations under the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder during the Overnight Trading Session and that such Equity Data Plans are prepared to collect, consolidate, process and disseminate quotation and transaction information at all times during the Overnight Trading Session (''Overnight Trading Session Proposed Rule Change''). If the Overnight Trading Session Proposed Rule Change is not filed within 18 months of the effectiveness of this proposed rule change, the Exchange will promptly file a proposed rule change to remove the rules that apply to the Overnight Trading Session.

Second, proposed Rule 1.5(i) would define ''Equity Data Plans'' to mean the effective national market system plan(s) governing the collection, consolidation, processing, and dissemination of consolidated equity market data via the exclusive securities information processors (''SIPs''), including: (1) the Consolidated Tape Association Plan (''CTA Plan''); (2) the Consolidated Quotation Plan (''CQ Plan''); (3) the Joint Self-Regulatory Organization Plan Governing the Collection, Consolidation and Dissemination of Quotation and Transaction Information for Nasdaq-Listed Securities Traded on Exchanges on an Unlisted Trading Privileges Basis (''UTP Plan''); (4) the CT Plan established by the Limited Liability Company Agreement of CT Plan LLC; and (5) any successor to the named Plan(s).

Trading Rules

The Exchange proposes to amend Rules 11.1 (Hours of Trading and Trading Days), 11.6 (Definitions), 11.8 (Order Types and Modifiers), 11.10 (Order Execution), 11.15 (Clearly Erroneous Executions), 11.22 (Limit Up-Limit Down Plan and Trading Halts on the Exchange), and to adopt Rule 11.24 (Weekday Trading Pauses) to reflect necessary updates to provide for 23x5 trading functionality.

a. Rule 11.1—Hours of Trading and Trading Days

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 11.1(a) to add reference to the Overnight Trading Session, and to adopt Rule 11.1(a)(1) to establish session eligibility framework to accommodate 23x5 Trading. Under current Rule 11.1(a), orders may be entered, canceled, modified, executed on, or routed away from the Exchange during the Pre-Market Session, the Market Session,[17] and the Post-Market Session. The current rule also provides that all orders are eligible for execution during the Market Session, and that orders may be entered into the System during Exchange Operating Hours (from 4:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time).

The Exchange proposes to add the Overnight Trading Session to the list of sessions in which orders may be entered, canceled, modified, executed on or routed away from the Exchange, and indicate that orders may be entered into the System starting at 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time on any day preceding a business day, as provided in Rule 11.1(b), until 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the same trading day.[18]

Proposed Rule 11.1(a)(1) would provide that an order is eligible to participate in the designated trading session(s) only and may remain in effect for one or more consecutive trading sessions on a particular day. An order designated for a session that has not yet begun or has already ended will be rejected. An order entered without a trading session designation will default to a Day[19] order, making it eligible to participate from the Overnight Trading Session through the end of Regular Trading Hours.

The Exchange also proposes to amend Rule 11.1(b) to define ''business day'' and to specify the days on which the Exchange will be open for trading under the proposed 23x5 framework. A business day is any day the Exchange is open for trading, which includes any Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, other than a holiday listed below. The Exchange will not be open for business on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. When a holiday falls on a Saturday, the Exchange will not be open for business on the preceding Friday. When a holiday falls on a Sunday, the Exchange will not be open for business on the following Monday, unless otherwise indicated by the Exchange. On days when the Exchange closes early (''Early Market Close''), Regular Trading Hours will be from 9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and the Post-Market Session will be from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Trading shall resume with the Overnight Trading Session on any night preceding a business day. The Exchange also proposes to amend Rule 11.1(b) to provide that the Exchange will be open for the transaction of business on each business day, including the Overnight Trading Session on the preceding calendar day.

Under the proposed 23x5 framework, the trading day will be structured as follows. The Overnight Trading Session will run from 9:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m., followed by the Pre-Market Session from 4:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., Regular Trading Hours from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., and the Post-Market Session from 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Between 8:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. each weekday, the Exchange will pause trading to conduct maintenance, testing, and processing of corporate actions (such as mergers, stock splits, and dividends) that become effective the following trading day.[20] This pause also provides market participants with time to process and clear trades before the start of a new trading day. For dates on which the Exchange is not open for business under Rule 11.1(b), the market closure will be effective at 8:00 p.m. on the calendar day preceding the closure date. For Early Market Close days,[21] the closure will instead be effective at 5:00 p.m. on the calendar day preceding the closure date. In either case, the Exchange will re-open at 9:00 p.m. on the closure date, unless the closure date is immediately followed by a non-business day, in which case the Exchange will re-open at 9:00 p.m. on the day preceding the next business day.

b. Rule 11.6(o)—Time-In-Force ''TIF'' Instructions

The Exchange does not propose any changes to its existing TIF instructions in connection with the Overnight Trading Session, with two exceptions described below. The Exchange believes the existing TIF framework otherwise accommodates the proposed 23x5 structure without modification.

The Exchange proposes a conforming amendment to the Day order TIF

[17] *See supra* note 11.

[18] A ''trading day'' refers to the 23-hour period commencing at 9:00 p.m. ET on one calendar day and ending at 8:00 p.m. ET on the next calendar day for the period from Sunday at 9:00 p.m. ET through Friday at 8:00 p.m. ET.

[19] A ''Day'' order is defined under the proposed amended Rule 11.6(o)(2) as an instruction the User may attach to an order stating that an order to buy or sell starting with the Overnight Trading Session and, if not executed, expires at the end of Regular Trading Hours.

[20] As noted above, these trading sessions are identical to those in the EDGX Approval Order, other than the titles given to the Pre-Market and Post-Market Sessions, which are known as the Pre-Opening and Post-Closing Sessions on EDGX.

[21] Regular trading hours for days when the market closes early are typically 9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. *See e.g.,* Thanksgiving Early Close and Christmas Early Close at: *https://info.memxtrading.com/market-hours-and-holiday-schedule/[sic]*

definition to permit acceptance of Day Orders during the Overnight Trading Session. Under the current definition, a Day Order entered ''into the System before the opening for business on the Exchange as determined pursuant to Rule 11.1, or after the closing of Regular Trading Hours'' is rejected. Because the Overnight Trading Session commences at 9:00 p.m. the current definition would, as written, result in the rejection of Day Orders entered during the Overnight Trading Session. This outcome is inconsistent with the proposed 23x5 framework, under which Day Orders should be eligible for entry beginning at the Overnight Trading Session and should remain eligible for execution throughout the Overnight Trading Session, Pre-Market Session, and Regular Trading Hours. Accordingly, the Exchange proposes to amend the Day order TIF definition to provide that a Day Order entered during the Overnight Trading Session will be accepted by the Exchange and, if not executed, will expire at the end of Regular Trading Hours on the same trading day. For added clarity, the Exchange also proposes to add that any Day Order entered into the System during the Post-Market Session or before the opening for business on the Exchange as determined pursuant to Rule 11.1 will be rejected.

This amendment is limited to conforming the Day order definition to the expanded order entry window introduced by the proposed 23x5 framework and does not alter any other aspect of the Day order TIF instruction. For the avoidance of doubt, orders will expire on the trading day for which they are entered; as described above, a trading day is deemed to begin at 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the preceding calendar day. As amended, a Day Order entered at 9:00 p.m. on a day preceding a business day will remain eligible for execution throughout the Overnight Trading Session, Pre-Market Session, and Regular Trading Hours on that business day, expiring at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time that trading day.

Second, the Exchange is proposing a conforming amendment to the definition of the TIF ''Good-'til Time (''GTT'') in order to permit acceptance of GTT Orders during the Overnight Trading Session. Currently, GTT is a TIF the User may attach to an order specifying the time of day at which the order expires, which is designated for execution starting with the Pre-Market Session. Any unexecuted portion of an order with a TIF instruction of GTT will be cancelled at the expiration of the User's specified time, which can be no later than the close of the Post-Market Session. At this time, the Exchange proposes to replace the reference to the ''Pre-Market Session'' with the ''Overnight Trading Session'', as the intent of the 23x5 framework is to begin the business day with the Overnight Trading Session, rather than the Pre-Market Session. This amendment is limited to conforming the GTT order definition to the expanded order entry window introduced by the proposed 23x5 framework and does not alter any other aspect of the GTT order instruction.

c. Rule 11.8—Order Types

The Exchange proposes two conforming amendments to Rule 11.8 to add reference to the Overnight Trading Session in the two order types that currently specify session eligibility, Limit Orders [22] and Pegged Orders.[23] Specifically, both of these order types are currently eligible for execution during the Pre-Market Session, Market Session, and Post-Market Session, and the Exchange proposes to add the Overnight Trading Session to this list in order to ensure that those orders are permitted in all offered sessions. However, the Exchange proposes additional amendments with respect to Pegged Orders.

As noted previously, Pegged Orders are currently eligible for execution during the Pre-Market Session, Market Session, and Post-Market Session, and per Rule 11.6(h)(1) and (2), a User may, but is not required to, include a limit price on Pegged Orders. The Exchange is now proposing to amend Rule 11.8(c)(4) to require that any Pegged Orders entered outside of Regular Trading Hours must be entered with a limit price. Specifically, the Exchange's proposed text indicates all Pegged Orders may be entered during the Market Session, and only Pegged Orders with a limit price may be entered during the Overnight Trading Session, Pre-Market Session, and the Post-Market Session.[24] As a result of this change, Pegged Orders entered without a limit price will be rejected during the Overnight Trading Session, Pre-Market Session, and Post-Market Session. The Exchange wishes to make this change given that Pegged Orders without limit prices represent heightened execution risk in extended hours sessions where liquidity conditions may differ materially from those present during Regular Trading Hours and where the NBBO may be wider or less reliable. Without a limit price to constrain the execution price, a Pegged Order could execute at a price that is disadvantageous to the submitting party in a manner that is less likely to occur during Regular Trading Hours, due to the potential lack of liquidity and less reliable NBBO. The Exchange notes that this amendment is consistent with EDGX, where orders without a limit price are similarly prevented from executing outside of Regular Trading Hours.

d. Rule 11.10—Order Execution

The Exchange proposes a conforming amendment to Rule 11.10 to reference the Overnight Trading Session in the provision governing compliance with Regulation NMS. As amended, for any execution to occur during the Overnight Trading Session, Pre-Market Session, or Post-Market Session, the price must be equal to or better than the highest bid or lowest offer in the MEMX Book or as disseminated by the responsible single plan processor, unless the order is marked ISO or a Protected Bid is crossing a Protected Offer. This amendment is non-substantive and preserves the existing execution standard applicable outside of Regular Trading Hours.

Additionally, to support 23x5 trading, the Exchange will offer Members a risk control under Rule 11.10, Interpretation and Policy .01(c) that would prohibit orders from executing during the Overnight Trading Session. The Exchange plans to offer this new control as one of the controls available to Members under this provision, which permits the Exchange to offer ''controls related to the order types or modifiers that can be utilized (including pre-market, post-market, short sales and ISOs)''. Accordingly, the Exchange proposes to add the word ''overnight'' to the parenthetical in Rule 11.10, Interpretation and Policy .01(c).[25]

e. Rule 11.15—Clearly Erroneous Executions

The Exchange proposes conforming amendments to Rule 11.15 to add references to the Overnight Trading Session throughout the clearly erroneous execution framework. These amendments appear in the provisions governing review of transactions occurring outside of Regular Trading Hours, including the numerical guidelines table, the Multi-Stock Event

[22] *See* Rule 11.8(b).

[23] *See* Rule 11.8(c).

[24] The Exchange is proposing to delete the word ''executed'' in this provision (Rule 11.8(c)(4)), and replace it with the word ''entered'' for the purpose of added clarity.

[25] The Exchange is also proposing a non-substantive amendment to Rule 11.10, Interpretation and Policy .01(c) to correct a typographical error, adding an inadvertently omitted hyphen in ''pre-market''.

provisions, the additional factors provision, the Outlier Transaction provision, the Reference Price provision, and the Officer Acting On Own Motion provision. In each case, the amendment adds ''Overnight Trading Session'' alongside ''Pre-Market Session'' and ''Post-Market Session'' without altering the substantive standards or procedures applicable to clearly erroneous execution reviews. The Exchange notes that the numerical guidelines applicable to the Overnight Trading Session, Pre-Market Session, and Post-Market Session will remain the same as those currently applicable to the Pre-Market Session, and Post-Market Session, reflecting the Exchange's view that the same heightened thresholds appropriate for extended hours trading remain appropriate for the Overnight Trading Session.

f. Rule 11.24—Weekday Trading Pause

The Exchange proposes to adopt new Rule 11.24 to govern the daily trading pause that will occur between the close of the Post-Market Session and the commencement of the Overnight Trading Session on each weekday. As proposed, the Exchange will pause trading at the conclusion of the Post-Market Session at 8:00 p.m. and resume trading with the commencement of the Overnight Trading Session at 9:00 p.m. on the day preceding the next business day. This one-hour pause is intended to provide the Exchange with time to conduct necessary maintenance and testing, and to process corporate actions, such as mergers, stock splits, and dividends, that become effective the following trading day.

The pause also provides market participants with time to process and clear trades before the start of a new trading day. Proposed Rule 11.24(a)(1) provides that all orders outstanding on the MEMX Book as of 8:00 p.m. at the end of the Post-Market Session will be cancelled. The Exchange believes it is appropriate to cancel all resting orders at the close of the Post-Market Session each weekday to ensure that orders are not carried over into the next trading day without an explicit order instruction by a Member. This approach provides Members with a clean start to each trading day and reduces the risk of unintended executions based on stale order instructions.

Proposed Rule 11.24(a)(2) provides that the Exchange will begin accepting orders again at the commencement of the Overnight Trading Session at 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time and continue until 8:00 p.m. the following calendar day, provided the next calendar day is not a holiday or a Friday. Proposed Rule 11.24(a)(2) also provides that trades occurring at or after the commencement of the Overnight Trading Session at 9:00 p.m. will be assigned a trade date of the following day, reflecting that the Overnight Trading Session economically belongs to the next trading day even though it commences the prior evening.

Unlisted Trading Privileges

The Exchange proposes conforming amendments to Rule 11.22 to insert references to the Overnight Trading Session with the Pre-Market Session. These amendments are non-substantive and are intended solely to conform the unlisted trading privileges framework to the proposed 23x5 session structure by updating the applicable session nomenclature and hours.

Risk Disclosures

The Exchange proposes to adopt new Rule 3.21(h) to establish tailored customer disclosure obligations specific to the Overnight Trading Session and Pre-Market Session. The existing customer disclosure framework under Rule 3.21 requires Members to disclose the material trading risks associated with extended hours trading prior to accepting an order for execution in those sessions.[26] The Exchange believes that the unique characteristics of the Overnight Trading Session and Pre-Market Session (including the hours during which they operate, the market conditions that may be present, and the novel nature of overnight exchange trading) warrant additional disclosures beyond those currently required for other extended hours sessions. Proposed Rule 3.21(h) sets forth seven categories of risks that Members must disclose to customers in connection with trading during the Overnight Trading Session and Pre-Market Session.

First, proposed Rule 3.21(h)(1) addresses the risk of trading during hours in which primary listing markets may not be open. Unlike the Post-Market Session, which occurs in close proximity to Regular Trading Hours, the Overnight Trading Session and Pre-Market Session operate during hours in which primary listing exchanges may not be conducting their own trading, regulatory surveillance, or other regulatory functions with respect to their listed securities. The Exchange believes it is important that customers understand that the regulatory infrastructure ordinarily provided by primary listing exchanges may not be available during these sessions.

Second, proposed Rule 3.21(h)(2) addresses the risk that regulatory protections available during the Overnight Trading Session and Pre-Market Session may be more limited or different than those available during Regular Trading Hours. For example, certain volatility control mechanisms applicable to individual symbols and the broader equities market may not be available during the Overnight Trading Session and Pre-Market Session. The Exchange believes customers should be informed of these potential gaps in regulatory protections before trading during these sessions.

Third, proposed Rule 3.21(h)(3) addresses the risk arising from limited trading alternatives during the Overnight Trading Session and Pre-Market Session. Because the Exchange may be the only exchange trading certain securities during these hours, customers may face greater exposure to losses in the event of systems failures or other operational issues on the Exchange, as alternative execution venues may not be available.

Fourth, proposed Rule 3.21(h)(4) addresses the risks associated with near-continuous trading under the 23x5 framework. With the implementation of the Overnight Trading Session, trading on the Exchange will occur on a near-continuous basis throughout the week, with only limited breaks. This structure may present heightened risks related to system maintenance and testing, as well as the pausing and resumption of trading, as there will be fewer extended breaks during which such activities can be conducted without impacting market participants.

Fifth, proposed Rule 3.21(h)(5) addresses the risk of trading during hours in which financial market infrastructure companies are closed. Certain important financial market infrastructure providers, including other markets, banks, Fedwire Funds Service, and certain other providers of settlement services, may be closed during the Overnight Trading Session and Pre-Market Session. Trading during hours in which the relevant clearing agency and other settlement service providers are closed may result in an increased passage of time between the execution of a transaction and its final settlement, which may expose customers to additional counterparty and settlement risk.

Sixth, proposed Rule 3.21(h)(6) addresses the risk arising from the novel nature of overnight exchange trading. Exchange-facilitated trading during overnight hours is a relatively new

[26] The Exchange is proposing to make a minor, non-substantive amendment to Rule 3.21 to change ''UTP Derivative Securities as defined in Rule 14.1(c)'' to ''UTP Exchange Traded Products as defined in Rule 1.5(kk)''.

development in the U.S. equities market, and as such, the Overnight Trading Session may present unforeseen risks that are not yet fully understood or anticipated. The Exchange believes it is appropriate to specifically call out the novelty of the Overnight Trading Session so that customers can make informed decisions about whether overnight trading is appropriate for them.

Seventh, proposed Rule 3.21(h)(7) provides a general catch-all disclosure acknowledging that the Overnight Trading Session and Pre-Market Session may present additional unforeseen risks beyond those specifically enumerated in proposed Rule 3.21(h)(1) through (6). The Exchange believes this provision is appropriate given the evolving nature of extended hours trading and the potential for market conditions or operational circumstances that cannot be fully anticipated at this time.

The Exchange believes that the proposed disclosures under Rule 3.21(h) are necessary and appropriate to ensure that customers are fully informed of the unique risks presented by the Overnight Trading Session and Pre-Market Session prior to participating in trading during those hours. The proposed disclosures are consistent with the customer protection principles underlying the existing Rule 3.21 framework and reflect the Exchange's commitment to investor protection in connection with the expansion of its trading hours under the proposed 23x5 framework.

Protections

The implementation of 23x5 Trading represents an extension of trading hours rather than a fundamental restructuring of Exchange operations or rules. With the exception of the specific amendments discussed above, the Exchange's operational processes, rule text, and surveillance programs will continue to apply in the same manner as they do today. The following MEMX rules and system features will remain unchanged and will apply in full during the Overnight Trading Session: Order Types and Order Execution; Membership Rules and Rules of Fair Practice; Market Maker Obligations and Priority of Orders; Trading Practice Rules and Disciplinary Rules and Enforcement; Clearly Erroneous Execution Protections; and Risk Settings.

With respect to trading halts, the Exchange's existing halt rules will apply during the Overnight Trading Session. Consistent with current practice during other extended hours sessions, the Exchange will halt trading in a security during the Overnight Trading Session to the extent required to follow a halt imposed by the primary listing exchange for that security. To the extent a security is subject to a regulatory halt, news dissemination halt, or other trading pause imposed by the primary listing exchange or a national securities regulator, the Exchange will halt trading in that security consistent with applicable rules and regulatory requirements.

The Exchange's clearly erroneous execution rules under Rule 11.15 will apply in full during the Overnight Trading Session, as they currently apply during the Pre-Market Session and other extended hours sessions. No substantive changes to those rules are proposed in connection with this filing. As such, the Exchange's Clearly Erroneous rules will continue to mirror those adopted by each national security exchange and will continue to ensure that there are consistent standards across each exchange for breaking trades, and continuing to promote the orderly and efficient operation of the equities markets.

The Exchange's existing surveillance programs and compliance infrastructure will likewise apply fully to trading in the Overnight Trading Session. The Exchange currently operates a comprehensive regulatory program applicable to the Pre-Market Session, Regular Trading Hours, and Post-Market Session, encompassing a suite of automated trade surveillance tools, routine Member examinations, and an exam-based regulatory program. This regulatory program will extend to the Overnight Trading Session without modification, ensuring that Members trading during overnight hours are subject to the same level of oversight applicable to trading in other sessions. Similarly, the Exchange's existing risk settings and controls (including single order price and size protections and other fat finger safeguards) will remain available and operative during the Overnight Trading Session. The Exchange believes that these existing protections, taken together, provide a robust framework for managing risk during overnight trading that is consistent with the protections available during other extended hours sessions.

Contingency on Industry Readiness

As noted above, the Exchange will not implement its proposed rule changes or commence operation of the Overnight Trading Session until the Equity Data Plan readiness conditions set forth in proposed Rule 1.5(i) have been satisfied. Prior to commencing operation of the Overnight Trading Session, the Exchange will file a proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b) of the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder confirming that: (i) the Exchange is able to comply with its obligations under the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder during the Overnight Trading Session; and (ii) the Equity Data Plans are prepared to collect, consolidate, process, and disseminate quotation and transaction information at all times during the Overnight Trading Session. Upon satisfaction of the foregoing conditions, the Exchange will announce via Trader Alert the implementation date for its proposed rule changes and the go-live date for 23x5 Trading. If the Overnight Trading Session Proposed Rule Change is not filed within 18 months of the effectiveness of this proposed rule change, the Exchange will promptly file a proposed rule change to remove the rules applicable to the Overnight Trading Session.

Impact on Fees

Any impact of the Exchange's 23x5 proposal on its fee schedule will be addressed in a subsequent fee filing.

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.[27] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)[28] 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.

23x5 Trading Framework

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act because it would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by providing a rules framework to support 23x5 Trading. As described above, the Exchange believes that 23x5 Trading will benefit investors and the national market system by increasing market accessibility, promoting capital

[27] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[28] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

formation, and facilitating portfolio management, including for the growing number of retail investors outside of the United States whose local business hours do not coincide with U.S. Regular Trading Hours.

The Exchange further believes the proposal is consistent with the Act because the proposed Overnight Trading Session will operate in substantially the same manner as the Exchange's existing extended hours sessions. All order types, execution processes, membership rules, market maker obligations, priority rules, disciplinary rules, clearly erroneous execution protections, risk settings, and fat finger safeguards applicable to the Exchange's existing sessions will continue to apply in full during the Overnight Trading Session. The Exchange believes that applying its existing operational and regulatory framework to the Overnight Trading Session is consistent with the Act's goals of ensuring market integrity, investor protection, and fair and orderly trading. The Exchange represents that its systems have the capacity to accommodate the proposed 23x5 Trading functionality.

Session Definitions and Order Entry Framework

The Exchange believes that the proposed new definitions, including the Overnight Trading Session and Equity Data Plans, would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by adding clarity and transparency to the Exchange's rules. The proposed Overnight Trading Session definition, anchored to the concept of a ''night preceding a business day'' rather than enumerated calendar days, provides a durable and flexible framework that accommodates the Exchange's trading calendar without requiring recurring conforming amendments. The Exchange believes these definitional additions facilitate the understanding of and compliance with Exchange rules, thereby removing potential confusion and promoting just and equitable principles of trade.

The Exchange believes the proposed streamlined order entry framework under Rule 11.1(a) similarly removes impediments to the mechanism of a free and open market by adding the Overnight Trading Session to the fulsome list of trading sessions offered by the Exchange during which orders may be entered, canceled, modified, executed on or routed away from the Exchange, and replacing the Exchange's current operating hours with the new operating hours which include the Overnight Trading Session. The proposed trading session designation requirement under Rule 11.1(a)(1) promotes transparency and investor protection by ensuring that each order is clearly designated for the session(s) in which it will remain eligible to participate, consistent with the approach taken by other national securities exchanges that have adopted or sought to adopt extended overnight trading frameworks.[29]

The Exchange believes that the proposed introduction of a defined term ''business day'' in Rule11.1(b), together with the codification of the concept of an Early Market Close and the corresponding adjustments to the Exchange's trading calendar, is consistent with Section6(b)(5) of the Act because these amendments remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system. As proposed, a ''business day'' is any day the Exchange is open for trading, each Monday through Friday that is not a holiday, thereby providing a clear and predictable foundation for determining when the Overnight Trading Session will operate. This definition, which does not rely on enumerated calendar days, enhances transparency and flexibility by ensuring that the commencement of the Overnight Trading Session is tied to whether the following day is a trading day rather than to fixed days of the week. The proposed amendment also provides that the Exchange will be open for the transaction of business on each business day, including the Overnight Trading Session on the preceding calendar day, thereby confirming the full scope of Exchange operations under the 23x5 framework and providing Members with a clear and comprehensive statement of when the Exchange is open. This structure accommodates holiday closures, holiday-observed weekends, and unforeseen non-business days without requiring further amendments to the session definition. Likewise, the proposal's integration of Early Market Close days (under which Regular Trading Hours conclude at 1:00 p.m. and the Post-Market Session ends at 5:00 p.m., with the market closure becoming effective on the calendar day preceding the closure date) provides that the transition into the Overnight Trading Session remains orderly, predictable, and aligned with the modified market-wide trading schedule. Together, these provisions provide Members with a uniform, rules-based mechanism for determining when the Exchange will commence and pause trading under the proposed 23x5 framework, promote just and equitable principles of trade by reducing uncertainty and the risk of misaligned order entry during session transitions, and foster cooperation and coordination with other market participants and infrastructure providers by grounding the Overnight Trading Session in a clear and durable trading-day framework. Accordingly, the Exchange believes the proposed amendments are consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest because they provide predictable and transparent operational parameters for the launch and operation of the Overnight Trading Session.

Contingency on Equity Data Plan Readiness

The Exchange believes that conditioning commencement of the Overnight Trading Session on satisfaction of the Equity Data Plan readiness requirements set forth in proposed Rule 1.5(i) is consistent with the Act and, in particular, with the Act's requirements that exchange rules be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, and processing information with respect to securities transactions, and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system. As the Commission has recognized in approving similar conditions for other exchanges seeking to operate overnight sessions, this requirement is designed to reasonably ensure that consolidated quotation and transaction data are provided in a manner consistent with existing extended hours sessions, and that trading will not occur until the infrastructure necessary to support fair and orderly markets during overnight hours is in place.[30] Prior to commencing operation of the Overnight Trading Session, the Exchange will confirm via a subsequent Section 19(b) filing that the Equity Data Plans are prepared to collect, consolidate, process, and disseminate quotation and transaction information at all times during the Overnight Trading Session and that the Exchange is able to comply with its obligations under the Act during those hours. The Exchange believes this approach promotes transparency because trading will not commence until these conditions are verified and publicly filed.

[29] *See supra* notes 5 and 6.

[30] *Id.*

Order Type Eligibility

The Exchange believes the proposed conforming amendments to its Limit Order and Pegged Order order type rules are consistent with the Act because they include the Overnight Trading Session in addition to the Pre-Market, Market, and Post-Market Sessions, thereby ensuring a consistent and investor-protective trading environment across all extended hours sessions.

Weekday Trading Pause

The Exchange believes the proposed Weekday Trading Pause under new Rule 11.24 is consistent with the Act because it promotes the protection of investors and the public interest by providing the Exchange and market participants with a defined period each weekday to conduct maintenance and testing, process pending corporate actions, and clear end-of-day positions before a new trading day commences. The cancellation of all resting orders at the end of the Post-Market Session at 8:00 p.m. each weekday promotes investor protection by ensuring that Members must affirmatively re-enter orders for the following trading day, reducing the risk of unintended executions based on stale order instructions.

Customer Disclosures

The Exchange believes proposed Rule 3.21(h) is consistent with the Act and, in particular, with the Section 6(b)(5) requirement that exchange rules be designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and protect investors and the public interest. The seven categories of risk disclosure required by proposed Rule 3.21(h) (addressing the absence of primary listing market oversight during overnight hours, the potential for more limited regulatory protections, limited trading alternatives, risks associated with near-continuous trading, the closure of financial market infrastructure companies during overnight hours, the novel nature of overnight exchange trading, and potential unforeseen risks) are tailored to the specific characteristics of the Overnight Trading Session and the Pre-Market Session, and are substantially similar to the disclosures required by the Commission in approving the rules of other national securities exchanges operating on an extended overnight basis.[31] The Exchange believes that requiring these disclosures will enhance transparency and enable investors to make informed decisions about whether participating in the Overnight Trading Session or the Pre-Market Session is appropriate for them, consistent with the investor protection objectives of the Act. These proposed disclosures are also consistent with FINRA Rule 2265, which separately requires brokers to affirmatively disclose to investors that extended hours trading carries greater risks than trading during Regular Trading Hours.

Market Surveillance

The Exchange believes that extending its existing surveillance programs and compliance infrastructure to the Overnight Trading Session is consistent with the Act because it provides that trading during overnight hours is subject to the same comprehensive regulatory oversight applicable to trading during other sessions, including automated trade surveillance, routine Member examinations, and an exam-based regulatory program. Exchange staff will be available during the Overnight Trading Session to maintain a fair and orderly market, issue necessary rulings, implement trading halts, and take any other action that may be necessary, consistent with the Exchange's obligations under the Act and its rules.

Competitive Considerations

The Exchange also believes the proposal is consistent with the Act because it will foster competition by providing investors with access to another regulated national securities exchange that offers trading during overnight hours, consistent with similar proposals approved by the Commission for other national securities exchanges. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which investors seeking overnight access to U.S. equities currently resort to alternative trading systems, foreign securities markets, and other venues. Enabling 23x5 Trading on the Exchange will allow it to compete for order flow from these investors, which the Exchange believes will increase market accessibility, promote capital formation, and facilitate portfolio management.

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 believes the proposed rule change will, in fact, enhance competition by providing investors with access to an additional regulated national securities exchange offering trading during overnight hours.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change will impose any burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Overnight Trading Session will be available to all Members on an equal and non-discriminatory basis. All Members will have the same opportunity to enter orders, access liquidity, and participate in trading during the Overnight Trading Session under the same rules, order type eligibility requirements, and session designation framework applicable to all other Exchange trading sessions. The proposed customer disclosure requirements under Rule 3.21(h) will similarly apply uniformly to all Members that accept orders for execution during the Overnight Trading Session and Pre-Market Session, ensuring that all customers receive consistent information about the risks associated with trading during those hours regardless of which Member they use. The proposed rule change does not create any special rights, preferences, or advantages for any particular class of Member or market participant.

The Exchange does not believe 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 Exchange believes the proposed rule change will promote intermarket competition by enabling the Exchange to compete with other national securities exchanges and trading venues that currently offer, or are in the process of offering, extended overnight trading in U.S. equity securities. Investors currently seeking overnight access to U.S. equities may resort to alternative trading systems, foreign securities markets, or other off-exchange venues. By enabling 23x5 Trading on a regulated national securities exchange, the Exchange's proposal provides investors with a regulated, transparent, and competitive alternative to these venues, which the Exchange believes will benefit the national market system.

As noted above, the Exchange's proposal is substantively consistent with similar overnight trading proposals that the Commission has previously approved for other national securities exchanges, including EDGX, 24X, NYSE Arca, and Nasdaq. The Exchange does not believe that its proposal confers any competitive advantage on MEMX relative to other exchanges that have received approval for similar frameworks. Rather, the Exchange's

[31] *See supra* notes 5 and 6.

proposal places it on equal competitive footing with those venues, which the Exchange believes is necessary and appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Furthermore, the Exchange's proposal to condition commencement of the Overnight Trading Session on satisfaction of the Equity Data Plan readiness requirements provides that 23x5 Trading will not commence until the consolidated data infrastructure necessary to support a fair, transparent, and competitive overnight trading market is in place. The Exchange believes this condition serves the interests of the national market system as a whole and does not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange 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 proposed rule change is filed for immediate effectiveness pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of Act [32] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) [33] thereunder. The Exchange designates that the proposed rule change effects a change that (i) does not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) does not impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) by its terms, does not become operative for 30 days after the date of the filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. In addition, the Exchange provided the Commission with 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, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate.

As discussed above, the proposal is based on EDGX's filing, and other exchanges have similarly received approval to offer 23x5 trading.[34] Accordingly, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is non-controversial and eligible to become effective immediately because it would enable the Exchange to adopt a similar framework for 23x5 trading as the previously aforementioned exchanges. Moreover, the proposed change would promote the maintenance of a fair and orderly market and the protection of investors and the public interest. The proposed amendments are narrowly tailored to accommodate the framework of 23x5 trading that has been approved by the Commission while preserving the integrity, efficiency, and investor protections of the Exchange's existing trading rules. The Exchange also believes that the proposed rule change would not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest or impose any significant burden on competition because the changes are based on the approved rules of another national securities exchange that the Exchange proposes to adopt in substantially similar form. The differences between the proposed rules and EDGX's rules described above are based on different functionality offerings but ultimately are not inconsistent with the shared purpose of enabling 23x5 trading, which promotes competition and is in the interest of investors and the investing public.[35]

For all the foregoing reasons, this rule filing qualifies for immediate effectiveness as a ''non-controversial'' rule change under paragraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b–4.[36] 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: (i) necessary or appropriate in the public interest; (ii) for the protection of investors; or (iii) 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) [37] of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov*. Please include file number SR–MEMX–2026–28 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–MEMX–2026–28. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–MEMX–2026–28 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[38]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18662 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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[32] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[33] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[34] *See supra* notes 5 and 6.

[35] As noted, these differences include order queuing functionality which the Exchange does not provide, as well as differences in order types and modifiers as well as certain session restrictions related thereto.

[36] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[37] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[38] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106303; File No. SR–CboeBZX–2026–072]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Fee Schedule To Update the Definition of ''Trading Platform''

September 9, 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 September 1, 2026, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''BZX'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''BZX'') proposes to amend its Fee Schedule to update the definition of ''Trading Platform.'' 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.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend the definition of ''Trading Platform'' set forth in the Definitions section of its Fee Schedule. The existing definition enumerates three categories of execution venue—a registered National Securities Exchange, an Alternative Trading System, and an Electronic Communications Network. The Exchange now seeks to amend this definition to add an additional category—namely, a similar order-matching execution venue or decentralized platform (including blockchain-based or tokenized environments)—so that the term also captures other venues that perform functionally equivalent order-matching and execution. The current and proposed amended definitions are set forth below.

Current Definition: ''A Trading Platform is any execution platform operated as or by a registered National Securities Exchange (as defined in Section 3(a)(1) of the Exchange Act), an Alternative Trading System (as defined in Rule 300(a) of Regulation ATS), or an Electronic Communications Network (as defined in Rule 600(b)(23) of Regulation NMS).''

Proposed Amended Definition: ''A Trading Platform is any execution platform operated as or by a registered National Securities Exchange (as defined in Section 3(a)(1) of the Exchange Act), an Alternative Trading System (as defined in Rule 300(a) of Regulation ATS), an Electronic Communications Network (as defined in Rule 600(b)(23) of Regulation NMS), or a similar order-matching execution venue or decentralized platform (including blockchain-based or tokenized environments).''

The change is intended to capture changes in the evolving landscape of market structure and trading technology, including the increasing use of functionally equivalent order-matching venues that operate outside the three enumerated categories. For example, under the current definition, a platform operated as or by a registered National Securities Exchange, an Alternative Trading System, or an Electronic Communications Network plainly constitutes a Trading Platform and is thus subject to the applicable fees associated with a Trading Platform.[3] However, a functionally equivalent order-matching venue that performs the same execution function—such as a single-dealer platform that internalizes and/or facilitates execution of client order flow, or a decentralized or tokenized order-matching venue—may not clearly fall within the current enumerated categories, despite performing the same order-matching and execution venues as the enumerated venues. To facilitate more consistent and equitable outcomes across functionally equivalent venues, the Exchange proposes to add this language so that ''Trading Platform'' better covers the intended scope of execution venues.

The Exchange notes that the phrase ''similar order-matching execution venue'' is intended to be construed broadly and is not limited to blockchain-based or tokenized platforms. Rather, it is intended to encompass any functionally equivalent order-matching venue, including, for example, a single-dealer platform that internalizes and/or facilitates execution of client order flow. The parenthetical reference to blockchain-based or tokenized environments is illustrative of the types of emerging venues the amended definition is intended to reach and is not intended to limit the scope of the broader category.

The intent of this revised definition is not to introduce a new or novel concept; it is instead intended to provide further clarity as to the scope of ''Trading Platform,'' with new and emerging execution technologies in mind. The Exchange notes that this update better aligns itself with the ongoing evolution of market structure and industry practice.[4]

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.[5] Specifically, the Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[6] which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)[7] requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

In particular, the proposed definition change is designed to provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities. The change is intended to capture changes in the evolving landscape of market structure and trading technology, and to ensure that the term ''Trading Platform'' is applied consistently and comprehensively to functionally equivalent order-matching venues, regardless of the underlying technology or business model. As noted above, the amended definition is intended to reach any functionally equivalent order-matching execution venue—including, for example, a single-dealer platform that internalizes order flow, as well as decentralized or tokenized order-matching venues. By

[3] For example, a Trading Platform is subject to a fee of $5,000/month for BZX Depth for Non-Display Usage, while a non-Trading Platform is subject to a fee of $2,000/month for this. *See* BZX Equities Fee Schedule.

[4] See *e.g.,* NYSE_Market_Data_Complete_Policy_Package.pdf, which categorizes trading platforms as the following: ''This category applies to use in trading platform(s), such as, but not restricted to, alternative trading systems (ATSs), broker crossing networks, broker crossing systems not filed as ATSs, dark pools, multilateral trading facilities, exchanges and systematic internalization systems.''

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[7] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

ensuring that similar venues are treated alike, the proposed definition supports the equitable allocation of fees and avoids disparate treatment of functionally equivalent venues that do not meet an existing definition. The intent of this revised definition is not to introduce a new or novel concept; it is instead intended to provide further clarity on the platforms that should be covered under the definition, with new and emerging trading technologies in mind.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed rule change is grounded in the Exchange's efforts to compete more effectively (*e.g.,* by updating its definition of Trading Platform to conform with changes in the industry).[8] As a result, the Exchange believes this proposed rule change permits fair competition among national securities exchanges.

Further, the Exchange believes that these changes will not cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intramarket competition, as the revised definition applies uniformly to all market participants that meet the definition of Trading Platform, regardless of their specific business model or the technology employed by the execution venue.

Further, the proposed change to update the Trading Platform definition does not create an unnecessary or inappropriate inter-market burden on competition because it merely updates the Exchange's definitions to ensure consistency with the evolving technological landscape. Indeed, this proposal ensures that the Exchange's Fee Schedule accurately reflects the current scope of execution venues. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change will relieve any burden on, or otherwise promote, competition.

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.

[8] *See* supra note 4.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [9] and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b–4 [10] thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–CboeBZX–2026–072 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–2026–072. 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–2026–072 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[10] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[11]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18655 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106307; File No. SR-CboeEDGA–2026–027]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe EDGA Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend its Fee Schedule To Update the Definition of ''Trading Platform''

September 9, 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 September 1, 2026, Cboe EDGA Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''EDGA) 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 EDGA Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''EDGA'') proposes to amend its Fee Schedule to update the definition of ''Trading Platform.'' 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/edga/*), and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend the definition of ''Trading Platform'' set forth in the Definitions section of its Fee Schedule. The existing definition enumerates three categories of execution venue—a registered National Securities Exchange, an Alternative Trading System, and an Electronic Communications Network. The Exchange now seeks to amend this definition to add an additional category—namely, a similar order-matching execution venue or decentralized platform (including blockchain-based or tokenized environments)—so that the term also captures other venues that perform functionally equivalent order-matching and execution. The current and proposed amended definitions are set forth below.

Current Definition: ''A Trading Platform is any execution platform operated as or by a registered National Securities Exchange (as defined in Section 3(a)(1) of the Exchange Act), an Alternative Trading System (as defined in Rule 300(a) of Regulation ATS), or an Electronic Communications Network (as defined in Rule 600(b)(23) of Regulation NMS).''

Proposed Amended Definition: ''A Trading Platform is any execution platform operated as or by a registered National Securities Exchange (as defined in Section 3(a)(1) of the Exchange Act), an Alternative Trading System (as defined in Rule 300(a) of Regulation ATS), an Electronic Communications Network (as defined in Rule 600(b)(23) of Regulation NMS), or a similar order-matching execution venue or decentralized platform (including blockchain-based or tokenized environments).''

The change is intended to capture changes in the evolving landscape of market structure and trading technology, including the increasing use of functionally equivalent order-matching venues that operate outside the three enumerated categories. For example, under the current definition, a platform operated as or by a registered National Securities Exchange, an Alternative Trading System, or an Electronic Communications Network plainly constitutes a Trading Platform and is thus subject to the applicable fees associated with a Trading Platform.[3] However, a functionally equivalent order-matching venue that performs the same execution function—such as a single-dealer platform that internalizes and/or facilitates execution of client order flow, or a decentralized or tokenized order-matching venue—may not clearly fall within the current enumerated categories, despite performing the same order-matching and execution venues as the enumerated venues. To facilitate more consistent and equitable outcomes across functionally equivalent venues, the Exchange proposes to add this language so that ''Trading Platform'' better covers the intended scope of execution venues.

The Exchange notes that the phrase ''similar order-matching execution venue'' is intended to be construed broadly and is not limited to blockchain-based or tokenized platforms. Rather, it is intended to encompass any functionally equivalent order-matching venue, including, for example, a single-dealer platform that internalizes and/or facilitates execution of client order flow. The parenthetical reference to blockchain-based or tokenized environments is illustrative of the types of emerging venues the amended definition is intended to reach and is not intended to limit the scope of the broader category.

The intent of this revised definition is not to introduce a new or novel concept; it is instead intended to provide further clarity as to the scope of ''Trading Platform,'' with new and emerging execution technologies in mind. The Exchange notes that this update better aligns itself with the ongoing evolution of market structure and industry practice.[4]

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.[5] Specifically, the Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[6] which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)[7] requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

In particular, the proposed definition change is designed to provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities. The change is intended to capture changes in the evolving landscape of market structure and trading technology, and to ensure that the term ''Trading Platform'' is applied consistently and comprehensively to functionally equivalent order-matching venues, regardless of the underlying technology or business model. As noted above, the amended definition is intended to reach any functionally equivalent order-matching execution venue—including, for example, a single-dealer platform that internalizes order flow, as well as decentralized or tokenized order-matching venues. By ensuring that similar venues are treated alike, the proposed definition supports the equitable allocation of fees and avoids disparate treatment of functionally equivalent venues that do not meet an existing definition. The intent of this revised definition is not to introduce a new or novel concept; it is instead intended to provide further clarity on the platforms that should be covered under the definition, with new and emerging trading technologies in mind.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed rule change is grounded in the Exchange's efforts to compete more effectively (*e.g.,* by updating its definition of Trading Platform to conform with changes in the industry).[8] As a result, the Exchange believes this proposed rule change permits fair

[3] For example, a Trading Platform is subject to a fee of $2,000/month for EDGA Depth for Non-Display Usage, while a non-Trading Platform is subject to a fee of $1,000/month for this. *See* EDGA Equities Fee Schedule.

[4] See *e.g., NYSE_Market_Data_Complete_Policy_Package.pdf,* which categorizes trading platforms as the following: ''This category applies to use in trading platform(s), such as, but not restricted to, alternative trading systems (ATSs), broker crossing networks, broker crossing systems not filed as ATSs, dark pools, multilateral trading facilities, exchanges and systematic internalization systems.''

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[7] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[8] *See* supra note 4.

competition among national securities exchanges.

Further, the Exchange believes that these changes will not cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intramarket competition, as the revised definition applies uniformly to all market participants that meet the definition of Trading Platform, regardless of their specific business model or the technology employed by the execution venue.

Further, the proposed change to update the Trading Platform definition does not create an unnecessary or inappropriate inter-market burden on competition because it merely updates the Exchange's definitions to ensure consistency with the evolving technological landscape. Indeed, this proposal ensures that the Exchange's Fee Schedule accurately reflects the current scope of execution venues. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change will relieve any burden on, or otherwise promote, competition.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [9] and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b–4 [10] thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–CboeEDGA–2026–027 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–CboeEDGA–2026–027. 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–CboeEDGA–2026–027 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[11]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18659 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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[9] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[10] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f).

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106304; File No. SR–NYSENAT–2026–23]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE National, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Add a New Partial Cabinet Solution Bundle as Part of Its Co-Location Services

September 9, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) [1] of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [2] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[3] notice is hereby given that on August 26, 2026, NYSE National, Inc. (''NYSE National'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to add a new Partial Cabinet Solution bundle as part of its co-location services and change the wording in the existing Partial Cabinet Solution bundle. The description of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundles and related fees in the Connectivity Fee Schedule (''Fee Schedule'') would be updated accordingly. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *www.nyse.com* and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to add a new Partial Cabinet Solution (''PCS'') bundle as part of its co-location services and change the wording in the existing PCS bundle. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to add a 4 kW PCS bundle and change the reference to ''Precision Timing Protocol'' in the existing PCS bundle. The description of the PCS bundles and related fees in the Fee Schedule would be updated accordingly.

The Exchange expects that the proposed rule change would become operative no later than October 31, 2026. The Exchange will announce the date through a customer notice.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 15 U.S.C. 78a.

[3] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

Background

Currently, the Exchange offers Users [4] a PCS bundle which includes a 2 kW partial cabinet; access to the Liquidity Center Network (''LCN'') and internet protocol (''IP'') network, the local area networks available in the data center; two NMS network [5] connections, two fiber cross connections; and connectivity to one of two time feeds.[6] In addition to other requirements, a User and its Affiliates [7] must have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint [8] of 2 kW or less to qualify for the PCS bundle.

The PCS bundles were designed to attract smaller Users, including those with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome.[9] That has not changed. But as hardware and other infrastructure has evolved, even those with minimal demands need more power to meet the requirements of their hardware, such that even smaller Users may find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs.

Proposed Changes

To respond to Users' increased power needs, the Exchange proposes to offer an additional 4 kW PCS bundle. To differentiate it from the existing 2 kW PCS bundle, the Exchange proposes to label them as Options A and B. Like the existing 2 kW PCS Option A, the proposed Option B would be sized to meet the needs of smaller Users and their current power needs.

At the same time, the Exchange proposes to change the reference to ''Precision Timing Protocol'' to ''Precision Time Protocol'' in the existing PCS bundle, to conform the reference to the terminology used elsewhere in the Fee Schedule.[10]

To implement the changes, the Exchange would amend Note 1, in relevant part, as follows (proposed additions italicized):

1. To qualify for a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, a User must meet the following conditions: (1) it must purchase only one Partial Cabinet Solution bundle; (2) the User and its Affiliates must not currently have a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle; and (3) after the purchase of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, the User, together with its Affiliates, will have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of no more than 2 kW *for Option A and 4 kW for Option B.*

• A User requesting a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle will be required to certify to the Exchange (a) whether any other Users or Hosted Customers are Affiliates of the certificating User, and (b) that after the purchase of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, the User, together with its Affiliates, would have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of no more than 2 kW *for Option A and 4 kW for Option B.*

The Exchange would also amend the Fee Schedule to label the 2 kW PCS bundle as Option A, add the new proposed Option B and make the change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' reference. The amended Fee Schedule would read as follows (proposed deletions bracketed; proposed additions italicized):

Partial Cabinet Solution bundles *Note:* A User and its Affiliates are limited to one Partial Cabinet Solution bundle at a time. A User and its Affiliates must have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of 2 kW or less to qualify for [a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle] *Option A and 4 kW or less to qualify for Option B.* See Note 1 under ''Colocation Notes.'' A purchaser of a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle must select NMS Network connections of the same size (i.e. 10 Gb or 40 Gb) as the related LCN and IP network connections.	*Option A:* 2 kW partial cabinet, 1 LCN connection (10 Gb LX or 40 Gb), 1 IP network connection (10 Gb or 40 Gb), 2 NMS Network connections (10 Gb or 40 Gb each), 2 fiber cross connections and either the Network Time Protocol Feed or Precision Tim[ing]*e* Protocol. *Option B:4 kW partial cabinet, 1 LCN connection (10 Gb LX or 40 Gb), 1 IP network connection (10 Gb or 40 Gb), 2 NMS Network connections (10 Gb or 40 Gb each), 2 fiber cross connections and either the Network Time Protocol Feed or Precision Time Protocol.*	$10,000 initial charge per bundle plus $16,500 monthly charge per bundle. *$12,000 initial charge per bundle plus $19,000 monthly charge per bundle.*

Application and Impact of the Proposed Change

The proposed change would apply to all PCS bundles. The proposed change would not apply differently to distinct types or sizes of market participants. Rather, it would apply to all Users equally.

Users that require other sizes or combinations of cabinets, network connections and cross connects could still request them. As is currently the case, the purchase of any colocation service, including PCS bundles, is completely voluntary and the Price List is applied uniformly to all Users.

The Exchange expects to obtain at most a handful of new Users as a result of offering the 4 kW PCS bundles. A User, including a User with a 4 kW dedicated cabinet, would be able to convert to the 4 kW PCS bundle if it otherwise met the conditions. The Exchange does not expect to obtain new Users as a result of the other changes.

The proposed change is not otherwise intended to address any other issues relating to colocation services or related fees, and the Exchange is not aware of any problems that Users would have in complying with the proposed change.

[4] For purposes of the Exchange's colocation services, a ''User'' means any market participant that requests to receive colocation services directly from the Exchange. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 83351 (May 31, 2018), 83 FR 26314 at n.9 (June 6, 2018) (SR–NYSENAT–2018–07). As specified in the Fee Schedule, a User that incurs colocation fees for a particular colocation service pursuant thereto would not be subject to colocation fees for the same colocation service charged by the New York Stock Exchange LLC, NYSE American LLC, NYSE Arca, Inc., and NYSE Texas, Inc. (together, the ''Affiliate SROs''). Each Affiliate SRO has submitted substantially the same proposed rule change to propose the change described herein.

[5] The NMS Network is an alternate dedicated network connection that Users use to access the NMS feeds for which the Securities Industry Automation Corporation is engaged as the securities information processor. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88837 (May 7, 2020), 85 FR 28671 (May 13, 2020) (SR–NYSE–2019–46, SR–NYSEAMER–2019–34, SR–NYSEArca–2019–61, SR–NYSENAT–2019–19).

[6] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 97752 (June 16, 2023), 88 FR 41134 (June 23, 2023) (SR–NYSENAT–2023–10).

[7] An ''Affiliate'' of a User is any other User or Hosted Customer that is under 50% or greater common ownership or control of the first User. Fee Schedule, p 1.

[8] The ''Aggregate Cabinet Footprint'' of a User is the total kW of the User's cabinets, including both partial and dedicated cabinets. Fee Schedule, p 1.

[9] *See* Securities Exchange Act No. 84895 (December 29, 2018), 83 FR 67405 (December 28, 2018) (SR–NYSENAT–2018–26).

[10] *See* Connectivity Fee Schedule, pages 18 and 26.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[11] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[12] in particular, because it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest and because it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange further believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[13] because it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members and issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Proposed Change Is Reasonable

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is reasonable.

The fees proposed for the new 4 kW PCS bundle are reasonable, as they are comparable to the fees charged for the 2 kW PCS bundle. Indeed, the monthly charge for the 4 kW PCS bundle would be lower per kW than the existing charge for the 2 kW PCS bundle.[14] The Exchange notes that the equipment for the two services is not the same: different cabinets are needed for the 4 kW PCS bundle as compared to the 2 kW PCS bundle.

The proposed rule change would allow the Exchange to offer an option to smaller Users that find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs but otherwise meet the requirements. The addition of a 4 kW PCS bundle would permit current or potential Users to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

The Exchange does not believe that FIDS has a competitive advantage by virtue of the fact that it owns and operates the MDC's meet-me-rooms. Users purchasing the proposed 4 kW PCS bundles—like Users of any other colocation service—would require a circuit connecting out of the MDC, and in most cases, such circuits are provided by third-party telecommunications service providers that have installed their equipment in the MDC's two meet-me-rooms (''Telecoms'').[15] Currently, 17 Telecoms operate in the meet-me-rooms and provide a variety of circuit choices. It is in the Exchange's best interest to set the fees that Telecoms pay to operate in the meet-me-rooms at a reasonable level [16] so that market participants, including Telecoms, will maximize their use of the MDC. By setting the meet-me-room fees at a reasonable level, the Exchange encourages Telecoms to participate in the meet-me-rooms and to sell circuits to Users for connecting into and out of the MDC. These Telecoms then compete with each other by pricing such circuits at competitive rates. These competitive rates for circuits help draw in more Users and Hosted Customers to the MDC, which directly benefits the Exchange by increasing the customer base to whom the Exchange can sell its colocation services, which include cabinets, power, ports, and connectivity to many third-party data feeds, and because having more Users and Hosted Customers leads, in many cases, to greater participation on the Exchange. In this way, by setting the meet-me-room fees at a level attractive to telecommunications firms, the Exchange spurs demand for all of the services it sells at the MDC, while setting the meet-me-room fees too high would negatively affect the Exchange's ability to sell its services at the MDC.[17] Accordingly, there are real constraints on the meet-me-room fees the Exchange charges, such that the Exchange does not have an advantage in terms of costs when compared to third parties that enter the MDC through the meet-me-rooms to provide services to compete with the Exchange's services.

The proposed change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would conform the reference to the existing references elsewhere in the Fee Schedule. There would be no ambiguity as to what the language referred to, and so the change is reasonable.

For these reasons, the proposed change is reasonable.

The Proposed Change Is Equitable

The Exchange believes that the proposed change provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members and issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers because it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between market participants. Rather, it would apply to all market participants equally.

The 2 kW PCS bundle was designed to attract smaller Users, including those with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome. As equipment has evolved, even those with minimal demands need more power to meet the requirements of their hardware, such that even smaller Users may not find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle meets their needs adequately. The proposed 4 kW PCS bundle would be responsive to the evolution of equipment, and so the Exchange believes that its introduction is equitable because it would not force customers to accept a ''one-size-fits-all'' PCS bundle but would instead permit them to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

Without this proposed rule change, potential Users would have fewer usable options. This would be a detriment for them, especially for potential Users with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome.

In addition, the Exchange believes that the proposal is equitable because only Users that voluntarily select a 4 kW PCS bundle would be charged for it. As is true now, 4 kW PCS bundles would be available to all Users on an equal basis, and all Users that voluntarily choose to purchase a 4 kW PCS bundle would be charged the same amount, and be subject to the same restrictions, for that bundle.

The proposed changes to label the 2 kW PCS bundle as Option A, add the new proposed Option B and make the change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' reference would add clarity to the Fee Schedule.

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[14] The monthly charge per kW of the 2 kW PCS bundle is $8,250, and the proposed monthly charge for a 4 kW PCS bundle would be $4,750.

[15] Note that in the case of wireless connectivity, a User in colocation still requires a fiber circuit to transport data. If a Telecom is used, the data is transmitted wirelessly to the relevant pole, and then from the pole to the meet-me-room using a fiber circuit.

[16] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 98002 (July 26, 2023), 88 FR 50232 (August 1, 2023) (SR–NYSENat–2023–12).

[17] *See id.* at 50235. Importantly, the Exchange is prevented from making any alteration to its meet-me-room services or fees without filing a proposal for such changes with the Commission.

The Proposed Change Is Not Unfairly Discriminatory

The Exchange believes its proposal is not unfairly discriminatory.

The proposed rule change would allow the Exchange to offer an option to smaller Users that find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs but otherwise meet the requirements. The addition of a 4 kW PCS bundle would permit current or potential Users to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

The fees proposed for the new 4 kW PCS bundle are not unfairly discriminatory, as they are comparable to the fees charged for the 2 kW PCS bundle. Indeed, the monthly charge for the 4 kW PCS bundle would be lower per kW than the existing charge for the 2 kW PCS bundle. The Exchange notes that the equipment for the two services is not the same: different cabinets are needed for the 4 kW PCS bundle as compared to the 2 kW PCS bundle.

In addition, the proposed changes to add ''Option A'' and ''Option B'' would add clarity. Similarly, the proposed change to amend the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would add clarity and conform the reference to the existing references elsewhere in the Fee Schedule. These proposed changes would therefore make the Fee Schedule more transparent and reduce any potential ambiguity.

For the reasons above, the proposed changes do not unfairly discriminate between or among market participants that are otherwise capable of satisfying any applicable co-location fees, requirements, terms and conditions established from time to time by the Exchange.

For these reasons, the Exchange believes that the proposal is consistent with the Act.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The proposed rule changes will not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of Section 6(b)(8) of the Act.[18]

The proposed change does not affect competition among national securities exchanges or among members of the Exchange. The proposed changes would enhance competition by giving smaller Users the option to have a 4 kW PCS bundle to meet their needs. The proposed change may make PCS bundles more attractive to current or potential Users who might otherwise opt to purchase 4 kW partial cabinets and other co-location services, or 2 kW PCS bundles. It would therefore enhance the competitive environment for potential Users, as they would have more options from which to select. This could be especially beneficial for potential Users with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome. At the same time, however, no potential or current User would be obligated to purchase a 4 kW PCS bundle.

The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which exchanges and other vendors offer co-location services as a means to facilitate the trading and other market activities of those market participants who believe that co-location enhances the efficiency of their operations.

The Commission has repeatedly expressed its preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. Specifically, in Regulation NMS, the Commission highlighted the importance of market forces in determining prices and SRO revenues and, also, recognized that current regulation of the market system ''has been remarkably successful in promoting market competition in its broader forms that are most important to investors and listed companies.'' [19]

The proposed changes to add ''Option A'' and ''Option B'' and to amend the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would not address competition but rather would make the Fee Schedule more transparent and reduce any potential ambiguity.

For the reasons described above, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule changes reflect this competitive environment.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act [20] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[21] Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.[22]

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) [23] of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–NYSENAT–2026–23 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–NYSENAT–2026–23. 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

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

[19] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37499 (June 29, 2005).

[20] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

[21] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[22] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change 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.

[23] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

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–NYSENAT–2026–23 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[24]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18656 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106315; File No. SR–NYSEAMER–2026–80]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE American LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 7.10E, Clearly Erroneous Executions

September 9, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) [1] of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [2] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[3] notice is hereby given that, on September 2, 2026, NYSE American LLC (''NYSE American'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 7.10E (''Clearly Erroneous Executions'') in light of the Commission's approval of Overnight Protected Bands for 23/5 Trading. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *www.nyse.com* and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

NYSE American LLC (''NYSE American'' or the ''Exchange'') proposes to amend proposes to amend Rule 7.10E (''Clearly Erroneous Executions'') in light of the Commission's approval of Overnight Protected Bands under the LULD Plan for 23/5 Trading.

Background

In conjunction with the industry's plans for the introduction of trading 23 hours a day, 5 days a week (''23/5 Trading''), the Operating Committee of the Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility (''LULD Plan'') filed proposed Amendment 27 to the LULD Plan, which proposed to establish price band protections during overnight trading hours (''Overnight Price Bands'').[4] The Operating Committee proposed that the Overnight Price Bands would initially be temporary static bands 20% above and below two reference points, and that after implementation, the Operating Committee would evaluate the performance of such Overnight Price Bands and propose appropriate changes in a new plan amendment.[5] On August 5, 2026, the Commission approved the proposal.[6]

In light of the Commission's approval of these changes to the LULD Plan, the Exchange now proposes several amendments to Rule 7.10E regarding Clearly Erroneous Executions. In general, the rule describes the process a market participant may use to request cancellation of a transaction that was ''clearly erroneous.'' The current rule's central premise is that if LULD Price Bands under the LULD Plan were available and correct at the time the transaction was executed, the transaction is not eligible for clearly erroneous review. Specifically, Rule 7.10E(c)(1) currently provides that ''[i]f the execution time of the transaction(s) under review is during the Core Trading Session, the transaction will not be reviewable as clearly erroneous'' except in certain limited circumstances, including when (A) the transaction is in an NMS stock that is not subject to the LULD Plan (*e.g.,* rights and warrants), (B) the transaction was executed at a time with LULD Price Bands were unavailable or trading should have been prevented due to a regulatory halt or other halt, or (C) several other limited circumstances.[7] In approving the existing version of the rule, the Commission noted that restricting clearly erroneous review in this way during times when LULD Price Bands were in effect was ''consistent with the Act and will further the goal of providing greater certainty to market participants that trades executed within the Price Bands will stand and not be broken. . . . Thus, the proposal is designed to limit the potential discordance between the LULD mechanism and CEE review process.'' [8]

Currently, LULD Price Bands are available only during the Core Trading Session, meaning that the restrictions on clearly erroneous review described above apply only during the Core Trading Session. With the introduction of Overnight Price Bands, the Exchange now proposes to extend the existing restrictions on clearly erroneous review to the period when Overnight Price Bands are in place. This proposed change would be consistent with the Commission's rationale in approving the current version of the rule because it would limit any potential discordance between the LULD mechanism and CEE review in the overnight trading session, providing greater certainty to market participants that trades executed with the Overnight Price Bands will stand and not be broken.

[24] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 15 U.S.C. 78a.

[3] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[4] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105596 (June 1, 2026), 91 FR 33774 (June 4, 2026) (File No. 4–631) (Notice of Filing of 27th Amendment to the National Market System Plan).

[5] *See id.*

[6] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 106042 (August 5, 2026), 91 FR 51515 (August 10, 2026) (File No. 4–631) (Order Granting Approval of the 27th Amendment to the National Market System Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility to Establish Temporary Price Band Protections in Overnight Trading).

[7] *See* Rule 7.10E(c)(1)(A), (B), and (C).

[8] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 95658 (September 1, 2022), 87 FR 55060 at 55063 (September 8, 2022) (SR–CboeBZX–2022–037) (Order Approving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment Nos. 1 and 2, to Amend BZX Rule 11.17, Clearly Erroneous Executions).

Proposed Changes to Rule 7.10E(c)(1)

To implement this change, the Exchange proposes to add several definitions to Rule 7.10E(c)(1). First, the Exchange would add that the term ''LULD Protected Hours'' includes the Core Trading Session and ''Overnight Protected Hours'' defined in Section VIII of the LULD Plan. Second, the Exchange would define ''LULD Price Bands'' or ''Price Bands'' to mean the Price Bands defined in Section V of the LULD Plan (*i.e.,* the Price Bands that apply during the Core Trading Session) and ''Overnight Price Bands'' as defined in Section VIII of the LULD Plan (*i.e.,* the Price Bands that apply to the Overnight Protected Hours from 9:00 p.m. ET through 4:00 a.m. ET).

The Exchange proposes to amend the current first sentence of Rule 7.10E(c)(1) to replace the phrase ''Core Trading Session'' with ''LULD Protected Hours,'' to provide that ''[i]f the execution time of the transaction(s) under review is during LULD Protected Hours, the transaction will not be reviewable as clearly erroneous . . . .'' This change would extend the LULD-based restrictions on clearly erroneous review currently in place during the Core Trading Session to the Overnight Protected Hours.

The Exchange also proposes to amend Rule 7.10E(c)(1)(B)'s reference to ''Percentage Parameter'' to incorporate the Percentage Parameter that applies to Overnight Protected Hours. The amended provision would provide for the applicability of clearly erroneous review if the price of the transaction to buy (sell) that is the subject of the clearly erroneous complaint is greater than (less than) the Reference Price by an amount that equals or exceeds the applicable Percentage Parameter defined in Appendix A to the LULD Plan (with respect to the Price Bands that apply during the Core Trading Session) or the ''Overnight Percentage Parameter defined in Section VIII of the LULD Plan'' (with respect to Overnight Protected Hours).

In addition to these changes, the Exchange also proposes to make a non-substantive change to Rule 7.10E(c)(1)(A), substituting the term ''LULD Plan'' for the current text ''the Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility Pursuant to Rule 608 of Regulation NMS under the Act (the 'Limit Up-Limit Down Plan' or 'LULD Plan,')'' as the ''LULD Plan'' would be defined in the proposed revision to Rule 7.10E(c)(1).

Proposed Changes to Rule 7.10E(c)(2), (d)(3), and (f)

As noted above, current Rule 7.10E(c)(1)(A) permits clearly erroneous review even during the Core Trading Session when the transaction in question is in an NMS Stock that is not subject to the LULD Plan, *i.e.,* rights and warrants. Such transactions are reviewed for clearly erroneous status using the procedures set out in Rule 7.10E(c)(2), including the Numerical Guidelines set out in the table accompanying Rule 7.10E(c)(2)(A). The Exchange now proposes to introduce a similar provision regarding transactions in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan that are executed during the Overnight Protected Hours; such transactions would be subject to the same Numerical Guidelines as transactions occurring in the Early and Late Trading Sessions.

The heading of Rule 7.10E(c)(2) addresses ''[r]eview of transactions occurring during the Early or Late Trading Session or eligible for review pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(A).'' The Exchange proposes to replace the phrase ''eligible for review pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(A)'' (which, in the current rule, means transactions executed during the Core Trading Session in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan) with ''during LULD Protected Hours in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan.'' This proposed language would cover transactions in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan in the Core Trading Session and expand the same treatment to transactions executed in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan during Overnight Protected Hours. As such, the proposed change is not novel.

The Exchange proposes to make the same change everywhere else such language appears in the rule—namely, in the text of paragraphs (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B), (c)(2)(C), (c)(2)(D), (d)(3), and (f).[9] In each case, the Exchange proposes to replace the phrase ''transactions occurring during the Early or Late Trading Session or eligible for review pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(A)'' with ''transactions occurring during the Early or Late Trading Session or during LULD Protected Hours in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan.''

The Exchange also proposes to make corresponding changes to the headings of the table accompanying Rule 7.10E(c)(2)(A). The Exchange proposes to change the heading of the second column from ''Core Trading Session Numerical Guidelines for transactions eligible for review pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(A)'' to ''Numerical Guidelines for Transactions Executed During the Core Trading Session in NMS Stocks Not Subject to the LULD Plan.'' This change would simply replace the shorthand ''eligible for review pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(A)'' with the fuller description that such transactions are ''executed during the Core Trading Session in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan,'' and is not a substantive change.

Similarly, the Exchange proposes to change the heading of the third column from ''Early and Late Trading Session Numerical Guidelines'' to ''Numerical Guidelines for Transactions Executed During the Early and Late Trading Session or During Overnight Protected Hours in NMS Stocks Not Subject to the LULD Plan.'' The proposed change addresses the fact that transactions executed during Overnight Protected Hours in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan are eligible for clearly erroneous review—just as are transactions in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan executed during the Core Trading Sesion—but at the Numerical Guidelines that apply outside of the Core Trading Session.

Together, these proposed changes would extend the eligibility of clearly erroneous review for transactions in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan that is currently in place during the Core Trading Session to the Overnight Protected Hours, and would apply the Commission's recent approval of Overnight Price Bands to the clearly erroneous executions rule.

Implementation

The Exchange understands that the other national securities exchanges and FINRA will also file similar proposals, the substance of which are identical to this proposal. The Exchange proposes that this rule change would become operative at the commencement of 23/5 Trading, which is scheduled to commence industry-wide on December 6, 2026.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder that are

[9] Rule 7.10E(c)(2)(A)–(D) specifies general rules for applying clearly erroneous review to transactions where such review is not precluded by paragraph (c)(1). Rule 7.10E(d)(3) specifies conditions where the Exchange may use a revised Reference Price for the purpose of clearly erroneous review in certain transactions where such review is not precluded by paragraph (c)(1). Rule 7.10E(f) specifies that for transactions where clearly erroneous review is not precluded by paragraph (c)(1), an officer may initiate clearly erroneous review on his or her own motion.

applicable to a national securities exchange, and, in particular, with the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.[10] Specifically, the proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act [11] 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 believes that the proposed change is consistent with just and equitable principles of trade because it extends the basic premise of the current rule that clearly erroneous review should be generally unavailable any time a transaction is executed within LULD Price Bands at a time the Price Bands were available and correct. Currently, LULD Price Bands are available only during the Core Trading Session, meaning that the restrictions on clearly erroneous review described above apply only during the Core Trading Session. With the introduction of Overnight Price Bands, the Exchange believes that extending such restrictions on clearly erroneous review to the period when Overnight Price Bands are in place would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by enhancing the transparency and consistency of the rule.

The resulting rule would thus extend the LULD-related limits on clearly erroneous review that are applicable in the Core Trading Session to the overnight period. The proposed change would also be consistent with the Commission's rationale in approving the current version of the rule because it would limit any potential discordance between the LULD mechanism and CEE review in the overnight trading session, providing greater certainty to market participants that trades executed with the Overnight Price Bands will stand and not be broken.[12]

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange believes the proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(8) of the Act [13] in that it does not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Rather than impacting competition, the proposed change would simply extend the basic premise of the current rule that clearly erroneous review should be generally unavailable any time a transaction is executed within LULD Price Bands at a time the Price Bands were available and correct. The Exchange understands that the other national securities exchanges and FINRA will also file similar proposals, the substance of which are identical to this proposal. Thus, the proposed rule change will help to ensure consistency across SROs without implicating any competitive issues.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act [14] and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b–4 thereunder.[15]

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–NYSEAMER–2026–80 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–NYSEAMER–2026–80. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–NYSEAMER–2026–80 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[16]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18667 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[12] *See* 87 FR 55060 at 55063, *supra* note 8.

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

[14] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

[15] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change 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.

[16] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106316; File No. SR–CboeBZX–2026–073]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Fees Schedule

September 9, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on September 1, 2026, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''BZX'') filed

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

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 BZX Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''BZX'') proposes to amend its Fees Schedule to (i) add MX2 LLC (''MX2'') to fee code RP and (ii) increase the fee assessed under fee code RO. 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.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend its Fees Schedule applicable to its options platform (''BZX Options''), effective September 1, 2026, to (1) add MX2 to fee code RP [3] and (2) increase the fee assessed under fee code RO.[4] The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market. The Commission has repeatedly expressed its preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. Market participants can readily direct order flow to competing venues if they deem fee levels at a particular venue to be excessive or incentives to be insufficient. Accordingly, competitive forces constrain the Exchange's transaction fees, and market participants can readily trade on competing venues if they deem pricing levels at those other venues to be more favorable.

Addition of MX2 to Fee Code RP

The Exchange assesses fees in connection with orders routed away to various options exchanges. The Fees Schedule currently lists fee codes and their corresponding transaction fees for certain Customer [5] orders routed to other options exchanges. Currently, under the Fee Codes and Associated Fees section of the Fee Schedule, fee code RP is appended to routed Customer orders to NYSE American (''AMEX''), BOX Options Exchange (''BOX''), Cboe Exchange, Inc. (''Cboe''), Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. (''EDGX''), MIAX Options Exchange (''MIAX''), MIAX Sapphire, LLC (''SPHR''), or Nasdaq PHLX LLC (''PHLX'') (excluding orders in SPY options routed to PHLX) and assesses a charge of $0.25 per contract.

The Exchange's current approach to routing fees is to set forth in a simple manner certain sub-categories of fees that approximate the cost of routing to other options exchanges based on the cost of transaction fees assessed by each venue as well as costs to the Exchange for routing (*i.e.,* clearing fees, connectivity and other infrastructure costs, membership fees, etc.) (collectively, ''Routing Costs''). The Exchange monitors the fees charged as compared to the costs of its routing services and adjusts its routing fees and/or sub-categories to ensure that the Exchange's fees result in a rough approximation of overall Routing Costs, and are not significantly higher or lower in any area. Other options exchanges assess routing fees in a similar manner.[6]

The Exchange proposes to amend fee code RP to add applicable Customer orders routed to MX2 LLC (''MX2''), a national securities exchange. The charge assessed per contract for fee code RP remains the same ($0.25) under the proposed rule change. The proposed change results in an assessment of fees that, given the fees of an away options exchange, is in line with the Exchange's current approach to routing fees—that is, in a manner that approximates the cost of routing Customer orders to other away options exchanges, based on the general cost of transaction fees assessed by the sub-category of away options exchanges for such orders (as well as the Exchange's Routing Costs). The Exchange notes that routing through the Exchange is optional and that market participants will continue to be able to choose where to route applicable Customer orders.

Increase to Fee Code RO

Fee code RO is appended to Non-Customer [7] orders in non-penny classes that are routed to and executed at an away options exchange, and currently assesses a charge of $1.25 per contract. The Exchange proposes to increase the fee assessed under fee code RO from $1.25 per contract to $1.31 per contract.

The purpose of increasing the fee assessed under fee code RO is to recoup the costs incurred by the Exchange when routing such orders to away options exchanges on behalf of Members. In determining to amend fee code RO, the Exchange took into account the transaction fees assessed by the away markets to which the Exchange routes orders, as well as the Exchange's clearing costs, administrative, regulatory, and technical costs associated with routing orders to an away market. The Exchange uses unaffiliated routing brokers to route orders to the away markets; the costs associated with the use of these services are included in the routing fees specified in the Fee Schedule. The proposed fee is intended to enable the Exchange to recover the costs it incurs to route Non-Customer orders in non-penny classes to away markets. Routing through the Exchange is optional, and Members may mark their orders as Book Only to avoid routing (and any associated routing fees), or may use another routing venue or broker-dealer. The Exchange further notes that the proposed routing fee is comparable to routing fees assessed by other options exchanges for similar orders.[8]

[3] Fee code RP is appended to Customer orders that are routed to and executed at AMEX, BOX, Cboe, EDGX, MIAX, SPHR, or PHLX (excluding orders in SPY options routed to PHLX), and is assessed a charge of $0.25 per contract.

[4] Fee code RO is appended to Non-Customer orders in non-penny classes that are routed to and executed at an away options exchange, and is assessed a charge of $1.25 per contract.

[5] ''Customer'' applies to any order for the account of a Priority Customer.

[6] *See* MEMX Options Exchange Fee Schedule, available at *https://www.memx.com/options/fee-schedule;* MIAX Options Exchange Fee Schedule, available at *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-options/fees;* MIAX Pearl Fee Schedule, available at *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-pearl/fees;* MIAX Emerald Fee Schedule, available at *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-emerald/fees.*

[7] ''Non-Customer'' applies to any transaction that is not a Customer order.

[8] *See* MEMX Options Exchange Fee Schedule (assessing a routing fee of $1.63 per contract for non-penny classes), available at *https://www.memx.com/options/fee-schedule;* MIAX Options Exchange Fee Schedule, MIAX Pearl Fee Schedule, and MIAX Emerald Fee Schedule

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.[9] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) [10] requirements that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination. The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[11] which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities.

The Exchange believes the proposed change to add MX2 to fee code RP is reasonable because the charge assessed per contract for fee code RP remains the same, and the change is designed to assess routing fees for Customer orders routed to MX2 in a manner consistent with the Exchange's current approach to routing fees—*i.e.,* in the most appropriate sub-category of fees that approximates the cost of routing to a group of away options exchanges based on the cost of transaction fees assessed by each venue as well as the Exchange's Routing Costs. The Exchange believes the proposed change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because all Members' Customer orders in non-penny (and, as applicable, penny) classes routed to MX2 will automatically yield fee code RP and uniformly be assessed the corresponding fee.

The Exchange believes the proposed increase to fee code RO is reasonable because the proposed fee is designed to enable the Exchange to recover the costs it incurs to route Non-Customer orders in non-penny classes to away markets, including transaction fees assessed by away markets and the Exchange's clearing, administrative, regulatory, and technical costs. The Exchange believes the proposed fee is reasonable because it is comparable to routing fees assessed for similar orders on other options exchanges. The Exchange believes the proposed change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because the proposed fee under fee code RO will apply automatically and uniformly to all Members' Non-Customer orders in non-penny classes that are routed to and executed at an away options exchange. Routing through the Exchange is optional, and no Member is required to route orders through the Exchange.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Intramarket Competition. The Exchange does not believe the proposed changes will impose any burden on intramarket competition. The proposed change to add MX2 to fee code RP will apply automatically and uniformly to all Members' applicable Customer orders routed to MX2, which will be assessed the same $0.25 per contract charge that applies to other exchanges within fee code RP. The proposed increase to fee code RO will apply automatically and uniformly to all Members' Non-Customer orders in non-penny classes routed to and executed at an away options exchange.

Intermarket Competition. The Exchange does not believe the proposed changes will impose any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily direct order flow to competing venues, including 17 other options exchanges and off-exchange venues. Routing through the Exchange is optional. The proposed changes are designed to allow the Exchange to recover its Routing Costs and to assess routing fees in a manner comparable to at least one other options exchange, thereby furthering the Commission's goal in adopting Regulation NMS of fostering competition among orders. Members may readily direct their order flow to competing venues if they deem the Exchange's fees to be excessive.

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 [12] and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b–4 [13] thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–CboeBZX–2026–073 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–2026–073. 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/*

(assessing routing fees ranging from $1.25 to $1.40 per contract for non-penny classes, depending on the away exchange), available at *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-options/fees, https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-pearl/fees,* and *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-emerald/fees,* respectively.

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[13] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f).

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–2026–073 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[14]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18668 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106311; File No. SR–CboeEDGX–2026–059]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Fees Schedule

September 9, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on September 1, 2026, Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''EDGX'') 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 EDGX Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''EDGX'') proposes to amend its Fees Schedule to (i) add MX2 LLC (''MX2'') to fee code RP and (ii) increase the fee assessed under fee code RO. 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/edgx/*), and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend its Fees Schedule applicable to its options platform (''EDGX Options''), effective September 1, 2026, to (1) add MX2 to fee code RP [3] and (2) increase the fee assessed under fee code RO.[4]

Addition of MX2 to Fee Code RP

The Exchange assesses fees in connection with orders routed away to various options exchanges. The Fees Schedule currently lists fee codes and their corresponding transaction fees for certain Customer [5] orders routed to other options exchanges. Currently, under the Fee Codes and Associated Fees section of the Fee Schedule, fee code RP is appended to routed Customer orders to NYSE American (''AMEX''), BOX Options Exchange (''BOX''), Cboe Exchange, Inc. (''Cboe''), MIAX Options Exchange (''MIAX''), MIAX Sapphire, LLC (''SPHR''), or Nasdaq PHLX LLC (''PHLX'') (excluding orders in SPY options routed to PHLX) and assesses a charge of $0.25 per contract.

The Exchange's current approach to routing fees is to set forth in a simple manner certain sub-categories of fees that approximate the cost of routing to other options exchanges based on the cost of transaction fees assessed by each venue as well as costs to the Exchange for routing (*i.e.,* clearing fees, connectivity and other infrastructure costs, membership fees, etc.) (collectively, ''Routing Costs''). The Exchange monitors the fees charged as compared to the costs of its routing services and adjusts its routing fees and/or sub-categories to ensure that the Exchange's fees result in a rough approximation of overall Routing Costs, and are not significantly higher or lower in any area. Other options exchanges assess routing fees in a similar manner.[6]

The Exchange proposes to amend fee code RP to add applicable Customer orders routed to MX2 LLC (''MX2''), a national securities exchange. The charge assessed per contract for fee code RP remains the same ($0.25) under the proposed rule change. The proposed change results in an assessment of fees that, given the fees of an away options exchange, is in line with the Exchange's current approach to routing fees—that is, in a manner that approximates the cost of routing Customer orders to other away options exchanges, based on the general cost of transaction fees assessed by the sub-category of away options exchanges for such orders (as well as the Exchange's Routing Costs). The Exchange notes that routing through the Exchange is optional and that market participants will continue to be able to choose where to route applicable Customer orders.

Increase to Fee Code RO

Fee code RO is appended to Non-Customer [7] orders in non-penny classes that are routed to and executed at an away options exchange, and currently assesses a charge of $1.25 per contract. The Exchange proposes to increase the fee assessed under fee code RO from $1.25 per contract to $1.31 per contract.

The purpose of increasing the fee assessed under fee code RO is to recoup the costs incurred by the Exchange when routing such orders to away options exchanges on behalf of Members. In determining to amend fee code RO, the Exchange took into account the transaction fees assessed by the away markets to which the Exchange routes orders, as well as the

[14] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Fee code RP is appended to Customer orders that are routed to and executed at AMEX, BOX, Cboe, MIAX, SPHR, or PHLX (excluding orders in SPY options routed to PHLX), and is assessed a charge of $0.25 per contract.

[4] Fee code RO is appended to Non-Customer orders in non-penny classes that are routed to and executed at an away options exchange, and is assessed a charge of $1.25 per contract.

[5] ''Customer'' applies to any order for the account of a Priority Customer.

[6] *See* MEMX Options Exchange Fee Schedule, available at *https://www.memx.com/options/fee-schedule;* MIAX Options Exchange Fee Schedule, available at *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-options/fees;* MIAX Pearl Fee Schedule, available at *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-pearl/fees;* MIAX Emerald Fee Schedule, available at *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-emerald/fees.*

[7] ''Non-Customer'' applies to any transaction that is not a Customer order.

Exchange's clearing costs, administrative, regulatory, and technical costs associated with routing orders to an away market. The Exchange uses unaffiliated routing brokers to route orders to the away markets; the costs associated with the use of these services are included in the routing fees specified in the Fee Schedule. The proposed fee is intended to enable the Exchange to recover the costs it incurs to route Non-Customer orders in non-penny classes to away markets. Routing through the Exchange is optional, and Members may mark their orders as Book Only to avoid routing (and any associated routing fees), or may use another routing venue or broker-dealer. The Exchange further notes that the proposed routing fee is comparable to routing fees assessed by other options exchanges for similar orders.[8]

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.[9] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) [10] requirements that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination. The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[11] which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities.

The Exchange believes the proposed change to add MX2 to fee code RP is reasonable because the charge assessed per contract for fee code RP remains the same, and the change is designed to assess routing fees for Customer orders routed to MX2 in a manner consistent with the Exchange's current approach to routing fees—*i.e.,* in the most appropriate sub-category of fees that approximates the cost of routing to a group of away options exchanges based on the cost of transaction fees assessed by each venue as well as the Exchange's Routing Costs. The Exchange believes the proposed change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because all Members' Customer orders in non-penny (and, as applicable, penny) classes routed to MX2 will automatically yield fee code RP and uniformly be assessed the corresponding fee.

The Exchange believes the proposed increase to fee code RO is reasonable because the proposed fee is designed to enable the Exchange to recover the costs it incurs to route Non-Customer orders in non-penny classes to away markets, including transaction fees assessed by away markets and the Exchange's clearing, administrative, regulatory, and technical costs. The Exchange believes the proposed fee is reasonable because it is comparable to routing fees assessed for similar orders on other options exchanges. The Exchange believes the proposed change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because the proposed fee under fee code RO will apply automatically and uniformly to all Members' Non-Customer orders in non-penny classes that are routed to and executed at an away options exchange. Routing through the Exchange is optional, and no Member is required to route orders through the Exchange.

The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market. The Commission has repeatedly expressed its preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. Market participants can readily direct order flow to competing venues if they deem fee levels at a particular venue to be excessive or incentives to be insufficient. Accordingly, competitive forces constrain the Exchange's transaction fees, and market participants can readily trade on competing venues if they deem pricing levels at those other venues to be more favorable.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Intramarket Competition. The Exchange does not believe the proposed changes will impose any burden on intramarket competition. The proposed change to add MX2 to fee code RP will apply automatically and uniformly to all Members' applicable Customer orders routed to MX2, which will be assessed the same $0.25 per contract charge that applies to other exchanges within fee code RP. The proposed increase to fee code RO will apply automatically and uniformly to all Members' Non-Customer orders in non-penny classes routed to and executed at an away options exchange.

Intermarket Competition. The Exchange does not believe the proposed changes will impose any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily direct order flow to competing venues, including 17 other options exchanges and off-exchange venues. Routing through the Exchange is optional. The proposed changes are designed to allow the Exchange to recover its Routing Costs and to assess routing fees in a manner comparable to at least one other options exchange, thereby furthering the Commission's goal in adopting Regulation NMS of fostering competition among orders. Members may readily direct their order flow to competing venues if they deem the Exchange's fees to be excessive.

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 [12] and paragraph (f) of Rule

[8] *See* MEMX Options Exchange Fee Schedule (assessing a routing fee of $1.63 per contract for non-penny classes), *available at https://www.memx.com/options/fee-schedule;* and MIAX Options Exchange Fee Schedule, MIAX Pearl Fee Schedule, and MIAX Emerald Fee Schedule (assessing routing fees ranging from $1.25 to $1.40 per contract for non-penny classes, depending on the away exchange), *available at https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-options/fees*, *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-pearl/fees*, and *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-emerald/fees*, respectively.

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

19b–4 [13] thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov*. Please include file number SR–CboeEDGX–2026–059 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–CboeEDGX–2026–059. 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–CboeEDGX–2026–059 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

[13] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[14]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18663 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106308; File No. SR–ICC–2026–009]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Relating to the ICE Clear Credit Recovery Plan and ICE Clear Credit Wind-Down Plan

September 9, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Securities Exchange Act'' or the ''Act''), 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1), and Rule 19b–4 thereunder, 17 CFR 240.19b–4, notice is hereby given that on August 27, 2026, ICE Clear Credit LLC (''ICC'' or ''ICE Clear Credit'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission'') the proposed rule change, as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared primarily by ICC. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The principal purpose of the proposed rule change is to revise the ICC Recovery Plan (the ''Recovery Plan'') and the ICC Wind-Down Plan (the ''Wind-Down Plan'') (collectively, the ''Plans''). These revisions do not require any changes to the ICC CDS Clearing Rules [1] (the ''CDS Rules'') and to the ICC Treasury Clearing Rules [2] (''Treasury Rules'') (collectively, the ''Rules'').[3]

II. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, ICC included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change, security-based swap submission, or advance notice and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change, security-based swap submission, or advance notice. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. ICC has prepared summaries, set forth in sections (A), (B), and (C) below, of the most significant aspects of these statements.

(A) Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

(a) Purpose

ICC proposes revising the Recovery Plan and the Wind-Down Plan, which serve as plans for the recovery and orderly wind-down of ICC necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses, consistent with Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or the ''Commission'') Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii) [4] and SEC Rule 17ad–26.[5] ICC proposes to make such changes effective following Commission approval of the proposed rule change. The proposed amendments reflect changes that impacted ICC in the past year, including the planned expansion of ICC's clearing services to encompass U.S. Treasury (''UST'' or ''Treasury'') securities as part of the new Treasury clearing service,[6] as well as additional updates and edits to the Plans intended to promote clarity, streamline, and to ensure that the information provided is current. The proposed rule change is described in detail as follows.

I. ICC Recovery Plan

Consistent with the regulations applicable to ICC, the Recovery Plan is designed to establish ICC's actions to maintain its viability as a going concern to address any uncovered credit loss, liquidity shortfall, capital inadequacy, or business, operational or other structural weakness that threatens ICC's viability. The purpose of the Recovery

[14] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] A copy of the ICC CDS Clearing Rules can be found here: *https://www.ice.com/publicdocs/clear_credit/ICE_Clear_Credit_Rules.pdf.*

[2] A copy of the ICC Treasury Clearing Rules can be found here: *https://www.ice.com/publicdocs/clear_credit/ICE_Clear_Credit_Treasury_Clearing_Rules.pdf.*

[3] Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the meanings specified in the Rules.

[4] *See* 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(3)(ii).

[5] *See* 17 CFR 240.17ad–26.

[6] ICC filed an application on Form CA–1 (''Application'') under Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act'') (15 U.S.C. 78q–1) with the Commission to register as a clearing agency to provide central counterparty services for transactions involving UST securities on August 1, 2025. Notice of ICC's Application was published in the **Federal Register** on August 21, 2025. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103727 (August 18, 2025), 90 FR 40879 (August 21, 2025) (File No. 600–45). The Commission issued an order granting ICC's Application for registration as a clearing agency to provide central counterparty services for transactions involving Treasury securities on January 30, 2026. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 104762 (January 30, 2026), 91 FR 5528 (February 6, 2026) (File No. 600–45).

Plan is to describe the actions and steps that would be taken to: (i) restore ICC to a stable and sustainable condition in the event that it came under severe stress; and (ii) maintain effective arrangements for ensuring losses that threaten ICC's viability as a going concern are allocated. As noted above, the proposed amendments reflect and relate to changes that impacted ICC, including the expansion of ICC's clearing services to encompass UST securities, as well as general updates and edits to the Plans intended to promote clarity, streamline, and to ensure that the information provided is current.

ICC proposes to amend Section I. ICC proposes updating the terminology used to reference its members throughout the Recovery Plan to distinguish between the existing CDS clearing service and the new Treasury clearing service. ICC proposes to clarify that ICC Clearing Participants (''Clearing Participants'' or ''CPs'') refer to members in the CDS clearing service and ICC Treasury Participants (''Treasury Participants'' or ''TPs'') refer to members in the Treasury clearing service.[7] ICC proposes related changes throughout the document to update terminology to distinguish between the existing CDS clearing service and the new Treasury clearing service, including, among others, references to the CDS Rules versus the Treasury Rules. Additionally, in Section I. and throughout the document, the proposed changes specify that the information provided in the amended Recovery Plan is current as of March 6, 2026, unless otherwise stated.

ICC proposes to amend Section II. ICC proposes to include background on the launch of ICC as a CDS clearinghouse.[8] This additional context is intended to distinguish ICC's existing CDS clearing activities and approvals from its planned Treasury clearing activities and recent approval to provide clearing services for Treasury securities.[9] ICC proposes language regarding this recent approval to offer central counterparty clearing and settlement services to the Treasury market. ICC proposes a footnote to acknowledge that the Treasury clearing service is not yet launched. The footnote is intended to provide transparency and clarity, as the Recovery Plan incorporates Treasury clearing service-specific information that is based on the anticipated launch of the service. While the Treasury clearing service has not yet launched, and ICC proposes the additional footnote noting so, ICC would include available information pertaining to the Treasury clearing service throughout the Recovery Plan, in accordance with ICC's approved Treasury Rules and approved Treasury clearing service policies and procedures.[10] Moreover, currently, the Recovery Plan sets out ICC's sole critical operation as its CDS clearing services, which ICC proposes to expand more generally to ''clearing services'' to consider the Treasury clearing service in Section II. and throughout the Recovery Plan. ICC proposes to update terminology to distinguish between the existing CDS clearing service and the new Treasury clearing service, including references to the CDS clearing service General Guaranty Fund versus the Treasury clearing service Treasury Guaranty Fund.[11] ICC proposes additional changes to outline ICC's role as a central counterparty for the Treasury clearing service in this section and throughout the document.

ICC proposes changes to Section III. ICC proposes to remove references to certain regulatory guidance that has been withdrawn.[12] While such guidance has been withdrawn, ICC continues to consider the principles underlying that guidance in its recovery planning and, accordingly, proposes to replace references to such guidance with references to industry best practices.

ICC proposes changes to Section IV. ICC proposes a clean-up change in describing CDS Rule 201(c) which sets out the types of entities that may qualify as Clearing Participants. The current Recovery Plan language states that an entity ''must be one of the following'' to qualify as a Clearing Participant. As amended, the language would state that an entity ''may be one of the following'' to qualify as a Clearing Participant in order to be consistent with the current language of CDS Rule 201(c).[13] ICC proposes to incorporate information regarding participation in the Treasury clearing service in accordance with its Treasury Rules. For example, ICC would incorporate reference to Treasury Rule 201(c), stating that to qualify as a Treasury Participant for the Treasury clearing service, an entity may be one of the following: registered broker-dealer, registered investment company, bank, insurance company, futures commission merchant, registered clearing agency, or an entity which may not fall within the above categories, as designated appropriate by the SEC.[14] Such changes are consistent with those approved in SR–ICC–2026–002 and ICC proposes a footnote in the Recovery Plan to indicate that they are more recent.

ICC proposes additional changes in Section IV., including regarding operational capacity, financial responsibility and capital requirements, funding requirements, and collateral management. Such changes generally incorporate reference to the Treasury clearing service and distinguish between the Treasury clearing service and CDS clearing service in accordance with the CDS and Treasury Rules. With respect to financial responsibility and capital requirements, ICC proposes to outline that CDS and Treasury clearing services operate separately in terms of financial resources. The CDS clearing service maintains a separate General Guaranty Fund and calls for and holds margin payments from Clearing Participants independently of margin payments called for in connection with the Treasury clearing service. Regarding funding requirements, ICC proposes to specify acceptable forms of collateral for Initial Margin and Treasury Guaranty Fund contributions for the Treasury clearing service in accordance with Treasury Rule 401 and Schedule 401 to the Treasury Rules. With respect to collateral management, ICC proposes to specify that the Treasury clearing service determines its liquidity needs separately from the CDS clearing service and maintains separate liquidity resources. ICC also proposes to include the ICC eligible collateral for the Treasury clearing service as of March 6, 2026 in accordance with Treasury Rule 401 and Schedule 401 to the Treasury Rules. ICC further proposes to update references throughout the Recovery Plan to distinguish ICC CDS Rules and ICC Treasury Rules.

[7] Such terminology is consistent with the CDS Rules and Treasury Rules.

[8] Additional information is publicly available in ICC's Disclosure Framework at *https://www.ice.com/publicdocs/clear_credit/ICEClear Credit_DisclosureFramework.pdf.*

[9] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 104762 (January 30, 2026), 91 FR 5528 (February 6, 2026) (File No. 600–45) (Commission order granting ICC's Application for registration as a clearing agency to provide central counterparty services for transactions involving Treasury securities).

[10] *Id.*

[11] *See* supra note 7.

[12] *See* Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Press Release No. 9120–25 (September 11, 2025), *available at https://www.cftc.gov/PressRoom/PressReleases/9120-25* (noting ''the guidance is duplicative and not necessary'').

[13] *See* CDS Rule 201(c), which states, in relevant part, that ''the following categories of persons may be approved by ICE Clear Credit as Participants''.

[14] Such changes are consistent with a recent ICC rule filing, SR–ICC–2026–002. ICC would include a footnote in the Recovery Plan to indicate that these changes are more recent. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105986 (July 24, 2026), 91 FR 47864 (July 29, 2026) (File No. SR–ICC–2026–002) (approving changes to clarify that futures commission merchants and registered clearing agencies that meet the participation standards in Treasury Rule 201(b) may also be approved as Treasury Participants).

ICC proposes additional changes in Section IV. with respect to governance structure. ICC proposes to update the Recovery Plan to reflect that ICC has a board-level Board Risk Committee.[15] With the addition of the Board Risk Committee, ICC proposes to update the governance chart in this section to include the Board Risk Committee and to include a new subsection describing the role and responsibilities of the Board Risk Committee. ICC also proposes to incorporate certain Treasury clearing service-specific committees and groups in this governance chart and include language describing their roles and responsibilities. ICC proposes a footnote explaining that such Treasury clearing service-specific working groups and committees have not yet been formed and may be convened at the direction of ICC management in connection with the launch of the Treasury clearing service. These groups and committees would include the Treasury Risk Committee,[16] Treasury Operations Working Group,[17] and the Treasury Risk Working Group.[18] [19] ICC also proposes to add language describing the Specified Actions (as defined in ICC Treasury Rule 502) that require prior consultation with the Treasury Risk Committee, including certain matters relating to the acceptance for clearing of Treasury transactions, modifications to the ICC Treasury Rules relating to margin and the Treasury Guaranty Fund, as well as certain recovery-related matters such as commencing reduced gain distribution or implementing full clearing service termination. In connection with these governance changes, ICC proposes related changes to update terminology throughout the Recovery Plan to distinguish between the existing CDS clearing service and the new Treasury clearing service, including references to the CDS Risk Committee versus the Treasury Risk Committee. ICC further proposes a clarifying edit to provide that a majority of each Risk Committee constitutes a quorum for doing business to ensure consistency with the CDS and Treasury Rules.[20]

ICC proposes additional changes in Section IV. to reflect changes impacting ICC within the past year. Consistent with previously approved changes to the CDS Rules and CDS default management procedures, ICC proposes to remove references to ''direct liquidation'' as a hedging and liquidation mechanism in the context of managing a defaulting CP's portfolio.[21] Additionally, ICC proposes to update titles and committee memberships to reflect current committee composition.

ICC proposes amendments to Section V. With respect to the list of critical services provided to ICC by affiliates, ICC proposes to update the relevant agreement governing those services.[22] ICC proposes updates to include the core services for the Treasury clearing service, consistent with the identification of such core services for the CDS clearing service. These core services include acceptance of new trades, management of positions, production of risk and banking reports, and movement of funds. ICC also proposes to amend its staffing considerations regarding the roles necessary to support the core services on a daily basis and in the event of recovery. ICC proposes to specify that, in general, all staff in a functional area provide support for all cleared products and markets at ICC and personnel are not split between the CDS and Treasury clearing services.

ICC proposes amendments to Section VII. As required by CFTC and SEC regulations,[23] ICC would continue to identify scenarios that may potentially prevent ICC from being able to meet its obligations, provide its critical operations and services as a going concern. With respect to such stress scenarios, ICC proposes changes to incorporate reference to the Treasury clearing service and distinguish between the Treasury clearing service and CDS clearing service where appropriate. ICC proposes to clarify that whether a member is in default in each clearing service will be determined independently under the rules of each clearing service, except as follows. Specifically, should a common member default in a single clearing service, such event will not automatically lead to a default declaration of such common member in the other ICC clearing service. However, the fact the common member has defaulted in a single clearing service could lead to the determination that such common member is, in the judgement of ICC, likely to fail to meet any of its obligations to the other clearing service, which could be a basis for declaring such common member in default in the other clearing service. ICC further proposes minor changes to ICC's existing monitoring mechanisms to include Treasury Participants. ICC proposes certain clarifying edits to remove modifiers from and add a parenthetical to the list of monitored metrics, which currently applies to the CDS clearing service. Such changes are intended to update and streamline the description such that it applies to both clearing services. For the avoidance of doubt, such changes do not amend ICC's existing practices for the CDS clearing service and maintain consistency with existing policies and procedures.

Furthermore, ICC proposes to amend Section VIII. which describes the recovery tools available to ICC in the event of a stress scenario. With respect to such recovery tools, ICC proposes changes to incorporate reference to the Treasury clearing service and distinguish between the Treasury clearing service and CDS clearing service where appropriate. ICC proposes to clarify that the use of these recovery tools is done separately under the rules of each clearing service. ICC further proposes to clarify that as each of the CDS and Treasury clearing services are designed to be independent with their own separate rulebooks, memberships and default resources, ICC does not expect that a recovery caused by a

[15] ICC previously filed a proposed rule change to establish the Board Risk Committee. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103161 (May 30, 2025), 90 FR 23970 (June 5, 2025) (File No. SR–ICC–2025–006).

[16] The description of the Treasury Risk Committee included in the Recovery Plan is intended to align with the corresponding provisions set forth in the Treasury Rules. *See* Chapter 5 of the Treasury Rules for additional information regarding the role and responsibilities of the Treasury Risk Committee.

[17] The Treasury Operations Working Group would be composed of Treasury Participant operations personnel, and the Treasury Operations Working Group would review and provide feedback regarding various operational initiatives in connection with the Treasury clearing service. All Treasury Participants would be invited to participate in the Treasury Operations Working Group. In general, this structure is similar to that of the CDS Operations Working Group for the CDS clearing service.

[18] The Treasury Risk Working Group would be composed of Treasury Participant risk personnel and would provide input to the ICC Risk Department and ICC management as well as the Treasury Risk Committee to help ensure ICC's risk management framework in connection with the Treasury clearing service is robust and that it correctly and equitably charges each Treasury Participant for the amount and type of risk they introduce to the clearing house. In general, this structure is similar to that of the CDS Risk Working Group for the CDS clearing service.

[19] For clarity, ICC proposes to apply a CDS or Treasury prefix to certain committees and working groups to indicate the applicable clearing service.

[20] *See* CDS and Treasury Rule 505.

[21] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103601 (July 31, 2025), 90 FR 37612 (August 5, 2025) (File No. SR–ICC–2025–010) (approving changes to ICC's Clearing Participant Default Management Procedures and CDS Rules).

[22] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105918 (July 15, 2026), 91 FR 45306 (July 20, 2026) (File No. SR–ICC–2026–004) (approving changes reflecting a new agreement executed by ICC).

[23] CFTC Regulation 17 CFR 39.39(c)(1) and SEC Rules 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4), 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(15)(i) and 17 CFR 240.17ad–26(a)(3).

participant default in one clearing service will cross over to cause a recovery scenario in the other service. This design is intended to minimize the financial risks posed by the Treasury clearing service to the CDS clearing service and vice versa. Consistent with the separate rulebooks for the two clearing services, ICC proposes to further specify that the CDS General Guaranty Fund and CDS margin assets will not be used to cover losses from a default in the Treasury clearing service, or vice versa. Additionally, ICC proposes amendments to its description of the tools available to address credit losses in a participant default scenario. For example, ICC proposes to specify that, for the Treasury clearing service, these tools generally include: (i) declaration of a TP default; (ii) communicating the default; and (iii) conducting default management actions to eliminate, settle, reduce, or replace the risk of the defaulter's open Treasury positions. ICC also proposes to add a subsection describing its ability under existing Treasury Rule 20–605(d)(v) to run one or more default auctions to address credit losses in a participant default scenario in the Treasury clearing service.[24] With respect to financial resources, ICC proposes to include its financial resources hierarchy for the Treasury clearing service, in the order of consumption. ICC also proposes changes to include a description of ICC's Treasury Guaranty Fund, consistent with Treasury Rule 801. ICC proposes changes to specify which recovery tools are applicable to the CDS clearing service and/or the Treasury clearing service in accordance with the CDS and Treasury Rules. ICC also proposes clean-up changes to its overview of initial default auctions for the CDS clearing service. Such changes include updating examples to align with those included in the current version of the Default Auction Procedures—Initial Default Auctions and replacing existing tables and text-based examples with graphical illustrations to improve formatting and presentation.[25]

ICC also proposes changes to the tools to address liquidity shortfalls in participant default scenarios to incorporate reference to the Treasury clearing service and distinguish between the Treasury clearing service and CDS clearing service where appropriate. ICC proposes to incorporate reference to ICC's Treasury Clearing Service Liquidity Risk Management Framework (''LRMF'') and describe the LRMF's objectives as well as ICC's liquidity waterfall, consistent with the language in the LRMF.[26] ICC proposes an additional subsection regarding certain additional liquidity tools for the Treasury clearing service, consistent with the Treasury Rules [27] and LRMF. ICC similarly proposes changes to the tools for non-participant default scenarios to incorporate reference to the Treasury clearing service and distinguish between the Treasury clearing service and CDS clearing service where appropriate. Additionally, ICC proposes to explicitly clarify that it is likely that a recovery scenario in one clearing service would not trigger a significant reduction in ICC's employee headcount because the other clearing service would continue business-as-usual operations. ICC further provides a minor terminology update to improve clarity in the insurance coverage table by removing a duplicate entry when outlining the insurance coverage maintained by Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. (''ICE Inc.)''.

ICC proposes to amend Section IX. As the CDS and Treasury Risk Committees provide for customer participation, ICC proposes to remove a related statement that is no longer current. ICC proposes a terminology update to change a reference from ''full tear-up'' to ''full termination'' to be consistent with the language in CDS and Treasury Rules 810, which use ''termination'' rather than ''tear-up'' when discussing the termination of clearing. Additionally, ICC proposes revisions to the annual review process for the Recovery Plan. Under the current language, the annual review and material amendments to this plan are presented to the Risk Committee,[28] who then makes a recommendation to the Board regarding their approval. As amended, the annual review and material amendments to this plan would be presented to the Board Risk Committee, who would then make a recommendation to the Board regarding their approval. This change is generally intended to streamline the CDS and Treasury Risk Committees' review processes and remove the potential for duplicate reviews. The CDS and Treasury Committees would continue to review material matters impacting this plan in accordance with the CDS and Treasury Rules and committee charters,[29] but would no longer be required to conduct a separate review solely in connection with the Recovery Plan. ICC proposes to provide additional details regarding ICC's testing of the Recovery Plan. ICC proposes to include that ICC may determine to conduct this Recovery Plan testing separately or together for the CDS and Treasury clearing services.

In addition to the foregoing proposed changes, ICC proposes general updates to the Recovery Plan to ensure that the information in the Recovery Plan is current and accurate. Namely, the proposed changes ensure that relevant information regarding ICC for the purposes of recovery planning is current with respect to below regarding the CDS clearing service and Treasury clearing service, where available:

- Clearing Participants in Section IV.B.;
- CDS Default Committee—Eligible Clearing Participants in Section IV.B.;
- ICC revenue, volume, and expense data in Section IV.D.;
- ICC personnel and facilities in Section VI.A.;
- ICC CDS In-House Systems in Section VI.A.;
- ICC UST In-House Systems in Section VI.A.;
- identification of ICC's counterparties in the Counterparty Chart in Section VI.B.;
- identification of ICC's contractual agreements in Section VI.C.;
- change in contact information for CFTC and SEC contacts in Section VII.B.;
- ICE Inc. insurance coverage in Section VIII.B.;
- ICE Inc. and ICC balance sheet information in Section VIII.B.;
- ICC dividend payments made in 2025 in Section VIII.B.;
- ICC 2025 transaction and clearing fee revenue in Section VIII.B.;
- ICC 2025 outsourcing fees in Section VIII.B.;
- ICC 2025 compensation data in Section VIII.B.;
- ICC 2025 annual bonus payments in Section VIII.B.;
- ICC lease payments to ICE Inc. in Section VIII.B.;

[24] *See* Treasury Rule 20–605(d)(v) (''to enter into Trades or other transactions that replace or mitigate the risk of all or part of the Open Treasury Positions of the Defaulting Treasury Participant, liquidate securities held as collateral or received in settlement from or for the account of the Defaulting Treasury Participant and replace or liquidate any Initial Cover Transactions . . . Such Trades or transactions may be entered into pursuant to (i) one or more Default Auctions conducted pursuant to the Default Auction Procedures''). Additional detail is forthcoming in the Treasury Clearing Service Default Auction Procedures.

[25] The Default Auction Procedures—Initial Default Auctions are publicly available at *https://www.ice.com/publicdocs/ICC_Default_Auction_Procedures.pdf.*

[26] *See* supra notes 6 and 14.

[27] *See* Treasury Rule 812.

[28] This reference to ''Risk Committee'' in the plan refers to the CDS Risk Committee, as ICC has not yet established a Treasury Risk Committee.

[29] For example, by reviewing and recommending for Board approval changes to Rules or procedures which are referenced in this plan.

- ICC projected estimated recovery and wind-down costs in Section X.;
- calculation of ICC's projected 12-month operating expenses in Section X.;
- ICC and ICE Inc. financial information in Section XI.;
- key ICC reports and descriptions for the Treasury clearing service in Section XII;
- ICC glossary of key terms in Appendix A in Section XIII;
- banking institutions and example proportion of holdings in Appendix C in Section XIII;
- ICC stress scenario analysis in Appendix D in Section XIII;
- ICC recovery tool analysis in Appendix E in Section XIII;
- recovery tool analysis applied to each scenario in Appendix F in Section XIII; and
- index of exhibits in Section XIV.

Finally, ICC proposes non-substantive drafting changes and improvements to the Recovery Plan, such as the correction of typographical errors, and the re-numbering of sub-sections to reflect the addition and deletion of sub-sections as described above.

II. ICC Wind-Down Plan

Consistent with the regulations applicable to ICC, the Wind-Down Plan is designed to establish how ICC could be wound-down in an orderly manner. The Wind-Down Plan would be used in the event the recovery actions described in the ICC Recovery Plan failed to preserve ICC's viability as a going concern (and therefore recovery is not possible) and resolution has not been triggered. Furthermore, the Wind-Down Plan may be used in the event ICC makes a business decision to exit all clearing activities. As noted above, the proposed amendments reflect and relate to changes that impacted ICC in the past year, including the expansion of ICC's clearing services to encompass UST securities, additional updates and edits to the Plans intended to promote clarity, streamline, and to ensure that the information provided is current.

ICC proposes to amend Section I. The proposed changes specify that the information provided in the amended Wind-Down Plan is current as of March 6, 2026, unless otherwise stated. ICC also proposes a footnote to acknowledge that the Treasury clearing service is not yet launched. The footnote is intended to provide transparency and clarity, as the Wind-Down Plan incorporates Treasury Clearing Service-specific information that is based on the anticipated launch of the service.

ICC proposes to amend Section II. As described above, ICC proposes updating the terminology used to reference its members throughout the Wind-Down Plan to distinguish between the existing CDS clearing service and the new Treasury clearing service. ICC proposes to clarify that CPs refer to members in the CDS clearing service and TPs refer to members in the Treasury clearing service.[30] ICC proposes related changes throughout the document to update terminology to distinguish between the existing CDS clearing service and the new Treasury clearing service, including, references to the CDS clearing service General Guaranty Fund versus the Treasury clearing service Treasury Guaranty Fund, the CDS Rules versus the Treasury Rules, and the CDS Risk Committee versus the Treasury Risk Committee.[31]

ICC proposes additional changes in Section II. to include background on the launch of ICC as a CDS clearinghouse.[32] This additional context is intended to distinguish ICC's existing CDS clearing activities and approvals from its planned Treasury clearing activities and recent approval to provide clearing services for Treasury securities.[33] While the Treasury clearing service has not yet launched, and ICC proposes an additional footnote noting so, ICC would include available information pertaining to the Treasury clearing service throughout the Wind-Down Plan, in accordance with ICC's approved Treasury Rules and approved Treasury clearing service policies and procedures.[34] Moreover, currently, the Wind-Down Plan sets out ICC's sole critical operation as its CDS clearing services, which ICC proposes to expand more generally to ''clearing services'' to consider the Treasury clearing service in Section II. and throughout the Wind-Down Plan. ICC proposes additional changes to outline ICC's role as a central counterparty for the Treasury clearing service in this section and throughout the document.

ICC proposes changes to Section III. ICC proposes to remove references to certain regulatory guidance that has been withdrawn.[35] While such guidance has been withdrawn, ICC continues to consider the principles underlying that guidance in its wind-down planning and, accordingly, proposes to replace references to such guidance with references to industry best practices.

ICC proposes changes in Section IV. with respect to governance structure. ICC proposes to update the Wind-Down Plan to reflect that ICC has a board-level Board Risk Committee.[36] With the addition of the Board Risk Committee, ICC proposes to update the governance chart in this section to include the Board Risk Committee and to include a new subsection describing the role and responsibilities of the Board Risk Committee. ICC also proposes to incorporate certain Treasury clearing service-specific committees and groups in the governance chart and include language describing their role, responsibilities, and composition. ICC proposes a footnote explaining that such Treasury clearing service-specific working groups and committees have not yet been formed and may be convened at the direction of ICC management in connection with the launch of the Treasury clearing service. These groups and committees would include the Treasury Risk Committee,[37] Treasury Operations Working Group,[38] and the Treasury Risk Working Group.[39] [40]

ICC proposes amendments to Section V with respect to wind-down stress scenarios. As required by CFTC and SEC regulations,[41] ICC would continue to identify scenarios that may potentially prevent ICC from being able to meet its obligations, provide its critical operations and services as a going concern, which may lead to ICC's orderly wind-down. With respect to such stress scenarios, ICC proposes changes to incorporate reference to the Treasury clearing service and distinguish between the Treasury clearing service and CDS clearing service where appropriate.

ICC proposes to amend Section VI. which describes the wind-down options that will be used in the event that the recovery actions described in the Recovery Plan failed to preserve ICC's viability as a going concern and resolution has not been triggered. With respect to such wind-down options, ICC proposes changes to incorporate reference to the Treasury clearing service and distinguish between the Treasury clearing service and CDS clearing service where appropriate. Additionally, ICC proposes amendments to its approach, timeline, resources,

[30] Such terminology is consistent with the CDS Rules and Treasury Rules.

[31] *Id.*

[32] *See supra* note 8.

[33] *See supra* note 9.

[34] *See supra* notes 6 and 14.

[35] *See supra* note 12.

[36] *See supra* note 15.

[37] The description of the Treasury Risk Committee included in the Wind-Down Plan is intended to align with the corresponding provisions set forth in the Treasury Rules. *See* supra note 16.

[38] *See supra* note 17.

[39] *See supra* note 18.

[40] *See supra* note 19.

[41] CFTC Regulation 17 CFR 39.39(c)(1) and SEC Rules 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4), 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(15)(i) and 17 CFR 240.17ad–26(a)(3).

considerations and/or potential impediments of each wind-down option to include the Treasury clearing service. ICC's wind-down options continue to consist of transfer, sale and termination, and amended Section VI. contemplates ICC winding down the CDS and/or Treasury clearing services using such options. With respect to the termination option, ICC proposes terminology updates to change references from ''tear-up'' to ''termination'' to be consistent with the language in CDS and Treasury Rules 810, which use ''termination'' rather than ''tear-up'' when discussing the termination of clearing.

ICC proposes changes to its description of the transfer option to contemplate a transfer of either the CDS clearing service or the Treasury clearing service, as well as a transfer of both services. For example, ICC proposes to specify in Section VI. that ICC may transfer ICC's Treasury clearing service, including open positions to an alternative clearing house. ICC further proposes to clarify that if both CDS and Treasury clearing services will be transferred, ICC anticipates pursuing the relevant processes in parallel, such that the anticipated timeline will not be delayed. In addition, ICC proposes to clarify if only one clearing service will be transferred, ICC would continue to maintain risk, treasury, compliance and operations teams on a business-as-usual basis for the remaining clearing service. With respect to potential impediments or considerations, ICC proposes to note that there may be a limited number of potential recipient clearing houses because such clearing houses would be required to have all appropriate registrations.

ICC proposes changes to its description of the sale option to contemplate the sale of either the CDS clearing service or the Treasury clearing service, as well as the sale of both services. ICC proposes to define the sale option to include the sale of ICC's Treasury clearing activities to another entity. Similarly, ICC proposes to specify that in the case of a sale of both CDS and Treasury clearing activities, ICC anticipates pursuing the relevant processes in parallel, such that the anticipated timeline will not be delayed. With respect to potential impediments or considerations, ICC proposes to clarify that if only one clearing service will be sold, a service provider may prefer to provide transitional services to the recipient clearing house for a specified time period.

ICC proposes changes to its description of the termination option to contemplate a transfer of either the CDS clearing service or the Treasury clearing service, as well as a transfer of both services. ICC proposes to define the termination open to include the termination of open Treasury positions ideally through orderly close out, and if orderly close out is not achieved, through the tear up of open positions. ICC proposes to specify that if only one clearing service will be terminated, ICC will continue to maintain risk, treasury, compliance and operations teams on a business-as-usual basis for the remaining clearing service.

ICC proposes amendments to Section VII. With respect to the list of critical services provided to ICC by affiliates, ICC proposes to update references to the relevant agreement governing those services.[42] ICC further proposes to revise the service descriptions in the ''Critical Services Provided to ICC by Third Party Service Providers'' chart to incorporate reference to the Treasury clearing service and to describe the relevant services more generally. Such changes are intended to align the language in the chart with the corresponding chart in the Recovery Plan. ICC proposes updates to include the core services for the Treasury clearing service, consistent with the identification of such core services for the CDS clearing service. These core services include acceptance of new trades, management of positions, production of risk and banking reports, and movement of funds. ICC also proposes to amend its staffing considerations regarding the roles necessary to support the core services on a daily basis and in the event of wind-down. ICC proposes to specify that, in general, all staff in a functional area provide support for all cleared products and markets at ICC and personnel are not split between the CDS and Treasury clearing services. ICC proposes to clarify that ICC separately holds the dedicated funds used to meet financial resources requirements for the CDS clearing service from the Treasury clearing service.

ICC proposes to amend Section VIII., which analyzes ICC's contractual arrangements in the context of continuation of services during wind-down. ICC proposes to incorporate reference to the Treasury clearing service and to distinguish between the Treasury clearing service and the CDS clearing service where appropriate. This includes identifying which arrangements are applicable to each clearing service. ICC also proposes conforming updates to its description of the relevant contractual provisions and to its analysis of the potential impact of such provisions on wind-down implementation. Such updates include the effect of a counterparty's termination of an agreement on a non-impacted clearing service.

ICC proposes to update Section IX, X and XI. ICC proposes updates to Section IX. with respect to its financial resources for wind-down planning. Namely, ICC proposes to specify that it ensures that it is in compliance with all regulatory capital requirements at the entity level in Section IX. ICC proposes to update Section X. with respect to wind-down governance. ICC proposes updates to include the ICC Board Risk Committee in the Wind-Down Plan's governance. Under the current language, the annual review and material amendments to this plan are presented to the Risk Committee,[43] who then makes a recommendation to the Board regarding their approval. As amended, the annual review and material amendments to this plan would be presented to the Board Risk Committee, who would then make a recommendation to the Board regarding their approval. As discussed above, this change is generally intended to streamline the CDS and Treasury Risk Committees' review processes and remove the potential for duplicate reviews. The CDS and Treasury Committees would continue to review material matters impacting this plan in accordance with the CDS and Treasury Rules and committee charters,[44] but would no longer be required to conduct a separate review solely in connection with the Wind-Down Plan. ICC proposes to specify that the results of testing of the Wind-Down Plan will be provided to the Treasury Risk Committee and Board Risk Committee, in addition to the CDS Risk Committee and Board. ICC proposes to update Section XI. with respect to certain clearing process charts in Section XI.B and C. ICC proposes to specify that these charts reflect the CDS clearing service. The Treasury clearing service has not yet launched. Accordingly, Treasury clearing process charts are not included at this time, and this section will be updated in a future filing.

In addition to the foregoing proposed changes, ICC proposes general updates to the Wind-Down Plan to ensure that the information in the Wind-Down Plan is current and accurate. Namely, the proposed changes ensure that relevant information regarding ICC for the purposes of wind-down planning is current with respect to below regarding

[42] *See supra* note 22.

[43] *See supra* note 28.

[44] *See supra* note 29.

the CDS clearing service and Treasury clearing service, where available:

- Clearing Participants in Section IV.A.;
- change in contact information for the SEC and CFTC contacts in Section VI.A.;
- ICC clearing and processing fees in Section VII.;
- ICC personnel and facilities in Section VII.C.;
- ICC CDS In-House Systems in Section VII.C.;
- ICC UST In-House Systems in Section VII.C.;
- identification of ICC's counterparties in the Counterparty Chart VII.D.;
- contractual arrangements chart in Section VIII.;
- financial resources to support wind-down in Section IX.;
- glossary of key terms in Section XI.A;
- banking institutions and example proportion of holdings charts in Section XI.C.;
- ICC stress scenario analysis chart in Section XI.D.; and
- index of exhibits in Section XII.

Finally, ICC proposes non-substantive drafting changes and improvements to the Wind-Down Plan, such as the correction of typographical errors and the re-numbering of sub-sections to reflect the addition and deletion of sub-sections as described above.

(b) Statutory Basis

ICC believes that the proposed rule changes are consistent with the requirements of Section 17A of the Act[45] and the regulations thereunder applicable to it, including the applicable standards under Rule 17ad–22.[46] In particular, Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act[47] requires that the rule change be consistent with the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and derivative agreements, contracts and transactions cleared by ICC, the safeguarding of securities and funds in the custody or control of ICC or for which it is responsible, and the protection of investors and the public interest.

ICC believes the proposed changes would enhance its ability to effectuate a successful recovery as well as to execute an orderly wind-down by providing updates and additional clarity with respect to ICC's recovery and wind-down processes and procedures. As discussed herein, the proposed revisions ensure that relevant information regarding ICC for recovery and wind-down planning is current and up to date and includes ICC's Treasury clearing service. The Plans would thus promote ICC's ability to continue providing clearing services with as little disruption as possible, and should continuation not be feasible in one or both clearing services, promote ICC's ability to discontinue one or both clearing services in an orderly manner with minimum negative impact to the marketplace and stakeholders. Accordingly, in ICC's view, the proposed rule change is consistent with the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, derivatives agreements, contracts, and transactions, the safeguarding of securities and funds in the custody or control of ICC or for which it is responsible, and the protection of investors and the public interest, within the meaning of Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.[48]

The proposed rule changes would also satisfy the relevant requirements of Rule 17ad–22.[49] Rule 17ad–22(e)(2)[50] requires, in relevant part, each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to provide for governance arrangements that are (i) clear and transparent; (ii) clearly prioritize the safety and efficiency of the covered clearing agency; (iii) support the public interest requirements of Section 17A of the Act[51] applicable to clearing agencies, and the objectives of owners and participants; (iv) establish that the board of managers and senior management have appropriate experience and skills to discharge their duties and responsibilities; (v) specify clear and direct lines of responsibility; and (vi) consider the interests of participants' customers securities issuers and holders, and other relevant stakeholders of the covered clearing agency. The proposed changes include the addition of the Board Risk Committee and Treasury clearing service-specific committees and working groups thereby, clarifying ICC's governance arrangements that are relevant to recovery and wind-down, including the roles and responsibilities of the Board, applicable committees, and management. Additionally, pursuant to the amended Plans, the annual review and any material amendments would be presented to the Board Risk Committee, which would make a recommendation to the Board regarding approval. As described above, this change would streamline the CDS and Treasury Risk Committees' review processes and eliminate the potential for duplicative reviews, while continuing to maintain governance arrangements that support ICC's recovery and wind-down planning. ICC's governance arrangements continue to promote the safety and efficiency of ICC and support the public interest requirements in Section 17A of the Act[52] applicable to clearing agencies, and the objectives of owners and participants, by updating ICC's governance structure, such that ICC continues to clearly define relevant roles and responsibilities that prioritize the safety and efficiency of ICC so that it continues to provide safe and sound central counterparty services in the context of recovery or wind-down. As such, ICC believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(2).[53]

Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii)[54] requires ICC to 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 ICC, which includes plans for the recovery and orderly wind-down of ICC necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses. The Recovery Plan continues to establish ICC's actions to maintain its viability as a going concern to address any uncovered credit loss, liquidity shortfall, capital inadequacy, or business, operational or other structural weakness that threatens ICC's viability. The Wind-Down Plan continues to establish how ICC could be wound-down in an orderly manner should its recovery efforts fail. As described above, the proposed changes include updates and edits to promote clarity and to ensure that the information in the Plans is current and includes the expansion of ICC's clearing services to encompass UST securities. In ICC's view, such changes would ensure that the Plans remain useful and effective in a recovery and wind-down scenario. The proposed rule change would thus promote ICC's ability to carry out a successful recovery or orderly wind-down, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii).[55]

[45] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1.

[46] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22.

[47] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[48] *Id.*

[49] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22.

[50] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(2).

[51] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1.

[52] *Id.*

[53] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(2).

[54] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(3)(ii).

[55] *Id.*

Rule 17ad–22(e)(15)[56] requires ICC to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to identify, monitor, and manage ICC's general business risk and hold sufficient liquid net assets funded by equity to cover potential general business losses so that ICC can continue operations and services as a going concern if those losses materialize, including by (i) determining the amount of liquid net assets funded by equity based upon its general business risk profile and the length of time required to achieve a recovery or orderly wind-down, as appropriate, of its critical operations and services if such action is taken; (ii) holding liquid net assets funded by equity equal to the greater of either (x) six months of ICC's current operating expenses, or (y) the amount determined by the Board to be sufficient to ensure a recovery or orderly wind-down of critical operations and services of ICC, as contemplated by the plans established under Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii);[57] and (iii) maintaining a viable plan, approved by the Board and updated at least annually, for raising additional equity should its equity fall close to or below the amount required under Rule 17ad–22(e)(15)(ii).[58]

The Plans continue to analyze ICC's particular circumstances and risks to ensure that ICC maintains financial resources necessary to implement both Plans and that ICC remains in compliance with all regulatory capital requirements. The Plans include information on the financial resources maintained by ICC for recovery and to support wind-down of one or both clearing services in compliance with relevant regulations and include procedures to follow in case of any shortfall. As such, ICC believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(15).[59]

The proposed rule change would also satisfy the requirements of Rule 17ad–26, which broadly covers the requirements for the recovery and orderly wind-down plans of covered clearing agencies.[60] Rule 17ad–26 requires ICC to (1) identify and describe its core payment, clearing, and settlement services and address how ICC would continue to provide such core services in the event of a recovery and during an orderly wind-down, including by: (i) identifying the staffing roles necessary to support such core services; and (ii) analyzing how such staffing roles necessary to support such core services would continue in the event of a recovery and during an orderly wind-down; (2)(i) identify and describe any service providers for core services, specifying which core services each service provider supports; and (ii) address how ICC would ensure that service providers for core services would continue to perform in the event of a recovery and during an orderly wind-down, including consideration of its written agreements with such service providers and whether the obligations under those written agreements are subject to alteration or termination as a result of initiation of the recovery and orderly wind-down plan; (3) identify and describe scenarios that may potentially prevent ICC from being able to provide its core services as a going concern, including uncovered credit losses, uncovered liquidity shortfalls, and general business losses; (4) identify and describe criteria that could trigger ICC's implementation of its recovery and orderly wind-down plans and the process that the ICC uses to monitor and determine whether the criteria have been met, including the governance arrangements applicable to such process; (5) identify and describe the rules, policies, procedures, and any other tools or resources on which ICC would rely in a recovery or orderly wind-down; (6) address how the rules, policies, procedures, and any other tools or resources would ensure timely implementation of the recovery and orderly wind-down plan; (7) require ICC to inform the Commission as soon as practicable when ICC is considering implementing a recovery or orderly wind-down; (8) include procedures for testing ICC's ability to implement the recovery and orderly wind-down plans at least every 12 months, including by: (i) requiring ICC's participants and, when practicable, other stakeholders to participate in the testing of its plans; (ii) requiring that such testing be in addition to default management testing; (iii) providing for reporting the results of such testing to ICC's board of directors and senior management; and (iv) specifying the procedures for, as appropriate, amending the plans to address the results of such testing; and (9) include procedures requiring review and approval of the plans by ICC's Board at least every 12 months or following material changes to ICC's operations that would significantly affect the viability or execution of the plans, with such review informed, as appropriate, by ICC's testing of the plans.

The Plans continue to establish ICC's actions in the event of recovery or orderly wind-down, and as modified by these proposed changes, include coverage of all the requirements of Rule 17ad–26.[61] Specifically, the Plans (1) describe how ICC identifies staffing roles necessary to support recovery and orderly wind-down; (2) describe its service providers for core services, and include an analysis of its agreements with its service providers for core services and the potential impact of the initiation of its recovery and orderly wind-down plan on such contractual agreements; (3) describe scenarios that potentially could prevent ICC from being able to provide its identified core services; (4) describe criteria that would cause ICC to trigger implementation of the Plans and ICC's monitoring methods to determine if the criteria have been met; (5) identify ICC Rules, policies, procedures and tools for implementation of the Plans; (6) describe how the Rules, policies, procedures and tools ensure a timely recovery or wind-down process; (7) require notification of the Commission by ICC when it is considering implementing the Plans; (8) cover testing of the Plans every twelve (12) months; and (9) include annual review of the Plans by the Board. ICC believes the Plans continue to provide appropriate procedures and tools, and comprehensively describe ICC's plans for recovery and orderly wind-down consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–26.[62]

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

ICC does not believe the proposed rule changes would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition. The proposed changes to the Plans will apply uniformly across all market participants. The changes are being proposed to promote clarity, streamline, and ensure that the information provided is current in the Plans. ICC does not believe the amendments would affect the costs of clearing or the ability of market participants to access clearing. Therefore, ICC does not believe the proposed rule changes would impose any burden on competition that is inappropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

[56] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(15).
[57] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(3)(ii).
[58] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(15)(ii).
[59] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(15).
[60] 17 CFR 240.17ad–26.
[61] *Id.*
[62] *Id.*

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants or Others

Written comments relating to the proposed rule change have not been solicited or received. ICC will notify the Commission of any written comments received by ICC.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) by order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–ICC–2026–009 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–ICC–2026–009. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of such filings will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of ICE Clear Credit and on ICE Clear Credit's website at *https://www.ice.com/clear-credit/regulation.*

Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–ICC–2026–009 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[63]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18660 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106312; File No. SR–C2–2026–025]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Exchange Rule 6.5

September 9, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on September 1, 2026, Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''C2'') 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 C2 Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''C2'') proposes to amend Exchange Rule 6.5 to eliminate the fee currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review and instead assess a reduced $500 fee when the Obvious Error Panel or Catastrophic Error Panel votes to uphold the decision under review. 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/options/regulation/rule_filings/ctwo/*), and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Exchange Rule 6.5, effective September 1, 2026, to eliminate the $5,000 charge currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review and adopt a reduced $500 fee when the Obvious Error Panel or Catastrophic Error Panel votes to uphold the decision under review.[3]

Currently, Exchange Rule 6.5(d)(3) provides that, in connection with a catastrophic error review, if an Official determines that a Catastrophic Error has [sic] occurred, the Trading Permit Holder will be subject to a charge of $5,000. The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 6.5(d)(3) to eliminate that $5,000 charge. In its place, the Exchange proposes to adopt new Rule 6.5(k)(5) and Rule 6.5(l)(5), which provide that if the Obvious Error Panel or Catastrophic Error Panel, respectively, votes to uphold the decision made under Rule 6.5, the Exchange will assess a $500 fee against the Trading Permit Holder(s) who initiated the request for appeal. In addition, in instances where the Exchange, on behalf of a Trading Permit Holder, requests a determination by another market center that a transaction is clearly erroneous, the Exchange will pass any resulting charges through to the relevant Trading Permit Holder. The proposed change is designed to eliminate the fee borne by Trading Permit Holders in connection with the Exchange's initial catastrophic error review and instead apply a fee at the appeal stage of the process. The proposed $500 fee is a nominal administrative charge associated with the appeal process that is substantially

[63] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Exchange Rule 6.5, Nullification and Adjustment of Option Transactions Including Obvious Errors.

lower than the $5,000 charge currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review, and is designed to discourage the initiation of unfounded appeals. The proposed $500 fee is identical to the fee assessed under Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (''BZX'') Rule 20.6 and Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. (''EDGX'') Rule 20.6 when the Obvious Error Panel on those exchanges votes to uphold a decision; the Exchange notes that BZX and EDGX utilize a single Obvious Error Panel for appeals, whereas the Exchange maintains separate Obvious Error and Catastrophic Error Panels.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act'') and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.[4] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) [5] requirements that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination. The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[6] 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 Exchange believes the proposed amendments to Exchange Rule 6.5 to eliminate the $5,000 charge currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review and to adopt a reduced $500 fee assessed against a Trading Permit Holder who initiates a request for appeal that is upheld by the Obvious Error Panel or Catastrophic Error Panel are reasonable. The proposed $500 fee is a nominal administrative charge associated with the appeal process that is substantially lower than the $5,000 charge currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review, and is designed to discourage the initiation of unfounded appeals. The Exchange notes that the proposed $500 fee is identical to the fee assessed under BZX Rule 20.6 and EDGX Rule 20.6 when the Obvious Error Panel on those exchanges votes to uphold a decision. The Exchange believes the proposed changes are equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because the proposed $500 fee will apply uniformly to any Trading Permit Holder(s) who initiate a request for appeal that is upheld by the applicable Panel, and the elimination of the $5,000 charge applies uniformly to all Trading Permit Holders.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Intramarket Competition. The Exchange does not believe the proposed changes will impose any burden on intramarket competition. The proposed amendments to Rule 6.5 to eliminate the $5,000 charge currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review and to adopt a reduced $500 fee assessed when the Obvious Error Panel or Catastrophic Error Panel votes to uphold the decision under review will apply uniformly to all Trading Permit Holders that initiate a request for appeal under Rule 6.5.

Intermarket Competition. The Exchange does not believe the proposed changes will impose any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed amendments to Exchange Rule 6.5 concern the Exchange's own error-review process and do not impose any burden on intermarket competition. Trading Permit Holders may readily direct their order flow to competing venues if they deem the Exchange's fees to be excessive.

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 [7] and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b–4 [8] thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments:

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov*. Please include file number SR–C2–2026–025 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–C2–2026–025. 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–C2–2026–025 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[7] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[8] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[9]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18664 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0102]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Tender Offer-Regulation 14D and Regulation 14E, Schedule 14D–9

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') is soliciting comments on the collection of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget for extension and approval. The Commission also is requesting approval from OMB to designate this existing collection of information (OMB Control No. 3235–0102) as a ''common form'' for purposes of PRA submissions [1] because the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System uses this information collection (under OMB Control No. 7100–0091).

Regulation 14D (17 CFR 240.14d–1 through 240.14d–11) and Regulation 14E (17 CFR 240.14e–1 through 240.14e–8) and related Schedule 14D–9 (17 CFR 240.14d–101) require information intended to help security holders determine how to respond to tender offers. The information required by Schedule 14D–9 is mandatory, and Schedule 14D–9 filings are publicly available on the Commission's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (''EDGAR'') system. We estimate that Schedule 14D–9 is filed once per year by approximately 54 respondents, for a total of approximately 54 responses annually. We estimate that respondents incur 65.14 burden hours per Form 10–K response, for a total annual reporting burden of 3,518 hours (65.14 burden hours per response × 54 responses). We estimate that respondents incur $117,252 cost burden per Schedule 14D–9 response, for a total annual cost burden of $6,331,608 ($117,252 cost burden per response × 54 responses).

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden imposed by the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please direct your written comments on this 60-Day Collection Notice to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg via email to *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov* by November 13, 2026.

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18637 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Government in the Sunshine Act, Public Law 94–409, that the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC or Commission) will host a public roundtable on Thursday, September 17, 2026, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (ET). The meeting will be open to the public. Seating will be on a first-come, first-served basis. Doors will open at 9 a.m. (ET). Visitors will be subject to security checks. The meeting will be webcast on the Commission's website at *www.sec.gov,* and a recording will be posted at a later date.

PLACE: The roundtable will be held in the Auditorium at the SEC's headquarters, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

STATUS: This Sunshine Act notice is being issued because a majority of the Commission may attend the meeting.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: The SEC will host a public roundtable to discuss preparations for 24-hour trading, including preparedness for a 24-hour market, resiliency in a 24-hour market, and expected impacts and consideration of next steps. The roundtable is open to the public, who must register at this link.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: For further information, please contact Vanessa A. Countryman from the Office of the Secretary at (202) 551–5400.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Dated: September 10, 2026.

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18781 Filed 9–10–26; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106309; File No. SR–NASDAQ–2026–016]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Designation of a Longer Period for Commission Action on Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove a Proposed Rule Change To List and Trade Shares of the VanEck JitoSOL ETF Under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d) (Commodity-Based Trust Shares)

September 9, 2026.

On March 10, 2026, the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (''Exchange'') 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 list and trade shares of the VanEck

[9] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] *See* ROCIS PRA Module User Guide v. 8.2, at 110–111 (Mar. 2024), available at *https://www.rocis.gov/rocis/viewResources.do* (''A 'common form' is an information collection that can be used by two or more agencies, or government-wide, for the same purpose. The Common Forms Module [in ROCIS] allows a 'host' agency to obtain [OMB] approval of an information collection for use by one or more 'using' agencies. After OMB grants approval, any prospective using agency that seeks to collect identical information for the same purpose can obtain approval to use the 'common form' by providing its agency-specific information to OMB (*e.g.,* burden estimates and number of respondents). . . . The host agency will indicate in the **Federal Register** notices that it is requesting approval of a common form and, if known, identify other agencies that may use the information collection. Both the **Federal Register** notices and the ICR should account only for the burden imposed by the host agency's use of the common form. Once the host agency has received approval from OMB, any agency will be able to request OMB approval for its use of the common form in ROCIS by providing its agency specific information to OMB (*e.g.,* burden estimates and number of respondents). Additional public notice by those agencies will not be required.'')

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

JitoSOL ETF under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d) (Commodity-Based Trust Shares). The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on March 20, 2026.[3]

On May 1, 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 June 17, 2026, the Commission initiated proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act[6] to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change.[7]

Section 19(b)(2) of the Act[8] provides that, after initiating proceedings, the Commission shall issue an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change not later than 180 days after the date of publication of notice of filing of the proposed rule change. The Commission may extend the period for issuing an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change, however, by not more than 60 days if the Commission determines that a longer period is appropriate and publishes the reasons for such determination. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on March 20, 2026.[9] The 180th day after publication of the proposed rule change is September 16, 2026. The Commission is extending the time period for approving or disapproving the proposed rule change for an additional 60 days.

The Commission finds that it is appropriate to designate a longer period within which to issue an order approving or disapproving the proposed rule change so that it has sufficient time to consider the proposed rule change and the issues raised therein. Accordingly, the Commission, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[10] designates November 15, 2026, as the date by which the Commission shall either approve or disapprove the proposed rule change (File No. SR–NASDAQ–2026–016).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[11]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18661 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105030 (Mar. 17, 2026), 91 FR 13661. The Commission has received no comment letters on the proposed rule change.

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[5] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105339, 91 FR 24625 (May 6, 2026). The Commission designated June 18, 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] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[7] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105723, 91 FR 37487 (June 23, 2026).

[8] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[9] *See supra* note 3 and accompanying text.

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(57).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106299; File No. SR–CboeBYX–2026–031]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Fee Schedule To Update the Definition of ''Trading Platform''

September 9, 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 September 1, 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 amend its Fee Schedule to update the definition of ''Trading Platform.'' 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.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend the definition of ''Trading Platform'' set forth in the Definitions section of its Fee Schedule. The existing definition enumerates three categories of execution venue—a registered National Securities Exchange, an Alternative Trading System, and an Electronic Communications Network. The Exchange now seeks to amend this definition to add an additional category—namely, a similar order-matching execution venue or decentralized platform (including blockchain-based or tokenized environments)—so that the term also captures other venues that perform functionally equivalent order-matching and execution. The current and proposed amended definitions are set forth below.

Current Definition: ''A Trading Platform is any execution platform operated as or by a registered National Securities Exchange (as defined in Section 3(a)(1) of the Exchange Act), an Alternative Trading System (as defined in Rule 300(a) of Regulation ATS), or an Electronic Communications Network (as defined in Rule 600(b)(23) of Regulation NMS).''

Proposed Amended Definition: ''A Trading Platform is any execution platform operated as or by a registered National Securities Exchange (as defined in Section 3(a)(1) of the Exchange Act), an Alternative Trading System (as defined in Rule 300(a) of Regulation ATS), an Electronic Communications Network (as defined in Rule 600(b)(23) of Regulation NMS), or a similar order-matching execution venue or decentralized platform (including blockchain-based or tokenized environments).''

The change is intended to capture changes in the evolving landscape of market structure and trading technology, including the increasing use of functionally equivalent order-matching venues that operate outside the three enumerated categories. For example, under the current definition, a platform operated as or by a registered

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

National Securities Exchange, an Alternative Trading System, or an Electronic Communications Network plainly constitutes a Trading Platform and is thus subject to the applicable fees associated with a Trading Platform.[3] However, a functionally equivalent order-matching venue that performs the same execution function—such as a single-dealer platform that internalizes and/or facilitates execution of client order flow, or a decentralized or tokenized order-matching venue—may not clearly fall within the current enumerated categories, despite performing the same order-matching and execution venues as the enumerated venues. To facilitate more consistent and equitable outcomes across functionally equivalent venues, the Exchange proposes to add this language so that ''Trading Platform'' better covers the intended scope of execution venues.

The Exchange notes that the phrase ''similar order-matching execution venue'' is intended to be construed broadly and is not limited to blockchain-based or tokenized platforms. Rather, it is intended to encompass any functionally equivalent order-matching venue, including, for example, a single-dealer platform that internalizes and/or facilitates execution of client order flow. The parenthetical reference to blockchain-based or tokenized environments is illustrative of the types of emerging venues the amended definition is intended to reach and is not intended to limit the scope of the broader category.

The intent of this revised definition is not to introduce a new or novel concept; it is instead intended to provide further clarity as to the scope of ''Trading Platform,'' with new and emerging execution technologies in mind. The Exchange notes that this update better aligns itself with the ongoing evolution of market structure and industry practice.[4]

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.[5] Specifically, the Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[6] which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)[7] requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

In particular, the proposed definition change is designed to provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities. The change is intended to capture changes in the evolving landscape of market structure and trading technology, and to ensure that the term ''Trading Platform'' is applied consistently and comprehensively to functionally equivalent order-matching venues, regardless of the underlying technology or business model. As noted above, the amended definition is intended to reach any functionally equivalent order-matching execution venue—including, for example, a single-dealer platform that internalizes order flow, as well as decentralized or tokenized order-matching venues. By ensuring that similar venues are treated alike, the proposed definition supports the equitable allocation of fees and avoids disparate treatment of functionally equivalent venues that do not meet an existing definition. The intent of this revised definition is not to introduce a new or novel concept; it is instead intended to provide further clarity on the platforms that should be covered under the definition, with new and emerging trading technologies in mind.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed rule change is grounded in the Exchange's efforts to compete more effectively (*e.g.,* by updating its definition of Trading Platform to conform with changes in the industry).[8] As a result, the Exchange believes this proposed rule change permits fair competition among national securities exchanges.

Further, the Exchange believes that these changes will not cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intramarket competition, as the revised definition applies uniformly to all market participants that meet the definition of Trading Platform, regardless of their specific business model or the technology employed by the execution venue.

Further, the proposed change to update the Trading Platform definition does not create an unnecessary or inappropriate inter-market burden on competition because it merely updates the Exchange's definitions to ensure consistency with the evolving technological landscape. Indeed, this proposal ensures that the Exchange's Fee Schedule accurately reflects the current scope of execution venues. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change will relieve any burden on, or otherwise promote, competition.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act[9] and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b–4[10] thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

[3] For example, a Trading Platform is subject to a fee of $2,000/month for BYX Depth for Non-Display Usage, while a non-Trading Platform is subject to a fee of $1,000/month for this. *See* BYX Equities Fee Schedule.

[4] See *e.g., NYSE_Market_Data_Complete_Policy_Package.pdf,* which categorizes trading platforms as the following: ''This category applies to use in trading platform(s), such as, but not restricted to, alternative trading systems (ATSs), broker crossing networks, broker crossing systems not filed as ATSs, dark pools, multilateral trading facilities, exchanges and systematic internalization systems.''

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[7] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[8] *See* supra note 4.

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[10] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f).

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–CboeBYX–2026–031 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–2026–031. 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–2026–031 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[11]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18651 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0195]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 17Ab2–1 and Form CA–1

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission'') is submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (''OMB'') this request for extension of the proposed collection of information provided for in Rule 17Ab2–1 (17 CFR 240.17Ab2–1) and Form CA–1: Registration of Clearing Agencies (17 CFR 249b.200) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'') (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*).

Rule 17Ab2–1 and Form CA–1 require clearing agencies to register with the Commission and to meet certain requirements with regard to, among other things, the clearing agency's organization, capacities, and rules. The information is collected from the clearing agency upon the initial application for registration on Form CA–1. Thereafter, information is collected by amendment to the initial Form CA–1 when changes in circumstances that render certain information on Form CA–1 inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete necessitate modification of the information previously provided to the Commission.

The Commission uses the information disclosed on Form CA–1 to: (1) determine whether an applicant meets the standards for registration set forth in Section 17A of the Exchange Act, (2) enforce compliance with the Exchange Act's registration requirement, and (3) provide information about specific registered clearing agencies for compliance and investigatory purposes. Without Rule 17Ab2–1, the Commission could not perform these duties as statutorily required.

The Commission staff estimates that the Commission receives approximately three new Form CA–1 applications, and approximately ten amendments to existing Forms CA–1, per year pursuant to Rule 17Ab2–1. Recently, Commission staff has seen an increase in the complexity and length of Form CA–1 applications received, likely due to new market developments such as cloud computing, cybersecurity, sponsored clearing, Distributed Ledger Technology, and Treasury clearing products. As such, the Commission staff estimates that the Form CA–1 would take approximately 651 hours to complete and submit for approval, and amending an existing Form CA–1 would take approximately 60 hours to complete and submit. Consequently, the aggregate annual burden associated with compliance with Rule 17Ab2–1 and Form CA–1 is approximately 2553 hours.[1]

The Commission staff estimates that, in order to complete a new Form CA–1, 611 hours of a Lawyer's time (estimated at $744 per hour)[2] and 40 hours of a Chief Executive's time (estimated at $999 per hour) would be required, resulting in an internal cost of compliance of approximately $494,544 for a new applicant.[3] For an amendment of an existing Form CA–1, the staff estimates that 40 hours of a Lawyer's time and 20 hours of a Chief Executive's time would be required, resulting in an internal cost of compliance of $49,740.[4] Therefore, the total annualized internal cost of compliance is estimated to be approximately $1,981,032.[5]

The external costs associated with work on Form CA–1 include fees charged by outside lawyers and accountants to assist the applicant or registrant to collect and prepare the information sought by the form (though such consultations are not required by the Commission). The staff estimates that these external costs are more likely when novel questions arise. Recently, the staff has seen an increase in the number of novel issues presented in applications and amendments. The staff estimates an annual external cost of 60 hours of an external Lawyer's time (estimated at $498 per hour) and 10 hours of an external Accountant's time (estimated at $241 per hour) for preparation of a Form CA–1 application, resulting in an external cost of $32,290 per year per applicant, with an aggregate external cost of approximately $96,870

[1] (651 burden hours per applicant × 3 applicants) + (60 hours per amendment × 10 amendments).

[2] For purposes of calculating the dollar cost burdens associated with applicants using Form CA–1, the Commission relies on the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (''OEWS'') from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (''BLS''). *See Occupational Employment and Wage Classification,* U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *https://www.bls.gov/oes/; see also Standard Occupational Classification,* U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *https://www.bls.gov/soc/* (describing occupational classification system used by BLS); Exec. Off. of the President, Off. of Mgmt. & Budget, North American Industrial Classification System (2022), *available at https://www.census.gov/naics/reference_files_tools/2022_NAICS_Manual.pdf* (describing the industry adjusted for changes in the seasonally adjusted employment cost index for private wages and salaries between the data reference period and when the data are released by BLS. *See Employment Cost Index,* U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *https://www.bls.gov/eci/.* The adjusted mean hourly wage is then multiplied by a factor that accounts for nonwage costs borne by employers, such as bonuses, benefits, and overhead. This factor is calculated as an average over the 10 most recently available years of data of the ratio of the Bureau of Economic Analysis's annual gross output data for the North American Industry Classification System (''NAICS) number to total annual wages across all occupations for the NAICS number in the OEWS data.

[3] (611 burden hours for a lawyer per applicant × $744 per hour) + (40 burden hours for a Chief Executive per applicant × $999 per hour).

[4] (40 burden hours for a lawyer per amendment × $744 per hour) + (20 burden hours for a Chief Executive per amendment × $999 per hour).

[5] (3 respondents × $494,544 per application) + (10 respondents × $49,740 per amendment).

per year.[6] The staff estimates an annual external cost of 5 hours of an external Lawyer's time (estimated at $498 per hour) for preparation of a Form CA–1 amendment, resulting in an external cost of $2,490 per year per clearing agency, with an aggregate external cost of approximately $24,900 per year.[7]

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

The public may view and comment on this information collection request at: *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202607-3235-001* or email comment to *MBX.OMB.OIRA.SEC_desk_officer@omb.eop.gov* within 30 days of the day after publication of this notice, by October 15, 2026.

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18635 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106300; File No. SR–NYSE–2026–40]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; New York Stock Exchange LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Add a New Partial Cabinet Solution Bundle As Part of Its Co-Location Services

September 9, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1)[1] of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[2] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[3] notice is hereby given that on August 26, 2026, New York Stock Exchange LLC (''NYSE'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to add a new Partial Cabinet Solution bundle as part of its co-location services and change the wording in the existing Partial Cabinet Solution bundle. The description of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundles and related fees in the Connectivity Fee Schedule (''Fee Schedule'') would be updated accordingly. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *www.nyse.com* and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to add a new Partial Cabinet Solution (''PCS'') bundle as part of its co-location services and change the wording in the existing PCS bundle. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to add a 4 kW PCS bundle and change the reference to ''Precision Timing Protocol'' in the existing PCS bundle. The description of the PCS bundles and related fees in the Fee Schedule would be updated accordingly.

The Exchange expects that the proposed rule change would become operative no later than October 31, 2026. The Exchange will announce the date through a customer notice.

Background

Currently, the Exchange offers Users[4] a PCS bundle which includes a 2 kW partial cabinet; access to the Liquidity Center Network (''LCN'') and internet protocol (''IP'') network, the local area networks available in the data center; two NMS network[5] connections, two fiber cross connections; and connectivity to one of two time feeds.[6] In addition to other requirements, a User and its Affiliates[7] must have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint[8] of 2 kW or less to qualify for the PCS bundle.

The PCS bundles were designed to attract smaller Users, including those with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome.[9] That has not changed. But as hardware and other infrastructure has evolved, even those with minimal demands need more power to meet the requirements of their hardware, such that even smaller Users may find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs.

Proposed Changes

To respond to Users' increased power needs, the Exchange proposes to offer an additional 4 kW PCS bundle. To differentiate it from the existing 2 kW PCS bundle, the Exchange proposes to label them as Options A and B. Like the existing 2 kW PCS Option A, the proposed Option B would be sized to meet the needs of smaller Users and their current power needs.

At the same time, the Exchange proposes to change the reference to ''Precision Timing Protocol'' to ''Precision Time Protocol'' in the existing PCS bundle, to conform the

[6] (60 burden hours for a lawyer per applicant × 3 applications per year × $498 per hour) + (10 burden hours for an accountant per applicant × 3 applications per year × $241 per hour).

[7] 5 burden hours for a lawyer per amendment × 10 amendments per year × $498 per hour.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 15 U.S.C. 78a.

[3] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[4] For purposes of the Exchange's colocation services, a ''User'' means any market participant that requests to receive colocation services directly from the Exchange. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 76008 (September 29, 2015), 80 FR 60190 (October 5, 2015) (SR–NYSE–2015–40). As specified in the Fee Schedule, a User that incurs colocation fees for a particular colocation service pursuant thereto would not be subject to colocation fees for the same colocation service charged by NYSE American LLC, NYSE Arca, Inc., NYSE National, Inc. and NYSE Texas, Inc. (together, the ''Affiliate SROs''). Each Affiliate SRO has submitted substantially the same proposed rule change to propose the change described herein.

[5] The NMS Network is an alternate dedicated network connection that Users use to access the NMS feeds for which the Securities Industry Automation Corporation is engaged as the securities information processor. Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88837 (May 7, 2020), 85 FR 28671 (May 13, 2020) (SR–NYSE–2019–46, SR–NYSEAMER–2019–34, SR–NYSEArca–2019–61, SR–NYSENAT–2019–19).

[6] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 97747 (June 16, 2023), 88 FR 41455 (June 26, 2023) (SR–NYSE–2023–23).

[7] An ''Affiliate'' of a User is any other User or Hosted Customer that is under 50% or greater common ownership or control of the first User. Fee Schedule, p 1.

[8] The ''Aggregate Cabinet Footprint'' of a User is the total kW of the User's cabinets, including both partial and dedicated cabinets. Fee Schedule, p 1.

[9] *See* Securities Exchange Act No. 77072 (February 5, 2016), 81 FR 7394 (February 11, 2016) (SR–NYSE–2015–53).

reference to the terminology used elsewhere in the Fee Schedule.[10]

To implement the changes, the Exchange would amend Note 1, in relevant part, as follows (proposed additions italicized):

1. To qualify for a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, a User must meet the following conditions: (1) it must purchase only one Partial Cabinet Solution bundle; (2) the User and its Affiliates must not currently have a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle; and (3) after the purchase of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, the User, together with its Affiliates, will have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of no more than 2 kW *for Option A and 4 kW for Option B.*

• A User requesting a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle will be required to certify to the Exchange (a) whether any other Users or Hosted Customers are Affiliates of the certificating User, and (b) that after the purchase of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, the User, together with its Affiliates, would have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of no more than 2 kW *for Option A and 4 kW for Option B.*

The Exchange would also amend the Fee Schedule to label the 2 kW PCS bundle as Option A, add the new proposed Option B and make the change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' reference. The amended Fee Schedule would read as follows (proposed deletions bracketed; proposed additions italicized):

Partial Cabinet Solution bundles Note: A User and its Affiliates are limited to one Partial Cabinet Solution bundle at a time. A User and its Affiliates must have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of 2 kW or less to qualify for [a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle] *Option A and 4 kW or less to qualify for Option B.* See Note 1 under ''Colocation Notes.'' A purchaser of a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle must select NMS Network connections of the same size (i.e. 10 Gb or 40 Gb) as the related LCN and IP network connections.	*Option A:* 2 kW partial cabinet, 1 LCN connection (10 Gb LX or 40 Gb), 1 IP network connection (10 Gb or 40 Gb), 2 NMS Network connections (10 Gb or 40 Gb each), 2 fiber cross connections and either the Network Time Protocol Feed or Precision Tim[ing]*e* Protocol. *Option B: 4 kW partial cabinet, 1 LCN connection (10 Gb LX or 40 Gb), 1 IP network connection (10 Gb or 40 Gb), 2 NMS Network connections (10 Gb or 40 Gb each), 2 fiber cross connections and either the Network Time Protocol Feed or Precision Time Protocol.*	$10,000 initial charge per bundle plus $16,500 monthly charge per bundle. *$12,000 initial charge per bundle plus $19,000 monthly charge per bundle.*

Application and Impact of the Proposed Change

The proposed change would apply to all PCS bundles. The proposed change would not apply differently to distinct types or sizes of market participants. Rather, it would apply to all Users equally.

Users that require other sizes or combinations of cabinets, network connections and cross connects could still request them. As is currently the case, the purchase of any colocation service, including PCS bundles, is completely voluntary and the Price List is applied uniformly to all Users.

The Exchange expects to obtain at most a handful of new Users as a result of offering the 4 kW PCS bundles. A User, including a User with a 4 kW dedicated cabinet, would be able to convert to the 4 kW PCS bundle if it otherwise met the conditions. The Exchange does not expect to obtain new Users as a result of the other changes.

The proposed change is not otherwise intended to address any other issues relating to colocation services or related fees, and the Exchange is not aware of any problems that Users would have in complying with the proposed change.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[11] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[12] in particular, because it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest and because it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange further believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[13] because it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members and issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Proposed Change Is Reasonable

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is reasonable.

The fees proposed for the new 4 kW PCS bundle are reasonable, as they are comparable to the fees charged for the 2 kW PCS bundle. Indeed, the monthly charge for the 4 kW PCS bundle would be lower per kW than the existing charge for the 2 kW PCS bundle.[14] The Exchange notes that the equipment for the two services is not the same: different cabinets are needed for the 4 kW PCS bundle as compared to the 2 kW PCS bundle.

The proposed rule change would allow the Exchange to offer an option to smaller Users that find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs but otherwise meet the requirements. The addition of a 4 kW PCS bundle would permit current or potential Users to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

The Exchange does not believe that FIDS has a competitive advantage by virtue of the fact that it owns and operates the MDC's meet-me-rooms. Users purchasing the proposed 4 kW PCS bundles—like Users of any other colocation service—would require a circuit connecting out of the MDC, and in most cases, such circuits are provided by third-party telecommunications service providers that have installed their equipment in the MDC's two meet-me-rooms (''Telecoms'').[15] Currently, 17 Telecoms operate in the meet-me-rooms and provide a variety of circuit choices. It is in the Exchange's best interest to set

[10] *See* Connectivity Fee Schedule, pages 18 and 26.

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[14] The monthly charge per kW of the 2 kW PCS bundle is $8,250, and the proposed monthly charge for a 4 kW PCS bundle would be $4,750.

[15] Note that in the case of wireless connectivity, a User in colocation still requires a fiber circuit to transport data. If a Telecom is used, the data is transmitted wirelessly to the relevant pole, and then from the pole to the meet-me-room using a fiber circuit.

the fees that Telecoms pay to operate in the meet-me-rooms at a reasonable level [16] so that market participants, including Telecoms, will maximize their use of the MDC. By setting the meet-me-room fees at a reasonable level, the Exchange encourages Telecoms to participate in the meet-me-rooms and to sell circuits to Users for connecting into and out of the MDC. These Telecoms then compete with each other by pricing such circuits at competitive rates. These competitive rates for circuits help draw in more Users and Hosted Customers to the MDC, which directly benefits the Exchange by increasing the customer base to whom the Exchange can sell its colocation services, which include cabinets, power, ports, and connectivity to many third-party data feeds, and because having more Users and Hosted Customers leads, in many cases, to greater participation on the Exchange. In this way, by setting the meet-me-room fees at a level attractive to telecommunications firms, the Exchange spurs demand for all of the services it sells at the MDC, while setting the meet-me-room fees too high would negatively affect the Exchange's ability to sell its services at the MDC.[17] Accordingly, there are real constraints on the meet-me-room fees the Exchange charges, such that the Exchange does not have an advantage in terms of costs when compared to third parties that enter the MDC through the meet-me-rooms to provide services to compete with the Exchange's services.

The proposed change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would conform the reference to the existing references elsewhere in the Fee Schedule. There would be no ambiguity as to what the language referred to, and so the change is reasonable.

For these reasons, the proposed change is reasonable.

The Proposed Change Is Equitable

The Exchange believes that the proposed change provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members and issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers because it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between market participants. Rather, it would apply to all market participants equally.

The 2 kW PCS bundle was designed to attract smaller Users, including those with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome. As equipment has evolved, even those with minimal demands need more power to meet the requirements of their hardware, such that even smaller Users may not find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle meets their needs adequately. The proposed 4 kW PCS bundle would be responsive to the evolution of equipment, and so the Exchange believes that its introduction is equitable because it would not force customers to accept a ''one-size-fits-all'' PCS bundle but would instead permit them to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

Without this proposed rule change, potential Users would have fewer usable options. This would be a detriment for them, especially for potential Users with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome.

In addition, the Exchange believes that the proposal is equitable because only Users that voluntarily select a 4 kW PCS bundle would be charged for it. As is true now, 4 kW PCS bundles would be available to all Users on an equal basis, and all Users that voluntarily choose to purchase a 4 kW PCS bundle would be charged the same amount, and be subject to the same restrictions, for that bundle.

The proposed changes to label the 2 kW PCS bundle as Option A, add the new proposed Option B and make the change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' reference would add clarity to the Fee Schedule.

The Proposed Change Is Not Unfairly Discriminatory

The Exchange believes its proposal is not unfairly discriminatory.

The proposed rule change would allow the Exchange to offer an option to smaller Users that find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs but otherwise meet the requirements. The addition of a 4 kW PCS bundle would permit current or potential Users to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

The fees proposed for the new 4 kW PCS bundle are not unfairly discriminatory, as they are comparable to the fees charged for the 2 kW PCS bundle. Indeed, the monthly charge for the 4 kW PCS bundle would be lower per kW than the existing charge for the 2 kW PCS bundle. The Exchange notes that the equipment for the two services is not the same: different cabinets are needed for the 4 kW PCS bundle as compared to the 2 kW PCS bundle.

In addition, the proposed changes to add ''Option A'' and ''Option B'' would add clarity. Similarly, the proposed change to amend the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would add clarity and conform the reference to the existing references elsewhere in the Fee Schedule. These proposed changes would therefore make the Fee Schedule more transparent and reduce any potential ambiguity.

For the reasons above, the proposed changes do not unfairly discriminate between or among market participants that are otherwise capable of satisfying any applicable co-location fees, requirements, terms and conditions established from time to time by the Exchange.

For these reasons, the Exchange believes that the proposal is consistent with the Act.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The proposed rule changes will not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of Section 6(b)(8) of the Act.[18]

The proposed change does not affect competition among national securities exchanges or among members of the Exchange. The proposed changes would enhance competition by giving smaller Users the option to have a 4 kW PCS bundle to meet their needs. The proposed change may make PCS bundles more attractive to current or potential Users who might otherwise opt to purchase 4 kW partial cabinets and other co-location services, or 2 kW PCS bundles. It would therefore enhance the competitive environment for potential Users, as they would have more options from which to select. This could be especially beneficial for potential Users with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome. At the same time, however, no potential or current User would be obligated to purchase a 4 kW PCS bundle.

The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which exchanges and other vendors offer co-location services as a means to facilitate the

[16] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 97998 (July 26, 2023), 88 FR 50238 (August 1, 2023) (SR–NYSE–2023–27).

[17] *See id.* at 50241. Importantly, the Exchange is prevented from making any alteration to its meet-me-room services or fees without filing a proposal for such changes with the Commission.

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

trading and other market activities of those market participants who believe that co-location enhances the efficiency of their operations.

The Commission has repeatedly expressed its preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. Specifically, in Regulation NMS, the Commission highlighted the importance of market forces in determining prices and SRO revenues and, also, recognized that current regulation of the market system ''has been remarkably successful in promoting market competition in its broader forms that are most important to investors and listed companies.'' [19]

The proposed changes to add ''Option A'' and ''Option B'' and to amend the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would not address competition but rather would make the Fee Schedule more transparent and reduce any potential ambiguity.

For the reasons described above, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule changes reflect this competitive environment.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act [20] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[21] Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.[22]

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) [23] of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–NYSE–2026–40 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–NYSE–2026–40. 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–NYSE–2026–40 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[24]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18652 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0288]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension: Form 20–F

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 (''PRA'') (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (''OMB'') this request for extension of the previously approved collection of information discussed below.

Form 20–F (17 CFR 249.220f) is used by foreign private issuers to register securities pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'') and to file annual or transition reports pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. The information collected by Form 20–F is intended to provide investors with material information needed to make informed investment decisions. The information collected by Form 20–F is mandatory, and Form 20–F filings are publicly available on the Commission's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (''EDGAR'') system. We estimate that Form 20–F is filed once per year by approximately 1,029 respondents, for a total of approximately 1,029 responses annually. We estimate that respondents incur 660.89 burden hours per Form 20–F response, for a total annual reporting burden of 680,056 hours (660.89 hours per response × 1,029 responses). We estimate that respondents incur $1,194,666.92 cost burden per Form 20–F, for a total annual cost of $1,229,312,261 ($1,194,666.92 cost per response × 1,029 responses).

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.

[19] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37499 (June 29, 2005).

[20] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

[21] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[22] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change 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.

[23] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[24] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

The public may view and comment on this information collection request at: *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202606-3235-003* or send an email comment to *MBX.OMB.OIRA.SEC_desk_officer@omb.eop.gov* within 30 days of the day after publication of this notice by October 15, 2026.

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18632 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106313; File No. SR–CBOE–2026–076]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend its Fees Schedule and Exchange Rule 6.5

September 9, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on September 1, 2026, Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''Cboe Options'') 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 Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''Cboe Options'') proposes to amend its Fees Schedule and Exchange Rule 6.5 to (i) add MX2 LLC (''MX2'') to fee code RD, (ii) delete the Catastrophic Error Review Fee from the Fees Schedule, and (iii) amend Exchange Rule 6.5 to eliminate the fee currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review and instead assess a reduced $500 fee when the Obvious Error Panel or Catastrophic Error Panel votes to uphold the decision under review. 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/options/regulation/rule_filings/cone/*), and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend its Fees Schedule and Exchange Rule 6.5, effective September 1, 2026, to (1) add MX2 to fee code RD [3] within the Routing Fees section of the Fees Schedule; (2) delete the Catastrophic Error Review Fee from the Miscellaneous section of the Fees Schedule as duplicative of Exchange Rule 6.5; [4] and (3) amend Exchange Rule 6.5 to eliminate the $5,000 charge currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review and adopt a reduced $500 fee when the Obvious Error Panel or Catastrophic Error Panel votes to uphold the decision under review.

Addition of MX2 to Fee Code RD

The Exchange assesses fees in connection with orders routed away to various options exchanges. The Fees Schedule currently lists fee codes and their corresponding transaction fees for certain Customer [5] orders routed to other options exchanges. Currently, under the Routing Fees section of the Fees Schedule, fee code RD is appended to Customer orders routed to NYSE American (''AMEX''), BOX Options Exchange (''BOX''), Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. (''EDGX''), MIAX Options Exchange (''MIAX''), MIAX Sapphire, LLC (''SPHR''), or Nasdaq PHLX LLC (''PHLX'') (excluding orders in SPY options routed to PHLX), as well as ETF and Equity options, and assesses a charge of $0.25 per contract.

The Exchange's current approach to routing fees is to set forth in a simple manner certain sub-categories of fees that approximate the cost of routing to other options exchanges based on the cost of transaction fees assessed by each venue as well as costs to the Exchange for routing (*i.e.,* clearing fees, connectivity and other infrastructure costs, membership fees, etc.) (collectively, ''Routing Costs''). The Exchange monitors the fees charged as compared to the costs of its routing services and adjusts its routing fees and/or sub-categories to ensure that the Exchange's fees result in a rough approximation of overall Routing Costs, and are not significantly higher or lower in any area. Other options exchanges assess routing fees in a similar manner.[6]

The Exchange proposes to amend fee code RD to add applicable Customer orders routed to MX2, a national securities exchange. The charge assessed per contract for fee code RD remains the same ($0.25) under the proposed rule change. The proposed change results in an assessment of fees that, given the fees of an away options exchange, is in line with the Exchange's current approach to routing fees—that is, in a manner that approximates the cost of routing Customer orders to other away options exchanges, based on the general cost of transaction fees assessed by the sub-category of away options exchanges for such orders (as well as the Exchange's Routing Costs). The Exchange notes that routing through the Exchange is optional and that market participants will continue to be able to choose where to route applicable Customer orders.

Deletion of the Catastrophic Error Review Fee

The Miscellaneous section of the Fees Schedule currently includes a ''Catastrophic Error Review Fee'' of $5,000, which by its terms is assessed only if, after a request for review with the Exchange of a potential Catastrophic Error, an Official determines that a Catastrophic Error has occurred. The substance of this fee is set forth in

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Fee code RD is appended to Customer orders routed to AMEX, BOX, EDGX, MIAX, SPHR, or PHLX (excluding orders in SPY options routed to PHLX), as well as ETF and Equity options, and is assessed a charge of $0.25 per contract.

[4] *See* Exchange Rule 6.5, Nullification and Adjustment of Option Transactions Including Obvious Errors.

[5] ''Customer'' applies to any order for the account of a Priority Customer.

[6] *See* MEMX Options Exchange Fee Schedule, *available at https://www.memx.com/options/fee-schedule;* MIAX Options Exchange Fee Schedule, available at *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-options/fees;* MIAX Pearl Fee Schedule, available at *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-pearl/fees;* MIAX Emerald Fee Schedule, available at *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-emerald/fees.*

Exchange Rule 6.5, which governs the nullification and adjustment of option transactions, including obvious errors and catastrophic errors. The Exchange proposes to delete the Catastrophic Error Review Fee from the Miscellaneous section of the Fees Schedule because it is duplicative of the corresponding provision in Rule 6.5, and maintaining the fee in both the Fees Schedule and Rule 6.5 may cause confusion. The proposed deletion is administrative and, as discussed below, the Exchange is separately proposing to amend Rule 6.5 to eliminate the $5,000 charge currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review and to adopt a reduced $500 fee for appeals in its place.

Amendments to Exchange Rule 6.5

Currently, Exchange Rule 6.5(d)(3) provides that, in connection with a catastrophic error review, if an Official determines that a Catastrophic Error has [sic] occurred, the Trading Permit Holder will be subject to a charge of $5,000. The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 6.5(d)(3) to eliminate that $5,000 charge. In its place, the Exchange proposes to adopt new Rule 6.5(k)(5) and Rule 6.5(l)(5), which provide that if the Obvious Error Panel or Catastrophic Error Panel, respectively, votes to uphold the decision made under Rule 6.5, the Exchange will assess a $500 fee against the Trading Permit Holder(s) who initiated the request for appeal. In addition, in instances where the Exchange, on behalf of a Trading Permit Holder, requests a determination by another market center that a transaction is clearly erroneous, the Exchange will pass any resulting charges through to the relevant Trading Permit Holder. The proposed change is designed to eliminate the fee borne by Trading Permit Holders in connection with the Exchange's initial error review and instead apply a fee at the appeal stage of the process. The proposed $500 fee is a nominal administrative charge associated with the appeal process that is substantially lower than the $5,000 charge currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review, and is designed to discourage the initiation of unfounded appeals. The proposed $500 fee is identical to the fee assessed under Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (''BZX'') Rule 20.6 and EDGX Rule 20.6 when the Obvious Error Panel on those exchanges votes to uphold a decision; the Exchange notes that BZX and EDGX utilize a single Obvious Error Panel for appeals, whereas the Exchange maintains separate Obvious Error and Catastrophic Error Panels.

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.[7] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)[8] 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) requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination. The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[9] 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 Exchange believes the proposed change to add MX2 to fee code RD is reasonable because the charge assessed per contract for fee code RD remains the same, and the change is designed to assess routing fees for Customer orders routed to MX2 in a manner consistent with the Exchange's current approach to routing fees—*i.e.,* in the most appropriate sub-category of fees that approximates the cost of routing to a group of away options exchanges based on the cost of transaction fees assessed by each venue as well as the Exchange's Routing Costs. The Exchange believes the proposed change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because all Customer orders routed to MX2 will automatically yield fee code RD and uniformly be assessed the corresponding fee. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market. The Commission has repeatedly expressed its preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. Market participants can readily direct order flow to competing venues if they deem fee levels at a particular venue to be excessive or incentives to be insufficient. Accordingly, competitive forces constrain the Exchange's transaction fees, and market participants can readily trade on competing venues if they deem pricing levels at those other venues to be more favorable.

The Exchange believes the proposed deletion of the Catastrophic Error Review Fee from the Miscellaneous section of the Fees Schedule is reasonable, equitable, and not unfairly discriminatory. The deletion is administrative and is intended to avoid duplication and potential confusion between the Fees Schedule and Exchange Rule 6.5. The substance of the fee applicable in connection with the Exchange's error-review process is, and will continue to be, addressed in Rule 6.5, as proposed to be amended.

The Exchange believes the proposed amendments to Exchange Rule 6.5 to eliminate the $5,000 charge currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review and to adopt a reduced $500 fee assessed against a Trading Permit Holder who initiates a request for appeal that is upheld by the Obvious Error Panel or Catastrophic Error Panel are reasonable. The proposed $500 fee is a nominal administrative charge associated with the appeal process that is substantially lower than the $5,000 charge currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review, and is designed to discourage the initiation of unfounded appeals. The Exchange notes that the proposed $500 fee is identical to the fee assessed under BZX Rule 20.6 and EDGX Rule 20.6 when the Obvious Error Panel on those exchanges votes to uphold a decision. The Exchange believes the proposed changes are equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because the proposed $500 fee will apply uniformly to any Trading Permit Holder(s) who initiate a request for appeal that is upheld by the applicable Panel, and the elimination of the $5,000 charge applies uniformly to all Trading Permit Holders.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Intramarket Competition. The Exchange does not believe the proposed changes will impose any burden on intramarket competition. The proposed change to add MX2 to fee code RD will

[7] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[8] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

apply automatically and uniformly to all Trading Permit Holders' applicable Customer orders routed to MX2, which will be assessed the same $0.25 per contract charge that applies to orders routed to other exchanges within fee code RD. The proposed deletion of the Catastrophic Error Review Fee from the Fees Schedule is administrative and is intended to avoid duplication with Exchange Rule 6.5. The proposed amendments to Rule 6.5 to eliminate the $5,000 charge currently applicable in connection with a catastrophic error review and to adopt a reduced $500 fee assessed when the Obvious Error Panel or Catastrophic Error Panel votes to uphold the decision under review will apply uniformly to all Trading Permit Holders that initiate a request for appeal under Rule 6.5.

Intermarket Competition. The Exchange does not believe the proposed changes will impose any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. With respect to the addition of MX2 to fee code RD, the Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily direct order flow to competing venues, including 17 other options exchanges and off-exchange venues; routing through the Exchange is optional; and the charge assessed under fee code RD is unchanged. The proposed deletion of the Catastrophic Error Review Fee and the proposed amendments to Exchange Rule 6.5 concern the Exchange's own error-review process and do not impose any burden on intermarket competition. Trading Permit Holders may readily direct their order flow to competing venues if they deem the Exchange's fees to be excessive.

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 [10] and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4 [11] thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number

SR–CBOE–2026–076 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–CBOE–2026–076. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–CBOE–2026–076 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[12]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18665 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[11] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f).

[12] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106298; File No. SR–BOX–2026–18]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; BOX Exchange LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend SAIL Order Entry Port Fees

September 9, 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 August 25, 2026 BOX Exchange LLC (the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend the Fee Schedule. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to amend Section III.B. (Port Fees) to propose a limit on the number of SAIL Order Entry Ports that a Participant may be credentialed to use in a month and add language clarifying that the Exchange currently offers two types of SAIL Ports. The Exchange is also proposing to make certain technical and non-substantive changes within the Fee Schedule. The text of the proposed rule change is available from the principal office of the Exchange, and also on the Exchange's internet website at *https://rules.boxexchange.com/rulefilings.*

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of 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.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

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 Section III.B. (Port Fees) of the Fee Schedule. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to amend Section III.B.2. (SAIL) of the Fee Schedule to propose a limit on the number of SAIL Order Entry Ports that a Participant may be credentialed to use in a month. The Exchange notes that the proposed limitation is similar to an existing limitation in place at another options exchange.[3] The Exchange is also proposing to add language to Section III.B.2. clarifying that the Exchange currently offers two types of SAIL Ports—Order Entry and Market Making.

Currently, BOX assesses monthly SOLA® Access Information Language (''SAIL'') Port[4] Fees on all Participants in each month a Participant is credentialed to use a SAIL Port in the production environment and based upon the number of credentialed SAIL Ports. Participants are assessed a SAIL Order Entry Port fee of $540 per month per port for the first five ports (1–5) and $162 per month for each additional port.

At this time, the Exchange proposes to limit a Participant to no more than 200 SAIL Order Entry Ports per month.[5] The Exchange notes that in order to submit orders Participants must connect to a minimum of one port via FIX or SAIL.[6] While a Participant may elect to obtain multiple SAIL Order Entry Ports for business purposes, in order to submit orders a Participant is only required to connect to one port and can choose between either FIX or SAIL Ports. The Exchange utilizes ports as a secure method for Participants to submit orders and quotes into the Trading System and for the Exchange to send messages related to those orders and quotes to Participants. In order to properly regulate its Participants and secure the trading environment, the Exchange has taken measures to ensure access is monitored and maintained with various controls. The Exchange believes that adopting such limit will help to govern connectivity management and accommodate overall demand on the Exchange by providing a means to efficiently deploy Exchange resources, as no exchange has infinite capacity. In the event a Participant were to reach the proposed limit of 200 SAIL Order Entry Ports, such Participant would have the option to be credentialed for additional FIX Ports for order entry. The Exchange notes that, generally, there are no current limitations on the number of FIX Ports that a Participant may be credentialed for per month. Accordingly, the Exchange believes a limit of 200 SAIL Order Entry Ports will provide it with the appropriate bandwidth to support future growth and new Participant entrants.[7] The Exchange will announce by Notice when it will implement the 200 SAIL Order Entry Ports per month limit.

Finally, the Exchange is proposing to make a few technical edits to the Fee Schedule. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to amend Section II. C. (Options Regulatory Fee) to remove obsolete text regarding an ORF rate that is no longer in effect, to amend III. (Technology Fees) to add the word ''Section'' to the heading for consistency with the other section headings within the Fee Schedule, to correct an internal cross reference within current endnote 36, and to renumber certain endnotes within the Fee Schedule to conform with the changes proposed herein.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposal is consistent with the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act,[8] in general, and Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[9] in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange's proposal to limit a Participant to no more than 200 SAIL Order Entry Ports per month is consistent with the Act because it will allow the Exchange to ensure rational and efficient use of resources in its overall connectivity management. Additionally, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change will further the purposes of the Act by providing an additional means to the Exchange for managing its finite resources, as no exchange has unlimited capacity. The proposed limit on SAIL Order Entry Ports is being proposed in order to manage capacity and resources is designed to assist with the maintenance of a fair and orderly market, promote just and equitable principles of trade, and prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, as it ensures that the Exchange is utilizing its resources in an effective and efficient manner.

The Exchange utilizes ports as a secure method for Participants to submit orders and quotes into the Trading System and for the Exchange to send messages related to those orders and quotes to Participants. Only approved Participants may utilize a SAIL Order Entry Port. Once approved, Participants may be credentialed to use SAIL Order Entry Ports to submit orders into the Exchange. While a Participant may elect to obtain multiple SAIL Order Entry Ports for business purposes, in order to submit orders a Participant is only required to connect to one port and can choose between either FIX or SAIL. In the event a Participant were to reach the proposed limit of 200 SAIL Order Entry Ports, such Participant would have the option to be credentialed for additional FIX Ports for order entry. The Exchange notes that, generally, there are no current limitations on the number of FIX Ports that a Participant may be credentialed for per month. In order to properly regulate its Participants and secure the trading environment, the Exchange has taken measures to ensure access is monitored and maintained with various controls that will protect investors and the public interest. Specifically, the Exchange ensures that information security safeguards, upgrades, and general port management are in effect for all SAIL Order Entry Ports regardless of whether the SAIL Order Entry Port is actively in use. As a result of these efforts, the Exchange incurs costs to manage and maintain its SAIL Order Entry Ports and the secure environment surrounding its platform.

The Exchange's proposal is intended to assist the Exchange in continuing to govern its connectivity management in a reasonable manner while protecting investors and the general public by encouraging the efficient and effective use of the Exchange's resources with the

[3] *See* Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (''Nasdaq'') Options 7, Section 3(i)(2) SQF Port Fee.

[4] SAIL Market Making Ports are connections to BOX systems that enable Market Makers to continuously quote on BOX, while SAIL Order Entry Ports allow Market Makers and other Participants to submit order flow to BOX.

[5] The Exchange will also issue a Notice to announce the limitation to Participants.

[6] SAIL is the native protocol for SOLA®, which offers functionalities required by both Order Flow Providers and Market Makers on BOX. SAIL is a proprietary protocol of BOX and allows Participants to connect, send, and receive messages related to orders and quotes. SAIL Ports offer lower latency as compared to Financial Information eXchange (''FIX'') Ports, which may be attractive to Participants depending on their trading behavior. Alternatively, FIX is an order management protocol widely used by professional trading systems and many order management systems. BOX provides a FIX interface that allows Participants, who are already using the FIX protocol for order routing and management to other options markets, a streamlined way to connect to the BOX Trading System.

[7] The Exchange will periodically review the SAIL Order Entry Port limit. If the Exchange elects to amend the limit in the future, it will file a rule proposal with the Commission.

[8] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

limit on SAIL Order Entry Ports. The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with the Act in that it will provide the Exchange the ability to maintain the appropriate bandwidth to support future growth and new entrants thereby removing impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market.

The Exchange believes further that adding language to Section III.B.2. clarifying that the Exchange currently offers two types of SAIL Ports, Order Entry and Market Making, is consistent with the Act because the proposed change will provide greater clarity to market participants regarding the Exchange's Fee Schedule. The Exchange believes that this additional detail relating to its current SAIL Port offerings will reduce the potential for investor confusion and make its existing fees more clear.

Finally, the Exchange proposes to remove obsolete text regarding an ORF rate that is no longer in effect, to add the word ''Section'' to existing section heading III. (Technology Fees) for consistency with the other section headings within the Fee Schedule, to correct an internal cross reference within current endnote 36, and to renumber certain endnotes within the Fee Schedule to conform with the changes proposed herein. The Exchange believes that these proposed technical and non-substantive changes will promote just and equitable principles of trade and remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system because the proposed change will provide greater clarity to market participants regarding the Exchange's Fee Schedule. It is in the public interest for the Exchange's Fee Schedule to be clear and accurate so as to eliminate the potential for confusion.

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 Act. The proposed change is not intended to address competitive issues and instead is being proposed to assist with the maintenance of a fair and orderly market by providing the Exchange with the ability govern its connectivity management in a reasonable manner and to encourage the efficient and rational use of the Exchange's finite resources. The Exchange also notes that the proposed limit is similar to an existing limitation in place at another options exchange.[10]

Intramarket Competition. The Exchange believes the proposed rule change to amend Section III.B. (Port Fees) of the Fee Schedule to propose a limit on the number of SAIL Order Entry Ports that a Participant may be credentialed to use in a month, would not place an unfair burden on intramarket competition because it is designed to encourage the efficient use of the Exchange's resources and to provide the Exchange the ability to maintain the appropriate bandwidth to support future growth. The Exchange does not believe that its proposal will place any category of market participant at a competitive disadvantage because all Participants will uniformly be permitted to be credentialed to use no more than 200 SAIL Order Entry Ports in a month. Today, no Participant has exceeded 200 SAIL Order Entry Ports.

Intermarket Competition. The Exchange believes the proposal would not place an unfair burden on intermarket competition as it is not intended to address any competitive issues but is instead designed solely to encourage the efficient use of the Exchange's resources and to allow the Exchange to continue to reasonably govern its connectivity management. The Exchange believes that the proposal to limit the number of SAIL Order Entry Ports that a Participant may be credentialed to use each month will help ensure that the Exchange has adequate tools at its disposal to maintain the appropriate bandwidth to support future growth and new entrants, which, in turn, will sustain the Exchange's overall competitiveness. The Exchange also notes that nothing prevents other options exchanges, as applicable, from electing to adopt a similar limit.[11]

The Exchange also does not believe the proposed technical and clarifying changes will have any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on competition because these changes will apply equally to all Participants and are intended to provide greater clarity to market participants regarding the Exchange's Fee Schedule to reduce potential investor confusion.

For the foregoing reasons, 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.

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 comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act[12] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[13]

A proposed rule change filed pursuant to Rule 19b–4(f)(6) under the Act[14] normally does not become operative for 30 days after the date of its filing. However, Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii)[15] permits the Commission to designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has requested that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposed rule change may become operative upon filing. The proposed limit is similar to an existing limitation in place at another options exchange[16] and raises no new or novel issues. Accordingly, it is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest to waive the 30-day operative delay.[17]

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

[10] *See supra* note 3.

[11] The Exchange notes that Nasdaq and Nasdaq PHLX LLC (PHLX'') currently prohibit Market Makers from subscribing to more than 250 SQF Ports per month. *See* Nasdaq Options 7, Section 3(i)(2) SQF Port Fee *and* PHLX Options 7, Section 9(B)(i)(3), respectively.

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[13] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

[14] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[15] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6)(iii).

[16] *See supra* note 3.

[17] For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–BOX–2026–18 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–BOX–2026–18. 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–BOX–2026–18 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[18]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18650 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[18] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106314; File No. SR–SAPPHIRE–2026–35]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MIAX Sapphire, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Fees To Increase the Floor Market Maker Fee and Floor Broker Breakup Credit for Transactions in Non-Penny Classes

September 9, 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 August 31, 2026, MIAX Sapphire, LLC (''MIAX Sapphire'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') a proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend the MIAX Sapphire Options Exchange Fee Schedule (''Fee Schedule'') to: (1) increase the per contract fee assessed to Floor Market Makers for QFO and cQFO transactions in non-Penny classes that trade against all other origins; and (2) increase the per contract Floor Broker Breakup Credit for QFO and cQFO transactions in non-Penny classes (all terms defined below).

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-sapphire/rule-filings,* and at the Exchange's principal office.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend the Fee Schedule to: (1) increase the per contract fee assessed to Floor Market Makers [3] for Qualified Floor Order (''QFO'') [4] and Complex Qualified Floor Order (''cQFO'') [5] transactions [6] in non-Penny classes [7] that trade against all other origins; and (2) increase the per contract Floor Broker [8] Breakup Credit for QFO and cQFO transactions in non-Penny classes.

Background of Fees and Rebates for Transactions on the Trading Floor

The Exchange assesses fees for transactions on the Trading Floor [9] based on origin and provides rebates in certain situations. Currently, for Priority Customers [10] and Professional Customers,[11] the Exchange does not

[3] The term ''Floor Market Maker'' means a Floor Participant of the Exchange located on the Trading Floor who has received permission from the Exchange to trade in options for his own account. *See* the Definitions section of the Fee Schedule and Exchange Rule 2105.

[4] *See* Exchange Rule 2040.

[5] *See* Exchange Rule 2040(a)(4).

[6] A QFO or cQFO must be entered as a two-sided order, with an initiating side and a contra side and the QFO and cQFO fees, rebates, and applicable fee and rebate caps will apply to both sides of the order. Further, cQFO fees and rebates are per executed side per leg. *See* Fee Schedule, Section 1)c)i).

[7] *See* Exchange Rule 510(c).

[8] The term ''Floor Broker'' means an individual who is registered with the Exchange for the purpose, while on the Trading Floor, of accepting and handling options orders. A Floor Broker must be registered as a Floor Participant prior to registering as a Floor Broker. A Floor Broker may take into his own account, and subsequently liquidate, any position that results from an error made while attempting to execute, as Floor Broker, an order. *See* the Definitions section of the Fee Schedule and Exchange Rule 2015. The term ''Floor Participant'' means Floor Brokers as defined in Rule 2015 and Floor Market Makers as defined in Rule 2105(b). *See id.* and Exchange Rule 100.

[9] The term ''Trading Floor'' or ''Floor'' means the physical trading floor of the Exchange located in Miami, Florida. The Trading Floor shall consist of one ''Crowd Area'' or ''Pit'' where Floor Participants will be located and option contracts will be traded. The Crowd Area or Pit shall be marked with specific visible boundaries on the Trading Floor, as determined by the Exchange. A Floor Broker must represent all orders in an ''open outcry'' fashion in the Crowd Area. *See* the Definitions section of the Fee Schedule and Exchange Rule 100.

[10] The term ''Priority Customer'' means a person or entity that (i) is not a broker or dealer in securities, and (ii) does not place more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s). *See id.*

[11] The term ''Professional Customer'' for the purposes of the Fee Schedule, shall mean a Public

Continued

assess a per contract fee for QFO and cQFO transactions in SPY/QQQ/IWM, Penny classes (excluding SPY/QQQ/IWM), and non-Penny classes. The Exchange assesses a $0.25 per contract fee for QFO and cQFO transactions in SPY/QQQ/IWM, Penny classes (excluding SPY/QQQ/IWM), and non-Penny classes for Away Market Maker,[12] Firm, and Broker-Dealer origins. The Exchange does not assess a fee for QFO and cQFO transactions in SPY/QQQ/IWM, Penny classes (excluding SPY/QQQ/IWM), and non-Penny classes for Firm and Broker-Dealer origins that are facilitating a Priority Customer or Professional Customer order. The Exchange assesses Floor Market Makers a fee of $0.50 per contract for QFO and cQFO transactions in all classes that trade against all other origins.[13] The Exchange provides a rebate of ($0.10) per contract for QFO and cQFO transactions in SPY/QQQ/IWM, Penny classes (excluding SPY/QQQ/IWM), and non-Penny classes for Floor Broker origins on both the agency and contra sides when that side is billable. The Exchange provides a Floor Broker Breakup Credit of ($0.20) per contract for QFO and cQFO transactions in SPY/QQQ/IWM, Penny classes (excluding SPY/QQQ/IWM), and non-Penny classes.[14] The Exchange also assesses lower fees for Away Market Maker Facilitation transactions based on the monthly percentage of order volume that is broken up and depending on whether certain volume thresholds are met for each qualifying QFO or cQFO. The Away Market Maker Facilitation rates apply to any Trading Floor transaction where a Member firm Away Market Maker directs a paired order to the Trading Floor, where the agency order is a customer of the affiliated Member firm, and where the contra-side of the transaction is the Away Market Maker of the Member firm.[15]

Proposal To Increase the Floor Market Maker Fee for QFO and cQFO Transactions in Non-Penny Classes

The Exchange proposes to amend the table of QFO and cQFO fees and rebates in section 1)c)i) of the Fee Schedule to increase the fee assessed to Floor Market Makers for QFO and cQFO transactions in non-Penny classes that trade against all other origins. Currently, the Exchange assesses Floor Market Makers a fee of $0.50 per contract for QFO and cQFO transactions in non-Penny classes that trade against all other origins. The Exchange now proposes to assess Floor Market Makers a fee of $0.94 per contract for QFO and cQFO transactions in non-Penny classes that trade against all other origins. The purpose of this change is for business and competitive reasons. The Exchange believes that even with the proposed increased fee, the Exchange's transaction fees for Floor Market Makers will remain competitive with the fees assessed by other equity options exchanges that offer trading floors for transactions by their market makers in non-penny classes when trading against all other origins.[16]

Proposal To Increase the Floor Broker Breakup Credit for QFO and cQFO Transactions in Non-Penny Classes

Next, the Exchange proposes to amend the table of QFO and cQFO fees and rebates in section 1)c)i) of the Fee Schedule to increase the per contract Floor Broker Breakup Credit for QFO and cQFO transactions in non-Penny classes. Currently, the Exchange provides a Floor Broker Breakup Credit of ($0.20) per contract for QFO and cQFO transactions in SPY/QQQ/IWM, Penny classes (excluding SPY/QQQ/IWM), and non-Penny classes. The Exchange now proposes to increase the Floor Broker Breakup Credit to ($0.25) per contract for QFO and cQFO transactions in non-Penny classes. The purpose of this change is for business and competitive reasons. The Exchange believes this change may encourage additional Floor Broker liquidity in non-Penny Classes. Additional liquidity in non-Penny classes may benefit all market participants because it will attract additional liquidity to the Exchange by providing more trading opportunities. Further, additional liquidity helps contribute to a robust trading environment on the Exchange's Trading Floor, particularly as it continues to ramp up operations, having launched only a year ago.

* * * * *

The proposed changes are effective beginning September 1, 2026.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[17] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[18] in particular, in that it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination among customers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act[19] because it represents an equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its Members or issuers using its facilities.

Proposal To Increase the Floor Market Maker Fee for QFO and cQFO Transactions in Non-Penny Classes

The Exchange believes the proposal to amend the Floor Market Maker origin to increase the fee to $0.94 per contract for QFO and cQFO transactions in non-Penny classes is reasonable, equitably allocated, and not unfairly discriminatory because, even with the proposed increase, the Exchange believes the proposed fee will not discourage Floor Market Maker order flow. The Exchange notes that even with the proposed increase to the Floor Market Maker fee for transactions in non-Penny classes proposed herein, the Exchange's proposed fee of $0.94 per contract for the Floor Market Maker origin in non-Penny classes remains competitive with, and lower than (in at least one instance), the fee charged by other equity options exchanges to their floor market makers for transactions in non-penny classes.[20]

Proposal To Increase the Floor Broker Breakup Credit for QFO and cQFO Transactions in Non-Penny Classes

The Exchange believes the proposal to increase the Floor Broker Breakup Credit to ($0.25) per contract for QFO and cQFO transactions in non-Penny classes is reasonable, equitably allocated and not unfairly discriminatory because the Exchange believes this change may encourage additional Floor Broker liquidity in non-Penny Classes. The Exchange believes additional liquidity in non-Penny classes, to the extent the proposed change accomplishes this goal, may benefit all Floor Participants

Customer that is not a Priority Customer. *See* the Definitions section of the Fee Schedule. The term ''Public Customer'' means a person that is not a broker or dealer in securities. *See id.*

[12] The term ''Away Market Maker'' for the purposes of the Fee Schedule, shall mean a non MIAX Sapphire Market Maker.

[13] *See* Fee Schedule, Section 1)c)i).

[14] The Floor Broker Breakup Credit will apply to the Floor Broker that submits the QFO or cQFO instead of the Floor Broker rebate for executions that trade with a Floor Market Maker. *See id.*

[15] *See* Fee Schedule, Section 1)c)i), Away Market Maker Facilitation Breakup Table.

[16] *See* Nasdaq PHLX LLC (''PHLX'') Rules, Options 7: Pricing Schedule, Section 4 (assessing PHLX market makers a fee of $1.00 per contract for floor transactions in non-penny symbols); NYSE American LLC (''NYSE American'') Options Fee Schedule, Section I.A. (assessing NYSE American market makers a fee of $0.90 per contract for manual transactions in non-penny classes); NYSE Arca, Inc. (''NYSE Arca'') Options Fees and Charges, page 6, Transaction Fee for Manual Executions—Per Contract (assessing NYSE Arca market makers a fee of $0.90 per contract for manual transactions in non-penny classes).

[17] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[19] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[20] *See supra* note 16.

because it will attract additional liquidity to the Exchange by providing more trading opportunities. Further, additional liquidity helps contribute to a robust trading environment on the Exchange's Trading Floor, particularly as it continues to ramp up operations, having launched only a year ago. The Exchange believes the proposed increased Floor Broker Breakup Credit in non-Penny classes is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because it will apply equally to all Floor Brokers who submit orders in non-Penny classes on the Trading Floor and have those orders broken up by trading with a Floor Market Maker.

The Exchange believes the Floor Broker Breakup Credit is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act [21] because it will continue to encourage market participants to execute orders on the Trading Floor. The Exchange believes that the Floor Broker Breakup Credit could continue to improve liquidity on the Exchange to the benefit of all market participants. The Exchange notes that providing breakup credits to certain market participants is not new or novel. The Exchange's affiliate, Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC (''MIAX Options''), provides for a similar concept in its fee schedule. For example, MIAX Options encourages market participants to participate in PRIME and cPRIME Auctions and provides a higher breakup credit to market participants for breakups in non-penny classes.[22] Further, for PRIME Auctions, MIAX Options offers a higher breakup credit in non-penny classes for Members that submit Priority Customer orders as compared to other origins if a certain breakup threshold is met.[23] In addition, the proposal is also consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act [24] because it perfects the mechanisms of a free and open market and a national market system and protects investors and the public interest because it applies equally to all Floor Broker QFOs and cQFOs which are subject to a breakup and access to the Exchange is offered on terms that are not unfairly discriminatory.

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.

Inter-Market Competition

The Exchange believes the proposed changes do not impose an undue burden on inter-market competition because the changes are to remain competitive with other options exchanges that offer a trading floor. The Exchange believes the proposed changes will help the Exchange remain competitive in order to be able to provide market participants with another choice of where to execute such floor transactions. The Exchange notes that it operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily favor competing venues if they deem fee levels at a particular venue to be excessive, or rebate opportunities available at other venues to be more favorable. In such an environment, the Exchange must continually adjust its fees and rebates to remain competitive with other exchanges that offer trading floors. Because competitors are free to modify their own fees or rebates in response to this proposal, and because market participants may readily adjust their order routing practices, the Exchange believes that the degree to which fee and rebate changes in this market may impose any burden on competition is limited.

Intra-Market Competition

In accordance with Section 6(b)(8) of the Act, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule changes would impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange believes the proposed change to amend the Floor Market Maker origin to increase the fee to $0.94 per contract for QFO and cQFO transactions in non-Penny classes will not discourage Floor Market Maker order flow. This is because even with the change, the Exchange's proposed fee of $0.94 per contract for the Floor Market Maker origin in non-Penny classes remains competitive with, and lower than (in at least one instance), the fee charged by other equity options exchanges to their floor market makers for transactions in non-penny classes.[25]

The Exchange believes the proposed change to increase the Floor Broker Breakup Credit for QFO and cQFO transactions in non-Penny classes will encourage the submission of additional non-Penny class liquidity to a public exchange's Trading Floor, thereby promoting market depth, price discovery and transparency and enhancing order execution opportunities for all Floor Participants, especially as the Trading Floor continues to ramp up operations since it launched in September 2025. As a result, the Exchange believes that the proposed changes further the Commission's goal in adopting Regulation NMS of fostering integrated competition among orders.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act,[26] and Rule 19b–4(f)(2) [27] thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–SAPPHIRE–2026–35 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–SAPPHIRE–2026–35. 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

[21] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[22] *See* MIAX Options Fee Schedule, Sections 1)a)v)–vi).

[23] *See* MIAX Options Fee Schedule, Section 1)a)v), including footnote ''*''.

[24] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(1) and (b)(5).

[25] *See supra* note 16.

[26] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

[27] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(2).

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–SAPPHIRE–2026–35 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[28]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18666 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106302; File No. SR–CboeEDGX–2026–058]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Fee Schedule To Update the Definition of ''Trading Platform''

September 9, 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 September 1, 2026, Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''EDGX) 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 EDGX Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''EDGX'') proposes to amend its Fee Schedule to update the definition of ''Trading Platform.'' 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/edgx/*), and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend the definition of ''Trading Platform'' set forth in the Definitions section of its Fee Schedule. The existing definition enumerates three categories of execution venue—a registered National Securities Exchange, an Alternative Trading System, and an Electronic Communications Network. The Exchange now seeks to amend this definition to add an additional category—namely, a similar order-matching execution venue or decentralized platform (including blockchain-based or tokenized environments)—so that the term also captures other venues that perform functionally equivalent order-matching and execution. The current and proposed amended definitions are set forth below.

Current Definition: ''A Trading Platform is any execution platform operated as or by a registered National Securities Exchange (as defined in Section 3(a)(1) of the Exchange Act), an Alternative Trading System (as defined in Rule 300(a) of Regulation ATS), or an Electronic Communications Network (as defined in Rule 600(b)(23) of Regulation NMS).''

Proposed Amended Definition: ''A Trading Platform is any execution platform operated as or by a registered National Securities Exchange (as defined in Section 3(a)(1) of the Exchange Act), an Alternative Trading System (as defined in Rule 300(a) of Regulation ATS), an Electronic Communications Network (as defined in Rule 600(b)(23) of Regulation NMS), or a similar order-matching execution venue or decentralized platform (including blockchain-based or tokenized environments).''

The change is intended to capture changes in the evolving landscape of market structure and trading technology, including the increasing use of functionally equivalent order-matching venues that operate outside the three enumerated categories. For example, under the current definition, a platform operated as or by a registered National Securities Exchange, an Alternative Trading System, or an Electronic Communications Network plainly constitutes a Trading Platform and is thus subject to the applicable fees associated with a Trading Platform.[3] However, a functionally equivalent order-matching venue that performs the same execution function—such as a single-dealer platform that internalizes and/or facilitates execution of client order flow, or a decentralized or tokenized order-matching venue—may not clearly fall within the current enumerated categories, despite performing the same order-matching and execution venues as the enumerated venues. To facilitate more consistent and equitable outcomes across functionally equivalent venues, the Exchange proposes to add this language so that ''Trading Platform'' better covers the intended scope of execution venues.

The Exchange notes that the phrase ''similar order-matching execution venue'' is intended to be construed broadly and is not limited to blockchain-based or tokenized platforms. Rather, it is intended to encompass any functionally equivalent order-matching venue, including, for example, a single-dealer platform that internalizes and/or facilitates execution of client order flow. The parenthetical reference to blockchain-based or tokenized environments is illustrative of the types of emerging venues the amended definition is intended to reach and is not intended to limit the scope of the broader category.

The intent of this revised definition is not to introduce a new or novel concept; it is instead intended to provide further clarity as to the scope of ''Trading Platform,'' with new and emerging execution technologies in mind. The Exchange notes that this update better aligns itself with the ongoing evolution

[28] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] For example, a Trading Platform is subject to a fee of $5,000/month for EDGX Depth for Non-Display Usage, while a non-Trading Platform is subject to a fee of $2,000/month for this. *See* EDGX Equities Fee Schedule.

of market structure and industry practice.[4]

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.[5] Specifically, the Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[6] which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)[7] requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

In particular, the proposed definition change is designed to provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities. The change is intended to capture changes in the evolving landscape of market structure and trading technology, and to ensure that the term ''Trading Platform'' is applied consistently and comprehensively to functionally equivalent order-matching venues, regardless of the underlying technology or business model. As noted above, the amended definition is intended to reach any functionally equivalent order-matching execution venue—including, for example, a single-dealer platform that internalizes order flow, as well as decentralized or tokenized order-matching venues. By ensuring that similar venues are treated alike, the proposed definition supports the equitable allocation of fees and avoids disparate treatment of functionally equivalent venues that do not meet an existing definition. The intent of this revised definition is not to introduce a new or novel concept; it is instead intended to provide further clarity on the platforms that should be covered under the definition, with new and emerging trading technologies in mind.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed rule change is grounded in the Exchange's efforts to compete more effectively (*e.g.,* by updating its definition of Trading Platform to conform with changes in the industry).[8] As a result, the Exchange believes this proposed rule change permits fair competition among national securities exchanges.

Further, the Exchange believes that these changes will not cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intramarket competition, as the revised definition applies uniformly to all market participants that meet the definition of Trading Platform, regardless of their specific business model or the technology employed by the execution venue.

Further, the proposed change to update the Trading Platform definition does not create an unnecessary or inappropriate inter-market burden on competition because it merely updates the Exchange's definitions to ensure consistency with the evolving technological landscape. Indeed, this proposal ensures that the Exchange's Fee Schedule accurately reflects the current scope of execution venues. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change will relieve any burden on, or otherwise promote, competition.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act[9] and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b–4[10] thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–CboeEDGX–2026–058 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–CboeEDGX–2026–058. 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–CboeEDGX–2026–058 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[11]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18654 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[4] See *e.g., NYSE_Market_Data_Complete_Policy_Package.pdf,* which categorizes trading platforms as the following: ''This category applies to use in trading platform(s), such as, but not restricted to, alternative trading systems (ATSs), broker crossing networks, broker crossing systems not filed as ATSs, dark pools, multilateral trading facilities, exchanges and systematic internalization systems.''

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[7] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[8] *See* supra note 4.

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[10] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f).

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0743]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 15b9–1

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 1 995 (44 U.S.C.§ 3501 *et seq.* (''PRA''), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission'') is submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (''OMB'') this request for extension of the proposed and collection of information provided for in Rule 15b9–1 (17 CFR 240.15b9–1), under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*).

Section 15(b)(8) of the Act requires any broker or dealer registered with the Commission to become a member of a registered national securities association (''Association'') unless the broker or dealer effects transactions in securities solely on an exchange of which it is a member. This statutory provision sets forth a complementary self-regulatory organization (''SRO'') oversight structure pursuant to which exchange SROs historically have overseen their own exchanges and The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (''FINRA'') (the only Association currently) historically has overseen cross-exchange and off-exchange securities trading activity.[1] Section 15(b)(9) of the Act provides the Commission with authority to exempt any broker or dealer from Section 15(b)(8), if that exemption is consistent with the public interest and the protection of investors.[2] The Commission adopted amendments to Rule 15b9–1 [3] that require a broker or dealer to join an Association if it effects transactions in securities elsewhere than on an exchange to which it belongs as a member, unless it can rely upon one of the amended rule's narrow, contemporary-market-appropriate exceptions from Section 15(b)(8).[4] Conversely, a broker or dealer would not need to become a member of an Association if it effects securities transactions only on an exchange of which it is a member.

Specifically, Rule 15b9–1, as amended, permits an exemption from Association membership only where a broker or dealer that does not carry customer accounts effects securities transactions otherwise than on a national securities exchange of which it is a member that: (1) result solely from orders that are routed by a national securities exchange of which the broker or dealer is a member to comply with Rule 611 of Regulation NMS or the Options Order Protection and Locked/Crossed Market Plan; or (2) are solely for the purpose of executing the stock leg of a stock-option order (''stock-option order exemption'').

For purposes of relying on the stock-option order exemption provided by Rule 15b9–1(c)(2), a broker or dealer must establish, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure and demonstrate that such transactions are solely for the purpose of executing the stock leg of a stock-option order. The broker or dealer is required to preserve a copy of its policies and procedures in a manner consistent with 17 CFR 240.17a-4 until three years after the date the policies and procedures are replaced with updated policies and procedures. These requirements associated with the stock-option order exemption constitute ''collection of information requirements'' within the meaning of the PRA.

The collection of information is designed to provide the Commission with enhanced oversight capabilities, consistent with the public interest and protection of investors, by requiring written policies and procedures in connection with the stock-option exemption in paragraph (c)(2) of the amended rule. This requirement helps facilitate exchange SRO supervision of brokers and dealers relying on the stock-option order exemption by providing an efficient and effective way for the relevant options exchange to assess its members' compliance with the terms of the exemption, as set forth in amended Rule 15b9–1.

The Commission estimates that the total initial reporting burden for those broker-dealers that may rely upon the stock-option order exemption provided for under Rule 15b9–1 would be approximately 8.01 hours per year (annualized over a three-year period) and the total ongoing reporting burden would be approximately 144 hours per year. The Commission estimates that 3 non-FINRA brokers or dealers would rely on the stock-option order exemption.[5]

The Commission estimates that it would take a broker or dealer approximately 8 hours to establish written policies and procedures as required under Rule 15b9–1.[6] Annualized over a three-year period, this amounts to an initial burden of approximately 2.67 hours per broker or dealer, per year [7] and an aggregate, initial burden of approximately 8.01 hours per year.[8]

The Commission estimates that the ongoing burden of maintaining and enforcing such policies and procedures, and ensuring that such policies and procedures are reasonably designed to ensure and demonstrate that such transactions are solely for the purpose of executing the stock leg of a stock-option order, would be approximately 48 hours for each broker or dealer per year.[9]

Based on an estimated annual burden of 48 hours per broker or dealer, the Commission estimates that the aggregate, ongoing burden to maintain and enforce written policies and procedures as required under Rule 15b9–1 would be 144 hours per year.[10] As a result, the total industry burden, including the initial burden and the

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[1] 15 U.S.C. 78*o*(b)(8).

[2] 15 U.S.C. 78o(b)(9).

[3] 17 CFR 240.15b9–1.

[4] *See* Exchange Act Release No. 98202, (Aug. 23, 2023), 88 FR 61850 (Sep. 7, 2023) (''Adopting Release''); *see also,* Exchange Act Release No. 95388 (Jul. 29, 2022), 87 FR 49930 (Aug. 12, 2022) (''Re-Proposal'').

[5] The Commission cannot discern whether the 3 non-FINRA brokers or dealers rely on the stock-option order exemption newly or on an ongoing basis. As such, the Commission sets forth herein both estimated initial and ongoing reporting burdens.

[6] This figure is based on the following: (Compliance Manager at 5 hours) + (Compliance Attorney at 2.5 hours) + (Director of Compliance at 0.5 hour) = 8 burden hours per broker or dealer.

[7] This figure is based on the following: (8 burden hours per broker or dealer)/(3 years) = 2.67 initial burden hours per broker or dealer, per year.

[8] This figure is based on the following: (2.67 burden hours per broker or dealer) x (3 brokers and dealers) = 8.01 aggregate initial burden hours per year.

[9] This figure is based on the following: (Compliance Manager at 30 hours) + (Compliance Attorney at 12 hours) + (Director of Compliance at 6 hours) = 48 burden hours per broker or dealer. In estimating these burden hours, the Commission also examined the estimated initial and ongoing burden hours imposed on registered security-based swap dealers under Regulation SBSR—Reporting and Dissemination of Security-Based Swap Information. *See* Exchange Act Release No. 74244 (Feb. 11, 2015), 80 FR 14564, 14683 (Mar. 19, 2015) (''Regulation SBSR''). Regulation SBSR requires registered security-based swap dealers to establish, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure compliance with any security-based swap transaction reporting obligations. *Id.* The estimated initial and ongoing compliance burden on registered security-based swap dealers under Regulation SBSR were 216 burden hours and 120 burden hours, respectively. *Id.* The policies and procedures under Rule 15b9–1 are much more limited in nature.

[10] This figure is based on the following: (48 burden hours per broker or dealer) × (3 non-FINRA brokers and dealers) = 144 aggregate, ongoing burden hours per year.

ongoing burden, would be approximately 152.01 hours per year.[11]

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

The public may view and comment on this information collection request at: *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202606-3235-015* or email comment to *MBX.OMB.OIRA.SEC_desk_officer@omb.eop.gov* within 30 days of the day after publication of this notice, by October 15, 2026.

Dated: September 9, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18634 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106301; File No. SR–NYSEARCA–2026–89]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Add a New Partial Cabinet Solution Bundle as Part of Its Co-Location Services

September 9, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1)[1] of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[2] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[3] notice is hereby given that, on August 26, 2026, NYSE Arca, Inc. (''NYSE Arca'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to add a new Partial Cabinet Solution bundle as part of its co-location services and change the wording in the existing Partial Cabinet Solution bundle. The description of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundles and related fees in the Connectivity Fee Schedule (''Fee Schedule'') would be updated accordingly. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *www.nyse.com* and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to add a new Partial Cabinet Solution (''PCS'') bundle as part of its co-location services and change the wording in the existing PCS bundle. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to add a 4 kW PCS bundle and change the reference to ''Precision Timing Protocol'' in the existing PCS bundle. The description of the PCS bundles and related fees in the Fee Schedule would be updated accordingly.

The Exchange expects that the proposed rule change would become operative no later than October 31, 2026. The Exchange will announce the date through a customer notice.

Background

Currently, the Exchange offers Users[4] a PCS bundle which includes a 2 kW partial cabinet; access to the Liquidity Center Network (''LCN'') and internet protocol (''IP'') network, the local area networks available in the data center; two NMS network[5] connections, two fiber cross connections; and connectivity to one of two time feeds.[6] In addition to other requirements, a User and its Affiliates[7] must have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint[8] of 2 kW or less to qualify for the PCS bundle.

The PCS bundles were designed to attract smaller Users, including those with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome.[9] That has not changed. But as hardware and other infrastructure has evolved, even those with minimal demands need more power to meet the requirements of their hardware, such that even smaller Users may find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs.

Proposed Changes

To respond to Users' increased power needs, the Exchange proposes to offer an additional 4 kW PCS bundle. To differentiate it from the existing 2 kW PCS bundle, the Exchange proposes to label them as Options A and B. Like the existing 2 kW PCS Option A, the proposed Option B would be sized to meet the needs of smaller Users and their current power needs.

At the same time, the Exchange proposes to change the reference to ''Precision Timing Protocol'' to ''Precision Time Protocol'' in the existing PCS bundle, to conform the reference to the terminology used elsewhere in the Fee Schedule.[10]

To implement the changes, the Exchange would amend Note 1, in relevant part, as follows (proposed additions italicized):

1. To qualify for a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, a User must meet the following conditions: (1) it must purchase only one Partial Cabinet

[11] This figure is based on the following: (8.01 aggregate, initial burden hours) + (144 aggregate, ongoing burden hours) = 152.01 total burden hours per year.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 15 U.S.C. 78a.

[3] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[4] For purposes of the Exchange's colocation services, a ''User'' means any market participant that requests to receive colocation services directly from the Exchange. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 76010 (September 29, 2015), 80 FR 60197 (October 5, 2015) (SR–NYSEArca–2015–82). As specified in the Fee Schedule, a User that incurs colocation fees for a particular colocation service pursuant thereto would not be subject to colocation fees for the same colocation service charged by the New York Stock Exchange LLC, NYSE American LLC, NYSE National, Inc. and NYSE Texas, Inc. (together, the ''Affiliate SROs''). Each Affiliate SRO has submitted substantially the same proposed rule change to propose the change described herein.

[5] The NMS Network is an alternate dedicated network connection that Users use to access the NMS feeds for which the Securities Industry Automation Corporation is engaged as the securities information processor. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88837 (May 7, 2020), 85 FR 28671 (May 13, 2020) (SR–NYSE–2019–46, SR–NYSEAMER–2019–34, SR–NYSEArca–2019–61, SR–NYSENAT–2019–19).

[6] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 97749 (June 16, 2023), 88 FR 41164 (June 23, 2023) (SR–NYSEArca–2023–42).

[7] An ''Affiliate'' of a User is any other User or Hosted Customer that is under 50% or greater common ownership or control of the first User. Fee Schedule, p 1.

[8] The ''Aggregate Cabinet Footprint'' of a User is the total kW of the User's cabinets, including both partial and dedicated cabinets. Fee Schedule, p 1.

[9] *See* Securities Exchange Act No. 77070 (February 5, 2016), 81 FR 7401 (February 11, 2016) (SR–NYSEArca–2015–102).

[10] *See* Connectivity Fee Schedule, pages 18 and 26.

Solution bundle; (2) the User and its Affiliates must not currently have a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle; and (3) after the purchase of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, the User, together with its Affiliates, will have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of no more than 2 kW *for Option A and 4 kW for Option B.*

• A User requesting a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle will be required to certify to the Exchange (a) whether any other Users or Hosted Customers are Affiliates of the certificating User, and (b) that after the purchase of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, the User, together with its Affiliates, would have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of no more than 2 kW *for Option A and 4 kW for Option B.*

The Exchange would also amend the Fee Schedule to label the 2 kW PCS bundle as Option A, add the new proposed Option B and make the change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' reference. The amended Fee Schedule would read as follows (proposed deletions bracketed; proposed additions italicized):

Partial Cabinet Solution bundles ..... Note: A User and its Affiliates are limited to one Partial Cabinet Solution bundle at a time. A User and its Affiliates must have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of 2 kW or less to qualify for [a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle]*Option A and 4 kW or less to qualify for Option B.* See Note 1 under ''Colocation Notes.'' A purchaser of a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle must select NMS Network connections of the same size (*i.e.,* 10 Gb or 40 Gb) as the related LCN and IP network connections.	*Option A:* 2 kW partial cabinet, 1 LCN connection (10 Gb LX or 40 Gb), 1 IP network connection (10 Gb or 40 Gb), 2 NMS Network connections (10 Gb or 40 Gb each), 2 fiber cross connections and either the Network Time Protocol Feed or Precision Tim[ing]*e* Protocol.	$10,000 initial charge per bundle plus $16,500 monthly charge per bundle.
	Option B: 4 kW partial cabinet, 1 LCN connection (10 Gb LX or 40 Gb), 1 IP network connection (10 Gb or 40 Gb), 2 NMS Network connections (10 Gb or 40 Gb each), 2 fiber cross connections and either the Network Time Protocol Feed or Precision Time Protocol.	*$12,000 initial charge per bundle plus $19,000 monthly charge per bundle.*

Application and Impact of the Proposed Change

The proposed change would apply to all PCS bundles. The proposed change would not apply differently to distinct types or sizes of market participants. Rather, it would apply to all Users equally.

Users that require other sizes or combinations of cabinets, network connections and cross connects could still request them. As is currently the case, the purchase of any colocation service, including PCS bundles, is completely voluntary and the Price List is applied uniformly to all Users.

The Exchange expects to obtain at most a handful of new Users as a result of offering the 4 kW PCS bundles. A User, including a User with a 4 kW dedicated cabinet, would be able to convert to the 4 kW PCS bundle if it otherwise met the conditions. The Exchange does not expect to obtain new Users as a result of the other changes.

The proposed change is not otherwise intended to address any other issues relating to colocation services or related fees, and the Exchange is not aware of any problems that Users would have in complying with the proposed change.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[11] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[12] in particular, because it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest and because it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange further believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[13] because it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members and issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Proposed Change Is Reasonable

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is reasonable.

The fees proposed for the new 4 kW PCS bundle are reasonable, as they are comparable to the fees charged for the 2 kW PCS bundle. Indeed, the monthly charge for the 4 kW PCS bundle would be lower per kW than the existing charge for the 2 kW PCS bundle.[14] The Exchange notes that the equipment for the two services is not the same: different cabinets are needed for the 4 kW PCS bundle as compared to the 2 kW PCS bundle.

The proposed rule change would allow the Exchange to offer an option to smaller Users that find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs but otherwise meet the requirements. The addition of a 4 kW PCS bundle would permit current or potential Users to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

The Exchange does not believe that FIDS has a competitive advantage by virtue of the fact that it owns and operates the MDC's meet-me-rooms. Users purchasing the proposed 4 kW PCS bundles—like Users of any other colocation service—would require a circuit connecting out of the MDC, and in most cases, such circuits are provided by third-party telecommunications service providers that have installed their equipment in the MDC's two meet-me-rooms (''Telecoms'').[15] Currently, 17 Telecoms operate in the meet-me-rooms and provide a variety of circuit choices. It is in the Exchange's best interest to set the fees that Telecoms pay to operate in the meet-me-rooms at a reasonable level[16] so that market participants, including Telecoms, will maximize their use of the MDC. By setting the meet-me-room fees at a reasonable level, the Exchange encourages Telecoms to

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[14] The monthly charge per kW of the 2 kW PCS bundle is $8,250, and the proposed monthly charge for a 4 kW PCS bundle would be $4,750.

[15] Note that in the case of wireless connectivity, a User in colocation still requires a fiber circuit to transport data. If a Telecom is used, the data is transmitted wirelessly to the relevant pole, and then from the pole to the meet-me-room using a fiber circuit.

[16] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 98000 (July 26, 2023), 88 FR 50244 (August 1, 2023) (SR–NYSEArca–2023–47).

participate in the meet-me-rooms and to sell circuits to Users for connecting into and out of the MDC. These Telecoms then compete with each other by pricing such circuits at competitive rates. These competitive rates for circuits help draw in more Users and Hosted Customers to the MDC, which directly benefits the Exchange by increasing the customer base to whom the Exchange can sell its colocation services, which include cabinets, power, ports, and connectivity to many third-party data feeds, and because having more Users and Hosted Customers leads, in many cases, to greater participation on the Exchange. In this way, by setting the meet-me-room fees at a level attractive to telecommunications firms, the Exchange spurs demand for all of the services it sells at the MDC, while setting the meet-me-room fees too high would negatively affect the Exchange's ability to sell its services at the MDC.[17] Accordingly, there are real constraints on the meet-me-room fees the Exchange charges, such that the Exchange does not have an advantage in terms of costs when compared to third parties that enter the MDC through the meet-me-rooms to provide services to compete with the Exchange's services.

The proposed change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would conform the reference to the existing references elsewhere in the Fee Schedule. There would be no ambiguity as to what the language referred to, and so the change is reasonable.

For these reasons, the proposed change is reasonable.

The Proposed Change Is Equitable

The Exchange believes that the proposed change provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members and issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers because it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between market participants. Rather, it would apply to all market participants equally.

The 2 kW PCS bundle was designed to attract smaller Users, including those with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome. As equipment has evolved, even those with minimal demands need more power to meet the requirements of their hardware, such that even smaller Users may not find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle meets their needs adequately. The proposed 4 kW PCS bundle would be responsive to the evolution of equipment, and so the Exchange believes that its introduction is equitable because it would not force customers to accept a ''one-size-fits-all'' PCS bundle but would instead permit them to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

Without this proposed rule change, potential Users would have fewer usable options. This would be a detriment for them, especially for potential Users with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome.

In addition, the Exchange believes that the proposal is equitable because only Users that voluntarily select a 4 kW PCS bundle would be charged for it. As is true now, 4 kW PCS bundles would be available to all Users on an equal basis, and all Users that voluntarily choose to purchase a 4 kW PCS bundle would be charged the same amount, and be subject to the same restrictions, for that bundle.

The proposed changes to label the 2 kW PCS bundle as Option A, add the new proposed Option B and make the change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' reference would add clarity to the Fee Schedule.

The Proposed Change Is Not Unfairly Discriminatory

The Exchange believes its proposal is not unfairly discriminatory.

The proposed rule change would allow the Exchange to offer an option to smaller Users that find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs but otherwise meet the requirements. The addition of a 4 kW PCS bundle would permit current or potential Users to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

The fees proposed for the new 4 kW PCS bundle are not unfairly discriminatory, as they are comparable to the fees charged for the 2 kW PCS bundle. Indeed, the monthly charge for the 4 kW PCS bundle would be lower per kW than the existing charge for the 2 kW PCS bundle. The Exchange notes that the equipment for the two services is not the same: different cabinets are needed for the 4 kW PCS bundle as compared to the 2 kW PCS bundle.

In addition, the proposed changes to add ''Option A'' and ''Option B'' would add clarity. Similarly, the proposed change to amend the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would add clarity and conform the reference to the existing references elsewhere in the Fee Schedule. These proposed changes would therefore make the Fee Schedule more transparent and reduce any potential ambiguity.

For the reasons above, the proposed changes do not unfairly discriminate between or among market participants that are otherwise capable of satisfying any applicable co-location fees, requirements, terms and conditions established from time to time by the Exchange.

For these reasons, the Exchange believes that the proposal is consistent with the Act.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The proposed rule changes will not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of Section 6(b)(8) of the Act.[18]

The proposed change does not affect competition among national securities exchanges or among members of the Exchange. The proposed changes would enhance competition by giving smaller Users the option to have a 4 kW PCS bundle to meet their needs. The proposed change may make PCS bundles more attractive to current or potential Users who might otherwise opt to purchase 4 kW partial cabinets and other co-location services, or 2 kW PCS bundles. It would therefore enhance the competitive environment for potential Users, as they would have more options from which to select. This could be especially beneficial for potential Users with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome. At the same time, however, no potential or current User would be obligated to purchase a 4 kW PCS bundle.

The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which exchanges and other vendors offer co-location services as a means to facilitate the trading and other market activities of those market participants who believe that co-location enhances the efficiency of their operations.

The Commission has repeatedly expressed its preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets.

[17] *See id.* at 50246. Importantly, the Exchange is prevented from making any alteration to its meet-me-room services or fees without filing a proposal for such changes with the Commission.

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

Specifically, in Regulation NMS, the Commission highlighted the importance of market forces in determining prices and SRO revenues and, also, recognized that current regulation of the market system ''has been remarkably successful in promoting market competition in its broader forms that are most important to investors and listed companies.'' [19]

The proposed changes to add ''Option A'' and ''Option B'' and to amend the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would not address competition but rather would make the Fee Schedule more transparent and reduce any potential ambiguity.

For the reasons described above, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule changes reflect this competitive environment.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act [20] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[21] Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.[22]

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) [23] of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–NYSEARCA–2026–89 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–NYSEARCA–2026–89. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–NYSEARCA–2026–89 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[24]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18653 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[19] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37499 (June 29, 2005).

[20] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

[21] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[22] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change 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.

[23] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[24] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106306; File No. SR–NYSEAMER–2026–77]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE American LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Change To Add a New Partial Cabinet Solution Bundle as Part of Its Co-Location Services

September 9, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) [1] of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [2] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[3] notice is hereby given that, on August 26, 2026, NYSE American LLC (''NYSE American'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to add a new Partial Cabinet Solution bundle as part of its co-location services and change the wording in the existing Partial Cabinet Solution bundle. The description of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundles and related fees in the Connectivity Fee Schedule (''Fee Schedule'') would be updated accordingly. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *www.nyse.com* and at the principal office of the Exchange.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 15 U.S.C. 78a.

[3] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

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 add a new Partial Cabinet Solution (''PCS'') bundle as part of its co-location services and change the wording in the existing PCS bundle. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to add a 4 kW PCS bundle and change the reference to ''Precision Timing Protocol'' in the existing PCS bundle. The description of the PCS bundles and related fees in the Fee Schedule would be updated accordingly.

The Exchange expects that the proposed rule change would become operative no later than October 31, 2026. The Exchange will announce the date through a customer notice.

Background

Currently, the Exchange offers Users [4] a PCS bundle which includes a 2 kW partial cabinet; access to the Liquidity Center Network (''LCN'') and internet protocol (''IP'') network, the local area networks available in the data center; two NMS network [5] connections, two fiber cross connections; and connectivity to one of two time feeds.[6] In addition to other requirements, a User and its Affiliates [7] must have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint [8] of 2 kW or less to qualify for the PCS bundle.

The PCS bundles were designed to attract smaller Users, including those with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome.[9] That has not changed. But as hardware and other infrastructure has evolved, even those with minimal demands need more power to meet the requirements of their hardware, such that even smaller Users may find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs.

Proposed Changes

To respond to Users' increased power needs, the Exchange proposes to offer an additional 4 kW PCS bundle. To differentiate it from the existing 2 kW PCS bundle, the Exchange proposes to label them as Options A and B. Like the existing 2 kW PCS Option A, the proposed Option B would be sized to meet the needs of smaller Users and their current power needs.

At the same time, the Exchange proposes to change the reference to ''Precision Timing Protocol'' to ''Precision Time Protocol'' in the existing PCS bundle, to conform the reference to the terminology used elsewhere in the Fee Schedule.[10]

To implement the changes, the Exchange would amend Note 1, in relevant part, as follows (proposed additions italicized):

1. To qualify for a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, a User must meet the following conditions: (1) it must purchase only one Partial Cabinet Solution bundle; (2) the User and its Affiliates must not currently have a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle; and (3) after the purchase of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, the User, together with its Affiliates, will have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of no more than 2 kW *for Option A and 4 kW for Option B.*

• A User requesting a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle will be required to certify to the Exchange (a) whether any other Users or Hosted Customers are Affiliates of the certificating User, and (b) that after the purchase of the Partial Cabinet Solution bundle, the User, together with its Affiliates, would have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of no more than 2 kW *for Option A and 4 kW for Option B.*

The Exchange would also amend the Fee Schedule to label the 2 kW PCS bundle as Option A, add the new proposed Option B and make the change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' reference. The amended Fee Schedule would read as follows (proposed deletions bracketed; proposed additions italicized):

Partial Cabinet Solution bundles Note: A User and its Affiliates are limited to one Partial Cabinet Solution bundle at a time. A User and its Affiliates must have an Aggregate Cabinet Footprint of 2 kW or less to qualify for [a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle]*Option A and 4 kW or less to qualify for Option B.* See Note 1 under ''Colocation Notes.'' A purchaser of a Partial Cabinet Solution bundle must select NMS Network connections of the same size (i.e., 10 Gb or 40 Gb) as the related LCN and IP network connections.	*Option A:* 2 kW partial cabinet, 1 LCN connection (10 Gb LX or 40 Gb), 1 IP network connection (10 Gb or 40 Gb), 2 NMS Network connections (10 Gb or 40 Gb each), 2 fiber cross connections and either the Network Time Protocol Feed or Precision Tim[ing]*e* Protocol. *Option B: 4 kW partial cabinet, 1 LCN connection (10 Gb LX or 40 Gb), 1 IP network connection (10 Gb or 40 Gb), 2 NMS Network connections (10 Gb or 40 Gb each), 2 fiber cross connections and either the Network Time Protocol Feed or Precision Time Protocol.*	$10,000 initial charge per bundle plus $16,500 monthly charge per bundle. *$12,000 initial charge per bundle plus $19,000 monthly charge per bundle.*

Application and Impact of the Proposed Change

The proposed change would apply to all PCS bundles. The proposed change would not apply differently to distinct types or sizes of market participants. Rather, it would apply to all Users equally.

Users that require other sizes or combinations of cabinets, network connections and cross connects could still request them. As is currently the

[4] For purposes of the Exchange's colocation services, a ''User'' means any market participant that requests to receive colocation services directly from the Exchange. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 76009 (September 29, 2015), 80 FR 60213 (October 5, 2015) (SR–NYSEMKT–2015–67). As specified in the Fee Schedule, a User that incurs colocation fees for a particular colocation service pursuant thereto would not be subject to colocation fees for the same colocation service charged by the New York Stock Exchange LLC, NYSE Arca, Inc., NYSE National, Inc. and NYSE Texas, Inc. (together, the ''Affiliate SROs''). Each Affiliate SRO has submitted substantially the same proposed rule change to propose the change described herein.

[5] The NMS Network is an alternate dedicated network connection that Users use to access the NMS feeds for which the Securities Industry Automation Corporation is engaged as the securities information processor. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88837 (May 7, 2020), 85 FR 28671 (May 13, 2020) (SR–NYSE–2019–46, SR–NYSEAMER–2019–34, SR–NYSEArca–2019–61, SR–NYSENAT–2019–19).

[6] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 97748 (June 16, 2023), 88 FR 41164 (June 23, 2023) (SR–NYSEAMER–2023–32).

[7] An ''Affiliate'' of a User is any other User or Hosted Customer that is under 50% or greater common ownership or control of the first User. Fee Schedule, p 1.

[8] The ''Aggregate Cabinet Footprint'' of a User is the total kW of the User's cabinets, including both partial and dedicated cabinets. Fee Schedule, p 1.

[9] *See* Securities Exchange Act No. 77071 (February 5, 2016), 81 FR 7382 (February 11, 2016) (SR–NYSEMKT–2015–89).

[10] *See* Connectivity Fee Schedule, pages 18 and 26.

case, the purchase of any colocation service, including PCS bundles, is completely voluntary and the Price List is applied uniformly to all Users.

The Exchange expects to obtain at most a handful of new Users as a result of offering the 4 kW PCS bundles. A User, including a User with a 4 kW dedicated cabinet, would be able to convert to the 4 kW PCS bundle if it otherwise met the conditions. The Exchange does not expect to obtain new Users as a result of the other changes.

The proposed change is not otherwise intended to address any other issues relating to colocation services or related fees, and the Exchange is not aware of any problems that Users would have in complying with the proposed change.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[11] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[12] in particular, because it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest and because it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange further believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[13] because it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members and issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Proposed Change Is Reasonable

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is reasonable.

The fees proposed for the new 4 kW PCS bundle are reasonable, as they are comparable to the fees charged for the 2 kW PCS bundle. Indeed, the monthly charge for the 4 kW PCS bundle would be lower per kW than the existing charge for the 2 kW PCS bundle.[14] The Exchange notes that the equipment for the two services is not the same: different cabinets are needed for the 4 kW PCS bundle as compared to the 2 kW PCS bundle.

The proposed rule change would allow the Exchange to offer an option to smaller Users that find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs but otherwise meet the requirements. The addition of a 4 kW PCS bundle would permit current or potential Users to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

The Exchange does not believe that FIDS has a competitive advantage by virtue of the fact that it owns and operates the MDC's meet-me-rooms. Users purchasing the proposed 4 kW PCS bundles—like Users of any other colocation service—would require a circuit connecting out of the MDC, and in most cases, such circuits are provided by third-party telecommunications service providers that have installed their equipment in the MDC's two meet-me-rooms (''Telecoms'').[15] Currently, 17 Telecoms operate in the meet-me-rooms and provide a variety of circuit choices. It is in the Exchange's best interest to set the fees that Telecoms pay to operate in the meet-me-rooms at a reasonable level[16] so that market participants, including Telecoms, will maximize their use of the MDC. By setting the meet-me-room fees at a reasonable level, the Exchange encourages Telecoms to participate in the meet-me-rooms and to sell circuits to Users for connecting into and out of the MDC. These Telecoms then compete with each other by pricing such circuits at competitive rates. These competitive rates for circuits help draw in more Users and Hosted Customers to the MDC, which directly benefits the Exchange by increasing the customer base to whom the Exchange can sell its colocation services, which include cabinets, power, ports, and connectivity to many third-party data feeds, and because having more Users and Hosted Customers leads, in many cases, to greater participation on the Exchange. In this way, by setting the meet-me-room fees at a level attractive to telecommunications firms, the Exchange spurs demand for all of the services it sells at the MDC, while setting the meet-me-room fees too high would negatively affect the Exchange's ability to sell its services at the MDC.[17] Accordingly, there are real constraints on the meet-me-room fees the Exchange charges, such that the Exchange does not have an advantage in terms of costs when compared to third parties that enter the MDC through the meet-me-rooms to provide services to compete with the Exchange's services.

The proposed change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would conform the reference to the existing references elsewhere in the Fee Schedule. There would be no ambiguity as to what the language referred to, and so the change is reasonable.

For these reasons, the proposed change is reasonable.

The Proposed Change Is Equitable

The Exchange believes that the proposed change provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members and issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers because it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between market participants. Rather, it would apply to all market participants equally.

The 2 kW PCS bundle was designed to attract smaller Users, including those with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome. As equipment has evolved, even those with minimal demands need more power to meet the requirements of their hardware, such that even smaller Users may not find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle meets their needs adequately. The proposed 4 kW PCS bundle would be responsive to the evolution of equipment, and so the Exchange believes that its introduction is equitable because it would not force customers to accept a ''one-size-fits-all'' PCS bundle but would instead permit them to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

Without this proposed rule change, potential Users would have fewer usable options. This would be a detriment for them, especially for potential Users with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome.

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[14] The monthly charge per kW of the 2 kW PCS bundle is $8,250, and the proposed monthly charge for a 4 kW PCS bundle would be $4,750.

[15] Note that in the case of wireless connectivity, a User in colocation still requires a fiber circuit to transport data. If a Telecom is used, the data is transmitted wirelessly to the relevant pole, and then from the pole to the meet-me-room using a fiber circuit.

[16] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 97999 (July 26, 2023), 88 FR 50190 (August 1, 2023) (SR–NYSEAmer–2023–36).

[17] *See id.* at 50193. Importantly, the Exchange is prevented from making any alteration to its meet-me-room services or fees without filing a proposal for such changes with the Commission.

In addition, the Exchange believes that the proposal is equitable because only Users that voluntarily select a 4 kW PCS bundle would be charged for it. As is true now, 4 kW PCS bundles would be available to all Users on an equal basis, and all Users that voluntarily choose to purchase a 4 kW PCS bundle would be charged the same amount, and be subject to the same restrictions, for that bundle.

The proposed changes to label the 2 kW PCS bundle as Option A, add the new proposed Option B and make the change to the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' reference would add clarity to the Fee Schedule.

The Proposed Change Is Not Unfairly Discriminatory

The Exchange believes its proposal is not unfairly discriminatory.

The proposed rule change would allow the Exchange to offer an option to smaller Users that find the existing 2 kW PCS bundle inadequate to meet their needs but otherwise meet the requirements. The addition of a 4 kW PCS bundle would permit current or potential Users to tailor their service selection and fees to meet their own individual business models.

The fees proposed for the new 4 kW PCS bundle are not unfairly discriminatory, as they are comparable to the fees charged for the 2 kW PCS bundle. Indeed, the monthly charge for the 4 kW PCS bundle would be lower per kW than the existing charge for the 2 kW PCS bundle. The Exchange notes that the equipment for the two services is not the same: different cabinets are needed for the 4 kW PCS bundle as compared to the 2 kW PCS bundle.

In addition, the proposed changes to add ''Option A'' and ''Option B'' would add clarity. Similarly, the proposed change to amend the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would add clarity and conform the reference to the existing references elsewhere in the Fee Schedule. These proposed changes would therefore make the Fee Schedule more transparent and reduce any potential ambiguity.

For the reasons above, the proposed changes do not unfairly discriminate between or among market participants that are otherwise capable of satisfying any applicable co-location fees, requirements, terms and conditions established from time to time by the Exchange.

For these reasons, the Exchange believes that the proposal is consistent with the Act.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The proposed rule changes will not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of Section 6(b)(8) of the Act.[18]

The proposed change does not affect competition among national securities exchanges or among members of the Exchange. The proposed changes would enhance competition by giving smaller Users the option to have a 4 kW PCS bundle to meet their needs. The proposed change may make PCS bundles more attractive to current or potential Users who might otherwise opt to purchase 4 kW partial cabinets and other co-location services, or 2 kW PCS bundles. It would therefore enhance the competitive environment for potential Users, as they would have more options from which to select. This could be especially beneficial for potential Users with minimal power or cabinet space demands or those for which the costs attendant with having a dedicated cabinet or greater network connection bandwidth are too burdensome. At the same time, however, no potential or current User would be obligated to purchase a 4 kW PCS bundle.

The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which exchanges and other vendors offer co-location services as a means to facilitate the trading and other market activities of those market participants who believe that co-location enhances the efficiency of their operations.

The Commission has repeatedly expressed its preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. Specifically, in Regulation NMS, the Commission highlighted the importance of market forces in determining prices and SRO revenues and, also, recognized that current regulation of the market system ''has been remarkably successful in promoting market competition in its broader forms that are most important to investors and listed companies.'' [19]

The proposed changes to add ''Option A'' and ''Option B'' and to amend the ''Precision Timing Protocol'' language would not address competition but rather would make the Fee Schedule more transparent and reduce any potential ambiguity.

For the reasons described above, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule changes reflect this competitive environment.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act [20] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.[21] Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.[22]

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) [23] of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

[19] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37499 (June 29, 2005).

[20] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

[21] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[22] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change 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.

[23] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–NYSEAMER–2026–77 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–NYSEAMER–2026–77. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–NYSEAMER–2026–77 and should be submitted on or before October 5, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[24]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–18658 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal Year List of Requests From States or Tribes for a Small Business Administration Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice provides an updated list of requests received by the U. S. Small Business Administration to make a disaster declaration for a state, territory, or tribe. The published list complies with a directive in the explanatory statement of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026, Public Law 119–75.

DATES: Issued on September 10, 2026.

ADDRESSES: For further information contact: Eric Wall, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6739.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given as of August 31, 2026, the following requests have been made to the U.S. Small Business Administration in Fiscal Year 2026 to declare a disaster.

State	Disaster date(s)	Disaster description	Date of state request to SBA	Approval status	Date of declaration
Arizona	September 25–27, 2025.	Gila County Flooding Event	October 9, 2025	Approved	October 10, 2025.
Illinois	July 10–August 1, 2025.	Algal Bloom Water Contamination	November 4, 2025	Approved	November 6, 2025.
Arizona	October 10–13, 2025	Remnants of Hurricane Priscilla and Tropical Storm Raymond.	November 4, 2025	Approved	November 14, 2025.
Florida	October 26, 2025	Severe Storms and Flooding	November 7, 2025	Approved	November 7, 2025.
New York	September 17, 2025	Red Hook Five-Alarm Fire	November 13, 2025	Approved	November 14, 2025.
Kentucky	November 4, 2025	Louisville Airplane Crash	November 14, 2025	Approved	November 15, 2025.
Colorado	August 2–29, 2025	Lee and Elk Fires, Mudslides, and Debris Flows.	November 17, 2025	Approved	November 18, 2025.
California	November 13–December 4, 2025.	Pack Fire	December 4, 2025	Approved	December 9, 2025.
New York	November 23, 2025	Cottage Avenue Apartment Building Fire	December 12, 2025	Approved	December 16, 2025.
Minnesota	October 26, 2025	Skyline Tower Apartment Complex Fire and Severe Water Damage.	December 19, 2025	Approved	December 22, 2025.
California	December 16–26, 2025	2025 Late December Storm	January 28, 2026	Approved	February 3, 2026.
California	December 31, 2025–January 5, 2026.	2026 Early January Storm, Tidal Flooding, and King Tides.	January 28, 2026	Approved	February 3, 2026.
Louisiana	January 23–27, 2026	2026 Severe Winter Storm	January 30, 2026	Approved	February 2, 2026.
California	December 16–26, 2025	2025 Late December Storms	January 30, 2026	Approved	February 6, 2026.
California	January 19, 2026	Oakland Apartment Fire	February 4, 2026	Approved	February 10, 2026.
Washington	December 5–22, 2025	Severe Winter Storms, 2025	February 11, 2026	Approved	February 24, 2026.
New Mexico	June 23–August 5, 2025.	Mescalero Apache Tribe—Rural Area—Severe Storms, Flooding and Landslides.	February 17, 2026	Approved	February 23, 2026.
Pennsylvania	February 20, 2026	Hotel Hampton Fire	March 3, 2026	Approved	March 4, 2026.
Illinois	August 16–19, 2025	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flash Flooding.	March 12, 2026	Approved	March 16, 2026.
Tennessee	January 22–27, 2026	2026 Severe Winter Storm Fern	March 23, 2026	Approved	April 7, 2026.
Hawaii	November 30, 2025	Downtown Hilo Fire	April 1, 2026	Approved	April 3, 2026.
Louisiana	January 23–27, 2026	Louisiana Severe Winter Storm	April 2, 2026	Approved	April 8, 2026.
Illinois	March 10, 2026	Severe Storm and Tornado	April 7, 2026	Approved	April 9, 2026.
Indiana	March 10–11, 2026	Severe Storms and Tornado	April 7, 2026	Approved	April 9, 2026.
Alaska	October 8–13, 2025	Severe Storms, Flooding and Remnants of Typhoon Halong.	April 13, 2026	Approved	April 15, 2026.
Arkansas	January 23–26, 2026	Severe Winter Weather	April 14, 2026	Approved	April 29, 2026.
Illinois	July 25–28, 2025	Severe Storms and Flash Flooding	April 22, 2026	Approved	April 23, 2026.
Michigan	March 6, 2026	Tornadoes	April 27, 2026	Approved	April 28, 2026.
Oklahoma	April 2, 2026	Severe Weather, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds.	May 1, 2026	Approved	May 1, 2026.
Texas	April 24–May 1, 2026	Severe Storms and Tornadoes	May 5, 2026	Approved	May 7, 2026.
Illinois	April 17, 2026	Severe Storm and Tornado	May 15, 2026	Approved	May 18, 2026.
Georgia	April 20, 2026	Wildfires	May 26, 2026	Approved	May 27, 2026
Idaho	December 16–18, 2025	Straight-line Winds	June 3, 2026	Approved	June 8, 2026.
Rhode Island	February 22–23, 2026	2026 Historic Snowstorm	June 3, 2026	Approved	June 10, 2026.
Illinois	May 15, 2026	Oak Lawn Apartment Complex Fire	June 9, 2026	Approved	June 10, 2026.

[24] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

State	Disaster date(s)	Disaster description	Date of state request to SBA	Approval status	Date of declaration
California	May 21, 2026–May 29, 2026.	Garden Grove Hazmat Incident	June 8, 2026	Approved	June 11, 2026.
Massachusetts	February 22, 2026–February 27, 2026.	Blizzard	June 8, 2026	Approved	June 12, 2026.
New Jersey	May 3–14, 2026	12-Alarm Warehouse Fire	June 10, 2026	Approved	June 12, 2026.
Pennsylvania	June 11, 2026	Oak Forest Apartment Complex Fire	June 23, 2026	Approved	June 24, 2026.
New York	May 20, 2026	Severe Storms and Flooding	June 26, 2026	Approved	June 30, 2026.
Illinois	June 10–11, 2026	Severe Storms and Tornadoes	July 7, 2026	Approved	July 10, 2026.
Illinois	June 17, 2026	Severe Storms and Tornadoes	July 7, 2026	Approved	July 10, 2026.
Missouri	April 23–28, 2026	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding	July 14, 2026	Approved	July 15, 2026.
Iowa	July 2–4, 2026	Severe Storms, Heavy Rain, and Flash Flooding.	July 20, 2026	Approved	July 23, 2026.
Pennsylvania	July 5–6, 2026	Severe Storms and Flooding	July 20, 2026	Approved	July 21, 2026.
Illinois	June 21, 2026	Severe Storms and Tornado	July 28, 2026	Approved	July 29, 2026.
Pennsylvania	July 11, 2026	Severe Storms	July 28, 2026	Approved	July 30, 2026.
Illinois	June 16, 2026	Severe Storms and Tornadoes	July 28, 2026	Approved	July 30, 2026.
Pennsylvania	July 4, 2026	Severe Storms	July 28, 2026	Approved	July 31, 2026.
Illinois	July 2–4, 2026	Severe Storms	August 4, 2026	Approved	August 5, 2026.
Arizona	June 19–July 30, 2026	Pocket Fire	August 7, 2026	Approved	August 11, 2026.
Nebraska	March 12–April 2, 2026	Wildfires	August 12, 2026	Approved	August 14, 2026.
California	June 17–25, 2026	2026 Los Palos Incident	August 10, 2026	Approved	August 14, 2026.
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.	July 4–12, 2026	Super Typhoon Bavi	August 13, 2026	Approved	August 14, 2026.
Illinois	July 27, 2026	Severe Storms	August 17, 2026	Approved	August 18, 2026.
Pennsylvania	July 28, 2026	Severe Storms and Flooding	August 18, 2026	Approved	August 19, 2026.
Kansas	April 26–27, 2026	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, Large Hail, and Flooding.	August 21, 2026	Approved	August 21, 2026.
Idaho	March 11–15, 2026	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides.	August 21, 2026	Approved	August 26, 2026.
Missouri	April 23–28, 2026	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding	August 27, 2026	Approved	August 28, 2026.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).

James Stallings

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience

[FR Doc. 2026–18768 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21859 and #21860; TEXAS Disaster Number TX–20089]

Administrative Declaration of a Disaster for the State of Texas

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice of an Administrative declaration of a disaster for the state of Texas dated September 10, 2026.

Incident: Severe Storms and Tornadoes.

DATES: Issued on September 10, 2026.

Incident Period: August 28, 2026.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: November 9, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: June 10, 2027.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shaquille Lewis, 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: Bexar.

Contiguous Counties:

Texas: Atascosa, Bandera, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, Wilson.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners with Credit Available Elsewhere	6.000
Homeowners without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.000.
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 21859B and for economic injury is 218600.

The states which received an SBA Administrative declaration are Texas.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026–18777 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21855 and #21856; UTAH Disaster Number UT–20020]

Administrative Declaration of a Disaster for the State of Utah

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice of an Administrative declaration of a disaster for the state of UTAH dated September 9, 2026.

Incident: Cottonwood Fire and Flooding.

DATES: Issued on September 9, 2026.

Incident Period: June 22, 2026 through July 24, 2026.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: November 9, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: June 9, 2027.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Talarico, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given as a result of the Administrator's disaster declaration, 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: Beaver.

Contiguous Counties:

Utah: Garfield, Iron, Millard, Piute, Sevier.

Nevada: Lincoln.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Pysical 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 218556 and for economic injury is 218560.

The states which received an SBA Administrative declaration are Nevada, Utah.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026–18676 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21857 and #21858; South Dakota Disaster Number SD–20026]

Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of South Dakota

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for Public Assistance Only for the state of South Dakota (FEMA–4938–DR), dated September 1, 2026.

Incident: Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, and Flooding.

DATES: Issued on September 1, 2026.

Incident Period: June 28, 2026 through July 3, 2026.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: November 1, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: June 1, 2027.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shaquille Lewis, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given as a result of the President's major disaster declaration on September 1, 2026, Private Non-Profit organizations providing essential services of a governmental nature may file disaster loan applications online using the MySBA Loan Portal *https://lending.sba.gov* or in person at other locally announced locations. For further assistance please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center by email at *disastercustomerservice@sba.gov* or by phone at 1–800–659–2955. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties: Beadle, Bennett, Buffalo, Day, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Stanley.

Tribal Areas: Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Private Non-Profit Organizations with Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
Private Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
For Economic Injury:	
Private Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 21857B and for economic injury is 218580.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026–18758 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21847 and #21848; Texas Disaster Number TX–20090]

Presidential Declaration Amendment of a Major Disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of Texas

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Amendment 1.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of Texas (FEMA–4935–DR), dated September 1, 2026.

Incident: Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, and Flooding.

DATES: Issued on September 9, 2026.

Incident Period: July 12, 2026 through August 4, 2026.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: November 2, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: June 1, 2027.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shaquille Lewis, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the President's major disaster declaration for Private Non-Profit organizations in the State of TEXAS, dated September 1, 2026 is hereby amended to update the incident period for this disaster as beginning July 12, 2026 and continuing through August 4, 2026.

All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026–18756 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21810 and #21811; INDIANA Disaster Number IN–20023]

Presidential Declaration Amendment of a Major Disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of Indiana

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Amendment 1.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of Indiana (FEMA–4933–DR), dated August 25, 2026.

Incident: Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, and Flooding.

DATES: Issued on September 9, 2026.

Incident Period: August 11, 2026 through August 24, 2026.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: October 25, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: May 25, 2027.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Milton Murphy, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the President's major disaster declaration for Private Non-Profit organizations in the State of Indiana, dated August 25, 2026 is hereby amended to update the incident period for this disaster as beginning August 11, 2026 and continuing through August 24, 2026.

All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)
(Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026–18747 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21807 and #21808; INDIANA Disaster Number IN–20022]

Presidential Declaration Amendment of a Major Disaster for the State of Indiana

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Amendment 1.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Indiana (FEMA–4933–DR), dated August 25, 2026.

Incident: Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, and Flooding.

DATES: Issued on September 9, 2026.

Incident Period: August 11, 2026 through August 24, 2026.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: October 25, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: May 25, 2027.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Milton Murphy, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the President's major disaster declaration for the State of Indiana, dated August 25, 2026, is hereby amended to update the incident period for this disaster as beginning August 11, 2026 and continuing through August 24, 2026.

All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026–18740 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

[Docket Number USTR–2026–0498]

Request for Comments on Significant Foreign Trade Barriers for the 2027 National Trade Estimate Report

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), through the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC), publishes the National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers (NTE Report) each year. USTR invites comments to assist it and the TPSC in identifying significant foreign barriers to, or distortions of, U.S. exports of goods and services and U.S. foreign direct investment for inclusion in the NTE Report. USTR also will consider responses to this notice as part of the annual review of the operation and effectiveness of all U.S. trade agreements regarding telecommunications products and services that are in force with respect to the United States.

DATES: *Thursday, October 29, 2026 at 11:59 p.m. EDT:* Deadline for submission of comments.

ADDRESSES: USTR strongly prefers electronic submissions made through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: *http://www.regulations.gov (Regulations.gov).* The instructions for submitting

comments are in sections IV and V below. The docket number is USTR–2026–0498. For alternatives to online submissions, please contact Jiexi ''Jesse'' Huang, at *ForeignTradeBarriersReport@ustr.eop.gov* or 202–395–3475 in advance of the deadline.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark A. DiPlacido, Chair of the Trade Policy Staff Committee, at *ForeignTradeBarriersReport@ustr.eop.gov* or 202–395–5232.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 181 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2241), requires USTR annually to publish the NTE Report, which sets out an inventory of significant foreign barriers to, or distortions of, U.S. exports of goods and services, including agricultural commodities and U.S. intellectual property; foreign direct investment by U.S. persons, especially if such investment has implications for trade in goods or services; and U.S. electronic commerce. The inventory facilitates U.S. negotiations aimed at reducing or eliminating these barriers and is a valuable tool in enforcing U.S. trade laws and agreements, ensuring trade is fair and reciprocal, and promoting U.S. economic and security interests. You can find the 2026 NTE Report on USTR's website at *https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Press/Releases/2026/National%20Trade%20Estimate%20Report%202026.pdf.* To ensure compliance with the statutory mandate for the NTE Report and the Administration's commitment to focus on significant foreign trade barriers, USTR will take into account comments in response to this notice when deciding which significant barriers to include in the NTE Report.

II. Topics on Which the TPSC Seeks Information

To assist USTR in preparing the NTE Report, commenters should submit information related to one or more of the following categories of foreign trade barriers:

1. *Import policies.* Examples may include tariffs and other import charges, quantitative restrictions, import licensing, customs barriers and shortcomings with respect to trade facilitation or customs valuation practices, tax policies that affect the competitiveness of U.S. exports, and other market access barriers.

2. *Technical barriers to trade.* Examples may include unnecessarily trade restrictive standards, labeling, conformity assessment procedures (*i.e.,* testing, inspection, calibration, audit, certification, and accreditation), or technical regulations for goods, including unnecessary or discriminatory technical regulations or standards for telecommunications products. Examples may also include pursuing unique national standards when international standards already exist in order to leverage the economic power of the domestic market to promote or compel the adoption of those standards in global markets, and pressing other countries to accept a definition of international standards that results in the exclusion of standards developed by U.S.-domiciled standard development organizations. Additionally, discriminatory practices may involve strategies that prevent U.S. or foreign stakeholder involvement in the overall standards development process.

3. *Sanitary and phytosanitary measures.* Examples may include measures that unnecessarily restrict trade without furthering safety objectives because they are applied beyond the extent necessary to protect human, animal, or plant life or health, not based on science, or maintained without sufficient scientific evidence.

4. *Government procurement.* Examples may include policies that exclude U.S. goods or services, closed bidding, and bidding processes that lack transparency.

5. *Intellectual property protection.* Examples may include inadequate patent, copyright, trade secret, and trademark regimes and inadequate enforcement of intellectual property rights.

6. *Services.* Examples may include prohibitions or restrictions on foreign participation in the market, discriminatory licensing requirements or regulatory standards, local-presence requirements, and unreasonable restrictions on what services may be offered. Examples may also include discriminatory or burdensome barriers to cross-border data flows, discriminatory practices affecting trade in digital products, restrictions on the provision of internet-enabled services, and other restrictive technology requirements.

7. *Investment.* Examples may include limitations on foreign equity participation and on access to foreign government-funded research and development programs, local content requirements, joint venture requirements, technology transfer requirements, export performance requirements, and restrictions on repatriation of earnings, capital, fees and royalties.

8. *Subsidies.* Examples may include export subsidies, such as export financing on preferential terms and export subsidies (including agricultural subsidies) that displace U.S. exports in third-country markets, and import substitution subsidies, such as subsidies contingent on the purchase or use of domestic rather than imported goods.

9. *Anticompetitive practices.* Examples may include government-tolerated anticompetitive conduct of state-owned or private firms that restricts or distorts the sale or purchase of U.S. goods or services in the foreign country's markets, abuse of competition laws that inhibits trade, and fairness and due process concerns by companies involved in competition investigatory and enforcement proceedings in the country.

10. *State-owned enterprises.* Examples may include actions by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) or by governments with respect to SOEs involved in the manufacture or production of non-agricultural goods or in the supply of services that constitute significant barriers to, or distortions of, U.S. exports of goods and services or U.S. investments, and which may negatively affect U.S. firms and workers. These actions may include subsidies and non-commercial advantages provided to and from SOEs and practices with respect to SOEs that discriminate against U.S. goods or services, or actions by SOEs that are inconsistent with commercial considerations in the purchase and sale of goods and services.

11. *Other non-market policies and practices.* Examples may include adopting and pursuing industrial plans that target specific industries for domination by domestic enterprises, pressuring or otherwise acting to ensure domestic enterprises purchase domestic-made products over U.S. imported products, creating or maintaining non-market excess capacity particularly in key industrial sectors, and directing or allowing regulatory authorities to exercise their authority in a discriminatory manner, including by treating domestic enterprises more favorably. Also of concern are failures to take effective action to address non-market policies and practices of third countries.

12. *Labor.* Examples may include significant violations of internationally recognized labor rights or other practices that contribute to the suppression of wages, including cases where these violations or practices influence trade flows or investment decisions in ways that constitute significant barriers to, or distortions of, U.S. exports of goods and services or

U.S. investment, and which may negatively affect U.S. firms and workers. Internationally recognized labor rights include: the right of association; the right to organize and bargain collectively; a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor; a minimum age for the employment of children, and a prohibition on the worst forms of child labor; elimination of discrimination in respect of employment or occupation; and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health. Also of concern are failures to take effective action to address violations or ineffective protection of labor rights by third countries.

13. *Environment.* Examples may include concerns with a government's weak or unenforced environmental laws and regulations, significant acts of environmental degradation, illegal harvesting and trade of natural resources (*e.g.,* timber, fish, wildlife), and other harmful environmental practices that may provide a benefit or incentive to producers or investors in that country (*i.e.,* that encourage environmental arbitrage), or which constitute significant barriers to, or distortions of, U.S. exports of goods and services or U.S. investment, and which may negatively affect U.S. firms or workers. Also of concern are failures to take effective action to address environmental degradation, and illegal harvesting and trade of natural resources by third countries.

14. *Duty Evasion, Circumvention, and Transshipment.* Examples may include persistent undervaluation or misclassification of traded goods or services, smuggling, temporary import schemes, transshipment, and policies that support or fund duty evasion. Also of concern are failures to take effective action to address evasion measures and transshipment by third countries.

15. *Other barriers.* Examples may include significant barriers or distortions that are not covered in any other category above, or that encompass more than one category, such as bribery and corruption, or that affect a single sector.

Please provide, if available, the titles of relevant laws or measures and a description of the concerns with which the laws or measures relate to the significant foreign barriers or distortions identified. Commenters should place particular emphasis on any practices that may violate U.S. trade agreements. USTR also is interested in receiving new or updated information pertinent to the barriers covered in the 2026 NTE Report in addition to information on new barriers. If USTR does not include in the 2027 NTE Report information that it receives pursuant to this notice, it will maintain the information for potential use in future discussions or negotiations with trading partners.

Commenters should submit information related to one or more of the following export markets to be covered in the report: Algeria, Angola, the Arab League, Argentina, Australia, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the European Union, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Vietnam. Commenters may submit information related to significant barriers or distortions in export markets other than those listed in this paragraph.

In addition, Section 1377 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (19 U.S.C. 3106) (Section 1377) requires USTR annually to review the operation and effectiveness of U.S. telecommunications trade agreements that are in force with respect to the United States. The purpose of the review is to determine whether any foreign government that is a party to one of those agreements is failing to comply with that government's obligations or is otherwise denying, within the context of a relevant agreement, ''mutually advantageous market opportunities'' to U.S. telecommunications products or services suppliers. USTR will consider responses to this notice in the review called for in Section 1377 and highlight both ongoing and emerging barriers to U.S. telecommunications services and goods exports in the 2027 NTE Report.

III. Estimate of Increase in Exports

To the extent possible, each comment should include an estimate of the potential increase in exports of goods or services of the United States, U.S. foreign direct investment, or U.S. electronic commerce that would result from removing any significant foreign trade barrier the comment identifies, as well as a description of the methodology the commenter used to derive the estimate. Commenters should express estimates within the following value ranges: less than $25 million; $25 million to $100 million; $100 million to $500 million; and over $500 million.

IV. Procedures for Written Submissions

To be assured of consideration, submit your written comments by the October 29, 2026, 11:59 p.m. EDT deadline. All submissions must be in English. USTR strongly encourages submissions via *Regulations.gov*, using Docket Number USTR–2026–0498.

To submit via *Regulations.gov*, use Docket Number USTR–2026–0498 in the ''search for'' field on the home page and click ''search.'' The site will provide a search-results page listing all documents associated with this docket. Find a reference to this notice by selecting ''notice'' under ''document type'' in the ''refine documents results'' section on the left side of the screen and click on the ''comment'' link.

Regulations.gov allows users to make submissions by filling in a ''type comment'' field, or by attaching a document using the ''upload file'' field. USTR prefers that you provide submissions in an attached document and note ''see attached comments with respect to (name of country)'' in the ''comment'' field on the online submission form. The first page of the submission must identify ''Comments Regarding Foreign Trade Barriers to U.S. Exports for 2027 Reporting—[name of country or countries discussed].'' Commenters providing information on more than one country should provide a separate attachment for each country as part of the same submission. USTR strongly encourages commenters to provide only one submission. USTR prefers submissions in Microsoft Word (.doc) or Adobe Acrobat (.pdf). If you use an application other than those two, please indicate the name of the application in the ''type comment'' field.

You will receive a tracking number upon completion of the submission procedure at *Regulations.gov*. The tracking number is confirmation that *Regulations.gov*received your submission. Keep the confirmation for your records. USTR is not able to provide technical assistance for *Regulations.gov*.

For further information on using *Regulations.gov*, please consult the resources provided on the website by clicking on ''How to Use *Regulations.gov*'' on the bottom of the home page. USTR may not consider submissions that you do not make in accordance with these instructions.

If you are unable to provide submissions as requested, please contact Jiexi ''Jesse'' Huang, in advance of the deadline at *ForeignTradeBarriersReport@ustr.eop.gov* or 202–395–3475 to arrange for an alternative method of transmission. USTR will not accept hand-delivered submissions.

General information concerning USTR is available at *https://www.ustr.gov.*

V. Business Confidential Information (BCI) Submissions

If you ask USTR to treat information you submit as BCI, you must certify that the information is business confidential and you would not customarily release it to the public. For any comments submitted electronically containing BCI, the file name of the business confidential version should begin with the characters ''BCI.'' You must clearly mark any page containing BCI with ''BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL'' on the top of that page. Filers of submissions containing BCI also must submit a public version that will be placed in the docket for public inspection. The file name of the public version should begin with the character ''P.'' Follow the ''BCI'' and ''P'' with the name of the person or entity submitting the comments.

VI. Public Viewing of Review Submissions

USTR will post written submissions in the docket for public inspection, except properly designated BCI. You can view comments on *Regulations.gov* by entering Docket Number USTR–2026–0498 in the search field on the home page.

Mark DiPlacido,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–18775 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3290–F4–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2026–1519]

Request for Comments on the Renewal of a Previously Approved Information Collection: Information To Determine Seamen's Reemployment Rights—National Emergency

AGENCY: Maritime Administration (MARAD), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: MARAD invites public comments on its intention to request Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to renew an information collection in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The proposed collection OMB 2133–0526 (Information to Determine Seamen's Reemployment Rights—National Emergency) is used to determine if U.S. civilian mariners are eligible for reemployment rights under the Maritime Security Act of 1996. MARAD is required to publish this notice in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before November 13, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Docket No. DOT–MARAD–2026–1519 through one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Search using the above DOT docket number and follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number for this rulemaking.

Note: All comments received will be posted without change to *www.regulations.gov* including any personal information provided.

Comments are invited on: (a) whether the proposed collection of information is reasonable for the Department's performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for the Department to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be lessened without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer E. Pralgo, 202–309–7187, Office of Workforce Development and Education, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, MAR–650, Mail Stop 2, Washington, DC 20590, *jennifer.pralgo@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Information to Determine Seamen's Reemployment Rights—National Emergency.

OMB Control Number: 2133–0526.

Type of Request: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: This information collection is needed in order to implement provisions of the Maritime Security Act of 1996. These provisions grant reemployment rights and other benefits to certain merchant seamen serving aboard vessels used by the United States during national emergencies. The Maritime Security Act of 1996 establishes the procedures for obtaining the necessary MARAD certification for re-employment rights and other benefits.

Respondents: U.S. merchant seamen who have completed designated national service during a time of maritime mobilization need and are seeking re-employment with a prior employer.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 10.

Estimated Number of Responses: 10.

Estimated Hours per Response: 1.

Annual Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 10.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

(Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.49.)

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–18737 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Notice of OFAC Sanctions Actions

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 updates to the identifying information of one or more entries currently included on one or more of OFAC's sanctions lists.

DATES: See Supplementary Information for relevant dates.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: OFAC: Associate Director for the Office of Sanctions Support and Operations, 202–622–6943; Associate Director for Global Targeting, 202–622–2420; or *https://ofac.treasury.gov/contact-ofac.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

OFAC's sanctions lists and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available on OFAC's website: *https://ofac.treasury.gov.*

Notice of OFAC Action

On September 9, 2026, OFAC updated the following names to improve data standardization and consistency and/or to correct records that were published with minor errors. The updated names and relevant sanctions authorities are available at the below URL: *https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20260909.*

(Authority: 31 CFR chapter V.)

Bradley T. Smith,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2026–18678 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–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 September 9, 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 September 9, 2026, OFAC determined that the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following persons are blocked under the relevant sanctions authorities listed below.

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

Entities

1. ANWEN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., Prince International Plaza Building No. 616, Russia Federation Boulevard, Phum Se Pe Se, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Organization Established Date 05 May 2025; Organization Type: Computer programming activities; Tax ID No. K009-902502292 (Cambodia); Business Registration Number 00078312 (Cambodia) [TCO] (Linked To: XINBI GUARANTEE).

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(ii)(B) of Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011, "Blocking Property of Transnational Criminal Organizations," 76 FR 44757 (July 27, 2011), as amended by Executive Order 13863 of March 15, 2019, "Taking Additional Steps to Address the National Emergency With Respect to Significant Transnational Criminal Organizations," 84 FR 10255 (March 19, 2019) ("E.O. 13581, as amended") for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, XINBI GUARANTEE, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13581, as amended.

2. ANWEN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., Prince International Plaza Building No. 616, Russia Federation Boulevard, Phum Se Pe Se, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Organization Established Date 05 May 2025; Organization Type: Computer programming activities; Tax ID No. K009-902502292 (Cambodia); Business Registration Number 00078312 (Cambodia) [TCO] (Linked To: XINBI GUARANTEE).

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(ii)(B) of E.O. 13581, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, XINBI GUARANTEE, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13581, as amended.

3. XINBI GUARANTEE (Chinese Simplified: 新币担保) (a.k.a. "XINBI"), Burma; Thailand; Laos; Website https://xinbi.com; Target Type Criminal Organization; Digital Currency Address - TRX TW5tokvhEfrb77z98Rc8HqbkzQJ6sxYtGX; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TBKpozurdWLrbKkxtDqkveeq1dSB8Axj3V; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TWqcMjV7Wq2RHe2CSiKQHpkn6A7B2AWUPe; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TG83Fk56S2mycAUMYHZyZp9wMg6DCf4bUn; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TYkE8VwX1SGHM3Q2CA29nka5U2F2khKAj5; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TEECjwHqVG8sDmM3VtscjuCaRe5p351MU7; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TDU61o35UEe5hdB3R16c116DrPSV4kiyKz; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TKRNCETxbiMmyyMraCkgdXKdLr1ZkmKxV5; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TTWRf2MD6zJ26bS4uKCNrcp84aAr7AmTjm; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TYvjt4ZKfsipHjA52nzgjUjDBF622SLCih; alt. Digital Currency

Address - TRX TXHX2NUvcgft4zs6MkkUtdNVERPTavHDWN; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TWPma8xH48AEN93x2krdukV9e1j6sPsBeS; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TK3n8pGHvDTcK53mpfeDAMzdwjb22qvFU3; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TGSGw4aUeAMNCfD8WqLRLe8ErQiJ1vqghj; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TBNjCi1d5Ns6ec5aMp28LpfKcX7xTpykAN; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX THH9JJNbLDN7qs1CyTxJQEjhC9y5FnZUhU; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TQhT3QWAbFiy6GEYuBrbK97uP3XVmTpRD8; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TXka5xc6mEkcoVXR7F2TFDKernyLt3XyW4; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TH1yknksde3pBY3oWVhUxVTbWbLqdafqYT; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TLHWeZcDmXk6idnaGwsQ9CEmK24KpoGgRM; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TTmvr41Fa9LeWJQ8NKQ5t4wFUspgEA1mJF; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX THifikwE6RtxYNWdcP9CWUjXS8Gh1xBCoa; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TR983hNyUNgrNSB1xncG9thZNhgYpbNvSh; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TNwe3WoEX6XrQ5NPAeWPkvpTtdaf27XYxK; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TGcewGsDLy7Fzc66kXXEB8Kh2b6u2XCvnV; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TYq3iRujcBELXX89i9JY32UmLxcyZAJe7E; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TRyQivSkQChryfnYnE1bUmJhnL3TvKUpvS; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TGjYoJLhfAiD2BRV9hwCeuHhZ54D3gLKTd; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TXT9atp8qBMXKbFYnRyWkM88UXYyobQNLP; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TThRMUSidD4gQeCnu56cFfCmqS421Nmbu7; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TAkpWPt2JZdiLSkG7ZX2VAQkZQsnGZ1nqh; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TZ8zsUe9M9tkhrFtfE7vMMmEwgVEF3n2UN; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TM9c5uR2UKwd5fMySgaoYSjphRyi3AjAtc; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TTjHn8qNVxazB3UroiekGRPuM2w2GwvNbn; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TWHwre81Mv4hvupNdHnsYX9FPocm29dQQQ; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TT4WKPQscK7fkxrPj1E9PjZp1HTVBUpoTm; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TYZKYK2fbvw3EAPES2daFvoV4DqPna43Jd; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TF7LUSoZQyDFxTFzCL11saBHAqMAyPh8dK; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TSmcHwvTR27Ao4NN8HhPFCVcPU5aTEqLDt; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TJ6NznpBV5uUpp5uZGDub9zD1999999999; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TPD4pmojFA2f2RvgnSDa7YCuGJ4BeS9yK2; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TXtH3iUipk6DZnYNu3kgjDsnSSLHLz8ZZU; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TBEqQGTxXRWXXeqe7ZwmSB6hc5MMMMMMMM; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TTYf9kcvABTSizXsdbC2E5co6jx9jvJ111; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TTrHak4biV5ZtNwN1K8oi7916CjmeVVeH8; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TCoKgVdQbSyPnJnf9oNUNQn3dWMDD9wbQL; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TNUQ2rZSRjZaGhtbwaFZEvuaemMj5z5Fnm; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TTWBrNgoooSs9HQQKMty3ZQDbS9LzgjNiH; alt. Digital Currency Address -

TRX TGu8xk3u1QcA9FNCQZ4RUTvniiCjNkjXkA; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TAQPzv9941nVuTj4ng2vd6L11Re57r42pW; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TMdZfVVAsxKsbXGmV3kBnEgM69z3QHH3kz; alt. Digital Currency Address - TRX TZ42sU5kQ2n5rLZ6PhEGkmfLtmHjoi2vpr [TCO].

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(ii)(A) of E.O. 13581, as amended, for being a foreign person that constitutes a significant transnational criminal organization.

(Authority: E.O. 13581, as amended.)

Bradley T. Smith,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2026–18641 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–C

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request on U.S. Employment Tax Returns and Related Forms, Schedules, Attachments, and Published Guidance

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the IRS is inviting comments on the information collection request outlined in this notice.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before November 13, 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. 1545–0029'' in the subject line of the message.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: View the latest drafts of the tax forms related to the information collection listed in this notice at *https://www.irs.gov/draft-tax-forms.* Requests for additional information or copies of this collection should be directed to Kerry Dennis, (202) 317–5751.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The IRS, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), provides the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps the IRS assess the impact and minimize the burden of its information collection requirements. Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. 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.

Tax Compliance Burden

Tax compliance burden is defined as the time and money taxpayers spend to comply with their tax filing responsibilities. Time-related activities include recordkeeping, tax planning, gathering tax materials, learning about the law, and completing and submitting the return. Out-of-pocket costs include expenses such as purchasing tax software, paying a third-party preparer, and printing and postage. Tax compliance burden does not include a taxpayer's tax liability, economic inefficiencies caused by sub-optimal choices related to tax deductions or credits, or psychological costs.

Proposed PRA Submission to OMB

Title: U.S. Employment Tax Returns and Related Forms, Schedules, Attachments, and Published Guidance.

OMB Control Number: 1545–0029.

Form Numbers and Published Guidance: CT–1, CT–1X, CT–2, SS–8, W–2, W–2 AS, W–2 C, W–2 GU, W–2 VI, W–3, W–3 (PR), W–3 C, W–3 C (PR), W–3 SS, 940, 940 SCH A, 940 SCH R, 941, 941 SCH B, 941 SCH D, 941 SCH R, 941 X, 943, 943 A, 943 SCH R, 943 X, 944, 944 X, 945, 945 A, 945 X, 2032, 2678, 8027, 8027 T, 8453 EMP, 8850, 8879 EMP, 8922, 8952, 8974 and all related forms, schedules, and attachments.

Abstract: These forms, schedules and attachments are used by employers to report their employment tax-related activity. This information collection covers the burden associated with preparing and submitting employment tax returns and related forms, schedules, and attachments, and complying with published guidance.

Current Actions: There have been changes in regulatory guidance related to various forms approved under this approval package during the past year. There have been additions and removals of forms included in this approval package. It is anticipated that these changes will have an impact on the overall burden and cost estimates requested for this approval package, however these estimates were not finalized at the time of release of this notice. These estimated figures are expected to be available by the release of the 30-day comment notice from Treasury. This approval package is being submitted for renewal purposes.

Type of Review: Revision of currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Employers.

Preliminary Estimated Number of Respondents: 7,730,000.

Preliminary Estimated Total Time (Hours): 475,200,000.

Preliminary Estimated Time per Respondent (Hours): 61 hours 28 minutes.

Preliminary Estimated Monetized Time ($): 17,082,000,000.

Preliminary Estimated Out-of-Pocket Costs ($): 21,499,000,000.

Preliminary Estimated Total Monetized Burden ($): 38,581,000,000.

Note: Total Monetized Burden = Out-of-Pocket Costs + Monetized Time

Dated: September 10, 2026.

Kerry Dennis,

Tax Analyst.

Appendix-A: Forms and Schedules

Form No.	Title
CT–1	Employer's Annual Railroad Retirement Tax Return.
CT–1X	Adjusted Employer's Annual Railroad Retirement Tax Return or Claim for Refund.
CT–2	Employee Representative's Quarterly Railroad Tax Return.
SS–8	Determination of Worker Status for Purposes of Federal Employment Taxes and Income Tax Withholding.
W–2	Wage and Tax Statement.
W–2 AS	American Samoa Wage and Tax Statement.
W–2 C	Corrected Wage and Tax Statement.
W–2 GU	Guam Wage and Tax Statement.
W–2 VI	U.S. Virgin Islands Wage and Tax Statement.
W–3	Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements.
W–3 (PR)	Transmittal of Withholding Statements (Puerto Rican Version).
W–3 C	Transmittal of Corrected Wage and Tax Statements.
W–3 C (PR)	Transmittal of Corrected Wage and Tax Statements (Puerto Rican Version).
W–3 SS	Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements.
940	Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return.
940 SCH A	Multi-State Employer and Credit Reduction Information.
940 SCH R	Allocation Schedule for Aggregate Form 940 Filers.
941	Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return.
941 SCH B	Report of Tax Liability for Semiweekly Schedule Depositors.
941 SCH D	Report of Discrepancies Caused by Acquisitions, Statutory Mergers, or Consolidations.
941 SCH R	Reconciliation for Aggregate Form 941 Filers.
941 X	Adjusted Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return or Claim for Refund.
943	Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees.
943 SCH R	Allocation Schedule for Aggregate Form 943 Filers.
943 A	Agricultural Employer's Record of Federal Tax Liability.
943 X	Adjusted Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees or Claim for Refund.
944	Employer's ANNUAL Federal Tax Return.
944 X	Adjusted Employer's ANNUAL Federal Tax Return or Claim for Refund.
945	Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax.
945 A	Annual Record of Federal Tax Liability.
945 X	Adjusted ANNUAL Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax or Claim for Refund.
2032	Contract Coverage Under Title II of the Social Security Act.
2678	Employer/Payer Appointment of Agent.
4669	Statement of Payments Received.
4670	Request for Relief of Payment of Certain Withholding Taxes.
8027	Employer's Annual Information Return of Tip Income and Allocated Tips.
8027 T	Transmittal of Employer's Annual Information Return of Tip Income and Allocated Tips.
8453 EMP	Employment Tax Declaration for an IRS e-file Return.
8850	Pre-Screening Notice and Certification Request for the Work Opportunity Credit.
8879 EMP	IRS e-file Signature Authorization for Forms 940, 940–PR, 941, 941–PR, 941–SS, 943, 943–PR, 944, and 945.
8922	Third-Party Sick Pay Recap.
8952	Application for Voluntary Classification Settlement Program (VCSP).
8974	Qualified Small Business Payroll Tax Credit for Increasing Research Activities.
9465	Payment Plan Request.

Appendix-B: Guidance Documents

Guidance	Title/document
Announcement 2000–19	Tip Reporting Alternative Commitment (TRAC) agreement for use in industries other than the food and beverage industry and the cosmetology and barber industry in which tipped employees receive both cash and charged tips.
Announcement 2000–20	Tip Reporting Alternative Commitment (TRDA) for use in industries other than the food and beverage industry and the gaming industry.
Announcement 2000–21	Tip Reporting Alternative Commitment (TRAC) Agreement for Use in the Cosmetology and Barber Industry to Employment Tax.
Announcement 2000–22	Tip Reporting Alternative Commitment (TRAC) agreement for use in the food and beverage industry.
Announcement 2000–23	Tip Rate Determination Agreement (TRDA) for use in the food and beverage industry.
Notice 2000–21	Employer-designed Tip Reporting Program (EmTRAC) for the Food and Beverage Industry.
TD 6516	Employment Taxes, Applicable on and after January 1, 1955 (26 CFR 31.6001–1; 26 CFR 31.6001–2; 26 CFR 31.6001–3; 26 CFR 31.6001–5).
TD 9405	Employment Tax Adjustments (Reg–111583–07).
TD 9645	Rules Relating to Additional Medicare Tax (REG–130074–11).
TD 9860	Certified Professional Employer Organizations.
TD 10053	Backup Withholding on Third Party Network Transactions.

[FR Doc. 2026–18730 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4831–GV–P

FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 91 Monday,
No. 176 September 14, 2026

Part II

Federal Communications Commission

47 CFR Part 1
Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2026; Final Rule

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 1

[MD Docket No. 26–94; FCC 26–59; FR ID 366139]

Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2026

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission or FCC) adopts its regulatory fee schedule to assess and collect regulatory fees for Fiscal Year 2026 (FY 26).

DATES: Effective September 14, 2026. To avoid penalties and interest, regulatory fees should be paid by the due date of September 24, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Brogan, Office of Economics and Analytics, *Patrick.Brogan@fcc.gov* or 202–418–7378.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order in MD Docket No. 26–94, FCC 26–59, adopted on August 26, 2026, and released on August 27, 2026. The full text of this document is available at *https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-26-59A1.pdf.* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice).

Regulatory Flexibility Act. The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), requires that an agency prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for notice and comment rulemakings, unless the agency certifies that ''the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.'' Accordingly, the Commission has prepared a final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) concerning the potential impact of rule and policy changes contained in the *FY 2026 Regulatory Fees Report and Order.* The FRFA is set forth below.

Congressional Review Act. The Commission has determined, and the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, concurs that this rule is non-major under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 804(2). The Commission will send a copy of this Report and Order to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

Final Paperwork Reduction Act. This document does not contain any proposed new or substantively modified information collections subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

I. Introduction

1. Each fiscal year (FY), the Commission must adopt a schedule of regulatory fees to be assessed and collected by the end of September in an amount that reasonably can be expected to total the Commission's annual salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation. Pursuant to the Commission's statutory obligation in section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, (Act or Communications Act) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026, the Commission adopts a regulatory fee schedule for fiscal year (FY) 2026 to assess and collect $416,112,000, which is an amount that reasonably can be expected to total the Commission's FY 2026 salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation. By statute, the Commission must collect these regulatory fees by the end of September.

2. In April, the Commission proposed a regulatory fee schedule for FY 2026. Consistent with the Commission's longstanding regulatory fee methodology and the record gathered, the Commission adopts most of the proposals in the *FY 2026 NPRM,* 91 FR 25268, May 8, 2026, to increase the number of full time equivalents (FTEs) allocated directly to the core licensing bureaus for FY 2026. In particular, the Commission adopts the proposals to reallocate 61 FTEs from the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as direct FTEs to the Commission's core licensing bureaus because the work of those FTEs is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors such that the burden of that work should be considered in applying the Commission regulatory fee methodology. But, after careful review, the Commission declines to adopt the *FY 2026 NPRM* proposal to subtract two FTEs from the Media Bureau's direct allocation and also concludes it is appropriate to reallocate one additional FTE from the Office of General Counsel as direct to the Media Bureau. The Commission will, however, continue to treat all FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology, Enforcement Bureau, and Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau as indirect. The Commission also adopts its proposal for the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees, as adjusted, and where appropriate, adjusts its appendices in response to company- and industry-specific facts put forward by certain commenters. The Commission implements these determinations and adopts a schedule of regulatory fees, as set forth in Tables 3 and 4.

3. Finally, the Commission declines to adopt any of the commenters' various proposals to depart from its well-established assessment methodology to lessen fees for regulatees in certain industry sectors, which would unfairly shift the burden of regulatory fees to other fee payors, or to implement new fee categories that were largely considered and rejected by the Commission as recently as last year, particularly since commenters have provided no basis to change the Commission's prior determinations. The Commission does not alter the data source used for assessing regulatory fees on Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) providers, and the Commission also declines to change the de minimis threshold of $1,000.

II. Background

4. FY 2026 started on October 1, 2025, and ends on September 30, 2026. The regulatory fee collection is guided by both the statutory authority in sections 6 and 9 of the Act and the explicit language of each fiscal year's S&E appropriation directing the amount to be collected as an offsetting collection. Pursuant to Section 9 of the Act and the Commission's FY 2026 S&E appropriation, the Commission is required to collect $416,112,000, in regulatory fees. The Act requires the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees to recover the costs of carrying out its activities in the total amounts provided for in Appropriations Act. Regulatory fees must therefore cover the Commission's non-auctions direct, indirect, and support costs, including costs to cover statutorily required tasks that do not directly equate with oversight and regulation of a particular fee payor, but instead benefit the Commission and the industry as a whole. Direct costs are those such as salaries and expenses; indirect costs are those such as overhead functions, and support costs

include those such as rent, utilities, and equipment. Since regulatory fees must recover the total amount of the Commission's S&E appropriation for the fiscal year, they also must cover the costs incurred in oversight and regulation of: (1) entities that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees; (2) entities whose total assessed annual regulatory fees fall below the annual de minimis threshold; and (3) entities whose regulatory fees are waived. The Commission has previously observed that it is consistent with the Act to include those costs that are attributable to the fee paying and exempt regulatees in the revenue requirement because all of the regulatees in that fee category, whether they pay regulatory fees or not, benefit from the oversight and regulation of that bureau. The Commission's annual de minimis threshold remains at $1,000. The Commission takes into consideration the relatively small amount of waivers, exemptions, and non-payors in the Commission calculations each year so that it can recover the full amount of the Commission S&E appropriation. The Commission has no discretion regarding the amount of fees to be collected in any given fiscal year.

5. Congress has prescribed a method for the Commission to collect the full S&E appropriation by keying the Commission's regulatory fee assessment to its FTE burden. One FTE, a ''Full Time Equivalent'' or ''Full Time Employee,'' is a unit of measure equal to the work performed annually by a full-time person (working a 40-hr work week for a full year) assigned to the particular job, and subject to agency personnel staffing limitations established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In this proceeding, if the Commission states 1.5 FTEs work on a particular subject matter, that might mean three individuals spend 50% of their time on that area. Moreover, in the *FY 2026 Regulatory Fees Report and Order,* when the Commission discusses FTEs and any change in allocation, it is solely for regulatory fee purposes and does not reflect proposals for the change of personnel in the various organizational work units. The methodology for assessing regulatory fees must ''reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities.'' Thus, the fee assigned to each regulatory fee category relates to the FTE burden associated with oversight and regulation of each regulatory fee category by the relevant core bureaus (*i.e.,* the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, most of the Wireline Competition Bureau, part of the Office of International Affairs, and most of the Space Bureau). The Commission has previously concluded that allocating the work of FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau devoted to non-high-cost Universal Service Fund programs as indirect FTEs is consistent with how FTEs working for programs that benefit consumers and the American public are treated elsewhere in the Commission. Moreover, in the non-high-cost universal service fund programs, the E-Rate, Lifeline, and Rural Healthcare programs tie funding eligibility to the beneficiary, *i.e.,* a school, a library, a low-income individual or family, or a rural healthcare provider and not to Commission regulatory fee payors. Thus, the burden of FTE time devoted to non-high-cost Universal Service Fund programs is properly categorized as indirect. As part of this determination, the Commission has also excluded broadcasters from the fee burden associated with these indirect FTEs because broadcasters do not directly participate in the universal service program. Thus, in its annual analysis of FTE time, after deducting the burden of this indirect FTE work from the calculation of the direct FTEs allocated to the Wireline Competition Bureau, the Commission apportions these FTEs as indirect among all fee payors except broadcasters. The Commission has also explained that most of the work of the Office of International Affairs, including the work of the Global Strategies and Negotiation Division, does not benefit a specific fee payor, but rather the government as a whole, and is therefore appropriately categorized as indirect. However, the Commission continues to categorize as direct the FTE work of the Office of International Affairs concerning international bearer circuit issues, including the services provided over submarine cables, determining that there are eight FTEs within the Office of International Affairs whose work was direct on that basis.

6. The total amount of the offsetting collection generally changes each fiscal year. Therefore, the regulatory fees due from fee payors also typically change as a mathematical consequence of the total amount that needs to be collected, the number of FTEs, and the projected unit estimates for each regulatory fee category. For example, if the number of units in a regulatory fee category increase, the amount due per unit may decrease, depending on other factors. This would also include proportionate increases in a given fee category to reflect an overall increase in the annual FY appropriation. Insofar as the Communication Act's explicit language requires that fees must reflect FTEs, the Commission has consistently concluded that FTE counts are the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations, and the Commission regulatory fees are based on the direct FTEs in core bureaus. Thus, when considering changes, additions, or deletions to the regulatory fee schedule, the Commission focus on the direct FTE cost burden related to the regulatory fee category at issue within each of the core licensing bureaus.

7. FTEs are not assigned within a bureau to specific fee categories ''by rote or at random, but rather in a manner that reflects the time spent by FTEs on a regulatory fee category, which is in itself a reflection of 'benefit' to the fee category.'' The Commission apportions regulatory fees across fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the payors' benefits. The Commission has stated that Section 9 of the Act is clear, however, that regulatory fee assessments are based on the burden imposed on the Commission, not benefits realized by regulatees. The Commission apportions regulatory fees across fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the payors' benefits. Any decrease to the fees paid by one category of regulatory fee payors necessitates an increase in fees paid by other categories of regulatory fee payors, which means the collection of the Commission's regulatory fees is a zero-sum exercise.

8. The Commission allocates FTEs according to the nature of the work performed by its different organizational units. If FTE work directly relates to the oversight and regulation of a regulatory fee category in one of the five core licensing bureaus then it is considered to be direct. Work that cannot be allocated to one of those regulatory fee categories is counted as indirect FTE time.

9. Indirect FTE time covers a wide range of issues that include services that are not specifically correlated with one core bureau, let alone one specific category of regulatory fee payors. Indirect FTE work also includes matters that are not specific to any regulatory fee category, and many Commission attorneys, economists, engineers,

analysts, and other staff perform work during a single fiscal year, which generally benefits the telecommunications industry and the public as opposed to matters that are specific to any regulatory fee category. The Commission has categorized FTE work conducted in the Enforcement, Consumer and Governmental Affairs, and Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureaus along with some of the work in the Wireline Competition Bureau, the Space Bureau, and the Office of International Affairs as well as the work of those in the Office of the Chair and the Commissioners' Offices and in the Offices of the Managing Director, General Counsel, Inspector General, Communications Business Opportunities, Engineering and Technology, Legislative Affairs, Workplace Diversity, Media Relations, Economics and Analytics, and Administrative Law Judges as indirect for regulatory fee purposes.

10. Following this framework, the Commission assesses the allocation of FTEs to regulatory fee payors by first determining the number of direct non-auctions FTEs in each of the Commission's core bureaus. Other factors the Commission takes into consideration include the annual S&E appropriation and the projected unit estimates. Early in each fiscal year, the Human Resources Management office identifies FTEs at the core bureau level. The Commission then validates that data through consultation with the bureaus and offices to determine the number of direct FTEs allocated to each of the five core bureaus. Those numbers are then used to calculate the corresponding percentage of the total amount of regulatory fees to be collected for a given fiscal year from the fee payors of each core bureau. The percentage for each core bureau is the number of direct non-auction FTEs within the core bureau divided by the total number of direct non-auction FTEs in the Commission.

11. This means fees are apportioned across the regulatory fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau whose time is focused on a particular industry segment and are adjusted ''to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities.'' Specifically, the Commission allocates appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau. Those proportions are then subdivided and apportioned within each core bureau into fee categories among those served based on the time spent on each fee category. Finally, within each regulatory fee category, the amount to be collected is divided by a unit count that allocates the regulatory fee payor's proportionate share based on an objective measure. As a general matter, there is no additional calculation to attribute indirect costs.

12. The FTE time devoted to developing and implementing the Commission's spectrum auctions is not included in the calculation of regulatory fees and is not offset by the collection of regulatory fees. Thus, the Commission's methodology excludes all spectrum auction-related FTEs and their overhead from the regulatory fee calculations. To the extent that FTEs within the core bureaus spend a portion of their time on auctions issues and a portion of their time on other issues, their time is split and only the non-auctions portion of their time is reflected in the relevant core bureau's direct FTE count.

13. In order to collect regulatory fees in the amount required by the Commission annual S&E appropriation, the Commission conducts a rulemaking proceeding each year to consider any necessary increases or decreases in the number of units subject to the payment of such fees and to reflect any adjustments needed to the prior year's fees schedule. For example, if the number of units in a regulatory fee category increases, the amount due per unit may decrease. This would also include proportionate increases in a given fee category to reflect an overall increase in the annual FY appropriation. Such changes are rarely the subject of dispute and are usually addressed in the more ministerial changes to the fee schedule. As necessary, the Commission will also propose amendments to the fee schedule ''if it determines that changes are necessary for the fees to reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities.'' Pursuant to the Act, the Commission must notify Congress immediately upon adoption of any adjustment. The Act also requires the Commission to notify Congress at least 90 days prior to making effective any amendments to the regulatory fee schedule.

14. The Commission considers the adoption of a new regulatory fee category or a change in an existing regulatory fee category only when it develops a sufficient basis for making the change, ensuring that the Commission assessment of regulatory fees is fair, administrable, and sustainable. The Commission will adopt new regulatory fee categories and new methodologies for calculating regulatory fees when there is a sufficient basis for doing so based on the record, and under the relevant statutory provisions and precedent.

III. Discussion

15. The Commission received 12 comments and four reply comments in response to the Commission's *FY 2026 NPRM.* As generally supported by the record, the Commission adopts the Commission's proposals in the *FY 2026 NPRM* to reallocate 61 FTEs from the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as direct FTEs to the Commission's core licensing bureaus. The Commission bases these reallocations on its determination with reasonable certainty for the fiscal year 2026 that the work of those FTEs is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors such that the burden of that work should be considered in applying the Commission regulatory fee methodology. After further review, and based on those same determinations, the Commission also declines to adopt the *FY 2026 NPRM* proposal to reallocate two direct FTEs from Media Bureau as indirect and concludes it is appropriate to reallocate one additional FTE from the Office of General Counsel as direct to the Media Bureau.

16. Additionally, the Commission adopts its proposal to continue to calculate television broadcaster regulatory fees using the Commission's methodology of population-based full-service broadcast television regulatory fees. Furthermore, the Commission will continue using Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) assigned number data as the basis for assessing regulatory fees on Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) providers. The Commission also adjusts its tables in response to company- and industry-specific facts put forward by certain commenters. Finally, the Commission will continue to utilize a $1,000 de minimis threshold because it concludes the Commission's average cost of collections do not exceed that amount.

17. Consistent with the Commission's past practice, however, the Commission declines to reallocate other FTE work performed in the non-core bureaus, and the Commission concludes such work is appropriately considered to be indirect. Moreover, commenters have presented no new arguments for the Commission consideration to support their

suggestions to adopt new fee categories, and the Commission therefore reaffirms its repeated conclusion that additional proposed fee categories are not workable or logistically feasible at this time. The Commission will also continue its current approach to assessing space and earth station regulatory fees until the newly adopted Part 100 rules become effective and replace the existing rules governing satellite communications contained in Part 25, and until the Commission has had an opportunity to seek notice and comment on how those rules should be considered in applying its regulatory fee methodology.

18. Accordingly, using the Commission's historical methodology for allocating FTEs, the Commission adopts a regulatory fee schedule for FY 2026 as set forth in Tables 3 and 4 to assess and collect $416,112,000, which is an amount that reasonably can be expected to total the Commission's annual S&E FY 2026 appropriation.

A. Assessment of Regulatory Fees

1. Methodology for Assessing Regulatory Fees

19. Section 9 of the Communications Act requires the Commission to set regulatory fees to ''reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities.'' As a general matter, the Commission's methodology to establish its regulatory fee schedule is to first identify changes from the prior fiscal year regulatory fee proceeding, *e.g.,* changes in the (i) FY S&E appropriation, (ii) FTE levels, and (iii) relevant unit measures for each regulatory fee category. After that, the Commission identifies the number of direct non-auction FTEs in each core bureau for purposes of the regulatory fee calculation. The remaining non-auction FTEs are considered indirect and are not part of the regulatory fee calculation. Once the Commission determines the number of direct FTEs for each core bureau, the Commission calculates the percentage of regulatory fees that it will need to collect for the given fiscal year from each regulatory fee category within each core bureau. These proportional calculations allocate all Commission non-auction related costs across all regulatory fee categories.

2. FTE Allocations

20. For FY 2026, the Commission implements the same methodology that the Commission has historically used to allocate FTEs. To conduct its annual review of regulatory fees for FY 2026, the Commission began by evaluating the work being performed by Commission FTEs. According to information provided by the Commission's Human Resources Management office, at the start of FY 2026, there were 317.5 direct non-auctions FTEs distributed among the core licensing bureaus. With respect to other bureaus and offices within the Commission, staff next conducted a high-level, yet comprehensive, analysis of the work being performed by non-auctions FTEs in the Office of Economics and Analytics, Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as well as the Office of Engineering and Technology, the Enforcement Bureau, and the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau (and other bureaus and offices) in order to determine whether with reasonable certainty for the fiscal year 2026 any identifiable time of the FTEs in those organizational units is directly related to the oversight and regulation of fee payors such that it should be considered in applying the Commission's fee methodology. In other words, the Commission examined and validated the FTE data through consultation with the bureaus and offices to determine whether in applying the Commission's regulatory fee methodology any FTE time in the non-core bureaus and offices should be considered to be reallocated as direct FTE time to a core bureau.

3. Adjustments of Reallocations of Certain Indirect FTEs as Direct FTEs

21. Although the Commission continues to conclude that much of the work of the FTEs in the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau is appropriately considered indirect, in validating the FTE count for FY 2026, it again finds the data support a conclusion that there is measurable FTE time devoted to work that is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors such that the burden of that work should be allocated as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes. Moreover, commenters generally support the Commission's efforts to ensure that regulatory fees reflect the work performed by Commission FTEs that benefits fee payors. Likewise, no commenter objects to the Commission's proposed reallocations from Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau. The Commission therefore adopts most of its proposals to reallocate 61 FTEs from the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as direct FTEs to core bureaus because the nature of their work has been determined to be primarily related to the oversight and regulation of fee payors. With respect to the Office of General Counsel, however, the Commission concludes that one additional FTE should be allocated as direct. Additionally, the Commission declines to adopt the *FY 2026 NPRM* proposal to reallocate two direct FTEs from Media Bureau as indirect. These reallocations result in an increase of 62 FTEs being reallocated as direct FTEs to core bureaus.

22. In the *FY 2026 NPRM,* the Commission proposed to reallocate two FTEs as indirect from the Media Bureau because such FTE work is devoted to enforcement responsibilities. The Commission's proposal was based on a rationale first articulated in 2023. This rationale, however, acknowledged that the enforcement actions taken by the Media Bureau are associated with the Bureau's administration of the licensing programs for television and radio, rather than from an enforcement investigation. On review, the Commission finds that this work directly benefits the Media Bureau fee payors. As a result, reallocation of such FTE time as indirect would not be consistent with the statute nor with the Commission's overarching goals that its regulatory framework is fair, administrable, and sustainable. Furthermore, in reviewing the Commission's FTE allocations, it was presented with the fact that the Media Bureau has experienced staff reductions that required changes in work priorities which in turn made the measurement of this work to a degree of accuracy extremely difficult. That conclusion coupled with a fresh look at the nature of the work lead to the conclusion that the Commission lacks a basis for making the reallocation. Therefore, the Commission declines to adopt its proposal.

23. Additionally, because the amount of work of FTEs in the Office of General Counsel devoted to Media Bureau matters has increased in this fiscal year, the Commission reallocates an additional FTE to the Media Bureau as direct for this fiscal year. The Commission believes that this adjustment is fully consistent with its longstanding methodology, while offering a more precise and thus more equitable assessment of fees. Although the Commission makes this adjustment based on staff validation of the data regarding FTE utilization, it notes that it

is in accordance with the State Broadcasters Associations' ''urg[ing] the Commission to conduct even more searching reviews of indirect FTE work going forward.''

24. Specifically, for FY 2026, the Commission reallocates 31 FTEs from the Office of Economics and Analytics as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes as follows: three to the Space Bureau, one to the Office of International Affairs, eight to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, 17 to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and two to the Media Bureau. Similarly, as explained above, the Commission reallocates four FTEs from the Office of General Counsel as direct FTEs to a core bureaus as follows: one to the Wireline Competition Bureau, one to the Space Bureau, and two to the Media Bureau. Likewise, the Commission reallocates 27 FTEs in the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as direct to a core bureau as follows: 13 to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, eight to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and six to the Media Bureau.

25. The Commission bases these reallocations on staff's validation of the data and an analysis similar to the last three fiscal years evaluating whether measurable FTE time is primarily being spent on the regulation and oversight of regulatory fee payors such that it should be considered as direct to a core bureau. As the Commission has previously explained, in discussing FTEs, it is not referring to any particular employee at the Commission but rather an amount of work performed annually by a full time employee or employees. In analyzing the work of FTEs, the Commission's staff applies conservative estimates so as not to imply a false sense of precision in the reallocations. Specifically, where the amount of work under consideration for reallocation of an indirect FTE is half an FTE or less, the Commission rounds down, and it only implements reallocations in full FTE increments.

26. As represented below, FTE time associated with these reallocations is added to the direct FTE totals of the relevant core bureau. In other words, these reallocations increase the number of direct FTEs in a core bureau and reduce the total number of indirect FTEs within the Commission. Because the Commission's underlying methodology for calculating regulatory fees remains unchanged, it concludes that its regulatory fee calculation continues to be consistent with section 9 of the Communications Act, which requires the Commission to base its methodology on the number of FTEs.

27. Table 1 below shows the percentage of regulatory fees allocated to each core bureau based on the reallocation of a net increase of 62 FTEs as direct to a core bureau. These reallocations result in a 19.53% increase in the Commission overall direct FTE count for the fiscal year. These reallocations are proportionally distributed within the core bureau and are reflected in Tables 3 and 4, which are based on the Commission's existing methodology and incorporate these reallocations.

TABLE 1—CORE BUREAU DIRECT FTES AND PERCENTAGES FOR FY 2025 AND FY 2026 WITH REALLOCATIONS OF INDIRECT FTES

Core bureau/office	FY 2025 FTE re-allocations	Total # of direct FY 2025 FTEs *with* FTE reallocations	FY 2025% after reallocation	Total # of direct FY 2026 FTEs *without* FTE re-allocations	FY 2026 FTE re-allocations	Total # of direct FY 2026 FTEs *with* proposed FTE reallocations	FY 2026% after proposed reallocations
Office of International Affairs (Submarine Cable and International Bearer Circuits).	0	8	1.80	8	+1 from OEA +0 from OGC Total additional FTEs +1.	9	2.38
Space Bureau (Space and Earth Stations).	+1 from OEA +1 from OGC Total additional FTEs +2.	51	11.50	44	+3 from OEA +1 from OGC Total additional FTEs +4.	48	12.70
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau.	+8 from OEA +1 from OGC +14 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23.	120	27.06	81	+8 from OEA +0 from OGC +13 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +21.	102	26.99
Wireline Competition Bureau.	+13 from OEA +1 from OGC +9 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23.	132.5	29.88	81.5	+17 from OEA +1 from OGC +8 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +26.	107.5	28.45
Media Bureau	+7 from OEA +1 from OGC +7 from PSHSB −2 from MB Reallocated as Indirect. Total additional FTEs +13.	134	29.76	103	+2 from OEA +2 from OGC +6 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +10.	113	29.48
Total	61	445.50	100	317.50	62	379.50	100

28. As reflected in Table 1 above, based on these reallocations and after adjustments are made to the direct FTE counts to implement Commission precedent, the Commission has a total of 379.5 non-auctions direct FTEs for FY 2026. Accordingly, as shown in Table 2 below, the Commission will collect approximately $9.909 million (2.38%) in fees from the Office of International Affairs regulatory fee payors; $52.851 million (12.70%) in fees from the Space Bureau regulatory fee payors; $112.308 million (26.99%) in fees from Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatory fee payors; $118.363 million (28.45%) in fees from Wireline Competition Bureau regulatory fee payors; and

$122.681 million (29.48%) in fees from Media Bureau regulatory fee payors.

TABLE 2—CORE BUREAU FTE PERCENTAGES AND AMOUNTS FOR FY 2025 AND FY 2026 WITH FTE REALLOCATION ADJUSTMENTS

Core bureau	FY 2025 FTE % with FTE reallocations	FY 2025 amount with FTE reallocations (millions)	FY 2026 FTE % with adjusted FTE reallocations	FY 2026 amount with FTE reallocations (millions)
		FY 2025 Appropriation was $390.192		FY 2026 Appropriation is $416.112
Wireline Bureau	29.88	$116.580	28.45	$118.363
Media Bureau	29.76	116.119	29.48	122.681
Media Bureau; subcategory Broadcasters.	13.14	51.286	13.04	54.263
Media Bureau; subcategory Cable.	16.62	64.833	16.44	68.418
Wireless Bureau	27.06	105.582	26.99	112.308
Office of International Affairs.	1.80	7.039	2.38	9.909
Space Bureau	11.50	44.872	12.70	52.851

29. The Commission rejects requests to adjust its FTE analysis solely to benefit one category of regulatory fee payors and shift the fee burden to the other categories in the absence of reliable data upon which to base such a change. In particular, Kepler and SES express concern about the increase in fees from FY 2025 for regulatees of the Space Bureau and ask the Commission ''to place a moratorium on increasing the FY 2026 fees relative to those collected for FY 2025'' or to ''buffer increases'' of the fees. Similarly, SCC and NASCA assert that the fee increase for regulatees of the Office of International Affairs is excessive and propose that the Commission ''reduce the proposed submarine cable fees to a level commensurate with economic reality and the statutory boundaries the Commission must abide by'' or ''cap any increase at no more than 10 percent for FY 2026, with the revenue requirement in excess of the amount represented by the cap treated as the equivalent of indirect FTEs.'' Furthermore, NAB contends that the Commission should reduce the fee burden for earth stations by capping their fees to no more than $2,500 per earth station license, contending that such a result would be fair because broadcasters pay earth station regulatory fees in addition to the fees assessed for their broadcasting licenses, which unfairly compounds the financial burden on broadcasters. NAB recommends that the Commission shift the burden to other Space Bureau regulatory fee payors, namely NGSO satellite operators.

30. Although the Commission is mindful of concerns raised by these commenters that its regulatory fees need to be predictable and not prone to excessive fluctuation, requests for special accommodation are not consistent with the Commission's statutory obligation to collect the its entire appropriation this fiscal year. Such requests, as the Commission has previously explained, are in essence requests to shift fees from one category of regulatory fee payors to other regulatory fee payors based not on the relative FTE burden, but on policy rationales. In FY 2024 in the context of rejecting similar requests, the Commission explained and distinguished adjustments undertaken over a decade before that were necessary to address validation flaws identified by GAO. Specifically, in 2012, GAO reported that the Commission used FTE data that was 13 years out of date. In 2013, the Commission implemented a ''multi-year program of reform'' agency-wide ''correcting the extraordinary error on the Commission's part in applying a stale FTE count.'' Commenters' requests for accommodations in this fiscal year are therefore not analogous to that situation. Instead, here, as the Commission explained in detail above, the FTE counts are validated annually and the regulatory fee increases for FY 2026 are due to the roughly 6.6% increase in its overall fiscal year 2026 appropriation, changes in the direct FTEs working on space and earth station matters and submarine cable matters, and/or changes in the units of measure for these fee categories. Thus, the FY 2026 regulatory fee increase is attributable directly to the requirements of following the Commission statutory methodology—which include the benefit of oversight and regulation of its regulatory fee payors as measured by FTE levels. NAB itself recognizes that the increase in fees for earth station fee payors is a function of the Commission's methodology and the fact that the number of earth stations decreased while the percentage of the Commission's appropriation attributable to the Space Bureau increased.

31. As the Commission observed the last time it was asked to implement such measures, ''because [the Commission] must collect the full amount of the appropriation as an offsetting collection, decreasing the fee on any one category must be offset with an increased collection in another category.'' Section 9 of the Act prescribes a method of collecting an amount equal to the full S&E appropriation by keying the regulatory fee assessment to the Commission's FTE burden. As a result, the fee assigned to each regulatory fee category relates to the FTE burden associated with oversight and regulation of each regulatory fee category by the relevant core bureaus. Section 9 does not provide any other basis for assessing regulatory fees or any basis for capping fees for a particular fiscal year, or phasing in increases in fees over several fiscal years, for a particular category or categories of fee payors. The Commission therefore declines to implement commenters' suggestions in circumstances such as these where regulatory fees are based on direct FTEs to a core bureau, are consistent with its statutory congressional direction under section 9 of the Communications Act, and no other special extenuating circumstances for consideration exist.

4. Other FTEs of the Non-Core Bureaus and Offices Remain Indirect

32. After analyzing the data for FY 2026 as well as the record in this proceeding, the Commission affirms the its prior conclusion that the majority of FTE work being performed in the non-core bureaus and offices should be categorized as indirect because it benefits the Commission and the entire telecommunications industry generally and does not specifically focus on regulatory fee payors. The Commission reaches this conclusion based on both the staff's high level review of the work of FTEs in the non-core bureaus and offices and because no commenter provided any insight into its questions in the *FY 2026 NPRM* whether there had been any significant developments in the communications industry, changes in law, and/or substantial shifts in Commission policy and workload over the past year that demonstrates measurable FTE work is being performed in these organizational units that directly benefits a specific category of fee payors. Notably, no commenter provided any examples of changes in the specific work performed by Commission staff that would necessitate a reevaluation of the Commission's repeated determination that the work being performed by these FTEs is indirect. Instead, commenters advocating for additional reallocations of FTEs from the non-core bureaus and offices simply repeat the same reasons that the Commission has previously rejected.

33. NAB's contention that the Commission should reallocate FTEs in non-core bureaus as direct even when those FTEs work on matters that also pertain to non-fee payors fails to consider the Commission's repeated explanation that it takes a conservative approach to analyzing the workload of its FTEs and only reallocates an FTE as direct where the amount of work under consideration is more than half of an FTE. NAB's conclusory statements without any analysis do not warrant further examination by the Commission. In sum, NAB offers no reasons why the Commission should expand its methodology to include FTEs that work primarily on matters that pertain to non-fee payors and provides no solutions regarding how to do so.

34. NAB also renews its criticism of the Commission's well-established decision to treat FTEs working on non-high cost universal service fund issues, but fails to dispute the Commission's long-held conclusion that such treatment is consistent with how it treats FTEs working for programs that benefit consumers and the American public elsewhere in the Commission. Likewise, NAB's repetition of its 2022 comments arguing that the Commission should not include broadcasters in the allocation of FTEs associated with the Commission's broadband data mapping work under the Broadband DATA Act offers no new reasoning other than NAB's continued disagreement with the Commission's decision that the unique change in its methodology in 2021 to exclude Media Services licensees from their share in such costs was based on the one-time nature of a congressional earmark and had nothing to do with the Commission making a finding that ''any group of regulatees do not benefit from broadband-related activities.''

35. Finally, the Commission disagrees with NAB's more general complaint that its FTE allocations are ''opaque.'' While NAB applauds the Commission's continued efforts to modernize its regulatory fee methodology, it nonetheless maintains that commenters are unable to participate in the Commission's reallocation decisions. Contrary to NAB's criticism, however, the Commission has made clear how commenters can contribute to the Commission's assessment of annual regulatory fees and the basis for why the Commission may reallocate an FTE as direct to a core bureau. In particular, the Commission specifically invites commenters, as it did again this year, ''to offer any new or current reasons why the Commission should reexamine the nature of the work being performed by FTEs in its non-core bureaus and offices'' and seeks specific input in the record regarding whether there have been ''any significant developments in the communications industry, changes in law, and/or substantial shifts in Commission policy and workload over the past year'' that reflect measurable FTE work being performed in the non-core bureaus and offices that may not have been considered.

36. Moreover, the claim that without more transparency, commenters cannot offer contributions that will impact the regulatory fee assessment process does not withstand scrutiny. Indeed, the State Broadcasters Associations' assertion ''that the Commission imposes conditions upon commenters that cannot be met'' is belied by its own reference to past instances where its comments affected the Commission's allocations of FTEs. At the same time the State Broadcasters Associations complain that the Commission ''demands that outside commenters bring evidence to it that they simply do not possess and will not possess unless it is provided to them by the Commission,'' they trumpet their success in 2021 convincing the Commission to adjust its proposed FTE allocations due to the congressional earmark for the Broadband Data Act.

37. As previously noted, the Commission strives to make the regulatory fee process, including the reallocations of FTEs in its methodology, fair, sustainable, and administrable. The delegated authority of the Commission's bureau and offices is well understood and documented, the regulatory work of these organizational units is both public and easily reviewed, and the Commission includes significant information about its performance, budgets, and policy objectives in the information it releases to satisfy numerous reporting requirements. Thus, commenters have access to both resources and data to challenge the Commission's FTE allocations. Rather than stepping into the Commission's shoes to evaluate the Commission's analysis of its own FTE data, commenters can contribute to the process by offering responses to the questions posed in the NPRM and evaluating issues the Commission should factor into its reallocation considerations. In this regard, the Commission finds it notable that no commenter offered any insight into new or current reasons to reevaluate its *FY 2026 NPRM* FTE reallocation proposals. Nevertheless, as a routine part of its annual proceeding, the Commission makes any necessary adjustments to its proposals to ensure that the final fiscal year FTE reallocations reflect, as accurately as possible, the work being done for the benefit of fee payors.

38. In sum, the Commission concludes that NAB's and the State Broadcasters Associations' general requests to have more information from the Commission regarding the Commission's FTE data seeks to impose a level of precision on the Commission's reallocation process that does not align with the Commission's methodology. Each year in proposing FTE reallocations from indirect to direct, the Commission has provided notice of what organizational unit the FTE burden is being reallocated to and from. Moreover, commenters have historical and detailed insight into the type of measurable FTE work the Commission has found warranted the reallocation of FTEs as direct to a core bureau. The Commission therefore concludes, as it has in the past, that amending its methodology to include ''added granularity'' to its process like NAB and the State Broadcasters Associations request would not ''change the overall result, or improve the Commission's

regulatory fee methodology, but would simply consume more staff resources and increase the indirect FTE time devoted to regulatory fee administration.'' Instead, the Commission's analysis is ''most accurate when we look at the work of a larger group such as a division, office, or bureau, consistent with the language of section 9 of the Act to ensure that 'fees reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission.' ''

39. The Commission also rejects the claims of commenters that it must find ways to reduce the burden of indirect FTEs on fee payors that are based on arguments that the Commission has previously, and thoroughly, rejected. In particular, SES argues that the Commission should create new fee categories for ''experimental licenses, unlicensed use, and automated frequency coordination systems'' and even goes so far as to suggest the Commission should designate the Office of Engineering and Technology as a new core bureau—all without offering a single new reason for the Commission to consider doing so. As the Commission explicitly explained in the *FY 2026 NPRM,* commenters were asked to provide ''detailed evidence of materially changed circumstances, rather than reiterate[d] arguments that the Commission has historically declined to adopt.'' Instead, SES along with its supporting reply commenters—*i.e.,* the State Broadcasters Associations and One Ministries—either repeat or slightly recast old arguments and fail to provide any material changed circumstances in support of their arguments.

40. For example, the State Broadcasters Associations suggest that the Commission should adopt a new fee category for equipment certification labs because they contend such a category would be ''remarkably similar to the 'holds an FCC-issued authorization' criterion that has served as the basis for charging regulatory fees to broadcasters and other legacy fee payors for the past several decades.'' But, in making this argument, the State Broadcasters Associations notably avoid the more apt comparison to equipment authorizations—a category that the Commission has repeatedly declined to adopt. It seems that having failed to convince the Commission that equipment authorizations should be added to the regulatory fees categories, the State Broadcasters Associations now try to convince us that a regulatory fee should apply to the test labs that provide equipment certifications to those seeking such authorizations from the Commission. This would essentially backdoor the addition of equipment authorizations to the regulatory fee categories as testing labs would presumably pass those fees onto the manufacturers of the equipment they certify. The State Broadcasters Associations provide no explanation for why the Commission's reasoning in declining to adopt a fee category for equipment authorizations is not equally applicable to laboratories that perform measurements of equipment subject to an equipment authorization (*i.e.,* the State Broadcasters Associations' ''equipment certification labs''). Although laboratories involved in the testing of equipment for Certification under the equipment authorization rules are subject to accreditation, recognition, and periodic reassessment, there is no correlation between these steps and how many devices a testing laboratory actually tests or, once those devices are certified by a Telecommunications Certification Body, how many units are actually produced. Moreover, the State Broadcasters Associations provide no cognizable rationale why only testing laboratories and not the other entities involved in the equipment authorization process (*e.g.,* the laboratory accreditation bodies that accredit a laboratory with a scope covering the measurements required for the types of equipment that it will test, and the Telecommunications Certification Bodies that are authorized to issue Certifications) would be subject to a fee payor classification, if such a classification were warranted for equipment authorization-related activities. Thus, in neither instance would the Commission be able to credit FTE resources to such issues.

41. Moreover, the State Broadcasters Associations do not address the very minimal nature of the Commission's FTE work related to the recognition process for laboratories that perform measurements of equipment subject to an equipment authorization. Although the Commission acknowledges that in establishing certain rules related to these labs, some FTE time is devoted to adopting regulations that allow such labs to perform their functions for certain Commission licensees as well as other permittees, these efforts are limited and do not result in the work of FTEs being sufficient to subsequently assess fees year after year based on such a limited FTE burden. Furthermore, such work represents only a subcomponent of the larger equipment authorization workstream. For example, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and not the Commission manages the process of test lab accrediting and designating Telecommunications Certification Bodies in the U.S., whereas, the designation of third-party certification bodies located outside the U.S. are a matter of bi-lateral or multi-lateral international agreements, which would make requiring such entities to pay regulatory fees an international policy concern (were the Commission to find a basis to subject equipment authorization activities to regulatory fees). The Commission adopts a new regulatory fee category only when there is a sufficient legal and factual basis to conclude that significant FTE time is used in the oversight and regulation of a regulatee such that adoption of a fee category and designation of fee would satisfy the requirements of Section 9 of the Communications Act and the Commission's overarching goals that its regulatory framework is fair, administrable, and sustainable. Because the State Broadcasters Associations have not offered a framework by which it could assess laboratories involved in the testing of equipment for Certification with regulatory fees consistent with the Commission's methodology and policy goals, the Commission declines to do so.

42. One Ministries, which argues in a single sentence that the Commission should consider virtual MVPD providers as equivalent to cable service providers and assess them with the same regulatory fees, likewise offers no support or basis for how to do so. Specifically, this suggestion is provided without a factual or legal justification for how the agency could do so within the Commission's statutory authority and prior decision-making.

43. Additionally, because the Commission fully considered and rejected the suggestion to convene ''stake holder roundtables'' in 2023, for the same reasons the previously articulated, the Commission will not revisit the State Broadcasters Associations' suggestion to do so in FY 2026. Although the Commission recognizes the incentives for some commenters to continue to seek to expand the pool of entities subject to the Commission's regulatory fee process, repeatedly offering the same suggestions, without more factual or legal support for doing so, does not improve the Commission's regulatory fee process or satisfy the Commission's obligation to collect its full appropriation as dictated by section 9 of the Act. On the other hand, the Commission is encouraged by CTIA's agreement with the Commission's assessment that the work of FTEs in the non-core bureaus and offices should remain indirect as well as CTIA's

observation that the Commission proposes reallocations only ''after performing considerable analysis and finding the clearest case for reassignment.''

44. As the Commission has explained for many years, the work of FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology, the Enforcement Bureau and the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau benefits the agency as a whole and the American public, and not one particular group of regulatory fee payors. In light of CTIA's support and in the absence of evidence to depart from the Commission's previously articulated reasons for treating its FTEs in the non-core bureau and offices, and more specifically, the FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology, Enforcement Bureau, and Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, as indirect, the Commission affirms its past conclusion that it is not equitable for any one regulatory fee group of payors to shoulder the FTE burden of such indirect work.

45. As part of the Commission's ongoing efforts to modernize the assessment of regulatory fees, the Commission will continue its annual evaluation of whether any FTEs in the non-core bureaus and offices should be reallocated for regulatory fee purposes and exercise its discretion regarding where to focus its analytical efforts each year to best respond to changes in its substantive work and organization and changes in the telecommunications industry itself. In so doing, the Commission will look for additional ways in which it can ensure that it conducts its annual review and analysis of the FTE data in a manner that is fair, administrable, and sustainable.

B. Broadcast Television Stations

46. The Commission adopts its proposal, which was supported by NAB in the record, to continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour as the Commission has since 2020. The population-based methodology conforms with the service authorized here—broadcasting television to the American people. The Commission will also continue the Commission's use of 2020 U.S. Census data to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations, as the Commission traditionally has over the last few years. The population data for broadcasters' service areas are determined using the TVStudy software and the Licensing and Management System (LMS) database, based on a station's projected noise-limited service contour. However, consistent with the Commission's decision in FY 2024, the Commission will base assessments on limiting the population count of full-power television stations that rely on satellite television stations to reach terrain-limited areas in Puerto Rico. The Commission adopts a factor of $.007090 per population served for the FY 2026 full-power broadcast television station fee. The population data for each licensee and the population-based fee (population multiplied by $.007090 for each full-power broadcast television station) are listed in Table 8.

C. CMRS and Mobile Services Assessments

47. The Commission concludes that it will continue to assess regulatory fees for providers of CMRS and Mobile Services using a unit measure methodology based on the count of ''assigned numbers'' reported in providers' biannual Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) filings.

48. CTIA was the only commenter to address the questions the Commission posed in the *FY 2026 NPRM* regarding whether using a different unit measure to apportion regulatory fees for CMRS providers would better reflect the FTE burden of oversight of such fee payors. CTIA correctly points out that the Commission has utilized NRUF data since FY 2004 and cautions us to take more time to fully evaluate any options before amending the Commission's methodology for assessing regulatory fees for the CMRS fee category. CTIA further advises that until the Commission determines whether and how it may change NRUF reporting, ''it is unclear how NRUF data will compare to other data sources for purposes of allocating regulatory fees among CMRS providers.''

49. The Commission agrees with CTIA that the Commission should not make any changes at this time. Given the lack of record support to change the Commission's existing methodology, the Commission concludes that NRUF assigned numbers data, which serve as a proxy for a provider's subscriber count, remain a reliable reflection of the FTE burden of the Commission's oversight of CMRS and mobile service providers and continue to meet the Commission's goals that the regulatory fee methodology is fair, sustainable, and administrable.

D. Space Station, Earth Station and Submarine Cable Assessments

50. The Commission also declines to act on the requests of commenters to amend the Commission's methodology for assessing regulatory fees in this fiscal year based on issues raised in the *Space Modernization* proceeding. While the Commission appreciates that the adoption of licensing decisions reached in *Space Modernization* proceeding may necessitate the consideration of amendments to the methodology for the Commission's annual assessment of regulatory fees, the Commission concludes that none of the issues raised by commenters in this current regulatory fee rulemaking are ripe for resolution in FY 2026 as those licensing decisions were not reached prior the release of the *FY 2026 NPRM.* As the Commission just explained in denying Kinéis's petition for reconsideration of the *FY 2025 Report and Order,* ''[i]n plain terms, whether any of the proposed changes, if adopted, will materially alter FTE resources devoted to the oversight and regulation of space stations sufficient to merit the Commission proposing changes to fee categories or methodologies is premature at this time.'' Rather, as CSF observed, as the Commission implements licensing changes adopted in the *Space Modernization* proceeding, the Commission will consider how those changes may impact the category of fee payors and the allocation of FTE benefits among fee categories in the assessment of regulatory fees in FY 2027 and in future years.

51. For similar reasons, the Commission also declines the request of NAB to reduce the regulatory fees on Transmit/Receive and Transmit only earth stations and shift such burdens to non-GSO space station fee payors because NAB claims those fee payors ''appear to be the focus of the Space Bureau's priorities.'' While NAB makes an effort to support its proposal for a fee reduction by generally pointing to the Space Bureau's recent work associated with the *Space Modernization* proceeding, it does not provide, nor does the record otherwise contain, sufficient evidence to support a conclusion that the Commission should shift FTEs from earth station payors to NGSO space station payors based on FTE workloads benefitting one fee category over another in FY 2026. As discussed above, the Commission will not implement fee reductions or fee caps to mitigate fee increases that result from the Commission's well-established fee assessment methodology. Additionally, as observed above, changes adopted *Space Modernization* proceeding may necessitate a comprehensive look at regulatory fees due to possible re-allocation of FTEs as a result of those change becoming

effective and any measurable changes in FTE utilization becomes apparent. NAB would have the opportunity to provide input on this issue as part of that proceeding.

52. The Commission does, however, make the necessary corrections to its *FY 2026 NPRM* proposals where the record supports such actions. In particular, NASCA asks us to revise the payment units for the submarine cable system fee based on actual data reported in the annual circuit capacity filings, rather than the projections the Commission used to formulate its proposals in the *FY 2026 NPRM.* Given the limited time the Commission has to initiate and conclude its annual regulatory fee proceeding, for the NPRM, the Commission must rely on historical data and projected trends to determine the unit count for submarine cables, as well as a number of other fee categories. Following the release of the NPRM, however, any new or updated data that are made available to the Commission by stakeholders in the record or otherwise obtained or updated by the Commission will become part of the Commission's analysis of unit counts to be used in the assessment of regulatory fees in the annual report and order. Making such adjustments during this process of the rulemaking proceeding is consistent with the Commission's rules and existing methodology, as outlined in Table 5. In accordance with the Commission's standard process and based on the Commission's verification of the additional information on circuit capacity data provided by NASCA as well as an updated review of Commission data, the Commission increases the unit count of submarine cables from 79 to 88, thus reducing the per unit fee from what the Commission proposed in the *FY 2026 NPRM* to $106,975.

53. Additionally, after review of the relevant Commission data and consistent with comments from SES, Spire, and Eutelsat, the Commission corrects Table 7 of the *FY 2026 NPRM* to more accurately reflect the list of space station satellites that were authorized as of October 1, 2025, and subject to regulatory fees. SES proposed the addition of one Geostationary Orbit U.S.-Licensed Space Station and the removal of three Geostationary Orbit U.S.-Licensed Space Stations and two Geostationary Orbit Non-U.S.-Licensed Space Stations with Market Access Through Earth Stations. Spire proposed the removal of one Non-Geostationary Orbit Small Constellation and the modification of a second Non-Geostationary Orbit Small Constellation. Eutelsat proposed the modification of one Non-Geostationary Large Constellation, which reclassifies the remaining affected call sign to the Non-Geostationary Small Constellation category. Consistent with the Commission's efforts to adjust fee rates to reflect information about actual authorized satellites as of October 1, 2025, which becomes available after the release of a regulatory fee NPRM, the Commission concludes that such modifications are appropriate.

E. De Minimis Threshold

54. Section 9(e)(2) of the Act permits the Commission to exempt a party from paying regulatory fees if ''in the judgment of the Commission, the cost of collecting a regulatory fee established under this section from a party would exceed the amount collected from such party.'' As explained below, after a careful review of the Commission's costs for the collection of delinquent regulatory fees, the Commission declines NAB's request to increase the de minimis threshold amount to $1,200.

55. By statute, a determination to raise the de minimis threshold for the payment of regulatory fees narrowly rests upon the Commission's cost of collections. At the outset, the Commission notes that the Commission's Debt Collection Improvement Act (DCIA) implementation, including adoption of the red-light rule, minimizes regulatory fee delinquent debt. In the limited circumstances where the Commission must pursue delinquent regulatory fees, the Commission has explained that its administrative process includes various functions, such as gathering data and validating data from the bureaus and external sources; validating delinquent bills; preparing delinquency bills for transfer to collection agent for processing; and processing payments received from collection (*e.g.,* U.S. Department of the Treasury). Moreover, generally, delinquent debt is transferred to the Department of Treasury within 120 days after the date of delinquency.

56. The Commission calculates its collection costs for purposes of determining the de minimis threshold by estimating the number of FTE hours spent on each collection task multiplied by the value of FTE time expended on the task, to arrive at the estimated total cost of each task. The totals for each task are then added together to determine the total estimated cost of collection. The total estimated cost of collection divided by the estimated number of delinquent regulatory fee debts for that fiscal year yields the average cost of collecting an unpaid regulatory fee. The Commission's review of the estimated amount of FTE time devoted to collecting delinquent regulatory fees as well as the hourly rate of a Commission FTE assigned to such tasks reveals that the Commission's costs have not increased above the existing de minimis threshold.

57. Accordingly, NAB's and the State Broadcasters Associations' inferences to the contrary both fail to validate a different result. In particular, NAB reasons that since the Commission's staff salaries have increased since 2022, the Commission's cost of collections has ''likely increased.'' The State Broadcasters Associations support NAB's request and further maintain that since some fee payors' regulatory fees have now increased above the $1,000 de minimis threshold, it must follow that the Commission's cost of collections ''have similarly climbed.'' But an increase in the regulatory fees of certain regulatees to levels above the $1,000 de minimis threshold does not cause—or even directly correlate to—an increase in FCC's cost of collection of delinquent regulatory fees. In other words, because the methodologies for calculating regulatory fees and the cost of collections expenses differ, a rise in regulatory fees does not necessarily reflect or result in an increased cost of collections. And, while FTE salaries are one input into the Commission's cost of collection of delinquent debt, higher salaries without a significant increase in FTE time devoted to collections does not alone justify a 20% increase in the threshold.

58. Unlike the variable amount of regulatory fees that must be collected on an annual basis, the cost of the Commission's collections is less prone to fluctuations. It is merely one small aspect in the agency implementation of a vigorous debt collection process. Thus, it is not surprising that the cost has remained below the existing threshold.

59. Additionally, because regulatory fees are a zero-sum game, a higher de minimis threshold means that in order to collect the Commission's entire appropriation, regulatees with fee obligations above the threshold must cover the shortfall of regulatory fees that fall below it. Consequently, raising the de minimis threshold to benefit some regulatory fee payors over others, in the absence of an increase in costs of collection, is not supported by the Commission's statutory authority and is contrary to the goals of a fair, sustainable, and administrable regulatory framework. And, while NAB is correct that the Commission does not provide its internal collection calculations for review by commenters,

the results would be no different if the Commission did. The Commission has no reason to artificially deflate the de minimis threshold as the calculus dictated by the statute requires us to use the Commission's predictive judgment to determine whether the cost of collections outweighs the Commission's efforts in what will be collected.

60. Moreover, due to the limited nature of the fee exemptions expressly provided by statute, the Commission cannot implement NAB's suggestion to cap the regulatory fee assessment for classes of stations that fell below the de minimis threshold last year. Establishing the de minimis threshold on such a basis would result in exempting classes or categories of fee payors, which would necessarily result in another set of entities shouldering the fee burden. As the Commission explained the last time it entertained NAB's request to raise the threshold amount, although the de minimis threshold ''has the collateral effect of providing financial relief to some regulatees'' that does not mean that a regulatee's de minimis status provides it with a permanent exemption from regulatory fees. Furthermore, as the Commission has previously explained, pursuant to the wording of section 9(e)(2) of the Act, ''providing relief for financially strapped regulatees is not a factor for Commission consideration in setting this threshold.'' Nothing in the text of the statute supports using policy factors outside the cost of collection in establishing the de minimis threshold, and any regulatee with a financial hardship may seek a waiver, reduction, or deferral of its regulatory fees through the Commission's well-established process. Accordingly, after an internal evaluation of the Commission's costs, the Commission again concludes that the cost of collecting regulatory fees does not justify an increase to the existing $1,000 de minimis threshold.

IV. Procedural Matters

61. Included below are procedural items as well as our current payment and collection methods. The Commission includes these payments and collection procedures here as a useful way of reminding regulatory fee payers and the public about these aspects of the annual regulatory fee collection process.

62. *Commission's Registration System.* To increase efficiency, the Commission is using an all-electronic payment system for regulatory fees, which is contained within the Commission's Registration System (CORES). Before using CORES for the first time, you must obtain an FCC Username through the FCC User Registration System, and subsequently use it to access CORES and either register an FCC Registration Number (FRN) or associate an existing FRN to your Username. If you are unable to register electronically, you may fax your application for a Registration Number (FCC Form 160) to the CORES Helpdesk at (202) 418–7869 for filing procedures.

63. *Credit Card Transaction Levels.* In accordance with *Treasury Financial Manual,* Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7065.20a—*Credit Card Collections,* the total daily credit card transactions processed from a single customer can be no more than $24,999.99 (hereinafter the ''Maximum Daily Limit'') and the total monthly transactions processed from a single customer (based on a rolling 30-day period) can be no more than $100,000.00 (hereinafter the ''Maximum Monthly Limit''). Transactions greater than the Maximum Limits will be rejected. If a customer initiates multiple transactions on the same day with the same credit card, those transactions causing the total charge to exceed the Maximum Limits will also be rejected. This applies to single payments or bundled payments of more than one bill. Multiple transactions to a single agency in one day may be aggregated and treated as a single transaction subject to the $24,999.99 limit. Customers who wish to pay an amount greater than $24,999.99 should consider available electronic alternatives such as debit cards, Automates Clearing House (ACH) debits from a bank account, and wire transfers. Each of these payment options is available after filing regulatory fee information in the Commission's Registration System (CORES). Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of FY 2026 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, *https://www.fcc.gov/regfees.*

64. *Payment Methods.* During the fee season for collecting regulatory fees, regulatees can pay their fees by credit card through *Pay.gov*, ACH, debit card, or by wire transfer. Additional payment instructions are posted on the Commission's website at *https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer.* The receiving bank for all wire payments is the U.S. Treasury, New York, NY (TREAS NYC). Any other form of payment (*e.g.,* checks, cashier's checks, or money orders) will be rejected. For payments by wire, an FCC Form 159–E should still be transmitted via fax so that the Commission can associate the wire payment with the correct regulatory fee information. The fax should be sent to the Commission at (202) 418–2843 at least one hour before initiating the wire transfer (but on the same business day) so as not to delay crediting their account. Regulatees should discuss arrangements (including bank closing schedules) with their bankers several days before they plan to make the wire transfer to allow sufficient time for the transfer to be initiated and completed before the deadline. Complete instructions for making wire payments are posted at *https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer.*

65. *De Minimis Regulatory Fees, Section 9(e)(2) Exemption.* Under the de minimis rule, and pursuant to the Commission's analysis under section 9(e)(2) of the Act, a regulatee is exempt from paying regulatory fees if the sum total of all of its annual regulatory fee liabilities is $1,000 or less for the fiscal year. The de minimis threshold applies only to filers of annual regulatory fees, not regulatory fees paid through multi-year filings, and it is not a permanent exemption. Each regulatee will need to reevaluate the total annual fee liability each fiscal year to determine whether it meets the de minimis exemption.

66. *Standard Fee Calculations and Payment Dates.* The Commission will accept fee payments made in advance of the window for the payment of regulatory fees. The responsibility for payment of fees by service category is as follows:

- *Media Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for initial construction permits that were granted on or before October 1, 2025 for AM/FM radio stations, full-power VHF/UHF broadcast television stations, and satellite television stations. Regulatory fees must be paid for all broadcast facility licenses granted on or before October 1, 2025.
- *Wireline (Common Carrier) Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2025. In instances where an authorization is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2025, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the authorization as of the fee due date. Audio bridging service providers are included in this category. For Responsible Organizations (RespOrgs) that manage Toll Free Numbers (TFN), regulatory fees should be paid on all working, assigned, and reserved toll free numbers as well as toll free numbers in any other status as defined in § 52.103 of the Commission's rules. The unit count should be based on toll free numbers managed by RespOrgs on or about December 31, 2025.
- *Wireless Services:* Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) cellular,

mobile, and messaging services (fees based on number of subscribers or telephone number count): Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2025. The number of subscribers, units, or telephone numbers on December 31, 2025 will be used as the basis from which to calculate the fee payment. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2025, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- *Wireless Services, Multi-year fees:* The first eight regulatory fee categories in the Commission's Schedule of Regulatory Fees (Table 4) (first seven in the Commission's Calculation of Fees (Table 3) pay ''small multi-year wireless regulatory fees.'' Entities pay these regulatory fees in advance for the entire amount period covered by the five-year or ten-year terms of their initial licenses and pay regulatory fees again only when the license is renewed, or a new license is obtained. The Commission includes these fee categories in its rulemaking to publicize its estimates of the number of ''small multi-year wireless'' licenses that will be renewed or newly obtained in FY 2026.
- *Multichannel Video Programming Distributor (MVPD) Services (cable television operators, Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) licensees, DBS, and IPTV):* Regulatory fees must be paid for the number of basic cable television subscribers as of December 31, 2025. Regulatory fees also must be paid for CARS licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2025. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2025, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. For providers of DBS service and IPTV-based MVPDs, regulatory fees should be paid based on a subscriber count on or about December 31, 2025. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2025, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
- *Space Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for earth stations that were licensed (or authorized) on or before October 1, 2025. Regulatory fees must also be paid for geostationary orbit space stations (GSO) and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems (NGSO), and the two NGSO subcategories ''Small Constellations '' and ''Large Constellations,'' that were authorized or granted U.S. market access on or before October 1, 2025. Licensees of small satellites and RPO, OOS, and OTV space stations that were authorized or granted U.S. market access on or before October 1, 2025 must also pay regulatory fees. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2025, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the authorization as of the fee due date.
- *International Services* (*Submarine Cable Systems, Terrestrial and Satellite Services):* Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems are to be paid on a per cable landing license basis based on lit circuit capacity as of December 31, 2025. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31, 2025, in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier. When calculating the number of such active circuits, entities must include circuits used by themselves or their affiliates. For these purposes, ''active circuits'' include backup and redundant circuits as of December 31, 2025. Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2025, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

67. *CMRS and Mobile Services Assessments.* The Commission will compile data from the Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) report that is based on ''assigned'' telephone number (subscriber) counts that have been adjusted for porting to net Type 0 ports (''in'' and ''out''). The Commission has included non-geographic numbers in the calculation of the number of subscribers for each CMRS provider in Table 3 and the CMRS regulatory fee factor proposed in Table 4. CMRS provider regulatory fees will be calculated and should be paid based on the inclusion of non-geographic numbers. CMRS providers can adjust the total number of subscribers, if needed. This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on CORES along with the carrier's Operating Company Numbers (OCNs).

68. A carrier wishing to revise its telephone number (subscriber) count can do so by accessing CORES and following the prompts to revise their telephone number counts. Any revisions to the telephone number counts should be accompanied by an explanation. The Commission will then review the revised count and supporting explanation, if any, and either approve or disapprove the submission in CORES. If the submission is disapproved, the Commission will contact the provider to afford the provider an opportunity to discuss its revised subscriber count and/or provide supporting documentation. If the Commission receives no response from the provider, or the Commission does not reverse its initial disapproval of the provider's revised count submission, the fee payment must be based on the number of subscribers listed initially in CORES. Once the timeframe for revision has passed, the telephone number counts are final and are the basis upon which CMRS regulatory fees are to be paid. Providers can view their final telephone counts online in CORES.

69. Because some carriers do not file the NRUF report, they may not see their telephone number counts in CORES. In these instances, the carriers should compute their fee payment using the standard methodology that is currently in place for CMRS Wireless services (*i.e.,* compute their telephone number counts as of December 31, 2025), and submit their fee payment accordingly. Whether a carrier reviews its telephone number counts in CORES or not, the Commission reserves the right to audit the number of telephone numbers for which regulatory fees are paid. If the Commission determines that a carrier paid CMRS or mobile services regulatory fees based on an incorrect number of telephone numbers, the Commission will bill the carrier for the difference between what was paid and what should have been paid.

TABLE 3—CALCULATION OF FY 2026 REVENUE REQUIREMENTS AND PRO-RATA FEES

[Regulatory fees for the first seven categories, identified with an *, are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed]

Fee category	FY 2026 payment units	Years	FY 2025 revenue estimate ($)	FY 2026 revenue requirement ($)	Computed FY 2026 regulatory fee ($)	Rounded FY 2026 regulatory fee ($)	Expected FY 2026 Rrevenue ($)
*PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	1,400	10	320,000	350,000	25	25	350,000
*PLMRS (Shared use)	23,000	10	2,600,000	2,300,000	10	10	2,300,000
*Microwave	11,000	10	2,600,000	2,750,000	25	25	2,750,000
*Marine (Ship)	7,400	10	1,080,000	1,110,000	15	15	1,110,000
*Aviation (Aircraft)	6,000	10	590,000	600,000	10	10	600,000
*Marine (Coast)	330	10	144,000	132,000	40	40	132,000
*Aviation (Ground)	400	10	76,000	80,000	20	20	80,000
AM Class A [1]	60	1	266,220	281,748	4,696	4,695	281,700
AM Class B [1]	1,330	1	3,316,680	3,508,878	2,638	2,640	3,511,200
AM Class C [1]	780	1	1,184,400	1,253,782	1,607	1,605	1,251,900
AM Class D [1]	1,375	1	3,921,960	4,152,783	3,020	3,020	4,152,500
FM Classes A, B1 & C3 [1]	3,105	1	8,273,900	8,748,274	2,817	2,815	8,740,575
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2 [1].	3,125	1	10,128,640	10,716,357	3,429	3,430	10,718,750
AM Construction Permits [2]	1	1	570	585	585	585	585
FM Construction Permits [2]	15	1	15,000	15,375	1,025	1,025	15,375
Digital Television [5] (including Satellite TV)	3.498 billion population	1	23,412,392	24,801,183	0.007090	0.007090	24,800,820
Digital TV Construction Permits [2].	1	1	41,600	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300
LPTV/Class A/Translators FM Trans/Boosters.	6,300	1	1,512,500	1,606,598	255	255	1,606,500
CARS Stations	105	1	194,500	205,336	1,956	1,955	205,275
Cable TV Systems, including IPTV & DBS.	42,600,000	1	64,680,000	68,212,762	1.6012	1.60	68,160,000
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers.	$20,800,000,000	1	112,750,000	114,431,448	0.005502	0.005500	114,400,000
Toll Free Numbers	40,000,000	1	3,900,000	3,931,916	0.098298	0.10	4,000,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile).	637,500,000	1	98,352,000	103,662,178	0.1626	0.163	103,912,500
CMRS Messaging Services	580,000	1	44,800	46,400	0.08	0.08	46,400
BRS/ [3]	1,230	1	919,600	978,625	796	800	984,000
LMDS	375	1	281,200	298,361	796	800	300,000
Per Gbps circuit Int'l Bearer Circuits.	36,000	1	364,000	495,475	13.76	14	504,000
Terrestrial (Common & Non-Common) & Satellite (Common & Non-Common).							
Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of Appendix B) [4].	88	1	6,686,863	9,414,016	106,977	106,975	9,413,800
Earth Stations	3,270	1	8,240,000	9,708,659	2,969	2,970	9,711,900
Space Stations (Geostationary).	141	1	21,977,450	25,886,233	183,590	183,590	25,886,190
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Small Constellation).	23	1	8,628,220	10,153,028	441,436	441,435	10,153,005
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Large Constellation).	2	1	5,752,170	6,768,685	3,384,343	3,384,345	6,768,690
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Small Satellite).	23	1	271,260	334,014	14,522	14,520	333,960
* * ** * * Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected.			391,734,169	416,940,000			417,186,925
* * ** * * Total Revenue Requirement.			390,192,000	416,112,000			416,112,000
Difference			1,542,258	828,000			1,074,925

Notes on Table 3

[1] The fee amounts listed in the column entitled ''Rounded FY 2026 Reg. Fee'' are the result of dividing the revenue requirement by the payment units of each radio class category. The actual FY 2026 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of Table 4.

[2] The AM and FM Construction Permit revenues and the full-power (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues were adjusted, respectively, to set the regulatory fee to an amount no higher than the lowest licensed fee for that class of service based on the threshold 10,001–25,000, the traditional basis for identifying the lowest licensed fee. Reductions in the full-power (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues, and in the AM and FM Construction Permit revenues, were offset by increases in the revenue totals for full-power television stations by market size, and in the AM and FM radio stations by class size and population served, respectively.

[3] The MDS/MMDS category was renamed Broadband Radio Service (BRS). *See Amendment of Parts 1, 21, 73, 74 and 101 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate the Provision of Fixed and Mobile Broadband Access, Educational and Other Advanced Services in the 2150–2162 and 2500–2690 MHz Bands,* Report & Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 19 FCC Rcd 14165, 14169, para. 6 (2004).

[4] The chart at the end of Table 4 lists the submarine cable bearer circuit regulatory fees (common and non-common carrier basis) that resulted from the adoption of the *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008,* Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 24 FCC Rcd 6388 (2008) and *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008,* Second Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 4208 (2009). The Submarine Cable fee in Table 3 is a weighted average of the various fee payers in the chart at the end of Table 4.

[5] The actual full-power television regulatory fees to be paid by call sign are identified in Table 8.

TABLE 4—FY 2026 SCHEDULE OF REGULATORY FEES

[Regulatory fees for the first eight categories listed, identified with an *, are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed]

Fee category	Annual regulatory Fee ($)
*PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25.
*Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25.
*Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15.
*Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40.
*Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10.
*PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10.
*Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10.
*Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20.
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers).	0.163.
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	0.08.
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	800.
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	800.
AM Radio Construction Permits	585.
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,025.
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below.
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	0.007090.
See Appendix F for fee amounts due, also available at *https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees*	
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,300.
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	255.
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,955.
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	1.60.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	0.0055.
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR 52.101 (f) of the rules)	0.10.
Earth Stations: Transmit/Receive & Transmit only (per authorization or registration)	2,970.
Space Stations (per authorized station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)	183,590.
Space Stations (per authorized system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)—Small Constellation (fewer than 1000 authorized space stations).	441,435.
Space Stations (per authorized system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)—Large Constellation (1000 or more authorized space stations).	3,384,345.
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	14,520.
International Bearer Circuits—Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	14.
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below.

FY 2026 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES

Population served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=10,000	$560	$405	$350	$385	$615	$700
10,001–25,000	935	675	585	645	1,025	1,170
25,001–75,000	1,405	1,015	880	970	1,540	1,755
75,001–150,000	2,105	1,520	1,315	1,450	2,305	2,635
150,001–500,000	3,160	2,280	1,975	2,180	3,465	3,955
500,001–1,200,000	4,730	3,415	2,960	3,265	5,185	5,920
1,200,001–3,000,000	7,105	5,130	4,445	4,900	7,790	8,890
3,000,001–6,000,000	10,650	7,690	6,665	7,345	11,675	13,325
>6,000,000	15,980	11,535	10,000	11,025	17,515	19,995

FY 2026 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

Submarine cable systems (capacity as of December 31, 2025)	Fee ratio	FY 2026 regulatory fees
Less than 50 Gbps	0.0625 Units	$6,685
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	0.125 Units	13,370
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	0.25 Units	26,745
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	0.5 Units	53,490
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	106,975
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	213,955

Table 5—Sources of Payment Unit Estimates for FY 2026

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2026, the Commission adjusted FY 2025 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2026 payment liabilities. The Commission obtained its updated estimates through a variety of means and sources. For example, the Commission used Commission licensee databases, actual prior year payment records, and industry and trade association projections, where available. The databases the Commission consulted include the Commission's Universal Licensing System (ULS), International Communications Filing System (ICFS), Licensing and Management System (LMS), and Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS), as well as reports generated within the Commission such as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau's *Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast.* Regulatory fee payment units are not all the same for all fee categories. For most fee categories, the term ''units'' reflect licenses or permits that have been issued, but for other fee categories, the term ''units'' reflect quantities such as subscribers, population counts, circuit counts, telephone numbers, and revenues. As more current data are received after the *NPRM* is released, the Commission sometimes adjusts the NPRM fee rates to reflect the new information in the *Report and Order.* This is intended to make sure that the fee rates in the *Report and Order* reflect more recent and accurate information. The Commission realizes that by adjusting the unit counts as more accurate information is received may adjust the fee rates for certain regulatory fee categories. Certain entities that collect the fees from customers in advance in order to pay the Commission, such as Cable and DBS companies, ITSP providers, Cell Phone and Toll-Free providers, may need to adjust their billings to customers as the Commission adjusts its fee rates. As a result, the Commission understands that these adjustments are necessary so that these regulatees can recover their fee obligations from their customers.

The Commission sought verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, the Commission compared FY 2026 estimates with actual FY 2025 payment units to ensure that its revised estimates were reasonable. Where appropriate, the Commission adjusted and/or rounded its final estimates to take into consideration the fact that certain variables that impact on the number of payment units cannot yet be estimated with sufficient accuracy. These include an unknown number of waivers and/or exemptions that may occur in FY 2026 and the fact that, in many services, the number of actual licensees or station operators fluctuates over time due to economic, technical, or other reasons. When the Commission notes, for example, that its estimated FY 2026 payment units are based on FY 2025 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that the Commission's FY 2026 projection is exactly the same number as in FY 2025. The Commission has either rounded the FY 2026 number or adjusted it slightly to account for these variables.

Fee category	Sources of payment unit estimates
Land Mobile (All), Microwave, Marine (Ship & Coast), Aviation (Aircraft & Ground), Domestic Public Fixed.	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) information as well as prior year payment information. Estimates have been adjusted to take into consideration the licensing of portions of these services.
CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services	Based on WTB projection reports, and FY 2025 payment data.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on WTB reports, and FY 2025 payment data.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on downloaded LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2025 payment units.
Digital TV Stations (Combined VHF/UHF units).	Based on LMS data, fee rate adjusted for exemptions, and population figures are calculated based on individual station parameters.
AM/FM/TV Construction Permits	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2025 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television.	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2025 payment units.
BRS (formerly MDS/MMDS)	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2025 payment units.
LMDS	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2025 payment units.
Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations.	Based on cable trend data, data from the Media Bureau's COALS database, and actual FY 2025 payment units.
Cable Television System Subscribers, Including IPTV Subscribers.	Based on publicly available data sources for estimated subscriber counts, trend information from past payment data, and actual FY 2025 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers.	Based on FCC Form 499–A worksheets due in April 2026, and any data assistance provided by the Wireline Competition Bureau.
Earth Stations	Based on Space Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2025 payment units.
Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs)	Based on Space Bureau data reports and actual FY 2025 payment units.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on assistance provided by the Office of International Affairs, any data submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary, and actual FY 2025 payment units.
Submarine Cable Licenses	Based on Office of International Affairs license information, and actual FY 2025 payment units.

Table 6—Factors, Measurements, and Calculations That Determine Signal Contours and Associated Population Coverages

AM Stations

For stations with nondirectional daytime antennas, the theoretical radiation was used at all azimuths. For stations with directional daytime antennas, specific information on each day tower, including field ratio, phase, spacing, and orientation was retrieved, as well as the theoretical pattern root-mean-square of the radiation in all directions in the horizontal plane (RMS) figure (milliVolt per meter (mV/m) @1 km) for the antenna system. The standard, or augmented standard if pertinent, horizontal plane radiation pattern was calculated using techniques and methods specified in §§ 73.150 and 73.152 of the Commission's rules. Radiation values were calculated for each of 360 radials around the transmitter site. Next, estimated soil conductivity data was retrieved from a database representing the information in FCC Figure R3. Using the calculated horizontal radiation values, and the retrieved soil conductivity data, the

distance to the principal community (5 mV/m) contour was predicted for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2020 block centroids were contained in the polygon. (A block centroid is the center point of a small area containing population as computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.) The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

FM Stations

The greater of the horizontal or vertical effective radiated power (ERP) (kW) and respective height above average terrain (HAAT) (m) combination was used. Where the antenna height above mean sea level (HAMSL) was available, it was used in lieu of the average HAAT figure to calculate specific HAAT figures for each of 360 radials under study. Any available directional pattern information was applied as well, to produce a radial-specific ERP figure. The HAAT and ERP figures were used in conjunction with the Field Strength (50–50) propagation curves specified in 47 CFR 73.313 of the Commission's rules to predict the distance to the principal community (70 dBu (decibel above 1 microVolt per meter) or 3.17 mV/m) contour for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2020 block centroids were contained in the polygon. The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

TABLE 7—SPACE STATION SATELLITE CHARTS FOR FY 2026 REGULATORY FEES SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS

	Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
1.	Astranis Projects USA LLC	S3092	ARCTURUS	GSO.
2.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2632	DIRECTV D8	GSO.
3.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2640	DIRECTV D11	GSO.
4.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2641	DIRECTV D10	GSO.
5.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2669	DIRECTV D9S	GSO.
6.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2673	DIRECTV D5	GSO.
7.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2797	DIRECTV D12	GSO.
8.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2869	DIRECTV D14	GSO.
9.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2930	DIRECTV D15	GSO.
10.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S3039	DIRECTV D16	GSO.
11.	DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2694	ECHOSTAR 10	GSO.
12.	DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2738	ECHOSTAR 11	GSO.
13.	DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2790	ECHOSTAR 14	GSO.
14.	DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2931	ECHOSTAR 18	GSO.
15.	EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2811	ECHOSTAR 15	GSO.
16.	EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2844	ECHOSTAR 16	GSO.
17.	EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C.	S2179	ECHOSTAR 9	GSO.
18.	EchoStar BSS Corp	S3093	ECHOSTAR 23	GSO.
19.	ES 172 LLC	S2610	EUTELSAT 174A	GSO.
20.	ES 172 LLC	S3021	EUTELSAT 172B	GSO.
21.	Horizon-3 Satellite LLC	S2947	HORIZONS–3e	GSO.
22.	Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2753	ECHOSTAR XVII	GSO.
23	Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2834	ECHOSTAR 19	GSO.
24.	Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S3017	ECHOSTAR 24 (JUPITER 3)	GSO.
25.	Intelsat License LLC/Viasat, Inc.	S2160	GALAXY 28	GSO.
26.	Intelsat License LLC	S2381	GALAXY 3C	GSO.
27.	Intelsat License LLC	S2382	INTELSAT 10	GSO.
28.	Intelsat License LLC	S2386	GALAXY 13/Horizons 1	GSO.
29.	Intelsat License LLC	S2406	INTELSAT 902	GSO.
30.	Intelsat License LLC	S2408	INTELSAT 904	GSO.
31.	Intelsat License LLC	S2409	INTELSAT 905	GSO.
32.	Intelsat License LLC	S2410	INTELSAT 906	GSO.
33.	Intelsat License LLC	S2414	INTELSAT 10–02	GSO.
34.	Intelsat License LLC	S2423	HORIZONS 2	GSO.
35.	Intelsat License LLC	S2647	GALAXY 19	GSO.
36.	Intelsat License LLC	S2687	GALAXY 16	GSO.
37.	Intelsat License LLC	S2715	GALAXY 17	GSO.
38.	Intelsat License LLC	S2733	GALAXY 18	GSO.
39.	Intelsat License LLC	S2750	INTELSAT 16	GSO.
40.	Intelsat License LLC	S2751	INTELSAT 28	GSO.
41.	Intelsat License LLC	S2785	INTELSAT 14	GSO.
42.	Intelsat License LLC	S2804	INTELSAT 25	GSO.
43.	Intelsat License LLC	S2817	INTELSAT 18	GSO.
44.	Intelsat License LLC	S2831	INTELSAT 23	GSO.
45.	Intelsat License LLC	S2846	INTELSAT 22	GSO.
46.	Intelsat License LLC	S2847	INTELSAT 20	GSO.
47.	Intelsat License LLC	S2850	INTELSAT 19	GSO.
48.	Intelsat License LLC	S2863	INTELSAT 21	GSO.
49.	Intelsat License LLC	S2789	INTELSAT 15	GSO.
50.	Intelsat License LLC	S2814	INTELSAT 17	GSO.
51.	Intelsat License LLC	S2887	INTELSAT 30	GSO.
52.	Intelsat License LLC	S2915	INTELSAT 34	GSO.

TABLE 7—SPACE STATION SATELLITE CHARTS FOR FY 2026 REGULATORY FEES SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—Continued

	Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
53.	Intelsat License LLC	S2924	INTELSAT 31	GSO.
54.	Intelsat License LLC	S2948	INTELSAT 36	GSO.
55.	Intelsat License LLC	S2959	INTELSAT 35e	GSO.
56.	Intelsat License LLC	S2972	INTELSAT 37e	GSO.
57.	Intelsat License LLC	S3015	GALAXY 33	GSO.
58.	Intelsat License LLC	S3016	GALAXY 30	GSO.
59.	Intelsat License LLC	S3023	INTELSAT 39	GSO.
60.	Intelsat License LLC	S3066	INTELSAT 40e	GSO.
61.	Intelsat License LLC	S3076	GALAXY 31	GSO.
62.	Intelsat License LLC	S3078	GALAXY 32	GSO.
63.	Intelsat License LLC	S3083	GALAXY 34	GSO.
64.	Intelsat License LLC	S3143	GALAXY 35	GSO.
65.	Intelsat License LLC	S3148	GALAXY 36	GSO.
66.	Intelsat License LLC	S3164	GALAXY 37	GSO.
67.	Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	S2358	SKYTERRA–1	GSO.
68.	Novavision Group, Inc.	S2861	DIRECTV KU–79W	GSO.
69.	Open Plaza Corp./DIRECTV Latin America, LLC	S2922	SKY–B1	GSO.
70.	Satellite CD Radio LLC	S2812	FM–6	GSO.
71.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2162	AMC–3	GSO.
72.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2180	AMC–15	GSO.
73.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2347	AMC–6	GSO.
74.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2415	NSS–10	GSO.
75.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2826	SES–2	GSO.
76.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2807	SES–1	GSO.
77.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2892	SES–3	GSO.
78.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3097	SES–19	GSO.
79.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3138	SES–22	GSO.
80.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3096	SES–18	GSO.
81.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3098	SES–20	GSO.
82.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3099	SES–21	GSO.
83.	Silkwave Africa, LLC	S3074	AsiaStar	GSO.
84.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S2710	FM–5	GSO.
85.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3033	SXM–7	GSO.
86.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3034	SXM–8	GSO.
87.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3166	SXM–9	GSO.
88.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3167	SXM–10	GSO.
89.	Skynet Satellite Corp.	S2933	TELSTAR 12V	GSO.
90.	Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2357	TELSTAR 11N	GSO.
91.	Telesat Canada	S2433	ANIK F4 (AMC–11)	GSO.
92.	Viasat, Inc.	S2747	VIASAT–1	GSO.
93.	Viasat, Inc.	S2917	VIASAT–3	GSO.
94.	Viasat, Inc.	S3050	VIASAT–89US	GSO.
95.	XM Radio LLC	S2786	XM–5	GSO.

SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): NON-U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—MARKET ACCESS THROUGH PETITION FOR DECLARATORY RULING

	Grantee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
96.	Avanti Hylas 2 Lt.	S3130	HYLAS–4	GSO.
97.	DBSD Services Ltd	S2651	DBSD G1	GSO.
98.	Embratel TVSAT Telecomunicacoes S.A	S3142	Star One D2	GSO.
99.	Embratel TVSAT Telecomunicacoes S.A	S3192	Star One C4	GSO.
100.	Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A	S2956	ARSAT–2	GSO.
101.	Embratel Tvsat Telecommunicacoes S.A	S2678	STAR ONE C2	GSO.
102.	Embratel Tvsat Telecommunicacoes S.A	S2845	STAR ONE C3	GSO.
103.	Eutelsat do Brasil Ltda	S3226	EUTELSAT 65 West A	GSO.
104.	Eutelsat S.A	S3055	EUTELSAT 139 WEST A	GSO.
105.	Eutelsat S.A	S3056	EUTELSAT 8 WEST B	GSO.
106.	Gamma Acquisition L.L.C	S2633	TerreStar 1	GSO.
107.	Hispamar Satélites, S.A	S2886	AMAZONAS–3	GSO.
108.	Hispamar Satélites, S.A	S3086	AMAZONAS NEXUS	GSO.
109.	Hispasat, S.A	S2969	HISPASAT 30W–6	GSO.
110.	Horizons-4 Satellite LLC	S3180	Horizon-4	GSO.
111.	Inmarsat PLC	S2932	Inmarsat-4 F3	GSO.
112.	Inmarsat PLC	S2949	Inmarsat-3 F5	GSO.
113.	Inmarsat PLC	S3205	Inmarsat 4–F2	GSO.
114.	New Skies Satellites B.V	S2756	NSS–9	GSO.
115.	New Skies Satellites B.V	S2828	SES–4	GSO.
116.	New Skies Satellites B.V	S2870	SES–6	GSO.

SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): NON-U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—MARKET ACCESS THROUGH PETITION FOR DECLARATORY RULING—Continued

	Grantee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
117.	New Skies Satellites B.V	S2950	SES–10	GSO.
118.	Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2873	EUTELSAT 117 WEST A	GSO.
119.	Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2926	EUTELSAT 117 WEST B	GSO.
120.	Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2938	EUTELSAT 115 WEST B	GSO.
121.	SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	S2676	AMC 21	GSO.
122.	SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	S2951	SES–15	GSO.
123.	SES Americom, Inc	S2964	SES–11	GSO.
124.	SES Americom, Inc	S3037	NSS–11	GSO.
125.	SES DTH do Brasil Ltda	S2974	SES–14	GSO.
126.	SES–17 S.a.r.l	S3043	SES–17	GSO.
127.	Spacing Guild UK Limited	S3150	NuView Bravo	GSO.
128.	Spacing Guild UK Limited	S3151	NuView Alpha	GSO.
129.	Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satelites Ltda	S2821	ESTRELA DO SUL 2	GSO.
130.	Telesat Canada	S2674	ANIK F1R	GSO.
131.	Telesat Canada	S2703	ANIK F3	GSO.
132.	Telesat Canada	S2472	ANIK F2	GSO.
133.	Telesat International Ltd	S2955	TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE	GSO.
134.	Viasat, Inc	S2902	VIASAT–2	GSO.

SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): NON-U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—MARKET ACCESS THROUGH EARTH STATION LICENSES

	ITU or operator name (if available)	Call sign	Common name	Type
135.	AUSSAT B 152E	M221170	OPTUS D2	GSO.
136.	Ciel Satellite Group	E050029	Ciel-2	GSO.
137.	Ciel Satellite Group	E140100	Ciel-6i	GSO.
138.	QuetzSat, S.de R.L. de C.V	E090020	Quetzsat-1	GSO.
139.	Eutelsat 65 West A	E160081	Eutelsat 65 West A	GSO.
140.	INMARSAT 5F2	E120072	INMARSAT 5F2	GSO.
141.	INMARSAT 5F3	E150028	INMARSAT 5F3	GSO.
142.	JCSAT–2B	M174163	JCSAT–2B	GSO.
143.	NIMIQ 5	E080107	NIMIQ 5	GSO.
144.	WILDBLUE–1	E040213	WILDBLUE–1	GSO.
145.	APT Satellite Holdings	M161190	APSTAR 6C	GSO.
146.	APT Satellite Holdings	M246190	APSTAR 6D	GSO.

SPACE STATIONS

[Per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit]

[Small satellite]

	Licensee/grantee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
1.	Aethero Space Inc	S3189	Deimos	Small Satellite.
2.	Capella Space Corp	S3162	Acadia-1&2	Small Satellite.
3.	ICEYE US, Inc	S3082	ICEYE	Small Satellite.
4.	ICEYE US, Inc	S3165	ICEYE Second Tranche	Small Satellite.
5.	ICEYE US, Inc	S3224	ICEYE Third Tranche	Small Satellite.
6.	Impulse Space	S3194	Impulse-2	Small Satellite.
7.	Impulse Space	S3228	Impulse-3	Small Satellite.
8.	Loft Orbital Solutions Inc	S3072	YAM–3	Small Satellite.
9.	Loft Orbital Solutions Inc	S3147	YAM–5	Small Satellite.
10.	Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc	S3170	YAM–6	Small Satellite.
11.	Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc	S3184	YAM–7	Small Satellite.
12.	Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc	S3199	YAM–8	Small Satellite.
13.	Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc	S3227	YAM–9	Small Satellite.
14.	Lynk Global, Inc	S3087	Lynk Towers	Small Satellite.
15.	Space Logistics, LLC	S2990	Mission Extension Vehicle-1	RPO/OOS.
16.	Space Logistics, LLC	S3059	Mission Extension Vehicle-2	RPO/OOS.
17.	Space Sciences & Engineering LLC	S3153	GNOMES–4	Small Satellite.
18.	Space Sciences & Engineering LLC	S3185	GNOMES–5	Small Satellite.
19.	Turion Space Corp	S3146	DROID.001	Small Satellite.
20.	Turion Space Corp	S3198	DROID.002	Small Satellite.
21.	Umbra Lab Inc	S3095	Umbra SAR	Small Satellite.
22.	Umbra Lab Inc	S3168	Umbra Block Two SAR Constellation	Small Satellite.
23.	Umbra Lab Inc	S3186	Umbra Block 2.1 SAR Constellation	Small Satellite.
24.	Xona Space Systems, Inc	S3215	IOV	Small Satellite.

SPACE STATIONS—Continued

[Per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit]

[Small satellite]

Licensee/grantee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
25. XPLORE, Inc	S3193	XCUBE–1	Small Satellite.

SPACE STATIONS (NON-GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT)—SMALL CONSTELLATIONS

Licensee/grantee	Call sign	Satellite/system name	Authorized stations
1. Albedo Space Inc	S3208	Clarity-1	1
2. AST & Science, LLC	S3065	Bluebird Block 1	5
3. BlackSky Global, LLC	S3032	Global	16
4. Capella Space Corp.	S3178	Acadia-3, Acadia-4, Acadia-5, Acadia-6	4
5. Globalstar License LLC	S2115	GLOBALSTAR	96
6. Hawkeye 360	S3042	HE360	174
7. Iridium Constellation LLC	S2110	IRIDIUM	99
8. Kepler Communications, Inc	S2981	KEPLER	140
9. Kineis	S3054	KINEIS	25
10. Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc	S3181	YAC–1	10
11. Maxar License, Inc., DG Consents Sub, Inc	S2129/S2348	WorldView 1, 2 & 3, GeoEye-1, Worldview Legion	15
12. Muon Space, Inc	S3173	MuSat-2, MuSat-3	2
13. Myriota Pty. Ltd	S3047	MYRIOTA	26
14. O3b Limited	S2935	O3b	42
15. ORBCOMM License Corp	S2103	ORBCOMM	72
16. Orbital Sidekick, Inc	S3139	GHOSt	6
17. Planet Labs PBC	S2912/S3152	Flock/Skysats/Tanager 1/Tanager 2	578
18. Pixxel Space Technologies, Inc	S3200	FLYY	3
19. Sidus Space, Inc	S3175	LizzieSat-2, LizzieSat-3, LizzieSat-4, LizzieSat-5	4
20. Sierra Nevada Company, LLC	S3214	Vindler Constellation	3
21. Space Norway AS	S2978	ARCTIC SATELLITE BROADBAND MISSION	2
22. Spire Global, Inc	S3213/S3045/S3182	LEMUR–4 & MINAS & HUBBLE	175
23. Telesat LEO Inc	S2976	TELESAT Ku/Ka-Band	117
24. The Tomorrow Companies, Inc	S3156	Tomorrow.io Weather Constellation	4
25. WorldVu Satellites Ltd	S2963	ONEWEB Ku-/Ka-/V–BAND	716

SPACE STATIONS (NON-GEOSTATIONARY)—LARGE CONSTELLATIONS

Licensee/grantee	Call sign	Satellite/ system name	Authorized stations
1. Kuiper Systems LLC	S3051	KUIPER	3,232
2. Space Exploration Holdings, LLC	S2983/S3018/S2992/ S3069/S3041.	SPACEX/Ku-/Ka-/V-band/Gen 2/Swarm	19.408

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
3246	KAAH–TV	1,018,897	939,246	$6,659
18285	KAAL	605,222	580,564	4,116
11912	KAAS–TV	243,984	243,947	1,730
56528	KABB	3,017,860	3,000,477	21,273
282	KABC–TV	18,303,336	17,670,502	125,284
1236	KACV–TV	383,228	383,071	2,716
33261	KADN–TV	889,583	889,583	6,307
8263	KAEF–TV	139,510	124,133	880
2728	KAET	4,867,739	4,836,434	34,290
2767	KAFT	1,294,492	1,218,670	8,640
62442	KAID	864,547	857,276	6,078
4145	KAII–TV	203,698	179,435	1,272
67494	KAIL	2,091,288	2,061,175	14,614
13988	KAIT	594,090	583,749	4,139
40517	KAJB	393,654	393,355	2,789
65522	KAKE	821,488	816,811	5,791
804	KAKM	397,237	395,241	2,802
148	KAKW–DT	3,350,876	3,242,159	22,987
51598	KALB–TV	933,915	932,500	6,611

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
51241	KALO	1,018,088	971,631	6,889
40820	KAMC	411,973	411,949	2,921
8523	KAMR–TV	377,485	377,410	2,676
65301	KAMU–TV	395,784	392,044	2,780
2506	KAPP	337,194	298,159	2,114
3658	KARD	680,743	678,724	4,812
23079	KARE	4,243,145	4,234,439	30,022
33440	KARK–TV	1,243,813	1,230,366	8,723
37005	KARZ–TV	1,153,588	1,134,221	8,042
32311	KASA–TV	1,198,361	1,159,350	8,220
41212	KASN	1,200,705	1,185,725	8,407
7143	KASW	4,828,272	4,813,078	34,125
55049	KASY–TV	1,182,887	1,143,258	8,106
33471	KATC	1,376,057	1,376,057	9,756
13813	KATN	95,520	95,197	675
21649	KATU	3,400,708	3,238,560	22,961
33543	KATV	1,285,451	1,265,986	8,976
50182	KAUT–TV	1,826,857	1,825,132	12,940
21488	KAUU	398,876	396,486	2,811
6864	KAUZ–TV	366,943	365,162	2,589
73101	KAVU–TV	323,202	322,961	2,290
49579	KAWB	193,767	193,705	1,373
49578	KAWE	139,854	137,788	977
58684	KAYU–TV	925,282	861,276	6,106
29234	KAZA–TV	15,481,136	14,233,993	100,919
17433	KAZD	8,087,952	8,085,339	57,325
776273	KAZF	253,785	188,057	1,333
1151	KAZQ	1,137,703	1,126,947	7,990
776268	KAZS	396,796	390,474	2,768
35811	KAZT–TV	495,353	409,112	2,901
4148	KBAK–TV	1,626,532	1,363,867	9,670
16940	KBCA	465,218	465,157	3,298
53586	KBCB	1,510,168	1,478,647	10,484
22685	KBDI–TV	4,731,715	4,335,180	30,736
65395	KBFD–DT	1,016,508	887,671	6,294
169030	KBGS–TV	176,271	173,911	1,233
61068	KBHE–TV	153,390	144,914	1,027
48556	KBIM–TV	226,233	226,194	1,604
29108	KBIN–TV	1,014,918	1,013,041	7,182
33658	KBJR–TV	278,564	274,572	1,947
83306	KBLN–TV	322,286	145,745	1,033
63768	KBLR	2,280,730	2,220,879	15,746
53324	KBME–TV	146,149	146,082	1,036
10150	KBMT	799,217	798,262	5,660
22121	KBMY	142,682	142,622	1,011
49760	KBOI–TV	872,030	863,497	6,122
55370	KBRR	154,408	154,405	1,095
66414	KBSD–DT	151,986	151,901	1,077
66415	KBSH–DT	97,884	95,916	680
19593	KBSI	730,259	728,325	5,164
66416	KBSL–DT	47,462	46,328	328
4939	KBSV	1,535,281	1,424,913	10,103
62469	KBTC–TV	4,319,699	4,228,861	29,983
61214	KBTV–TV	771,692	771,692	5,471
6669	KBTX–TV	5,354,551	5,351,089	37,939
35909	KBVO	1,911,833	1,684,206	11,941
58618	KBVU	136,908	121,846	864
776229	KBWT	2,672	2,667	19
6823	KBYU–TV	2,838,181	2,620,447	18,579
33756	KBZK	153,764	141,054	1,000
21422	KCAL–TV	18,258,912	17,586,821	124,691
11265	KCAU–TV	769,096	754,352	5,348
14867	KCBA	3,334,176	2,557,080	18,130
27507	KCBD	426,315	426,302	3,022
9628	KCBS–TV	18,628,137	17,359,665	123,080
776213	KCBU	28,971	23,368	166
49750	KCBY–TV	92,825	77,624	550
33710	KCCI	1,216,146	1,209,219	8,573
9640	KCCW–TV	294,831	287,246	2,037
63158	KCDO–TV	3,305,368	3,160,730	22,410

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
62424	KCDT	807,726	762,258	5,404
83913	KCEB	446,377	445,850	3,161
57219	KCEC	4,497,531	4,237,580	30,044
10245	KCEN–TV	2,224,490	2,174,193	15,415
13058	KCET	17,868,933	16,310,676	115,643
18079	KCFW–TV	196,292	157,001	1,113
132606	KCGE	129,876	129,876	921
60793	KCHF	1,175,596	1,148,137	8,140
33722	KCIT	392,243	391,646	2,777
62468	KCKA	1,082,723	906,771	6,429
41969	KCLO–TV	150,949	145,392	1,031
47903	KCNC–TV	4,460,509	4,175,114	29,602
71586	KCNS	9,007,762	8,012,556	56,809
33742	KCOP–TV	18,134,022	17,318,605	122,789
19117	KCOS	1,092,982	1,092,792	7,748
63165	KCOY–TV	700,154	478,768	3,394
33894	KCPQ	5,131,164	4,985,829	35,350
53843	KCPT	2,690,171	2,688,808	19,064
33875	KCRA–TV	11,608,107	7,153,845	50,721
9719	KCRG–TV	1,143,055	1,130,704	8,017
60728	KCSD–TV	323,237	323,093	2,291
59494	KCSG	229,899	220,818	1,566
33749	KCTS–TV	4,848,434	4,778,758	33,881
41230	KCTV	2,732,197	2,730,443	19,359
58605	KCVU	700,745	689,702	4,890
10036	KCWC–DT	42,872	38,501	273
64444	KCWE	2,642,880	2,641,432	18,728
51502	KCWI–TV	1,152,163	1,151,070	8,161
42008	KCWO–TV	55,411	55,383	393
166511	KCWV	210,633	210,626	1,493
24316	KCWX	4,897,780	4,890,042	34,670
68713	KCWY–DT	85,085	84,715	601
22201	KDAF	7,951,276	7,949,040	56,359
33764	KDBC–TV	1,101,513	1,097,028	7,778
79258	KDCK	43,010	42,993	305
166332	KDCU–DT	773,823	773,808	5,486
38375	KDEN–TV	3,973,266	3,942,210	27,950
17037	KDFI	7,990,955	7,989,287	56,644
33770	KDFW	7,962,141	7,959,855	56,435
29102	KDIN–TV	1,193,740	1,189,191	8,431
25454	KDKA–TV	3,569,162	3,428,192	24,306
60740	KDKF	73,619	66,137	469
4691	KDLH	267,326	264,686	1,877
41975	KDLO–TV	214,001	213,796	1,516
55379	KDLT–TV	700,230	689,305	4,887
55375	KDLV–TV	98,101	97,673	693
25221	KDMD	394,250	391,278	2,774
78915	KDMI	1,248,443	1,247,337	8,844
56524	KDNL–TV	3,013,924	3,009,244	21,336
24518	KDOC–TV	18,264,021	17,379,123	123,218
1005	KDOR–TV	1,180,603	1,177,894	8,351
60736	KDRV	551,809	469,537	3,329
61064	KDSD–TV	65,355	60,171	427
53329	KDSE	52,777	51,188	363
56527	KDSM–TV	1,202,702	1,201,866	8,521
49326	KDTN	7,901,133	7,898,922	56,003
83491	KDTP	25,965	23,729	168
33778	KDTV–DT	8,697,794	7,750,134	54,948
67910	KDTX–TV	7,985,188	7,983,676	56,604
126	KDVR	4,301,541	4,144,268	29,383
18084	KECI–TV	228,161	210,560	1,493
51208	KECY–TV	407,175	403,848	2,863
791767	KEDB	105,050	97,963	695
791702	KEDS	2,594,159	2,593,835	18,390
58408	KEDT	527,343	527,343	3,739
55435	KEET	181,333	161,389	1,144
41983	KELO–TV	767,130	715,437	5,072
34440	KEMO–TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	56,809
776162	KEMS	55,920	54,847	389
2777	KEMV	634,060	576,758	4,089

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
26304	KENS	3,091,086	3,077,749	21,821
63845	KENV–DT	52,294	45,932	326
18338	KENW	85,762	85,762	608
50591	KEPB–TV	680,317	618,277	4,384
56029	KEPR–TV	529,602	519,486	3,683
49324	KERA–TV	7,984,381	7,981,440	56,588
40878	KERO–TV	1,387,245	1,257,683	8,917
61067	KESD–TV	172,302	165,214	1,171
25577	KESQ–TV	1,487,393	615,803	4,366
50205	KETA–TV	1,874,445	1,860,161	13,189
62182	KETC	2,945,200	2,942,622	20,863
37101	KETD	3,918,776	3,879,692	27,507
2768	KETG	421,357	403,179	2,859
12895	KETH–TV	7,293,196	7,293,115	51,708
55643	KETK–TV	1,072,485	1,071,097	7,594
2770	KETS	1,209,518	1,191,713	8,449
53903	KETV	1,491,674	1,486,408	10,539
92872	KETZ	505,102	502,310	3,561
68853	KEYC–TV	553,554	539,853	3,828
33691	KEYE–TV	3,533,479	3,444,549	24,422
60637	KEYT–TV	1,466,777	1,275,243	9,041
83715	KEYU	366,142	366,071	2,595
34406	KEZI	1,221,893	1,166,907	8,273
73701	KFAA–TV	7,987,157	7,983,918	56,606
34412	KFBB–TV	96,782	95,488	677
125	KFCT	967,548	960,099	6,807
51466	KFDA–TV	394,744	393,695	2,791
22589	KFDM	770,621	770,609	5,464
48521	KFDR	672,350	657,307	4,660
65370	KFDX–TV	367,320	366,583	2,599
49264	KFFV	4,674,758	4,634,964	32,862
12729	KFFX–TV	467,787	463,006	3,283
83992	KFJX	709,125	679,797	4,820
42122	KFMB–TV	4,239,135	3,914,207	27,752
53321	KFME	442,176	441,664	3,131
74256	KFNB	84,543	83,990	595
21613	KFNE	53,059	52,392	371
21612	KFNR	9,724	9,457	67
66222	KFOR–TV	1,813,323	1,811,723	12,845
33716	KFOX–TV	1,107,424	1,097,251	7,780
41517	KFPH–DT	385,474	313,720	2,224
81509	KFPX–TV	1,072,290	1,072,222	7,602
31597	KFQX	197,918	173,495	1,230
59013	KFRE–TV	1,850,426	1,835,478	13,014
51429	KFSF–DT	7,986,866	7,039,241	49,908
66469	KFSM–TV	1,005,574	981,351	6,958
8620	KFSN–TV	1,973,837	1,957,017	13,875
29560	KFTA–TV	907,937	894,593	6,343
83714	KFTC	64,284	64,250	456
60537	KFTH–DT	7,287,908	7,287,530	51,669
60549	KFTR–DT	18,326,526	16,971,273	120,326
61335	KFTS	77,847	66,866	474
81441	KFTU–DT	109,271	105,476	748
34439	KFTV–DT	1,930,415	1,914,464	13,574
664	KFVE	91,164	81,417	577
592	KFVS–TV	867,085	843,470	5,980
29015	KFWD	7,970,373	7,964,229	56,466
35336	KFXA	914,357	912,893	6,472
17625	KFXB–TV	377,548	370,365	2,626
70917	KFXK–TV	969,012	966,868	6,855
84453	KFXL–TV	977,327	976,428	6,923
56079	KFXV	1,335,643	1,335,643	9,470
41427	KFYR–TV	153,218	150,858	1,070
25685	KGAN	1,122,060	1,109,804	7,869
34457	KGBT–TV	1,350,104	1,350,004	9,572
7841	KGCW	938,174	935,835	6,635
24485	KGEB	1,257,918	1,224,797	8,684
34459	KGET–TV	982,744	940,071	6,665
53320	KGFE	120,164	120,164	852
7894	KGIN	235,875	233,749	1,657

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
83945	KGLA–DT	1,754,806	1,754,806	12,442
34445	KGMB	1,017,227	907,842	6,437
58608	KGMC	2,076,523	2,052,808	14,554
36914	KGMD–TV	101,247	100,762	714
36920	KGMV	209,577	175,904	1,247
10061	KGNS–TV	283,777	274,877	1,949
34470	KGO–TV	9,406,080	8,630,291	61,189
56034	KGPE	1,829,902	1,812,936	12,854
81694	KGPX–TV	792,059	724,592	5,137
25511	KGTF	155,729	154,491	1,095
40876	KGTV	4,257,568	3,912,037	27,736
36918	KGUN–TV	1,479,221	1,292,183	9,162
34874	KGW	3,397,112	3,239,730	22,970
63177	KGWC–TV	84,597	84,117	596
63162	KGWL–TV	37,314	37,199	264
63166	KGWN–TV	558,685	528,237	3,745
63170	KGWR–TV	49,435	49,242	349
4146	KHAW–TV	102,381	101,946	723
60353	KHBS	610,455	588,263	4,171
27300	KHCE–TV	2,848,289	2,842,696	20,155
26431	KHET	1,022,459	1,009,772	7,159
21160	KHGI–TV	245,331	244,515	1,734
36917	KHII–TV	1,017,217	907,842	6,437
29085	KHIN	1,137,059	1,135,866	8,053
17688	KHME	196,002	194,233	1,377
47670	KHMT	193,159	188,714	1,338
47987	KHNE–TV	205,833	204,923	1,453
34867	KHNL	1,017,191	907,816	6,436
60354	KHOG–TV	862,177	797,810	5,656
4144	KHON–TV	1,016,508	944,271	6,695
34529	KHOU	7,289,635	7,287,991	51,672
4690	KHQA–TV	308,541	308,333	2,186
34537	KHQ–TV	938,773	887,184	6,290
30601	KHRR	1,298,625	1,241,818	8,804
34348	KHSD–TV	203,077	199,032	1,411
24508	KHSL–TV	634,956	615,388	4,363
69677	KHSV	2,384,812	2,343,597	16,616
64544	KHVO	101,138	99,980	709
23394	KIAH	7,307,171	7,306,816	51,805
34564	KICU–TV	8,992,796	7,837,235	55,566
56028	KIDK	351,335	348,794	2,473
58560	KIDY	126,096	126,079	894
53382	KIEM–TV	177,885	166,501	1,180
66258	KIFI–TV	360,684	357,711	2,536
16950	KIFR	2,356,175	2,330,021	16,520
10188	KIII	580,363	577,602	4,095
29095	KIIN	1,405,103	1,375,871	9,755
34527	KIKU	1,017,227	920,837	6,529
63865	KILM	18,009,859	16,478,550	116,833
56033	KIMA–TV	325,241	275,599	1,954
66402	KIMT	671,281	662,859	4,700
67089	KINC	2,320,873	2,230,933	15,817
34847	KING–TV	4,735,386	4,686,752	33,229
51708	KINT–TV	1,093,579	1,093,227	7,751
26249	KION–TV	2,814,543	1,002,679	7,109
62427	KIPT	190,856	189,839	1,346
66781	KIRO–TV	4,715,994	4,685,383	33,219
62430	KISU–TV	358,145	353,319	2,505
12896	KITU–TV	749,934	749,934	5,317
64548	KITV	1,016,508	890,101	6,311
59255	KIVI–TV	864,257	856,996	6,076
47285	KIXE–TV	484,629	444,405	3,151
13792	KJJC–TV	85,813	84,995	603
14000	KJLA	18,944,109	17,650,447	125,142
20015	KJNP–TV	96,266	96,001	681
53315	KJRE	15,414	15,394	109
59439	KJRH–TV	1,475,194	1,458,401	10,340
55364	KJRR	45,707	44,148	313
7675	KJTL	365,659	365,242	2,590
55031	KJTV–TV	433,372	432,694	3,068

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
13814	KJUD	32,087	31,083	220
36607	KJZZ–TV	2,837,622	2,620,561	18,580
776244	KKAB	935,198	933,568	6,619
776230	KKAC	128,739	128,719	913
776239	KKAD	55,004	54,083	383
83180	KKAI	1,016,756	995,859	7,061
58267	KKAP	1,002,980	967,770	6,861
24766	KKCO	252,558	223,619	1,585
776228	KKEL	8,625	8,430	60
35097	KKJB	780,452	775,264	5,497
22644	KKPX–TV	8,265,775	7,324,470	51,930
35037	KKTV	3,340,505	2,899,502	20,557
35042	KLAS–TV	2,421,827	2,256,225	15,997
52907	KLAX–TV	350,490	350,144	2,483
3660	KLBK–TV	409,551	409,512	2,903
65523	KLBY	29,875	29,852	212
38430	KLCS	17,868,933	16,310,676	115,643
77719	KLCW–TV	404,384	404,369	2,867
51479	KLDO–TV	267,717	267,717	1,898
37105	KLEI	149,648	122,977	872
56032	KLEW–TV	173,816	158,086	1,121
35059	KLFY–TV	1,380,417	1,379,775	9,783
54011	KLJB	1,003,676	992,763	7,039
11264	KLKN	1,295,353	1,249,913	8,862
52593	KLML	285,490	232,725	1,650
47975	KLNE–TV	124,206	124,134	880
38590	KLPA–TV	395,240	395,079	2,801
38588	KLPB–TV	789,881	789,881	5,600
749	KLRN	2,865,059	2,843,302	20,159
11951	KLRT–TV	1,206,848	1,187,015	8,416
8564	KLRU	3,404,331	3,364,831	23,857
8322	KLSR–TV	617,791	555,511	3,939
31114	KLST	205,611	176,862	1,254
24436	KLTJ	7,239,268	7,239,082	51,325
38587	KLTL–TV	438,847	438,847	3,111
38589	KLTM–TV	670,083	665,283	4,717
38591	KLTS–TV	930,704	927,650	6,577
68540	KLTV	1,125,646	1,108,403	7,859
12913	KLUJ–TV	1,304,523	1,304,523	9,249
57220	KLUZ–TV	1,122,002	1,061,683	7,527
11683	KLVX	2,368,176	2,246,657	15,929
82476	KLWB	1,066,369	1,066,248	7,560
40250	KLWY	652,057	648,301	4,596
64551	KMAU	230,508	205,410	1,456
51499	KMAX–TV	11,771,919	7,828,092	55,501
65686	KMBC–TV	2,690,459	2,688,812	19,064
35183	KMCB	77,018	70,797	502
41237	KMCC	2,384,330	2,325,062	16,485
42636	KMCI–TV	2,611,447	2,610,077	18,505
38584	KMCT–TV	270,862	270,855	1,920
22127	KMCY	80,761	80,722	572
162016	KMDE	34,041	34,035	241
26428	KMEB	239,702	216,916	1,538
24753	KMEE–TV	217,161	202,513	1,436
39665	KMEG	763,806	758,839	5,380
35123	KMEX–DT	18,389,371	16,955,856	120,217
40875	KMGH–TV	4,484,612	4,211,082	29,857
35131	KMID	453,896	453,890	3,218
16749	KMIR–TV	3,014,399	805,795	5,713
63164	KMIZ	573,185	571,442	4,052
53541	KMLM–DT	358,819	358,819	2,544
52046	KMLU	685,717	681,660	4,833
47981	KMNE–TV	44,963	41,160	292
4326	KMOS–TV	823,502	819,698	5,812
41425	KMOT	90,764	88,505	628
70034	KMOV	3,058,356	3,053,447	21,649
51488	KMPH–TV	1,871,826	1,831,011	12,982
44052	KMSB	1,390,772	1,081,454	7,668
68883	KMSP–TV	4,232,627	4,200,278	29,780
12525	KMSS–TV	1,047,384	1,044,317	7,404

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
43095	KMTP–TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	56,809
35189	KMTR	858,621	737,863	5,231
35190	KMTV–TV	1,482,627	1,481,213	10,502
77063	KMTW	782,241	782,233	5,546
35200	KMVT	203,865	194,642	1,380
32958	KMVU–DT	333,344	255,430	1,811
86534	KMYA–DT	181,750	181,710	1,288
51518	KMYS	2,695,906	2,689,444	19,068
54420	KMYT–TV	1,378,264	1,366,926	9,692
35822	KMYU	174,066	170,667	1,210
993	KNAT–TV	1,194,249	1,164,035	8,253
24749	KNAZ–TV	370,644	251,297	1,782
47906	KNBC	18,007,954	16,466,286	116,746
81464	KNBN	158,327	149,470	1,060
9754	KNCT	2,162,813	2,134,345	15,133
82611	KNDB	140,901	140,846	999
82615	KNDM	81,669	81,636	579
12395	KNDO	326,624	291,816	2,069
12427	KNDU	531,985	514,613	3,649
17683	KNEP	96,311	91,722	650
776145	KNGF	418,755	418,649	2,968
48003	KNHL	282,894	282,649	2,004
125710	KNIC–DT	2,916,877	2,900,176	20,562
59363	KNIN–TV	861,563	857,065	6,077
48525	KNLC	3,009,669	3,007,124	21,321
84215	KNMD–TV	1,175,472	1,147,431	8,135
55528	KNME–TV	1,185,928	1,145,659	8,123
47707	KNMT	3,242,939	3,141,420	22,273
48975	KNOE–TV	744,581	736,357	5,221
49273	KNOP–TV	84,998	83,626	593
10228	KNPB	687,138	528,128	3,744
55362	KNRR	24,339	24,315	172
35277	KNSD	4,176,531	3,908,916	27,714
19191	KNSN–TV	703,800	557,463	3,952
23302	KNSO	1,962,568	1,942,998	13,776
35280	KNTV	9,285,323	8,743,038	61,988
144	KNVA	3,326,171	3,285,676	23,295
33745	KNVN	497,887	470,307	3,334
69692	KNVO	1,359,785	1,359,785	9,641
29557	KNWA–TV	935,156	915,507	6,491
59440	KNXV–TV	4,839,106	4,825,470	34,213
59014	KOAA–TV	1,865,217	1,422,070	10,082
50588	KOAB–TV	254,424	250,749	1,778
50590	KOAC–TV	2,168,640	1,718,555	12,185
58552	KOAM–TV	822,738	789,385	5,597
53928	KOAT–TV	1,171,605	1,145,416	8,121
35313	KOB	1,189,849	1,152,270	8,170
35321	KOBF	198,225	163,241	1,157
8260	KOBI	595,619	551,251	3,908
62272	KOBR	227,347	226,868	1,608
50170	KOCB	1,803,171	1,802,139	12,777
4328	KOCE–TV	18,212,242	17,141,918	121,536
84225	KOCM	1,615,493	1,614,922	11,450
12508	KOCO–TV	1,890,246	1,881,152	13,337
83181	KOCW	80,292	80,262	569
18283	KODE–TV	789,082	781,251	5,539
66195	KOED–TV	1,555,369	1,523,164	10,799
50198	KOET	657,252	637,057	4,517
51189	KOFY–TV	5,746,338	4,850,897	34,393
34859	KOGG	206,000	173,034	1,227
166534	KOHD	248,737	244,163	1,731
35380	KOIN	3,398,786	3,237,691	22,955
35388	KOKH–TV	1,800,124	1,797,602	12,745
11910	KOKI–TV	1,428,477	1,415,308	10,035
48663	KOLD–TV	1,278,430	932,536	6,612
7890	KOLN	1,565,175	1,465,478	10,390
63331	KOLO–TV	1,045,027	912,343	6,469
28496	KOLR	1,111,540	1,075,340	7,624
21656	KOMO–TV	4,798,742	4,748,599	33,668
65583	KOMU–TV	560,878	559,926	3,970

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
776087	KONC	1,752,026	1,713,180	12,146
35396	KONG	4,651,055	4,627,490	32,809
60675	KOOD	107,949	107,840	765
50589	KOPB–TV	3,433,002	3,231,453	22,911
2566	KOPX–TV	1,674,969	1,674,820	11,874
64877	KORO	572,684	572,684	4,060
6865	KOSA–TV	412,004	408,993	2,900
34347	KOTA–TV	189,181	166,163	1,178
8284	KOTI	318,713	97,757	693
35434	KOTV–DT	1,476,322	1,464,332	10,382
56550	KOVR	11,787,731	7,857,430	55,709
51101	KOZJ	431,452	429,469	3,045
51102	KOZK	876,101	867,569	6,151
3659	KOZL–TV	1,026,947	999,396	7,086
35455	KPAX–TV	224,598	210,969	1,496
67868	KPAZ–TV	4,842,326	4,829,190	34,239
6124	KPBS	3,878,727	3,740,193	26,518
50044	KPBT–TV	405,749	405,749	2,877
77452	KPCB–DT	30,087	30,010	213
35460	KPDX	3,335,153	3,195,785	22,658
12524	KPEJ–TV	439,758	439,752	3,118
41223	KPHO–TV	4,847,036	4,823,456	34,198
61551	KPIC	162,187	108,923	772
86205	KPIF	294,133	287,132	2,036
25452	KPIX–TV	8,939,616	8,011,243	56,800
58912	KPJK	8,580,033	7,562,337	53,617
166510	KPJR–TV	3,994,308	3,966,833	28,125
13994	KPLC	1,433,578	1,431,830	10,152
41964	KPLO–TV	55,567	52,690	374
35417	KPLR–TV	3,020,349	3,017,559	21,394
12144	KPMR	1,305,956	1,148,984	8,146
47973	KPNE–TV	89,112	84,360	598
35486	KPNX	4,833,873	4,829,331	34,240
77512	KPNZ	2,843,405	2,620,343	18,578
73998	KPOB–TV	131,017	130,539	926
26655	KPPX–TV	4,839,734	4,825,175	34,210
53117	KPRC–TV	7,306,242	7,305,940	51,799
48660	KPRY–TV	42,882	42,790	303
61071	KPSD–TV	19,034	17,986	128
53544	KPTB–DT	351,156	349,137	2,475
81445	KPTF–DT	83,380	83,378	591
77451	KPTH	709,738	706,066	5,006
51491	KPTM	1,544,022	1,542,684	10,938
33345	KPTS	849,715	845,613	5,995
50633	KPTV	3,367,478	3,193,457	22,642
82575	KPTW	93,904	86,230	611
1270	KPVI–DT	301,761	295,401	2,094
58835	KPXB–TV	7,268,859	7,268,534	51,534
68695	KPXC–TV	3,953,241	3,922,814	27,813
68834	KPXD–TV	7,851,329	7,849,492	55,653
33337	KPXE–TV	2,621,434	2,620,523	18,580
5801	KPXG–TV	3,396,167	3,240,309	22,974
81507	KPXJ	1,114,713	1,111,470	7,880
61173	KPXL–TV	2,675,400	2,663,341	18,883
35907	KPXM–TV	3,872,706	3,871,246	27,447
58978	KPXN–TV	18,009,859	16,478,550	116,833
77483	KPXO–TV	1,016,659	977,430	6,930
21156	KPXR–TV	870,810	864,123	6,127
69619	KPYX	8,951,798	8,033,747	56,959
10242	KQCA	11,066,274	6,905,589	48,961
41430	KQCD–TV	46,118	43,974	312
18287	KQCK	3,914,615	3,869,797	27,437
78322	KQCW–DT	1,198,492	1,192,260	8,453
35525	KQDS–TV	309,526	305,800	2,168
35500	KQED	8,924,403	7,934,659	56,257
35663	KQEH	8,924,403	7,934,659	56,257
8214	KQET	3,221,916	2,234,120	15,840
5471	KQIN	585,179	585,151	4,149
17686	KQME	203,177	198,383	1,407
61063	KQSD–TV	32,060	31,225	221

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
8378	KQSL	209,114	145,828	1,034
20427	KQTV	1,587,910	1,493,576	10,589
78921	KQUP	801,534	624,922	4,431
306	KRBC–TV	237,068	236,992	1,680
166319	KRBK	1,018,307	1,001,775	7,103
22161	KRCA	18,303,336	17,670,502	125,284
57945	KRCB	9,553,735	9,246,484	65,558
41110	KRCG	758,918	744,644	5,280
8291	KRCR–TV	523,130	470,701	3,337
10192	KRCW–TV	3,330,638	3,194,693	22,650
49134	KRDK–TV	396,418	396,379	2,810
52579	KRDO–TV	3,041,472	2,649,733	18,787
70578	KREG–TV	159,270	97,419	691
34868	KREM	935,162	865,664	6,138
51493	KREN–TV	890,359	755,865	5,359
70596	KREX–TV	154,968	154,745	1,097
70579	KREY–TV	77,765	69,062	490
48589	KREZ–TV	148,142	101,846	722
43328	KRGV–TV	1,364,680	1,364,370	9,673
82698	KRII	130,753	129,582	919
29114	KRIN	989,720	976,875	6,926
25559	KRIS–TV	576,145	576,104	4,085
22204	KRIV	7,295,333	7,294,571	51,719
14040	KRMA–TV	4,385,284	4,186,932	29,685
14042	KRMJ	184,799	169,573	1,202
20476	KRMT	3,457,214	3,353,993	23,780
84224	KRMU	86,743	70,549	500
20373	KRMZ	37,319	34,727	246
47971	KRNE–TV	45,930	38,258	271
60307	KRNV–DT	1,043,407	879,554	6,236
65526	KRON–TV	9,335,037	8,729,878	61,895
53539	KRPV–DT	65,504	65,504	464
48575	KRQE	1,174,664	1,143,133	8,105
57431	KRSU–TV	1,078,345	1,076,370	7,631
82613	KRTN–TV	86,907	67,161	476
35567	KRTV	95,862	94,385	669
84157	KRWB–TV	118,050	117,368	832
35585	KRWF	82,308	82,308	584
55516	KRWG–TV	929,122	719,343	5,100
48360	KRXI–TV	802,294	612,918	4,346
307	KSAN–TV	142,667	142,664	1,011
11911	KSAS–TV	773,161	773,144	5,482
53118	KSAT–TV	3,075,254	3,027,321	21,464
35584	KSAX	380,811	380,811	2,700
35587	KSAZ–TV	4,854,767	4,831,287	34,254
38214	KSBI	1,751,439	1,749,811	12,406
19653	KSBW	5,564,606	4,838,506	34,305
19654	KSBY	564,561	526,110	3,730
82910	KSCC	534,707	534,707	3,791
10202	KSCE	1,093,223	1,089,485	7,724
35608	KSCI	18,212,242	17,141,918	121,536
26231	KSCN–TV	18,512,098	18,476,669	131,000
72348	KSCW–DT	927,681	922,979	6,544
46981	KSDK	3,013,779	3,007,368	21,322
35594	KSEE	1,888,344	1,874,494	13,290
29121	KSFL–TV	328,842	328,837	2,331
48658	KSFY–TV	731,978	677,603	4,804
17680	KSGW–TV	63,725	62,410	442
59444	KSHB–TV	2,616,078	2,614,543	18,537
73706	KSHV–TV	927,614	927,074	6,573
29096	KSIN–TV	349,020	347,636	2,465
34846	KSIX–TV	79,019	79,019	560
35606	KSKN	841,494	741,761	5,259
70482	KSLA	998,682	998,217	7,077
6359	KSL–TV	2,839,353	2,616,980	18,554
71558	KSMN	357,081	357,075	2,532
33336	KSMO–TV	2,585,699	2,584,094	18,321
28510	KSMQ–TV	540,217	524,751	3,720
35611	KSMS–TV	1,684,095	922,727	6,542
21161	KSNB–TV	748,097	747,971	5,303

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
72359	KSNC	166,315	165,997	1,177
67766	KSNF	640,722	637,167	4,518
72361	KSNG	143,267	143,050	1,014
72362	KSNK	46,872	43,725	310
67335	KSNT	657,321	629,824	4,465
10179	KSNV	2,283,885	2,225,135	15,776
72358	KSNW	810,301	809,927	5,742
61956	KSPS–TV	935,711	883,159	6,262
52953	KSPX–TV	7,814,495	5,846,886	41,454
166546	KSQA	391,323	383,112	2,716
53313	KSRE	83,984	83,984	595
35843	KSTC–TV	4,228,163	4,218,565	29,910
63182	KSTF	49,439	49,305	350
28010	KSTP–TV	4,230,921	4,222,032	29,934
60534	KSTR–DT	7,934,842	7,931,770	56,236
64987	KSTS	9,125,502	7,902,723	56,030
22215	KSTU	2,834,133	2,604,938	18,469
23428	KSTW	4,945,092	4,849,973	34,386
5243	KSVI	192,678	191,712	1,359
58827	KSWB–TV	3,976,536	3,773,857	26,757
60683	KSWK	78,448	78,334	555
35645	KSWO–TV	461,432	437,725	3,103
776219	KSWY	40,578	36,197	257
61350	KSYS	551,328	475,899	3,374
59988	KTAB–TV	281,813	281,579	1,996
999	KTAJ–TV	2,529,426	2,528,757	17,929
35648	KTAL–TV	1,072,280	1,070,439	7,589
12930	KTAS	501,069	491,644	3,486
81458	KTAZ	4,835,851	4,811,877	34,116
35649	KTBC	4,138,493	3,857,454	27,349
67884	KTBN–TV	18,729,484	17,423,297	123,531
67999	KTBO–TV	1,758,274	1,756,813	12,456
35652	KTBS–TV	1,138,628	1,135,638	8,052
28324	KTBU	7,233,338	7,232,807	51,281
67950	KTBW–TV	4,873,117	4,763,879	33,776
35655	KTBY	360,565	358,722	2,543
68594	KTCA–TV	4,022,616	4,008,908	28,423
68597	KTCI–TV	3,912,137	3,908,528	27,711
35187	KTCW	106,581	93,009	659
36916	KTDO	1,093,374	1,089,602	7,725
2769	KTEJ	417,496	415,013	2,942
83707	KTEL–TV	61,338	61,328	435
35666	KTEN	629,981	627,687	4,450
24514	KTFD–TV	3,767,471	3,727,523	26,428
35512	KTFF–DT	2,403,821	2,383,063	16,896
20871	KTFK–DT	7,705,367	5,721,312	40,564
68753	KTFN	1,095,022	1,091,962	7,742
35084	KTFQ–TV	1,188,205	1,154,792	8,187
29232	KTGM	153,836	153,653	1,089
2787	KTHV	1,302,388	1,276,430	9,050
29100	KTIN	275,295	273,715	1,941
66170	KTIV	806,217	800,304	5,674
49397	KTKA–TV	805,221	786,518	5,576
35670	KTLA	18,962,616	17,555,224	124,467
62354	KTLM	1,148,738	1,148,738	8,145
49153	KTLN–TV	5,867,943	5,221,797	37,023
64984	KTMD	7,304,022	7,303,795	51,784
14675	KTMF	203,121	182,458	1,294
10177	KTMW	2,690,440	2,543,730	18,035
21533	KTNC–TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	56,809
47996	KTNE–TV	95,310	90,746	643
60519	KTNL–TV	8,275	8,274	59
74100	KTNV–TV	2,422,112	2,249,532	15,949
71023	KTNW	512,412	493,366	3,498
8651	KTOO–TV	32,198	32,017	227
7078	KTPX–TV	1,138,473	1,136,085	8,055
68541	KTRE	438,137	420,563	2,982
35675	KTRK–TV	7,318,272	7,316,846	51,876
28230	KTRV–TV	869,223	861,267	6,106
69170	KTSC	3,598,645	3,397,164	24,086

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
61066	KTSD–TV	84,807	83,980	595
37511	KTSF	8,697,794	7,750,134	54,948
67760	KTSM–TV	1,093,389	1,090,716	7,733
35678	KTTC	836,828	748,435	5,306
28501	KTTM	77,930	75,368	534
11908	KTTU–TV	1,393,795	1,109,962	7,870
22208	KTTV	18,130,338	17,373,502	123,178
28521	KTTW	381,013	377,833	2,679
65355	KTTZ–TV	402,714	402,692	2,855
35685	KTUL	1,573,310	1,543,051	10,940
10173	KTUU–TV	397,237	395,237	2,802
77480	KTUZ–TV	1,841,616	1,840,457	13,049
49632	KTVA	354,313	354,089	2,510
34858	KTVB	869,177	862,056	6,112
31437	KTVC	140,329	104,355	740
68581	KTVD	4,468,718	4,179,057	29,630
35692	KTVE	607,145	606,961	4,303
49621	KTVF	96,106	95,973	680
5290	KTVH–DT	241,887	181,640	1,288
35693	KTVI	3,025,572	3,022,219	21,428
40993	KTVK	4,837,443	4,825,882	34,216
22570	KTVL	476,591	388,139	2,752
18066	KTVM–TV	294,105	208,697	1,480
59139	KTVN	1,043,407	885,756	6,280
21251	KTVO	220,732	220,235	1,561
35694	KTVQ	193,122	188,064	1,333
50592	KTVR	153,040	56,934	404
23422	KTVT	8,233,312	8,230,812	58,356
35703	KTVU	9,036,813	8,056,602	57,121
35705	KTVW–DT	4,827,096	4,809,796	34,101
68889	KTVX	2,838,210	2,602,217	18,450
55907	KTVZ	249,013	246,030	1,744
18286	KTWO–TV	84,574	84,044	596
70938	KTWU	1,834,018	1,697,183	12,033
51517	KTXA	8,210,642	8,208,172	58,196
42359	KTXD–TV	8,012,541	8,010,333	56,793
51569	KTXH	7,302,378	7,301,602	51,768
10205	KTXL	9,145,873	6,451,158	45,739
308	KTXS–TV	269,545	267,328	1,895
69315	KUAC–TV	96,544	96,043	681
51233	KUAM–TV	153,836	153,836	1,091
2722	KUAS–TV	1,060,599	1,041,636	7,385
2731	KUAT–TV	1,596,429	1,361,399	9,652
60520	KUBD	15,387	13,666	97
70492	KUBE–TV	7,297,882	7,297,596	51,740
1136	KUCW	2,837,693	2,601,359	18,444
69396	KUED	2,837,687	2,603,895	18,462
69582	KUEN	2,806,982	2,580,258	18,294
82576	KUES	32,094	26,754	190
82585	KUEW	174,491	162,588	1,153
66611	KUFM–TV	203,395	180,333	1,279
169028	KUGF–TV	89,762	89,455	634
68717	KUHM–TV	166,592	156,454	1,109
69269	KUHT	7,288,782	7,288,082	51,673
62382	KUID–TV	482,761	308,950	2,190
169027	KUKL–TV	140,626	131,415	932
35724	KULR–TV	194,552	186,663	1,323
41429	KUMV–TV	70,878	70,314	499
81447	KUNP	133,781	45,006	319
4624	KUNS–TV	4,682,176	4,668,774	33,102
86532	KUOK	28,807	28,738	204
66589	KUON–TV	1,516,440	1,502,853	10,655
86263	KUPB	386,448	386,448	2,740
65535	KUPK	147,290	146,174	1,036
27431	KUPT	101,334	101,329	718
89714	KUPU	1,019,651	1,010,979	7,168
57884	KUPX–TV	2,824,302	2,598,543	18,424
23074	KUSA	4,470,580	4,195,376	29,745
61072	KUSD–TV	519,419	519,181	3,681
10238	KUSI–TV	3,853,072	3,707,454	26,286

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
43567	KUSM–TV	155,558	140,071	993
69694	KUTF	1,357,824	1,164,486	8,256
81451	KUTH–DT	2,636,456	2,416,549	17,133
68886	KUTP	4,842,720	4,823,413	34,198
35823	KUTV	2,837,398	2,601,168	18,442
63927	KUVE–DT	1,370,137	1,024,072	7,261
7700	KUVI–DT	1,287,700	1,076,164	7,630
35841	KUVN–DT	7,987,884	7,986,084	56,621
58609	KUVS–DT	4,496,875	4,458,448	31,610
49766	KVAL–TV	1,113,777	992,676	7,038
32621	KVAW	58,052	58,052	412
58795	KVCR–DT	19,073,599	18,308,953	129,810
35846	KVCT	291,432	290,038	2,056
10195	KVCW	2,283,670	2,224,688	15,773
64969	KVDA	3,114,838	3,092,933	21,929
19783	KVEA	18,300,497	17,059,098	120,949
12523	KVEO–TV	1,357,022	1,356,984	9,621
2495	KVEW	537,519	524,246	3,717
35852	KVHP	773,592	773,545	5,484
49832	KVIA–TV	1,093,416	1,090,743	7,733
35855	KVIE	11,759,390	8,232,137	58,366
40450	KVIH–TV	139,435	119,247	845
40446	KVII–TV	392,629	391,979	2,779
61961	KVLY–TV	409,018	408,931	2,899
16729	KVMD	15,940,782	15,143,297	107,366
83825	KVME–TV	26,212	22,277	158
25735	KVOA	1,386,793	1,069,725	7,584
35862	KVOS–TV	2,566,816	2,493,670	17,680
69733	KVPT	1,854,771	1,828,301	12,963
55372	KVRR	403,075	403,075	2,858
166331	KVSN–DT	3,136,196	2,698,298	19,131
608	KVTH–DT	319,985	318,374	2,257
2784	KVTJ–DT	1,459,963	1,459,552	10,348
607	KVTN–DT	970,045	963,130	6,829
35867	KVUE	3,458,312	3,395,187	24,072
78910	KVUI	286,007	279,513	1,982
35870	KVVU–TV	2,369,125	2,246,682	15,929
36170	KVYE	404,453	401,890	2,849
776246	KWAL	202,934	167,016	1,184
35095	KWBA–TV	1,194,062	1,136,172	8,055
78314	KWBM	694,164	676,716	4,798
27425	KWBN	1,016,508	893,029	6,332
76268	KWBQ	1,186,772	1,147,638	8,137
66413	KWCH–DT	897,522	896,232	6,354
71549	KWCM–TV	253,609	245,441	1,740
35419	KWDK	4,867,196	4,778,196	33,877
42007	KWES–TV	506,963	506,675	3,592
50194	KWET	125,090	109,790	778
35881	KWEX–DT	2,871,330	2,864,298	20,308
35883	KWGN–TV	4,368,605	4,155,087	29,460
37099	KWHB	1,056,520	1,056,118	7,488
36846	KWHE	1,015,533	885,013	6,275
56384	KWHY	18,512,098	18,476,669	131,000
35096	KWKB	1,167,302	1,156,465	8,199
162115	KWKS	38,196	37,876	269
12522	KWKT–TV	1,631,788	1,626,721	11,533
21162	KWNB–TV	87,130	85,538	606
776269	KWNV	18,419	17,701	126
67347	KWOG	634,387	615,024	4,361
56852	KWPX–TV	4,985,717	4,873,427	34,553
6885	KWQC–TV	1,082,087	1,072,789	7,606
53318	KWSE	85,141	83,532	592
71024	KWSU–TV	824,342	528,984	3,750
25382	KWTV–DT	1,801,405	1,800,115	12,763
35903	KWTX–TV	2,532,542	2,418,595	17,148
593	KWWL	1,127,596	1,116,266	7,914
84410	KWWT	358,813	358,813	2,544
14674	KWYB	91,657	72,951	517
10032	KWYP–DT	163,309	143,265	1,016
35920	KXAN–TV	3,476,567	3,408,238	24,164

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
49330	KXAS–TV	8,080,362	8,077,819	57,272
24287	KXGN–TV	14,265	13,906	99
37103	KXHI	105,022	101,614	720
35954	KXII	2,904,223	2,845,456	20,174
55083	KXLA	18,944,109	17,650,447	125,142
35959	KXLF–TV	301,370	256,892	1,821
53847	KXLN–DT	7,293,696	7,293,476	51,711
35906	KXLT–TV	369,632	369,086	2,617
61978	KXLY–TV	884,722	852,475	6,044
55684	KXMA–TV	42,033	41,964	298
55686	KXMB–TV	164,736	160,794	1,140
55685	KXMC–TV	108,096	100,774	714
55683	KXMD–TV	66,215	66,107	469
47995	KXNE–TV	314,798	313,705	2,224
81593	KXNW	707,066	702,866	4,983
35991	KXRM–TV	2,129,262	1,769,815	12,548
1255	KXTF	157,622	157,168	1,114
25048	KXTV	11,761,085	8,212,854	58,229
35994	KXTX–TV	8,029,815	8,026,902	56,911
62293	KXVA	195,284	195,242	1,384
23277	KXVO	1,535,792	1,534,836	10,882
9781	KXXV	2,192,443	2,159,450	15,311
31870	KYAZ	7,295,634	7,295,425	51,725
29086	KYIN	596,722	594,616	4,216
60384	KYLE–TV	367,648	367,562	2,606
33639	KYMA–DT	403,372	400,541	2,840
47974	KYNE–TV	1,089,692	1,089,546	7,725
53820	KYOU–TV	679,167	668,722	4,741
36003	KYTV	1,129,940	1,117,420	7,923
55644	KYTX	956,234	955,262	6,773
13815	KYUR	397,084	395,055	2,801
5237	KYUS–TV	12,525	12,495	89
33752	KYVE	317,640	273,973	1,942
55762	KYVV–TV	51,859	51,856	368
25453	KYW–TV	11,769,848	11,559,783	81,959
69531	KZJL	7,255,731	7,255,494	51,441
69571	KZJO	4,814,396	4,758,120	33,735
61062	KZSD–TV	40,148	34,607	245
33079	KZTV	578,385	575,560	4,081
57292	WAAY–TV	1,644,869	1,570,146	11,132
1328	WABC–TV	22,259,872	21,880,695	155,134
4190	WABE–TV	6,138,218	6,116,631	43,367
43203	WABG–TV	352,521	352,047	2,496
17005	WABI–TV	532,053	512,796	3,636
16820	WABM	1,857,082	1,825,082	12,940
23917	WABW–TV	1,106,011	1,104,788	7,833
19199	WACH	1,448,991	1,442,358	10,226
189358	WACP	9,884,531	9,777,819	69,325
23930	WACS–TV	785,954	782,957	5,551
60018	WACX	5,173,569	5,164,028	36,613
361	WACY–TV	992,148	991,650	7,031
455	WADL	4,727,529	4,719,528	33,461
589	WAFB	1,928,550	1,927,924	13,669
591	WAFF	1,642,889	1,574,162	11,161
70689	WAGA–TV	6,879,310	6,793,067	48,163
48305	WAGM–TV	60,320	59,087	419
37809	WAGV	1,267,813	1,122,725	7,960
706	WAIQ	624,285	622,198	4,411
701	WAKA	796,039	790,015	5,601
4143	WALA–TV	1,431,666	1,428,457	10,128
70713	WALB	794,686	793,085	5,623
60536	WAMI–DT	6,013,991	6,013,991	42,639
70852	WAND	1,345,860	1,344,596	9,533
39270	WANE–TV	1,182,627	1,182,599	8,385
72120	WANF	6,907,445	6,833,668	48,451
64546	WAOW	642,013	633,108	4,489
52073	WAPA–TV	3,310,492	2,963,089	21,008
49712	WAPT	784,962	783,938	5,558
67792	WAQP	2,125,841	2,121,638	15,042
13206	WATC–DT	6,582,231	6,553,248	46,463

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
71082	WATE–TV	1,971,491	1,724,804	12,229
22819	WATL	6,759,193	6,686,998	47,411
20287	WATM–TV	868,640	735,080	5,212
11907	WATN–TV	1,792,866	1,789,289	12,686
13989	WAVE	1,998,359	1,989,161	14,103
71127	WAVY–TV	2,171,033	2,171,033	15,393
54938	WAWD	661,368	661,287	4,689
65247	WAWV–TV	684,558	679,421	4,817
12793	WAXN–TV	3,101,362	3,092,322	21,925
65696	WBAL–TV	10,637,240	10,226,692	72,507
74417	WBAY–TV	1,275,960	1,275,160	9,041
71085	WBBH–TV	2,368,347	2,368,347	16,792
65204	WBBJ–TV	654,842	651,262	4,617
9617	WBBM–TV	10,069,057	10,062,626	71,344
9088	WBBZ–TV	1,293,109	1,281,368	9,085
70138	WBDT	3,996,184	3,976,552	28,194
51349	WBEC–TV	5,979,674	5,979,674	42,396
10758	WBFF	9,293,641	9,148,848	64,865
12497	WBFS–TV	5,895,133	5,895,133	41,796
6568	WBGU–TV	1,325,871	1,325,871	9,400
81594	WBIF	315,981	315,981	2,240
84802	WBIH	734,949	717,111	5,084
717	WBIQ	1,649,738	1,621,834	11,499
46984	WBIR–TV	2,083,590	1,795,576	12,731
67048	WBKB–TV	131,202	123,916	879
34167	WBKI	2,220,753	2,204,001	15,626
4692	WBKO	1,079,438	953,403	6,760
76001	WBKP	54,703	54,532	387
68427	WBMM	595,569	595,314	4,221
73692	WBNA	1,955,499	1,904,525	13,503
23337	WBNG–TV	1,400,072	1,023,266	7,255
71217	WBNS–TV	3,083,491	3,021,775	21,424
72958	WBNX–TV	3,642,087	3,632,499	25,754
71218	WBOC–TV	880,031	880,031	6,239
71220	WBOY–TV	689,705	605,977	4,296
60850	WBPH–TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	71,716
7692	WBPX–TV	7,354,860	7,283,151	51,638
5981	WBRA–TV	1,705,750	1,657,188	11,749
71221	WBRC	1,976,420	1,942,307	13,771
71225	WBRE–TV	2,912,468	2,263,626	16,049
38616	WBRZ–TV	2,815,186	2,813,190	19,946
82627	WBSF	1,816,355	1,811,602	12,844
30826	WBTV	4,973,067	4,828,412	34,233
66407	WBTW	2,060,897	2,044,444	14,495
16363	WBUI	964,071	964,061	6,835
59281	WBUP	124,208	111,143	788
60830	WBUY–TV	1,568,306	1,566,684	11,108
72971	WBXX–TV	2,270,940	2,098,066	14,875
25456	WBZ–TV	8,524,410	8,283,402	58,729
63153	WCAU	11,821,594	11,646,436	82,573
363	WCAV	1,122,505	960,525	6,810
46728	WCAX–TV	793,321	675,201	4,787
39659	WCBB	985,125	952,373	6,752
10587	WCBD–TV	1,336,923	1,336,923	9,479
12477	WCBI–TV	675,135	673,011	4,772
9610	WCBS–TV	23,434,126	22,837,346	161,917
49157	WCCB	4,088,954	4,017,224	28,482
9629	WCCO–TV	4,237,121	4,228,346	29,979
14050	WCCT–TV	5,898,482	5,384,454	38,176
69544	WCCU	673,293	673,293	4,774
3001	WCCV–TV	3,000,204	2,188,016	15,513
23937	WCES–TV	1,138,637	1,137,146	8,062
65666	WCET	3,245,827	3,234,134	22,930
46755	WCFE–TV	468,278	427,164	3,029
71280	WCHS–TV	1,276,867	1,199,053	8,501
42124	WCIA	809,784	809,348	5,738
711	WCIQ	3,433,774	3,244,161	23,001
71428	WCIU–TV	10,205,649	10,199,522	72,315
9015	WCIV	1,341,404	1,341,404	9,511
42116	WCIX	568,778	555,600	3,939

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
16993	WCJB–TV	1,080,055	1,080,055	7,658
11125	WCLF	5,072,243	5,072,204	35,962
68007	WCLJ–TV	2,538,971	2,537,989	17,994
3255	WCLO–TV	3,274,828	3,009,859	21,340
50781	WCMH–TV	2,988,929	2,947,009	20,894
9917	WCML	229,956	221,000	1,567
9908	WCMU–TV	717,859	708,880	5,026
9922	WCMV	435,637	421,372	2,988
9913	WCMW	107,851	105,871	751
32326	WCNC–TV	4,347,601	4,262,460	30,221
53734	WCNY–TV	1,328,626	1,263,336	8,957
73642	WCOV–TV	916,080	911,398	6,462
40618	WCPB	612,947	612,947	4,346
59438	WCPO–TV	3,461,834	3,448,166	24,447
10981	WCPX–TV	9,906,756	9,905,251	70,228
71297	WCSC–TV	1,188,482	1,188,482	8,426
39664	WCSH	1,844,256	1,625,773	11,527
69479	WCTE	645,441	572,887	4,062
18334	WCTI–TV	1,741,252	1,734,851	12,300
31590	WCTV	1,083,799	1,083,709	7,683
33081	WCTX	7,999,974	7,453,383	52,844
65684	WCVB–TV	8,334,723	8,171,970	57,939
9987	WCVE–TV	1,894,231	1,892,374	13,417
83304	WCVI–TV	41,004	40,978	291
34204	WCVN–TV	2,242,264	2,237,912	15,867
9989	WCVW	1,662,141	1,660,801	11,775
73042	WCWF	1,175,186	1,174,365	8,326
35385	WCWG	3,895,811	3,546,156	25,142
29712	WCWJ	1,938,352	1,938,263	13,742
73264	WCWN	1,917,787	1,630,664	11,561
2455	WCYB–TV	2,296,374	1,447,129	10,260
11291	WDAF–TV	2,724,533	2,722,049	19,299
21250	WDAM–TV	507,937	495,331	3,512
22129	WDAY–TV	389,109	389,023	2,758
22124	WDAZ–TV	155,202	154,877	1,098
71325	WDBB	1,874,003	1,841,150	13,054
71326	WDBD	924,445	923,304	6,546
71329	WDBJ	1,603,364	1,421,509	10,078
51567	WDCA	8,945,253	8,890,093	63,031
16530	WDCQ–TV	1,226,421	1,226,397	8,695
30576	WDCW	9,008,590	8,971,597	63,609
54385	WDEF–TV	1,887,280	1,668,579	11,830
32851	WDFX–TV	343,408	343,096	2,433
43846	WDHN	454,174	453,945	3,218
71338	WDIO–DT	345,803	332,242	2,356
714	WDIQ	674,543	625,633	4,436
53114	WDIV–TV	5,555,564	5,555,436	39,388
71427	WDJT–TV	3,315,464	3,306,632	23,444
39561	WDKA	640,692	640,230	4,539
64017	WDKY–TV	1,280,920	1,245,717	8,832
67893	WDLI–TV	4,131,639	4,098,980	29,062
72335	WDPB	652,694	652,694	4,628
83740	WDPM–DT	1,493,282	1,491,552	10,575
1283	WDPN–TV	12,164,952	12,033,746	85,319
6476	WDPX–TV	7,354,860	7,283,151	51,638
28476	WDRB	2,166,593	2,149,625	15,241
12171	WDSC–TV	4,131,441	4,131,441	29,292
17726	WDSE	335,589	320,243	2,271
71353	WDSI–TV	1,155,212	1,094,624	7,761
71357	WDSU	1,746,300	1,746,300	12,381
7908	WDTI	2,314,404	2,313,996	16,406
65690	WDTN	3,998,815	3,979,357	28,214
70592	WDTV	554,217	513,260	3,639
25045	WDVM–TV	7,516,686	5,790,489	41,055
4110	WDWL	2,449,731	2,192,227	15,543
49421	WEAO	3,954,789	3,936,003	27,906
71363	WEAR–TV	1,662,799	1,662,271	11,786
7893	WEAU	1,031,280	993,529	7,044
61003	WEBA–TV	652,051	645,245	4,575
19561	WECN	2,551,597	2,296,482	16,282

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
48666	WECT	1,284,078	1,284,078	9,104
13602	WEDH	5,419,331	4,792,684	33,980
13607	WEDN	3,520,804	2,654,657	18,822
69338	WEDQ	6,372,341	6,354,538	45,054
21808	WEDU	6,372,341	6,354,538	45,054
13594	WEDW	21,942,405	21,529,106	152,641
13595	WEDY	5,419,331	4,792,684	33,980
24801	WEEK–TV	730,054	729,949	5,175
6744	WEFS	4,115,849	4,115,849	29,181
24215	WEHT	854,000	838,936	5,948
721	WEIQ	1,138,095	1,137,690	8,066
18301	WEIU–TV	442,120	442,040	3,134
69271	WEKW–TV	1,306,163	800,635	5,677
60825	WELF–TV	1,547,836	1,455,263	10,318
26602	WELU	2,052,918	1,847,568	13,099
40761	WEMT	1,708,704	1,169,182	8,290
69237	WENH–TV	4,865,355	4,679,954	33,181
71508	WENY–TV	636,768	501,692	3,557
83946	WEPH	604,510	602,977	4,275
81508	WEPX–TV	945,425	945,425	6,703
25738	WESH	4,917,201	4,906,261	34,785
65670	WETA–TV	9,177,186	9,112,861	64,610
69944	WETK	681,830	571,729	4,054
60653	WETM–TV	844,248	745,266	5,284
18252	WETP–TV	2,251,212	1,940,383	13,757
2709	WEUX	396,788	387,527	2,748
72041	WEVV–TV	751,428	750,047	5,318
59441	WEWS–TV	4,098,329	4,061,663	28,797
72052	WEYI–TV	3,802,069	3,734,694	26,479
72054	WFAA	8,238,058	8,226,984	58,329
81669	WFBD	919,012	918,335	6,511
69532	WFDC–DT	9,008,590	8,971,597	63,609
10132	WFFF–TV	644,230	566,681	4,018
25040	WFFT–TV	1,133,445	1,133,031	8,033
11123	WFGC	6,357,641	6,357,641	45,076
6554	WFGX	1,631,714	1,631,224	11,565
13991	WFIE	742,941	741,771	5,259
715	WFIQ	550,070	548,067	3,886
64592	WFLA–TV	6,656,303	6,639,930	47,077
22211	WFLD	10,111,733	10,105,397	71,647
72060	WFLI–TV	1,357,801	1,252,063	8,877
39736	WFLX	6,299,680	6,299,680	44,665
72062	WFMJ–TV	4,291,547	3,802,286	26,958
72064	WFMY–TV	5,399,787	5,364,129	38,032
39884	WFMZ–TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	71,716
83943	WFNA	1,511,431	1,509,839	10,705
47902	WFOR–TV	5,952,062	5,952,062	42,200
11909	WFOX–TV	1,881,740	1,881,740	13,342
40626	WFPT	6,479,421	6,072,020	43,051
21245	WFPX–TV	2,980,937	2,976,800	21,106
25396	WFQX–TV	537,914	533,910	3,785
9635	WFRV–TV	1,313,825	1,300,885	9,223
53115	WFSB	4,799,110	4,417,573	31,321
6093	WFSG	403,233	403,173	2,858
21801	WFSU–TV	592,693	592,676	4,202
11913	WFTC	4,159,690	4,144,073	29,381
64588	WFTS–TV	6,213,173	6,213,039	44,050
16788	WFTT–TV	5,291,296	5,291,296	37,515
72076	WFTV	4,707,940	4,707,940	33,379
70649	WFTX–TV	2,076,721	2,076,721	14,724
60553	WFTY–DT	5,838,625	5,724,691	40,588
25395	WFUP	235,473	234,457	1,662
60555	WFUT–DT	21,842,105	21,428,169	151,926
22108	WFWA	1,071,881	1,071,733	7,599
9054	WFXB	1,448,018	1,447,713	10,264
3228	WFXG	1,126,109	1,115,208	7,907
70815	WFXL	748,116	748,087	5,304
19707	WFXP	556,627	543,130	3,851
24813	WFXR	1,418,873	1,283,217	9,098
6463	WFXT	8,044,623	7,951,492	56,376

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
22245	WFXU	225,675	225,675	1,600
43424	WFXV	682,282	587,673	4,167
25236	WFXW	217,631	217,631	1,543
41397	WFYI	2,614,535	2,613,865	18,532
53930	WGAL	6,592,850	5,851,154	41,485
2708	WGBA–TV	1,219,315	1,218,972	8,643
24314	WGBC	233,035	232,798	1,651
72099	WGBH–TV	8,264,395	8,151,180	57,792
12498	WGBO–DT	9,984,682	9,984,501	70,790
72098	WGBX–TV	8,354,289	8,184,570	58,029
72096	WGBY–TV	4,556,980	3,838,887	27,218
62388	WGCU	1,789,951	1,789,951	12,691
54275	WGEM–TV	325,716	325,430	2,307
27387	WGEN–TV	47,451	47,451	336
7727	WGFL	958,665	958,665	6,797
25682	WGGB–TV	3,501,457	3,092,700	21,927
11027	WGGN–TV	4,010,515	3,987,566	28,272
9064	WGGS–TV	2,096,590	1,891,182	13,408
72106	WGHP	4,716,324	4,663,025	33,061
710	WGIQ	367,358	367,140	2,603
12520	WGMB–TV	1,815,089	1,814,919	12,868
25683	WGME–TV	1,562,382	1,391,898	9,869
24618	WGNM	765,295	764,308	5,419
72119	WGNO	1,737,340	1,737,340	12,318
9762	WGNT	2,218,861	2,218,861	15,732
72115	WGN–TV	10,139,791	10,133,994	71,850
40619	WGPT	570,828	347,754	2,466
65074	WGPX–TV	3,063,562	3,053,879	21,652
64547	WGRZ	2,042,983	1,973,423	13,992
63329	WGTA	1,174,842	1,134,460	8,043
66285	WGTE–TV	2,250,689	2,250,689	15,957
59279	WGTQ	114,517	109,995	780
59280	WGTU	395,169	388,357	2,753
23948	WGTV	6,872,895	6,793,292	48,164
7623	WGTW–TV	830,912	830,818	5,890
24783	WGVK	2,565,756	2,563,031	18,172
24784	WGVU–TV	1,943,807	1,894,218	13,430
21536	WGWG	1,146,502	1,146,502	8,129
56642	WGWW	1,742,591	1,714,951	12,159
58262	WGXA	799,532	798,664	5,663
73371	WHAM–TV	1,381,792	1,333,395	9,454
32327	WHAS–TV	2,065,124	2,034,746	14,426
6096	WHA–TV	1,715,866	1,709,075	12,117
13950	WHBF–TV	1,726,081	1,717,606	12,178
12521	WHBQ–TV	1,735,050	1,714,081	12,153
10894	WHBR	1,425,293	1,424,691	10,101
65128	WHDF	1,720,614	1,666,798	11,818
72145	WHDH	7,993,816	7,899,325	56,006
83929	WHDT	6,334,757	6,334,757	44,913
70041	WHEC–TV	1,322,761	1,278,323	9,063
67971	WHFT–TV	5,976,793	5,976,793	42,375
41458	WHIO–TV	4,041,602	4,033,560	28,598
713	WHIQ	1,383,801	1,329,761	9,428
61216	WHIZ–TV	962,141	885,771	6,280
18780	WHLA–TV	569,415	530,529	3,761
48668	WHLT	481,036	479,959	3,403
24582	WHLV–TV	4,739,820	4,739,820	33,605
37102	WHMB–TV	3,187,327	3,126,458	22,167
61004	WHMC	838,228	838,228	5,943
36117	WHME–TV	1,490,612	1,490,518	10,568
37106	WHNO	1,561,961	1,561,961	11,074
72300	WHNS	2,753,561	2,462,848	17,462
48693	WHNT–TV	1,687,347	1,607,863	11,400
66221	WHO–DT	1,226,093	1,209,327	8,574
6866	WHOI	716,035	715,956	5,076
11113	WHOT–TV	1,964,065	1,956,753	13,873
72313	WHP–TV	4,219,869	3,695,568	26,202
51980	WHPX–TV	5,666,126	5,176,293	36,700
73036	WHRM–TV	537,971	535,112	3,794
25932	WHRO–TV	2,261,464	2,261,381	16,033

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
68058	WHSG–TV	6,744,093	6,678,392	47,350
4688	WHSV–TV	894,602	760,620	5,393
9990	WHTJ	867,445	743,025	5,268
72326	WHTM–TV	3,349,178	2,923,354	20,727
11117	WHTN	2,282,597	2,269,471	16,091
27772	WHUT–TV	8,785,956	8,745,663	62,007
18793	WHWC–TV	1,205,932	1,152,576	8,172
72338	WHYY–TV	10,984,166	10,590,279	75,085
5360	WIAT	1,959,076	1,921,566	13,624
63160	WIBW–TV	1,312,372	1,263,123	8,956
25684	WICD	1,220,886	1,219,775	8,648
25686	WICS	1,060,412	1,058,572	7,505
24970	WICU–TV	704,263	654,470	4,640
62210	WICZ–TV	1,208,124	932,840	6,614
18410	WIDP	2,258,204	2,022,801	14,342
26025	WIFS	1,664,757	1,659,814	11,768
720	WIIQ	325,293	321,753	2,281
68939	WILL–TV	1,148,587	1,125,681	7,981
6863	WILX–TV	3,505,808	3,321,258	23,548
22093	WINK–TV	2,135,187	2,135,187	15,138
67787	WINM	1,035,236	1,004,998	7,125
41314	WINP–TV	2,918,791	2,870,939	20,355
3646	WIPB	2,098,072	2,097,589	14,872
48408	WIPL	902,112	849,374	6,022
53863	WIPM–TV	2,018,636	1,743,992	794
53859	WIPR–TV	3,164,369	2,988,035	21,185
10253	WIPX–TV	2,538,971	2,537,989	17,994
39887	WIRS	962,531	803,553	3,164
71336	WIRT–DT	125,282	123,221	874
13990	WIS	2,873,204	2,819,721	19,992
65143	WISC–TV	1,816,917	1,779,975	12,620
13960	WISE–TV	1,105,600	1,105,444	7,838
39269	WISH–TV	3,141,430	3,093,806	21,935
65680	WISN–TV	3,041,677	3,036,957	21,532
73083	WITF–TV	2,757,178	2,500,545	17,729
73107	WITI	3,149,773	3,140,719	22,268
594	WITN–TV	1,942,458	1,927,751	13,668
61005	WITV	1,002,380	1,002,380	7,107
7780	WIVB–TV	1,911,934	1,834,562	13,007
11260	WIVT	831,941	612,317	4,341
60571	WIWN	3,387,206	3,370,697	23,898
62207	WIYC	673,128	670,480	4,754
73120	WJAC–TV	2,152,162	1,855,359	13,154
10259	WJAL	9,654,785	9,309,845	66,007
50780	WJAR	7,602,846	7,447,435	52,802
35576	WJAX–TV	1,909,321	1,909,321	13,537
27140	WJBF	1,669,785	1,652,861	11,719
73123	WJBK	5,840,177	5,804,131	41,151
37174	WJCL	1,031,857	1,031,857	7,316
73130	WJCT	1,893,148	1,892,490	13,418
29719	WJEB–TV	1,880,192	1,880,192	13,331
65749	WJET–TV	711,412	685,375	4,859
7651	WJFB	2,745,573	2,734,787	19,390
49699	WJFW–TV	281,148	271,274	1,923
73136	WJHG–TV	912,881	905,531	6,420
57826	WJHL–TV	2,035,505	1,463,539	10,376
68519	WJKT	645,594	645,161	4,574
1051	WJLA–TV	9,654,785	9,314,754	66,042
86537	WJLP	22,694,994	22,426,423	159,003
9630	WJMN–TV	158,494	151,938	1,077
61008	WJPM–TV	587,058	586,836	4,161
58340	WJPX	2,861,004	2,653,740	18,815
21735	WJRT–TV	2,831,612	2,583,368	18,316
23918	WJSP–TV	4,678,958	4,643,904	32,925
41210	WJTC	1,517,180	1,516,056	10,749
48667	WJTV	966,513	958,676	6,797
73150	WJW	3,969,148	3,895,876	27,622
61007	WJWJ–TV	1,180,652	1,180,652	8,371
58342	WJWN–TV	1,830,695	1,568,858	3,164
53116	WJXT	1,899,110	1,899,110	13,465

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
11893	WJXX	1,888,910	1,888,113	13,387
32334	WJYS	9,820,848	9,820,831	69,630
25455	WJZ–TV	10,637,240	10,228,751	72,522
73152	WJZY	4,965,077	4,831,865	34,258
64983	WKAQ–TV	3,259,225	2,914,322	1,181
6104	WKAR–TV	1,713,640	1,709,038	12,117
34171	WKAS	522,877	496,277	3,519
51570	WKBD–TV	5,180,191	5,179,980	36,726
73153	WKBN–TV	4,870,043	4,522,748	32,066
13929	WKBS–TV	1,054,914	914,205	6,482
74424	WKBT–DT	973,803	920,961	6,530
54176	WKBW–TV	2,261,221	2,175,654	15,425
53465	WKCF	5,109,221	5,107,692	36,214
73155	WKEF	3,860,944	3,850,405	27,299
34177	WKGB–TV	444,266	442,639	3,138
34196	WKHA	475,212	372,027	2,638
34207	WKLE	918,947	911,337	6,461
34212	WKMA–TV	558,464	558,150	3,957
71293	WKMG–TV	4,643,692	4,643,692	32,924
34195	WKMJ–TV	1,572,974	1,565,579	11,100
34202	WKMR	457,241	422,772	2,997
34174	WKMU	339,477	339,064	2,404
42061	WKNO	1,649,295	1,647,327	11,680
83931	WKNX–TV	1,778,483	1,548,751	10,981
776176	WKOF	1,636,277	1,519,722	10,775
34205	WKOH	591,189	584,484	4,144
67869	WKOI–TV	3,996,184	3,976,552	28,194
34211	WKON	1,170,361	1,163,470	8,249
18267	WKOP–TV	1,641,367	1,465,642	10,391
64545	WKOW	1,999,166	1,978,160	14,025
21432	WKPC–TV	1,620,977	1,613,304	11,438
65758	WKPD	277,245	276,367	1,959
34200	WKPI–TV	552,999	432,287	3,065
27504	WKPT–TV	1,107,992	876,999	6,218
58341	WKPV	981,832	762,182	3,164
11289	WKRC–TV	3,412,677	3,359,970	23,822
73187	WKRG–TV	1,661,088	1,660,222	11,771
73188	WKRN–TV	2,843,550	2,823,383	20,018
34222	WKSO–TV	675,800	663,810	4,706
40902	WKTC	1,422,142	1,421,788	10,080
60654	WKTV	1,566,267	1,340,030	9,501
73195	WKYC	4,162,460	4,109,739	29,138
24914	WKYT–TV	1,263,314	1,247,201	8,843
71861	WKYU–TV	447,402	444,471	3,151
34181	WKZT–TV	1,092,295	1,075,603	7,626
18819	WLAE–TV	1,489,518	1,489,518	10,561
36533	WLAJ	4,230,811	4,195,529	29,746
2710	WLAX	480,917	455,361	3,229
68542	WLBT	930,984	929,897	6,593
39644	WLBZ	374,046	364,463	2,584
69328	WLED–TV	333,929	175,095	1,241
63046	WLEF–TV	201,828	200,259	1,420
73203	WLEX–TV	1,083,858	1,075,334	7,624
37806	WLFB	756,510	656,110	4,652
37808	WLFG	1,555,609	1,240,816	8,797
73204	WLFI–TV	2,422,930	2,397,991	17,002
73205	WLFL	4,154,373	4,151,842	29,437
19777	WLII–DT	2,661,917	2,391,018	16,952
37503	WLIO	1,076,204	1,052,712	7,464
38336	WLIW	21,331,793	21,007,396	148,942
27696	WLJC–TV	1,433,034	1,317,702	9,343
71645	WLJT	382,232	381,417	2,704
53939	WLKY	2,035,700	2,028,397	14,381
11033	WLLA	2,204,047	2,203,715	15,624
1222	WLMA	1,681,703	1,678,515	11,901
17076	WLMB	1,598,305	1,597,151	11,324
68518	WLMT	1,764,760	1,762,079	12,493
22591	WLNE–TV	6,880,185	6,815,475	48,322
74420	WLNS–TV	4,230,811	4,195,529	29,746
73206	WLNY–TV	7,829,527	7,738,668	54,867

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
84253	WLOO	897,764	896,755	6,358
56537	WLOS	3,337,211	2,748,224	19,485
37732	WLOV–TV	608,778	606,994	4,304
13995	WLOX	1,236,798	1,224,809	8,684
38586	WLPB–TV	1,409,300	1,409,216	9,991
73189	WLPX–TV	1,012,910	963,892	6,834
66358	WLRN–TV	6,010,422	6,010,422	42,614
73226	WLS–TV	10,428,632	10,421,900	73,891
73230	WLTV–DT	5,988,029	5,988,029	42,455
37176	WLTX	1,614,789	1,611,719	11,427
37179	WLTZ	738,023	734,057	5,204
21259	WLUC–TV	103,185	95,367	676
4150	WLUK–TV	1,237,211	1,236,394	8,766
73238	WLVI	7,993,816	7,899,325	56,006
36989	WLVT–TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	71,716
3978	WLWC	3,398,164	3,257,998	23,099
46979	WLWT	3,499,610	3,489,652	24,742
54452	WLXI	3,243,843	3,015,382	21,379
55350	WLYH	3,349,178	2,923,354	20,727
43192	WMAB–TV	389,089	384,767	2,728
43170	WMAE–TV	692,999	663,737	4,706
43197	WMAH–TV	1,302,245	1,301,790	9,230
43176	WMAO–TV	333,490	333,321	2,363
47905	WMAQ–TV	10,069,653	10,068,069	71,383
59442	WMAR–TV	10,025,750	9,879,744	70,047
43184	WMAU–TV	637,434	631,358	4,476
43193	WMAV–TV	1,018,601	1,018,556	7,222
43169	WMAW–TV	731,384	716,614	5,081
46991	WMAZ–TV	1,238,176	1,180,117	8,367
66398	WMBB	990,632	964,744	6,840
43952	WMBC–TV	22,446,503	21,778,765	154,411
42121	WMBD–TV	720,722	720,669	5,110
83969	WMBF–TV	526,232	526,232	3,731
60829	WMCF–TV	644,916	641,833	4,551
9739	WMCN–TV	10,984,166	10,590,279	75,085
19184	WMC–TV	1,559,675	1,557,573	11,043
189357	WMDE	6,933,795	6,802,466	48,229
73255	WMDN	259,822	259,616	1,841
16455	WMDT	790,315	790,315	5,603
39656	WMEA–TV	965,365	911,355	6,462
39648	WMEB–TV	411,335	396,677	2,812
70537	WMEC	199,187	198,698	1,409
39649	WMED–TV	28,850	27,884	198
776266	WMEI	910,872	910,788	6,457
39662	WMEM–TV	61,231	60,308	428
41893	WMFD–TV	2,011,673	1,686,812	11,959
41436	WMFP	6,230,964	5,959,061	42,250
61111	WMGM–TV	830,912	830,818	5,890
43847	WMGT–TV	614,625	614,040	4,354
73263	WMHT	1,729,302	1,559,066	11,054
68545	WMLW–TV	1,863,951	1,863,679	13,213
53819	WMOR–TV	6,400,456	6,400,333	45,378
81503	WMOW	122,110	106,904	758
65944	WMPB	8,059,368	7,940,127	56,296
43168	WMPN–TV	843,756	841,772	5,968
65942	WMPT	9,500,117	9,442,413	66,947
60827	WMPV–TV	1,565,537	1,564,599	11,093
10221	WMSN–TV	2,030,916	2,010,636	14,255
2174	WMTJ	2,764,573	2,492,464	17,672
6870	WMTV	1,628,641	1,625,206	11,523
73288	WMTW	2,041,342	1,737,673	12,320
23935	WMUM–TV	926,604	921,419	6,533
73292	WMUR–TV	5,652,739	5,453,759	38,667
42663	WMVS	3,216,887	3,155,770	22,374
42665	WMVT	3,216,887	3,155,770	22,374
81946	WMWC–TV	935,338	912,437	6,469
56548	WMYA–TV	1,808,659	1,723,755	12,221
74211	WMYD	5,840,155	5,839,880	41,405
20624	WMYT–TV	4,965,077	4,831,865	34,258
25544	WMYV	4,406,813	4,379,408	31,050

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
73310	WNAB	2,600,886	2,591,235	18,372
73311	WNAC–TV	7,817,084	7,459,610	52,889
47535	WNBC	23,283,577	22,722,761	161,104
83965	WNBW–DT	1,557,530	1,550,637	10,994
72307	WNCF	665,079	658,994	4,672
50782	WNCN	4,201,973	4,186,944	29,685
57838	WNCT–TV	2,034,787	1,975,930	14,009
41674	WNDU–TV	1,901,588	1,870,311	13,261
28462	WNDY–TV	3,141,430	3,093,806	21,935
71928	WNED–TV	1,408,141	1,390,745	9,860
60931	WNEH	1,389,794	1,383,193	9,807
41221	WNEM–TV	1,437,726	1,434,104	10,168
49439	WNEO	3,343,598	3,265,373	23,151
73318	WNEP–TV	3,472,501	2,879,994	20,419
18795	WNET	22,428,695	21,915,470	155,381
51864	WNEU	7,676,529	7,606,661	53,931
23942	WNGH–TV	6,461,522	6,281,764	44,538
67802	WNIN	907,713	891,200	6,319
41671	WNIT	1,335,767	1,335,767	9,471
48457	WNJB	22,145,547	21,374,668	151,546
48477	WNJN	22,145,547	21,374,668	151,546
48481	WNJS	7,729,626	7,710,589	54,668
48465	WNJT	7,729,626	7,710,589	54,668
73333	WNJU	23,283,577	22,722,761	161,104
73336	WNJX–TV	1,446,990	1,265,826	971
61217	WNKY	414,184	412,652	2,926
71905	WNLO	1,911,934	1,834,562	13,007
4318	WNMU	178,504	177,692	1,260
73344	WNNE	801,186	684,501	4,853
54280	WNOL–TV	1,730,074	1,730,074	12,266
71676	WNPB–TV	2,094,971	1,923,306	13,636
62137	WNPI–DT	159,208	154,143	1,093
41398	WNPT	2,692,492	2,657,273	18,840
28468	WNPX–TV	2,494,581	2,470,662	17,517
61009	WNSC–TV	2,860,897	2,853,300	20,230
61010	WNTV	2,775,252	2,572,161	18,237
16539	WNTZ–TV	328,336	327,661	2,323
7933	WNUV	9,944,268	9,731,571	68,997
9999	WNVC	867,445	743,025	5,268
10019	WNVT	1,894,231	1,892,374	13,417
776263	WNWE	16,156	16,156	115
73354	WNWO–TV	2,915,507	2,915,507	20,671
136751	WNYA	1,932,105	1,656,014	11,741
30303	WNYB	1,784,805	1,758,025	12,464
6048	WNYE–TV	20,693,079	20,445,674	144,960
34329	WNYI	1,609,642	1,329,569	9,427
67784	WNYO–TV	1,449,480	1,428,169	10,126
73363	WNYT	1,975,605	1,653,904	11,726
22206	WNYW	21,377,740	21,043,915	149,201
69618	WOAI–TV	3,063,753	3,050,610	21,629
66804	WOAY–TV	536,548	414,046	2,936
41225	WOFL	4,897,034	4,891,577	34,681
70651	WOGX	1,262,333	1,262,333	8,950
8661	WOI–DT	1,278,698	1,277,340	9,056
39746	WOIO	4,198,546	4,095,152	29,035
71725	WOLE–DT	1,581,955	1,411,809	5,027
73375	WOLF–TV	3,025,477	2,531,097	17,945
60963	WOLO–TV	2,854,959	2,814,886	19,958
36838	WOOD–TV	2,637,147	2,631,110	18,655
67602	WOPX–TV	4,677,102	4,676,992	33,160
64865	WORA–TV	3,172,055	2,933,387	20,798
73901	WORO–DT	2,847,102	2,661,536	18,870
60357	WOST	1,055,465	918,659	6,513
66185	WOSU–TV	3,073,523	3,013,857	21,368
131	WOTF–TV	4,204,625	4,204,625	29,811
10212	WOTV	2,493,328	2,492,908	17,675
50147	WOUB–TV	739,667	721,384	5,115
50141	WOUC–TV	1,680,457	1,618,502	11,475
23342	WOWK–TV	1,098,995	1,028,502	7,292
65528	WOWT	1,516,978	1,514,052	10,735

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
31570	WPAN	1,392,393	1,392,261	9,871
51988	WPBF	3,601,603	3,601,603	25,535
21253	WPBN–TV	452,157	440,310	3,122
62136	WPBS–TV	332,147	296,972	2,106
13456	WPBT	5,976,331	5,976,331	42,372
13924	WPCB–TV	2,920,794	2,802,648	19,871
64033	WPCH–TV	6,826,973	6,747,200	47,838
4354	WPCT	207,688	207,286	1,470
17012	WPDE–TV	1,845,347	1,838,747	13,037
52527	WPEC	6,332,850	6,332,850	44,900
84088	WPFO	1,390,230	1,272,952	9,025
54728	WPGA–TV	575,813	575,578	4,081
60820	WPGD–TV	2,787,190	2,772,517	19,657
73875	WPGH–TV	3,209,933	3,099,658	21,977
2942	WPGX	448,453	445,686	3,160
73879	WPHL–TV	10,944,731	10,756,717	76,265
73881	WPIX	22,259,872	21,818,842	154,696
69880	WPKD–TV	3,366,547	3,181,216	22,555
53113	WPLG	6,165,413	6,165,413	43,713
11906	WPMI–TV	1,609,741	1,609,491	11,411
10213	WPMT	2,757,178	2,500,545	17,729
18798	WPNE–TV	1,210,150	1,209,366	8,574
73907	WPNT	3,148,917	3,050,465	21,628
28480	WPPT	11,348,739	10,115,153	71,716
51984	WPPX–TV	8,429,105	8,212,096	58,224
47404	WPRI–TV	7,754,340	7,480,561	53,037
51991	WPSD–TV	852,232	848,332	6,015
12499	WPSG	11,342,493	11,068,585	78,476
66219	WPSU–TV	1,016,983	842,529	5,974
73905	WPTA	1,136,029	1,135,873	8,053
25067	WPTD	3,535,155	3,522,151	24,972
25065	WPTO	3,080,289	3,066,947	21,745
59443	WPTV–TV	6,414,108	6,414,108	45,476
57476	WPTZ	801,186	684,501	4,853
8616	WPVI–TV	11,997,071	11,834,791	83,909
48772	WPWR–TV	10,111,733	10,105,397	71,647
51969	WPXA–TV	7,486,662	7,341,812	52,053
71236	WPXC–TV	1,812,411	1,812,329	12,849
5800	WPXD–TV	5,357,614	5,357,504	37,985
37104	WPXE–TV	3,105,562	3,094,581	21,941
48406	WPXG–TV	2,760,323	2,697,351	19,124
73312	WPXH–TV	1,558,487	1,543,110	10,941
73910	WPXI	3,270,399	3,179,997	22,546
2325	WPXJ–TV	2,383,753	2,319,308	16,444
52628	WPXK–TV	1,897,932	1,672,850	11,861
21729	WPXL–TV	1,738,354	1,738,354	12,325
48608	WPXM–TV	5,673,283	5,673,283	40,224
73356	WPXN–TV	22,193,311	21,756,322	154,252
27290	WPXP–TV	6,117,297	6,117,297	43,372
50063	WPXQ–TV	3,398,164	3,257,998	23,099
70251	WPXR–TV	1,361,522	1,199,794	8,507
40861	WPXS	2,313,093	2,228,599	15,801
53065	WPXT	1,058,317	1,005,248	7,127
37971	WPXU–TV	764,835	764,835	5,423
67077	WPXV–TV	1,997,620	1,997,620	14,163
74091	WPXW–TV	8,918,745	8,866,240	62,862
21726	WPXX–TV	1,563,942	1,560,675	11,065
73319	WQAD–TV	1,077,293	1,065,179	7,552
65130	WQCW	1,234,953	1,165,995	8,267
71561	WQEC	177,193	175,191	1,242
41315	WQED	3,491,971	3,385,114	24,000
60556	WQHS–DT	3,982,203	3,936,334	27,909
53716	WQLN	573,688	553,172	3,922
52075	WQMY	403,099	246,363	1,747
64550	WQOW	383,460	372,929	2,644
5468	WQPT–TV	928,221	922,909	6,543
64690	WQPX–TV	1,624,976	1,207,503	8,561
52408	WQRF–TV	1,384,090	1,360,850	9,648
2175	WQTO	2,533,848	1,714,503	4,307
8688	WRAL–TV	4,258,430	4,255,027	30,168

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
10133	WRAY–TV	4,701,102	4,682,210	33,197
64611	WRAZ	4,206,845	4,204,439	29,809
136749	WRBJ–TV	1,029,422	1,026,759	7,280
3359	WRBL	1,573,722	1,534,121	10,877
57221	WRBU	2,964,043	2,960,986	20,993
54940	WRBW	4,929,252	4,926,807	34,931
59137	WRCB	1,674,932	1,436,942	10,188
47904	WRC–TV	9,040,003	8,996,367	63,784
54963	WRDC	4,380,924	4,374,069	31,012
55454	WRDQ	4,765,929	4,765,929	33,790
73937	WRDW–TV	1,630,465	1,580,144	11,203
66174	WREG–TV	1,645,112	1,638,826	11,619
61011	WRET–TV	2,775,252	2,572,161	18,237
73940	WREX	2,777,313	2,554,899	18,114
54443	WRFB	2,361,435	2,105,790	1,181
73942	WRGB	1,773,206	1,559,637	11,058
411	WRGT–TV	3,563,572	3,528,799	25,019
74416	WRIC–TV	2,264,724	2,197,233	15,578
61012	WRJA–TV	1,227,284	1,220,205	8,651
412	WRLH–TV	2,215,949	2,152,568	15,262
61013	WRLK–TV	1,268,677	1,267,713	8,988
43870	WRLM	3,954,789	3,936,003	27,906
74156	WRNN–TV	21,146,732	20,904,564	148,213
73964	WROC–TV	1,210,157	1,192,546	8,455
159007	WRPT	108,521	108,009	766
20590	WRPX–TV	2,980,937	2,976,800	21,106
62009	WRSP–TV	1,062,091	1,060,251	7,517
40877	WRTV	3,148,448	3,125,475	22,160
15320	WRUA	2,624,204	2,339,222	16,585
71580	WRXY–TV	2,114,529	2,114,529	14,992
48662	WSAV–TV	1,094,897	1,094,884	7,763
6867	WSAW–TV	657,843	651,328	4,618
36912	WSAZ–TV	1,173,019	1,103,266	7,822
56092	WSBE–TV	8,044,866	7,776,757	55,137
73982	WSBK–TV	7,834,658	7,766,985	55,068
72053	WSBS–TV	47,386	47,386	336
73983	WSBT–TV	1,790,673	1,780,628	12,625
23960	WSB–TV	6,772,503	6,695,450	47,471
69446	WSCG	961,649	961,649	6,818
64971	WSCV	6,029,382	6,029,382	42,748
70536	WSEC	517,830	517,364	3,668
49711	WSEE–TV	585,062	562,271	3,987
21258	WSES	1,905,067	1,866,312	13,232
73988	WSET–TV	1,587,650	1,345,990	9,543
13993	WSFA	1,206,335	1,168,069	8,282
11118	WSFJ–TV	1,911,871	1,902,328	13,488
10203	WSFL–TV	5,890,244	5,890,244	41,762
72871	WSFX–TV	1,088,964	1,088,964	7,721
73999	WSIL–TV	650,734	647,093	4,588
4297	WSIU–TV	994,418	936,746	6,642
74007	WSJV	1,686,953	1,680,493	11,915
78908	WSKA	530,610	416,302	2,952
74034	WSKG–TV	866,172	616,130	4,368
76324	WSKY–TV	2,003,325	2,002,894	14,201
776220	WSLN	3,269,796	3,020,118	21,413
57840	WSLS–TV	1,436,974	1,276,869	9,053
21737	WSMH	2,350,370	2,335,477	16,559
41232	WSMV–TV	2,883,773	2,837,323	20,117
70119	WSNS–TV	10,069,653	10,068,069	71,383
74070	WSOC–TV	4,156,321	4,085,565	28,967
66391	WSPA–TV	3,717,232	3,549,667	25,167
64352	WSPX–TV	1,285,581	1,167,040	8,274
17611	WSRE	1,490,766	1,489,946	10,564
63867	WSST–TV	312,974	312,260	2,214
60341	WSTE–DT	3,284,058	3,220,155	22,831
21252	WSTM–TV	1,437,543	1,367,590	9,696
11204	WSTR–TV	3,424,743	3,411,973	24,191
19776	WSUR–DT	3,276,102	3,182,722	5,027
2370	WSVI	41,004	41,004	291
63840	WSVN	6,165,386	6,165,386	43,713

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
73374	WSWB	1,516,774	1,088,360	7,716
28155	WSWG	389,103	389,030	2,758
71680	WSWP–TV	849,038	633,378	4,491
74094	WSYM–TV	1,695,809	1,694,640	12,015
73113	WSYR–TV	1,314,500	1,226,575	8,696
40758	WSYT	1,962,530	1,731,744	12,278
56549	WSYX	2,871,413	2,825,664	20,034
65681	WTAE–TV	2,985,875	2,865,692	20,318
23341	WTAJ–TV	1,158,024	925,907	6,565
4685	WTAP–TV	489,083	469,004	3,325
416	WTAT–TV	1,284,148	1,284,148	9,105
67993	WTBY–TV	16,997,114	16,897,718	119,805
29715	WTCE–TV	2,964,583	2,964,583	21,019
65667	WTCI	1,276,295	1,159,269	8,219
67786	WTCT	590,643	586,819	4,161
28954	WTCV	2,861,004	2,653,740	18,815
74422	WTEN	1,913,356	1,621,808	11,499
9881	WTGL	4,516,827	4,516,827	32,024
27245	WTGS	1,064,292	1,064,066	7,544
70655	WTHI–TV	966,268	914,388	6,483
70162	WTHR	3,175,603	3,122,761	22,140
147	WTIC–TV	5,397,501	4,767,795	33,804
26681	WTIN–TV	3,277,279	3,162,469	971
66536	WTIU	1,690,704	1,689,678	11,980
1002	WTJP–TV	2,037,103	2,002,301	14,196
4593	WTJR	316,974	316,852	2,246
70287	WTJX–TV	112,125	104,561	741
47401	WTKR	2,242,929	2,242,846	15,902
82735	WTLF	883,350	883,326	6,263
23486	WTLH	1,082,589	1,082,542	7,675
67781	WTLJ	1,738,667	1,736,853	12,314
65046	WTLV	2,041,165	2,022,822	14,342
74098	WTMJ–TV	3,139,304	3,123,411	22,145
74109	WTNH	7,999,974	7,453,267	52,844
19200	WTNZ	1,790,817	1,598,570	11,334
590	WTOC–TV	1,061,993	1,061,993	7,530
74112	WTOG	6,239,245	6,236,871	44,219
4686	WTOK–TV	391,847	386,112	2,738
13992	WTOL	4,534,147	4,527,590	32,101
21254	WTOM–TV	120,159	116,524	826
74122	WTOV–TV	3,866,114	3,605,421	25,562
82574	WTPC–TV	2,138,494	2,132,635	15,120
86496	WTPX–TV	258,246	258,154	1,830
6869	WTRF–TV	2,938,363	2,562,114	18,165
67798	WTSF	879,853	811,994	5,757
11290	WTSP	6,538,906	6,515,239	46,193
4108	WTTA	6,656,303	6,639,930	47,077
74137	WTTE	2,926,672	2,885,004	20,455
22207	WTTG	8,945,253	8,890,093	63,031
56526	WTTK	3,074,975	3,055,143	21,661
74138	WTTO	1,966,252	1,931,949	13,698
56523	WTTV	2,752,635	2,749,080	19,491
10802	WTTW	9,929,487	9,929,071	70,397
74148	WTVA	807,017	794,561	5,633
22590	WTVC	1,828,040	1,618,274	11,474
8617	WTVD	4,201,042	4,188,018	29,693
55305	WTVE	5,368,807	5,365,301	38,040
36504	WTVF	2,816,921	2,798,755	19,843
74150	WTVG	4,440,934	4,429,742	31,407
74151	WTVH	1,375,016	1,313,054	9,310
10645	WTVI	3,286,073	3,261,428	23,124
63154	WTVJ	6,009,434	6,009,434	42,607
52280	WTVK	7,403,075	7,395,979	52,437
595	WTVM	1,577,223	1,471,502	10,433
72945	WTVO	1,413,778	1,400,377	9,929
28311	WTVP	660,258	660,214	4,681
51597	WTVQ–DT	1,060,102	1,054,409	7,476
57832	WTVR–TV	1,998,729	1,990,377	14,112
16817	WTVS	5,607,125	5,606,929	39,753
68569	WTVT	6,511,462	6,491,829	46,027

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
3661	WTVW	839,062	833,035	5,906
35575	WTVX	3,558,645	3,556,727	25,217
4152	WTVY	1,032,612	1,029,898	7,302
40759	WTVZ–TV	2,251,663	2,251,580	15,964
66908	WTWC–TV	1,078,213	1,078,166	7,644
20426	WTWO	716,304	710,680	5,039
81692	WTWV	1,529,924	1,528,555	10,837
51568	WTXF–TV	11,330,716	11,023,958	78,160
41065	WTXL–TV	1,071,056	1,070,908	7,593
8532	WUAB	4,198,546	4,095,152	29,035
12855	WUCF–TV	4,516,827	4,516,827	32,024
36395	WUCW	4,213,867	4,205,494	29,817
69440	WUFT	1,524,792	1,524,792	10,811
413	WUHF	1,161,377	1,157,795	8,209
8156	WUJA	2,449,731	2,192,227	15,543
69080	WUNC–TV	4,701,102	4,682,210	33,197
69292	WUND–TV	1,526,704	1,526,704	10,824
69114	WUNE–TV	3,449,284	2,886,515	20,465
69300	WUNF–TV	2,825,704	2,517,064	17,846
69124	WUNG–TV	4,065,099	4,049,218	28,709
60551	WUNI	7,755,236	7,627,170	54,077
69332	WUNJ–TV	1,224,449	1,224,449	8,681
69149	WUNK–TV	2,105,575	2,099,533	14,886
69360	WUNL–TV	3,243,843	3,015,382	21,379
69444	WUNM–TV	1,370,547	1,370,547	9,717
69397	WUNP–TV	1,488,708	1,474,989	10,458
69416	WUNU	1,212,006	1,210,875	8,585
83822	WUNW	2,012,283	1,476,883	10,471
6900	WUPA	6,845,271	6,764,030	47,957
13938	WUPL	1,833,116	1,833,116	12,997
10897	WUPV	2,142,407	2,122,016	15,045
19190	WUPW	2,136,541	2,135,020	15,137
23128	WUPX–TV	1,182,585	1,166,267	8,269
65593	WUSA	9,654,785	9,309,845	66,007
4301	WUSI–TV	320,658	320,658	2,273
60552	WUTB	9,293,641	9,148,848	64,865
30577	WUTF–TV	8,479,857	8,266,141	58,607
57837	WUTR	511,394	470,311	3,335
415	WUTV	1,611,128	1,579,265	11,197
16517	WUVC–DT	4,224,285	4,208,453	29,838
48813	WUVG–DT	6,908,879	6,834,542	48,457
3072	WUVN	1,236,426	1,156,397	8,199
60560	WUVP–DT	10,944,731	10,756,717	76,265
9971	WUXP–TV	2,749,827	2,737,094	19,406
417	WVAH–TV	1,295,710	1,222,075	8,665
23947	WVAN–TV	1,118,534	1,117,845	7,926
65387	WVBT	1,964,109	1,964,109	13,926
72342	WVCY–TV	3,149,773	3,140,719	22,268
60559	WVEA–TV	5,324,315	5,322,343	37,735
74167	WVEC	2,217,117	2,216,436	15,715
5802	WVEN–TV	4,749,513	4,749,513	33,674
61573	WVEO	962,531	803,553	3,164
69946	WVER	903,858	770,412	5,462
10976	WVFX	688,514	596,278	4,228
47929	WVIA–TV	3,472,501	2,879,994	20,419
3667	WVII–TV	368,499	348,813	2,473
70309	WVIR–TV	2,140,100	2,107,081	14,939
74170	WVIT	5,920,252	5,425,459	38,467
18753	WVIZ	3,694,957	3,687,740	26,146
70021	WVLA–TV	1,969,063	1,969,000	13,960
81750	WVLR	1,483,484	1,376,091	9,756
35908	WVLT–TV	1,983,974	1,714,780	12,158
74169	WVNS–TV	889,675	560,472	3,974
11259	WVNY	755,448	673,828	4,777
29000	WVOZ–TV	981,832	762,182	3,164
71657	WVPB–TV	939,383	910,465	6,455
60111	WVPT	995,523	887,449	6,292
70491	WVPX–TV	4,131,639	4,098,980	29,062
66378	WVPY	917,535	855,616	6,066
67190	WVSN	2,593,148	2,271,512	16,105

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
69940	WVTB	468,294	246,240	1,746
74173	WVTM–TV	2,101,947	2,026,895	14,371
74174	WVTV	3,130,664	3,122,630	22,139
77496	WVUA	2,305,621	2,250,337	15,955
4149	WVUE–DT	1,781,266	1,781,266	12,629
4329	WVUT	267,531	267,450	1,896
74176	WVVA	997,556	690,651	4,897
3113	WVXF	70,673	66,853	474
12033	WWAY	1,328,366	1,328,366	9,418
30833	WWBT	2,109,206	2,074,930	14,711
20295	WWCP–TV	2,798,717	2,540,105	18,009
24812	WWCW	1,390,908	1,210,482	8,582
23671	WWDP	6,230,964	5,959,061	42,250
21158	WWHO	2,994,400	2,952,760	20,935
14682	WWJE–DT	7,755,236	7,627,170	54,077
65919	WWJS	3,798,882	3,731,768	26,458
72123	WWJ–TV	5,653,566	5,653,219	40,081
166512	WWJX	524,625	524,579	3,719
6868	WWLP	3,866,407	3,097,621	21,962
74192	WWL–TV	1,908,335	1,908,335	13,530
3133	WWMB	1,596,320	1,591,501	11,284
74195	WWMT	2,667,986	2,657,016	18,838
68851	WWNY–TV	368,613	341,101	2,418
74197	WWOR–TV	21,146,732	20,904,564	148,213
65943	WWPB	3,531,585	3,086,500	21,883
23264	WWPX–TV	2,612,045	2,544,163	18,038
68547	WWRS–TV	2,376,549	2,354,442	16,693
61251	WWSB	3,830,838	3,830,838	27,161
23142	WWSI	11,821,594	11,646,436	82,573
16747	WWTI	195,127	188,538	1,337
998	WWTO–TV	6,837,732	6,837,732	48,480
26994	WWTV	1,047,227	1,032,448	7,320
84214	WWTW	1,529,924	1,528,555	10,837
26993	WWUP–TV	114,688	108,690	771
23338	WXBU	4,219,869	3,695,568	26,202
61504	WXCW	2,000,927	2,000,927	14,187
61084	WXEL–TV	5,976,331	5,976,331	42,372
60539	WXFT–DT	10,428,632	10,421,900	73,891
23929	WXGA–TV	618,176	616,843	4,373
51163	WXIA–TV	7,067,151	6,920,534	49,067
53921	WXII–TV	3,895,811	3,546,156	25,142
146	WXIN	3,066,589	3,043,020	21,575
39738	WXIX–TV	3,033,449	3,023,049	21,433
414	WXLV–TV	4,920,177	4,882,710	34,618
68433	WXMI	2,110,083	2,109,607	14,957
64549	WXOW	433,343	422,605	2,996
6601	WXPX–TV	5,414,068	5,411,832	38,370
74215	WXTV–DT	21,842,105	21,428,169	151,926
12472	WXTX	745,811	742,438	5,264
11970	WXXA–TV	1,691,753	1,553,272	11,013
57274	WXXI–TV	1,192,140	1,176,310	8,340
53517	WXXV–TV	1,235,520	1,233,511	8,746
10267	WXYZ–TV	5,716,967	5,716,632	40,531
77515	WYCI	32,321	21,447	152
70149	WYCW	3,717,232	3,549,667	25,167
62219	WYDC	542,984	435,924	3,091
18783	WYDN	2,760,323	2,697,351	19,124
35582	WYDO	1,340,990	1,340,990	9,508
25090	WYES–TV	1,776,818	1,776,667	12,597
53905	WYFF	2,836,376	2,609,544	18,502
49803	WYIN	7,062,511	7,062,511	50,073
24915	WYMT–TV	1,144,097	819,069	5,807
17010	WYOU	2,912,468	2,246,394	15,927
77789	WYOW	94,927	94,486	670
13933	WYPX–TV	1,547,670	1,434,147	10,168
4693	WYTV	4,870,043	4,522,748	32,066
5875	WYZZ–TV	1,008,995	1,002,743	7,109
15507	WZBJ	1,603,364	1,421,509	10,078
28119	WZDX	1,714,034	1,633,019	11,578
70493	WZME	22,102,923	21,652,522	153,516

TABLE 8—FY 2026 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain-limited population	Terrain-limited fee amount ($)
81448	WZMQ	73,784	73,510	521
71871	WZPX–TV	2,165,413	2,165,333	15,352
136750	WZRB	1,007,172	1,006,731	7,138
418	WZTV	2,743,270	2,733,978	19,384
83270	WZVI	64,187	63,279	449
19183	WZVN–TV	2,331,155	2,331,155	16,528
49713	WZZM	1,678,220	1,652,095	11,713

[1] Call signs WIPM and WIPR are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[2] Call signs WNJX and WAPA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[3] Call signs WKAQ and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[4] Call signs WOLE and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[5] Call signs WVEO and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[6] Call signs WJPX and WJWN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[7] Call signs WAPA and WTIN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[8] Call signs WSUR and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[9] Call signs WVOZ and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[10] Call signs WJPX and WKPV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[11] Call signs WMTJ and WQTO are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[12] Call signs WIRS and WJPX are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[13] Call signs WRFB and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.

TABLE 9—FY 2025 SCHEDULE OF REGULATORY FEES

[Regulatory fees for the first eight categories listed, identified with an *, are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed]

Fee category	Annual regulatory fee ($)
*PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25.
*Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25.
*Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15.
*Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40.
*Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10.
*PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10.
*Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10.
*Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20.
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers).	0.16.
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	0.08.
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	760.
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	760.
AM Radio Construction Permits	570.
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,000.
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below.
Full Power TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	.006674, See Appendix F of FY 2025 Report and Order for fee amounts due, also available at *https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees*.
Full Power TV Construction Permits	5,200.
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	275.
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,945.
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS).	1.47.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.005125.
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR 52.101 (f) of the rules)	0.10.
Earth Stations: Transmit/Receive & Transmit only (per authorization or registration)	2,060.
Space Stations (per authorized station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)	141,790.
Space Stations (per authorized system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)—Small Constellation (fewer than 1000 authorized space stations).	375,140.
Space Stations (per authorized system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)—Large Constellation (1000 or more authorized space stations).	1,917,390.
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite).	12,330.
International Bearer Circuits—Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	14.
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below.

FY 2025 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES

Population served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=10,000	$545	$395	$340	$375	$600	$685
10,001–25,000	910	655	570	625	1,000	1,140
25,001–75,000	1,365	985	855	940	1,500	1,710
75,001–150,000	2,050	1,475	1,285	1,405	2,250	2,565
150,001–500,000	3,075	2,215	1,925	2,115	3,380	3,855
500,001–1,200,000	4,605	3,315	2,885	3,160	5,060	5,770
1,200,001–3,000,000	6,915	4,980	4,330	4,750	7,600	8,665
3,000,001–6,000,000	10,365	7,460	6,490	7,120	11,390	12,985
>6,000,000	15,550	11,195	9,740	10,680	17,090	19,485

FY 2025 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

Submarine cable systems (capacity as of December 31, 2024)	Fee ratio	FY 2025 regulatory fees ($)
Less than 50 Gbps	0.0625 Units	5,510
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	0.125 Units	11,015
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	0.25 Units	22,030
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	0.5 Units	44,065
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	88,130
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	176,260

V. Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

70. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) incorporated an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) in the Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2026, *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* (*FY 2026 NPRM*), released in April 2026. The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the FY 2026 NPRM, including comment on the IRFA. No comments were filed addressing the IRFA; however, comments in the record regarding alternatives to the methodology for assessing regulatory fees are discussed below. This Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA and it (or summaries thereof) will be published in the **Federal Register**.

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Report and Order

71. In the *FY 2026 Report and Order,* the Commission adopts a regulatory fee schedule to meet its objective of fully complying with its congressionally mandated requirement of collecting regulatory fees for fiscal year (FY) 2026. For FY 2026, pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act), and the FY 2026 Consolidation Appropriations Act, the Commission is required to assess and collect $416,112,000, which is an amount that reasonably can be expected to total the Commission's FY 2026 salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation. The Commission's methodology for assessing regulatory fees must ''reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities.'' The total amount the Commission must collect in an offsetting collection generally changes each fiscal year, and payors' regulatory fees will also typically change each fiscal year as a mathematical consequence of the changes in the total amount to be collected, the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs), and projected unit estimates for each regulatory fee category.

72. In the *FY 2026 NPRM,* the Commission sought comment on several regulatory fee issues, including: (i) the proposed regulatory fees and methodology for FY 2026, as set forth in Tables 3 and 4 of the *FY 2026 NPRM;* (ii) the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees as set forth in Table 8 of the *FY 2026 NPRM;* and (iii) whether to continue to use Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) assigned number data as the basis for assessing regulatory fees on Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) providers. In the *FY 2026 Report and Order,* the Commission adopts, with modification, the regulatory fee schedule set forth in Tables 3 and 4 of the *FY 2026 NPRM.* The Commission also continues to use NRUF assigned number data for assessing CMRS regulatory fees.

B. Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA

73. Although not specifically filed in response to the IRFA, comments were filed suggesting alternatives to various elements of the methodology for assessing regulatory fees, including but not limited to proposals to adopt new fee categories, proposals to alleviate the impact of fee increases by reducing them or capping them for particular categories of fee payors—thereby effectively shifting the burden to other payors—and proposals to raise the de minimis threshold for exemptions from fees. Various proposals for new categories were supported by the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB), State Broadcasters Associations, SES Americom (SES), and One Ministries, Inc., but opposed by others, such as CTIA. Proposals to alleviate fee increases by reducing or capping and shifting regulatory fees for certain fee payors were offered by SES, Kepler, the Submarine Cable Coalition (SCC), the North American Submarine Cable Association (NASCA), and NAB. NAB proposed, and State Broadcasters Associations supported, raising the de minimis threshold. The Commission addresses these comments in Section F below.

C. Response to Comments by the Chief Counsel for the Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy

74. Pursuant to the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, which amended the RFA, the Commission is required to respond to any comments filed by Chief Counsel for the Small Business Administration (SBA) Office of Advocacy, and also provide a detailed statement of any change made to the proposed rules as a result of those comments. The Chief Counsel did not file any comments in response to the proposed rules in this proceeding.

D. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Rules Will Apply

75. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the adopted rules. The RFA generally defines the term ''small entity'' as having the same meaning as the terms ''small business,'' ''small organization,'' and ''small governmental jurisdiction.'' In addition, the term ''small business'' has the same meaning as the term ''small business concern'' under the Small Business Act. A ''small business concern'' is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA. The SBA establishes small business size standards that agencies are required to use when promulgating regulations relating to small businesses; agencies may establish alternative size standards for use in such programs, but must consult and obtain approval from SBA before doing so.

76. The Commission's actions, over time, may affect small entities that are not easily categorized at present. The Commission therefore describes three broad groups of small entities that could be directly affected by the Commission's actions. In general, a small business is an independent business having fewer than 500 employees. These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States, which translates to 34.75 million businesses. Next, ''small organizations'' are not-for-profit enterprises that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their field. While the Commission does not have data regarding the number of non-profits that meet that criteria, over 99 percent of nonprofits have fewer than 500 employees. Finally, ''small governmental jurisdictions'' are defined as cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts with populations of less than fifty thousand. Based on the 2022 U.S. Census of Governments data, the Commission estimates that at least 48,724 out of 90,835 local government jurisdictions have a population of less than 50,000.

77. The rules adopted in the *FY 2026 Report and Order* will apply to small entities in the industries identified in the chart below by their six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes and corresponding SBA size standard. Where available, the Commission also provides additional information regarding the number of potentially affected entities in the identified industries below.

2022 U.S. Census Bureau Data by NAICS Code

Regulated industry (Footnotes specify potentially affected entities within a regulated industry where applicable)	NAICS Code	SBA size standard	Total firms	Total small firms	Percent small firms
Radio Broadcasting Stations	516110	$47 million	2,616	2,136	81.65
Television Broadcasting Stations	516120	$47 million	413	316	76.51
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	517111	1,500 employees	3,403	3,027	88.95
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite).	517112	1,500 employees	1,184	1,081	91.30
Telecommunications Resellers	517121	1,500 employees	955	847	88.69
Satellite Telecommunications	517410	$44 million	332	195	58.73
All Other Telecommunications	517810	$40 million	1,673	1,007	60.19
Other Management Consulting Services.	541618	$19 million	10,446	6,383	61.10
Other Services Related to Advertising.	541890	$19 million	7,067	4,850	68.63

Telecommunications Service Provider Data

2025 Universal service monitoring report telecommunications service provider data (Data as of December 2024)	SBA size standard (1500 employees)		
Affected entity	Total # FCC Form 499A filers	Small firms	Percent small entities
Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs)	4,049	3,853	95.16
Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (Incumbent LECs)	1,175	920	78.30
Interconnected VOIP	2,712	2,643	97.46
Interexchange Carriers (IXCs)	112	92	82.14
Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)	5,224	4,773	91.37
Local Resellers	253	242	95.65
Other Toll Carriers	72	69	95.83
Paging & Messaging	56	56	100.00
Prepaid Card Providers	47	45	95.74
Toll Resellers	402	388	96.52
Telecommunications Resellers	655	630	96.18
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	4,971	4,531	91.15

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDER DATA—Continued

2025 Universal service monitoring report telecommunications service provider data (Data as of December 2024)	SBA size standard (1500 employees)		
Affected entity	Total # FCC Form 499A filers	Small firms	Percent small entities
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)	608	522	85.86

BROADCAST ENTITY DATA

Broadcast station owners (as of August 8, 2025)	SBA size standard ($47 million)		
Affected entity	Number commercial licensed	Small firms	Percent small entities
Radio Stations (AM & FM) Groups	2,881	2,863	99.38
Television Stations	171	142	83.04

CABLE ENTITIES DATA

Cable entities	Size standard	Total firms	Small firms	Percent small firms in industry
Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard), Small Cable Operator	Serves fewer than 498,000 subscribers, either directly or through affiliates	530	524	98.87

E. Description of Economic Impact and Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements for Small Entities

78. The RFA directs agencies to describe the economic impact of adopted rules on small entities, as well as projected reporting, recordkeeping and other compliance requirements, including an estimate of the classes of small entities which will be subject to the requirement and the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record.

79. The *FY 2026 Report and Order* does not adopt any changes to the Commission's reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements for collecting regulatory fees from regulatees. Small and other regulated entities are required to pay regulatory fees on an annual basis. The cost of compliance with the annual regulatory assessment for small entities is the amount assessed for their regulatory fee category, based upon the methodology employed by the Commission in FY 2026 to determine the allocation of direct FTEs within the core bureaus, and indirect FTEs in non-core bureaus and offices. Moreover, complying with their annual regulatory assessment should not require small entities to hire professionals to comply, as they are accustomed to paying the annual fees and most should be familiar with both the Commission's current collection process.

80. In addition, small entities facing financial hardship from the regulatory assessments adopted in the *FY 2026 Report and Order* may qualify for fee relief through waivers, reductions, deferrals, or installment payments. Further, small entities may be exempt from regulatory fees if the assessed amount falls below the Commission's established de minimis threshold.

F. Discussion of Steps Taken To Minimize the Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

81. The RFA requires an agency to provide, ''a description of the steps the agency has taken to minimize the significant economic impact on small entities . . . including a statement of the factual, policy, and legal reasons for selecting the alternative adopted in the final rule and why each one of the other significant alternatives to the rule considered by the agency which affect the impact on small entities was rejected.''

82. In response to the *FY 2026 NPRM,* the Commission received comments proposing alternatives to various elements of the methodology for assessing regulatory fees, to the FY 2026 regulatory fee schedule, as well as to proposals advocating the adoption of new fee categories for the collection of regulatory fees, shifting burdens among payors by, *e.g.,* capping fees for selected categories, and increasing the de minimis threshold for exemptions from fees. After considering those comments and the Commission's precedent, the regulatory fees adopted in the *FY 2026 Report and Order* reflect the Commission's efforts to minimize significant economic impact on small entities when practicable. Below is a discussion of some of the steps the Commission has taken in the *FY 2026 Report and Order* and alternative proposals it considered in reaching its conclusions.

83. *Assessment of Regulatory Fees.* For FY 2026, the Commission employs the same long-standing methodology as the Commission has applied in FY 2023, 2024 and 2025. However, the Commission concludes as the Commission did in FY 2023, 2024, and 2025 that the work of certain FTEs located in the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau merits reallocation as

direct FTEs to a core bureau. Based on the results of the Commission staff's high-level evaluation of the work conducted within the Commission, the Commission concludes in the *FY 2026 Report and Order* that certain indirect FTEs could be reassigned as direct FTEs, and the Commission incorporates these into the count of FTEs of the relevant core bureau for purposes of calculating regulatory fees for FY 2026.

84. *New Categories of Fee Payors.* In the Report and Order, the Commission considered and rejected the alternatives proposed by commenters, including SES, the State Broadcasters Associations, and One Ministries, Inc., to adopt new categories of regulatory fee payors. SES argues that the Commission should create new fee categories for experimental licenses, unlicensed use, and automated frequency coordination systems· The State Broadcasters Associations suggest that the Commission adopt a new fee category of equipment certification labs. One Ministries argues that the Commission should consider virtual Multichannel Video Programming Distributors (MVPD) providers as equivalent to cable service providers and assess the same fees. SES even goes so far as to suggest the Commission should designate the Office of Engineering and Technology as a new core bureau. As the Commission explicitly explained in the *FY 2026 NPRM,* commenters were asked to provide ''detailed evidence of materially changed circumstances, rather than reiterate[d] arguments that the Commission has historically declined to adopt.'' Instead, commenters and their supporters either repeat or slightly recast old arguments and fail to provide any material changed circumstances in support of their arguments. For these and other reasons detailed in the *FY 2026 Report and Order,* the Commission declined to adopt any of these new fee payor categories which could impose new economic burdens on small entities in these categories.

85. *Shifting Fee Burdens.* Certain commenters request the Commission cap fees for selected categories of fee payors to alleviate the burden of fee increases, but such a shift would inevitably increase burdens on other payors. In particular, Kepler and SES express concern about the increase in fees from FY 2025 for regulatees of the Space Bureau and ask the Commission ''to place a moratorium on increasing the FY 2026 fees relative to those collected for FY 2025'' or to ''buffer increases'' of the fees. Similarly, SCC and NASCA assert that the fee increase for regulatees of the Office of International Affairs is excessive and propose that the Commission ''reduce the proposed submarine cable fees to a level commensurate with economic reality and the statutory boundaries the Commission must abide by'' or ''cap any increase at no more than 10 percent for FY 2026, with the revenue requirement in excess of the amount represented by the cap treated as the equivalent of indirect FTEs.'' NAB proposes that the Commission reduce the regulatory fees on Transmit/Receive and Transmit only earth stations because broadcasters pay earth station regulatory fees in addition to the fees assessed for their broadcasting licenses, which they claim unfairly compounds their financial burden.

86. Although the Commission is mindful of concerns raised by these commenters that the Commission's regulatory fees need to be predictable and not prone to excessive fluctuation, it was unable to reconcile these particular requests for special accommodations with its statutory obligation to collect the Commission's entire appropriation this fiscal year. The fee increases for FY 2026 are due to either increased direct FTEs working on satellite and earth station matters and submarine cable matters, changes in the units of measure for these fee categories, and/or the roughly 6.6% increase in the Commission's overall fiscal year appropriation. Thus, the FY 2026 regulatory fee increase is attributable directly to circumstances which were for the benefit of these fee payors under the Commission's methodology. As the Commission has observed, ''because we must collect the full amount of the appropriation as an offsetting collection, decreasing the fee on any one category must be offset with an increased collection in another category.'' The Commission declined to take such inherently unfair actions in circumstances such as these where regulatory fees are based on direct FTEs to a core bureau, are consistent with the Commission's statutory congressional direction under section 9 of the Communications Act, and no other special extenuating circumstances for consideration exist. Contrary to suggestions by certain commenters, the Commission declined to adjust its analysis to financially advantage certain categories of regulatees at the expense of others, including small entities.

87. *De Minimis Threshold.* NAB, supported by the State Broadcasters Association, asked the Commission to raise the de minimis threshold from $1,000 to $1,200. Section 9(e)(2) of the Act permits the Commission to exempt a party from paying regulatory fees if ''in the judgment of the Commission, the cost of collecting a regulatory fee established under this section from a party would exceed the amount collected from such party.'' After a careful review of the Commission's costs for the collection of regulatory fees, the Commission declined NAB's request to increase the de minimis threshold amount to $1,200. NAB reasoned that since the Commission's staff salaries have increased since 2022, the Commission's cost of collections has ''likely increased.'' The State Broadcasters Association supported NAB's request and further maintained that since some fee payors' regulatory fees have now increased above the $1,000 de minimis threshold, it must follow that the Commission's cost of collections ''have similarly climbed.''

88. Yet, by statute, a determination to raise the de minimis threshold for the payment of regulatory fees narrowly rests upon the Commission's cost of collections. The Commission concluded that the calculus dictated by the statute required it to use its predictive judgment to determine whether the cost of collections outweighs the Commission's efforts in what will be collected. Unlike the variable amount of regulatory fees that must be collected on an annual basis, the cost of the Commission's collections is less prone to fluctuations and has remained relatively constant over time. Additionally, because regulatory fees are a zero-sum game, a higher de minimis threshold means that in order to collect the Commission's entire appropriation, regulatees with fee obligations above the threshold must cover the shortfall of regulatory fees that fall below it. Consequently, raising the de minimis threshold to benefit some regulatory fee payors over others, in the absence of an increase in costs of collection, is not supported by the Commission's statutory authority and is contrary to the goal of a fair, sustainable, and administrable regulatory framework. The Commission's review of the cost of collections revealed that the Commission's costs have not increased above the existing de minimis threshold. Accordingly, after an internal evaluation of the costs, the Commission again concluded that the cost of collecting regulatory fees did not justify an increase to the existing $1,000 de minimis threshold. Nonetheless, any regulatee with a financial hardship may seek a waiver, reduction, or deferral of its regulatory fees through the Commission's well-established process.

89. *Broadcast Regulatory Fees.* In the *FY 2026 Report and Order,* the Commission adopted the *FY 2026 NPRM* proposals for full-power

broadcast stations regulatory fee assessments, which was supported by NAB, to continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour, which may reduce the economic impact of the regulatory fees for some small licensees. The Commission therefore concluded, as it has in the past, that the population-based metric conforms with the service of broadcasting television to the American people.

G. Report to Congress

90. The Commission will send a copy of the FY 2026 Report and Order, including this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act. In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the FY 2026 Report and Order, including this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for the SBA Office of Advocacy and will publish a copy of the FY 2026 Report and Order, and this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (or summaries thereof) in the **Federal Register**.

TABLE 10—LIST OF COMMENTERS

Commenter (for initial and reply comments filed in response to the Commission's annual FY 2026 Regulatory Fees NPRM, FCC 26–25 (rel. April 28, 2026))	Abbreviated name	Date filed
Alabama Broadcasters Association, Alaska Broadcasters Association, Arizona Broadcasters Association, Arkansas Broadcasters Association, California Broadcasters Association, Colorado Broadcasters Association, Connecticut Broadcasters Association, Florida Association of Broadcasters, Georgia Association of Broadcasters, Hawaii Association of Broadcasters, Idaho State Broadcasters Association, Illinois Broadcasters Association, Indiana Broadcasters Association, Iowa Broadcasters Association, Kansas Association of Broadcasters, Kentucky Broadcasters Association, Louisiana Association of Broadcasters, Maine Association of Broadcasters, MD/DC/DE Broadcasters Association, Massachusetts Broadcasters Association, Michigan Association of Broadcasters, Minnesota Broadcasters Association, Mississippi Association of Broadcasters, Missouri Broadcasters Association, Montana Broadcasters Association, Nebraska Broadcasters Association, Nevada Broadcasters Association, New Hampshire Association of Broadcasters, New Jersey Broadcasters Association, New Mexico Broadcasters Association, The New York State Broadcasters Association, Inc., North Carolina Association of Broadcasters, North Dakota Broadcasters Association, Ohio Association of Broadcasters, Oklahoma Association of Broadcasters, Oregon Association of Broadcasters, Pennsylvania Association of Broadcasters, Radio Broadcasters Association of Puerto Rico, Rhode Island Broadcasters Association, South Carolina Broadcasters Association, South Dakota Broadcasters Association, Tennessee Association of Broadcasters, Texas Association of Broadcasters, Vermont Association of Broadcasters, Virginia Association of Broadcasters, Washington State Association of Broadcasters, West Virginia Broadcasters Association, Wisconsin Broadcasters Association, Wyoming Association of Broadcasters.	State Broadcasters Associations	June 12, 2026.
Astranis Space Technologies Corp	Astranis	May 28, 2026.
Commercial Smallsat Spectrum Management Association	CSSMA	May 28, 2026.
Commercial Space Federation	CSF	May 28, 2026.
CTIA—The Wireless Association®	CTIA	May 28, 2026.
Kepler Communications, Inc	Kepler	May 28, 2026 June 12, 2026.
Kinéis	Kinéis	May 28, 2026.
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	May 28, 2026.
One Ministries, Inc	OMI	June 12, 2026.
Planet Labs PBC	Planet	May 28, 2026.
SES Americom, Inc	SES	May 28, 2026.
Sirius XM Radio LLC	SiriusXM	June 12, 2026.
Spire Global, Inc	Spire	May 28, 2026.
Submarine Cable Coalition	SCC	May 28, 2026.
WorldVu Satellites Limited, Eutelsat S.A	Eutelsat	May 28, 2026.

VI. Ordering Clauses

91. Accordingly, *it is ordered* that, pursuant to sections 4(i), 4(j), 9, 9A, and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 154(j), 159, 159a, and 303(r), this Report and Order *is hereby adopted*.

92. *It is further ordered* that the FY 2026 section 9 regulatory fees assessment requirements *are adopted* as specified herein.

98. *It is further ordered* that the Commission's Office of the Secretary *shall send* a copy of this Report and Order, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary.

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Part III

The President

Proclamation 11061—Excluding Certain Canadian Products From Importation Into the United States in Response to Continued Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Alcoholic Beverages

Proclamation 11062—Excluding Certain Canadian Products From Importation Into the United States in Response to Continued Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Dairy

Proclamation 11063—Excluding Certain Canadian Products From Importation Into the United States in Response to Continued Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Motor Vehicles

Proclamation 11064—Modifying the Scope of Products of Canada Subject to the Additional Duties Imposed To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Alcoholic Beverages

Proclamation 11065—Modifying the Scope of Products of Canada Subject to the Additional Duties Imposed To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Motor Vehicles

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Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 11061 of September 8, 2026

Excluding Certain Canadian Products From Importation Into the United States in Response to Continued Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Alcoholic Beverages

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. In Proclamation 11046 of July 20, 2026 (Imposing Additional Duties To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Alcoholic Beverages), I found as a fact that Canada is discriminating in fact against the commerce of the United States by banning the purchase, distribution, or retailing of U.S. alcoholic beverages while not banning or similarly restricting such products from other countries; that this discrimination places the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared to the commerce of other countries; and that Canada's imposition is unreasonable, is not equally enforced upon the like articles of every foreign country, and places a burden on the commerce of the United States. To offset the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce from Canada's discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition on U.S. alcoholic beverages, I imposed under section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1338) (section 338) additional *ad valorem* duties, effective August 19, 2026, on certain products of Canada.

2. In Proclamation 11056 of August 18, 2026 (Temporary Suspension of Additional Duties To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Alcoholic Beverages, Dairy, and Motor Vehicles), I temporarily suspended for 3 days the effective date of the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed under Proclamation 11046 after Canada expressed a commitment to remove the discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition at issue in Proclamation 11046.

3. On August 21, 2026, Canada reneged on its commitment, ceased negotiating in good faith, and did not remove the discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition at issue in Proclamation 11046.

4. Accordingly, at 12:01 a.m. eastern time on August 22, 2026, the 3-day suspension imposed by Proclamation 11056 lapsed, and the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed under Proclamation 11046 became effective.

5. I have received certain information, opinions, and recommendations from senior executive branch officials on the status of the circumstances involved in Proclamation 11046 and of negotiations between the United States and Canada regarding the discrimination or imposition described in Proclamation 11046. According to senior executive branch officials, rather than remove Canada's discriminatory treatment of or unreasonable and unequal imposition on U.S. alcoholic beverages, Canadian authorities maintained the discrimination and announced additional retaliation against the United States related to U.S. alcoholic beverages. For example, on August 27, 2026, the Government of Saskatchewan—which is one of two provinces that at the time of the signing of Proclamation 11046 and the effective date of the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046 did not outright ban U.S. alcoholic beverages—announced that it would impose an additional 50 percent levy on U.S. alcoholic beverages, effective September 8, 2026, expressly

in response to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046. In my senior executive branch officials' opinion, an import ban on certain Canadian alcoholic beverages currently subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046 is consistent with the interests of the United States and the public interests.

6. After considering the information, opinions, and recommendations that have been provided to me by senior executive branch officials, among other relevant information and considerations, I find it to be a fact that Canada has, after the issuance of Proclamation 11046 and after the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046 became effective, maintained or increased the discriminations against the commerce of the United States described in Proclamation 11046.

7. I determine that it is consistent with the interests of the United States to issue this further proclamation directing that certain products of Canada that are currently subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046 be excluded from importation into the United States. I determine that it is consistent with the public interests to exclude from importation into the United States certain alcoholic beverages of Canada that are currently subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046, as further detailed in the Annex to this proclamation.

8. In my judgment, the action in this proclamation is consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States, is required by the public interests, and will serve the public interest.

9. Section 338 authorizes the President, if he determines it will serve the public interest, to offset any burden or disadvantage placed on the commerce of the United States by an unequal imposition or discrimination by a foreign country by specifying and declaring additional duties not to exceed 50 percent *ad valorem* (or its equivalent) and not to take effect earlier than 30 days after the President's proclamation finding that a foreign country is imposing an unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation, or limitation that is not equally enforced on the like articles of every foreign country, or discriminates in fact against U.S. commerce in a way that places the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared to the commerce of any foreign country. Section 338 also authorizes the President to suspend, revoke, supplement, or amend any proclamation under section 338 whenever the President deems that the public interests require such action. Further, section 338 authorizes the President to exclude from importation articles of the foreign country if the foreign country maintains or increases the discrimination against the commerce of the United States and the President deems the exclusion to be consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States.

10. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483) (section 604), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) the substance of statutes affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 338; section 301 of title 3, United States Code; and section 604, do hereby proclaim as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this proclamation, certain alcoholic beverages that are products of Canada, as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation, are excluded from importation into the United States, effective with respect to goods imported on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on September 29, 2026.

(2) Products that will be subject to the import ban in this proclamation that were imported, but not yet entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, prior to September 29, 2026, will remain subject to the 50 percent duty rate established by Proclamation 11046.

(3) Besides changing certain products from being subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046 to being subject to the import ban set forth in this proclamation, this proclamation does not otherwise affect the products, as further established in the Proclamation of September 8, 2026 (Modifying the Scope of Products of Canada Subject to the Additional Duties Imposed To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Alcoholic Beverages), that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046.

(4) The head of each executive department and agency (agency) is authorized to and shall take all appropriate measures within the agency's authority to implement this proclamation. The head of each agency may, consistent with applicable law, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, redelegate the authority to take such appropriate measures within the agency.

(5) The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States Trade Representative, is authorized to issue such rules, regulations, guidance, instructions, or determinations as may be necessary to implement this proclamation and is authorized to take any necessary measures to administer the import ban imposed in this proclamation.

(6) The Commissioner of CBP, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission, and any other senior executive branch official he deems appropriate, shall determine whether any additional modifications to the HTSUS are necessary to effectuate this proclamation and shall make such modifications to the HTSUS through notice in the *Federal Register*, including any technical or ministerial correction to the Annex to this proclamation.

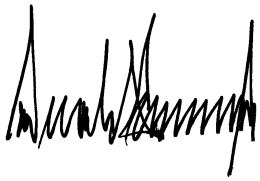
(7) For any rule or regulation the Commissioner of CBP makes to implement this proclamation, the Commissioner of CBP shall, to the extent required by law, obtain the approval of the President or the United States Trade Representative. The United States Trade Representative is delegated the President's approval authority in 19 U.S.C. 1338(h).

(8) Any provision of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that is inconsistent with this proclamation is superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(9)(a) If any provision of this proclamation or the application of any provision to any individual or circumstance is held to be invalid, the remainder of this proclamation and the application of its provisions to any other individuals or circumstances shall not be affected.

(b) If the import ban imposed in this proclamation is invalidated in whole or in part as to any import, then the 50 percent *ad valorem* duty imposed in Proclamation 11046 shall apply to the import to which the invalidated import ban or the invalidated part of the import ban had applied before its invalidation. No other import ban imposed in this proclamation shall be affected, and no additional *ad valorem* duty imposed in Proclamation 11046 or a proclamation issued subsequent to Proclamation 11046 shall be affected. This severability provision, including its operative effect if triggered, is consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States, is required by the public interests, and will serve the public interest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifty-first.



Billing code 3395–F4–P

Annex I

Note: The following products of Canada are excluded from importation into the United States. 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 action, except as specified in the "Scope Limitation" column below. Any questions regarding the scope of particular HTSUS provisions should be referred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection. In the product descriptions, the abbreviation "nesoi" means "not elsewhere specified or included."

Notes on certain HTSUS provisions for which only certain articles classifiable in the provision are covered in this Annex, as provided in the "Scope Limitations" Column:

- A subheading marked with "**Packaged**" includes only alcohol products that are packaged in bottles, cans, boxes, kegs, or other similar direct-to-consumption containers

Product	Description	Scope Limitation
2203.00.00	Beer made from malt	Packaged
2204.10.00	Sparkling grape wine	Packaged
2204.21.20	Effervescent grape wine, in containers holding 2 liters or less	
2204.21.30	Tokay wine (not carbonated), not over 14% alcohol, in containers not over 2 liters	
2204.21.50	Wine other than Tokay (not carbonated), of an alcoholic strength by volume not over 14%, in containers not over 2 liters	
2204.21.60	Marsala wine, of an alcoholic strength by volume over 14%, in containers holding 2 liters or less	
2204.21.80	Grape wine, other than Marsala, not sparkling or effervescent, of an alcoholic strength by volume over 14%, in containers holding 2 liters or less	
2204.22.20	Wine of fresh grapes, other than sparkling wine, of an alcoholic strength by volume not over 14%, in containers holding over 2 liters but not over 4 liters	
2204.22.40	Wine of fresh grapes, other than sparkling wine, of an alcoholic strength by volume over 14%, in containers holding over 2 liters but not over 4 liters	
2204.22.60	Wine of fresh grapes, other than sparkling wine, of an alcoholic strength by volume not over 14%, in containers holding over 4 liters but not over 10 liters	Packaged
2204.22.80	Wine of fresh grapes, other than sparkling wine, of an alcoholic strength by volume over 14%, in containers holding over 4 liters but not over 10 liters	Packaged
2204.29.61	Wine of fresh grapes, other than sparkling wine, of an alcoholic strength by volume not over 14%, in containers holding over 10 liters	Packaged
2204.29.81	Wine of fresh grapes, other than sparkling wine, of an alcoholic strength by volume over 14%, in containers holding over 10 liters	Packaged
2205.10.30	Vermouth, in containers holding 2 liters or less	

2206.00.15	Cider, fermented, whether still or sparkling	Packaged
2206.00.30	Prune wine	Packaged
2206.00.45	Rice wine or sakè	Packaged
2206.00.60	Effervescent wine, nesoi	Packaged
2206.00.90	Fermented beverages (other than grape wine, beer, cider, prune wine, sake, vermouth or other effervescent wines)	Packaged
2207.10.30	Undenatured ethyl alcohol, of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80% or higher, for beverage purposes	Packaged
2208.20.10	Pisco and singani	Packaged
2208.20.20	Grape brandy, other than pisco and singani, in containers each holding not over 4 liters, valued not over $2.38/liter	
2208.20.30	Grape brandy, other than pisco and singani, in containers each holding not over 4 liters, valued over $2.38 but not over $3.43/liter	
2208.20.40	Grape brandy, other than pisco and singani, in containers each holding not over 4 liters, valued over $3.43/liter	
2208.20.50	Grape brandy, other than pisco and singani, in containers each holding over 4 liters, valued not over $2.38/liter	Packaged
2208.20.60	Grape brandy, other than pisco and singani, in containers each holding over 4 liters, valued over $2.38/liter	Packaged
2208.30.30	Irish and Scotch whiskies	Packaged
2208.30.6020	Bourbon, other than Irish and Scotch whiskies, in containers each holding not over 4 liters	
2208.30.6040	Bourbon, other than Irish and Scotch whiskies, in containers each holding over 4 liters	Packaged
2208.30.6055	Rye whiskies, other than Irish and Scotch whiskies, in containers each holding not over 4 liters	
2208.30.6065	Whiskies, nesoi, other than Irish and Scotch whiskies, in containers each holding not over 4 liters	
2208.30.6075	Rye whiskies, other than Irish and Scotch whiskies, in containers each holding over 4 liters	Packaged
2208.40.20	Rum and tafia, in containers each holding not over 4 liters, valued not over $3/liter	
2208.40.40	Rum and tafia, in containers each holding not over 4 liters, valued over $3/liter	
2208.40.60	Rum and tafia, in containers each holding over 4 liters, valued not over $0.69/liter	Packaged
2208.40.80	Rum and tafia, in containers each holding over 4 liters, valued over $0.69/liter	Packaged
2208.50.00	Gin and Geneve	Packaged
2208.60.10	Vodka, in containers each holding not over 4 liters, valued not over $2.05/liter	
2208.60.20	Vodka, in containers each holding not over 4 liters, valued over $2.05/liter	
2208.60.50	Vodka, in containers each holding over 4 liters	Packaged

2208.70.0030	Liqueurs and cordials, in containers each holding not over 4 liters	
2208.90.10	Bitters, fit for use as beverages	Packaged
2208.90.12	Slivovitz brandy, in containers each holding not over 4 liters, valued not over $3.43/liter	
2208.90.14	Slivovitz brandy, in containers each holding over 4 liters, valued not over $3.43/liter	Packaged
2208.90.15	Slivovitz brandy, valued over $3.43/liter	Packaged
2208.90.20	Brandy, other than slivovitz, in containers each holding not over 4 liters, valued not over $2.38/liter	
2208.90.25	Brandy, other than grape and slivovitz brandies, in containers each holding not over 4 liters, valued over $2.38 but not over $3.43/liter	
2208.90.30	Brandy, other than grape and slivovitz brandies, in containers each holding not over 4 liters, valued over $3.43/liter	
2208.90.35	Brandy, other than grape and slivovitz brandies, in containers each holding over 4 liters, valued not over $2.38/liter	Packaged
2208.90.40	Brandy, other than grape and slivovitz brandies, in containers each holding over 4 liters, valued over $2.38/liter	Packaged
2208.90.50	Tequila, in containers each holding not over 4 liters	
2208.90.72	Mezcal, in containers each holding not over 4 liters	
2208.90.75	Spirits nesoi, fit for use as beverages or for beverage purposes	Packaged

[FR Doc. 2026–18835
Filed 9–11–26; 11:15 am]
Billing code 7020–02–C

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 11062 of September 8, 2026

Excluding Certain Canadian Products From Importation Into the United States in Response to Continued Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Dairy

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. In Proclamation 11047 of July 20, 2026 (Imposing Additional Duties To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Dairy), I found as a fact that Canada is discriminating in fact against the commerce of the United States through Canada's tariff-rate quota allocation measures imposed on U.S. cheeses of all types; that this discrimination places the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared to the commerce of other countries; and that Canada's imposition is unreasonable, is not equally enforced upon the like articles of every foreign country, and places a burden on the commerce of the United States. To offset the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce from Canada's discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition on U.S. dairy, I imposed under section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1338) (section 338) additional *ad valorem* duties, effective August 19, 2026, on certain products of Canada.

2. In Proclamation 11056 of August 18, 2026 (Temporary Suspension of Additional Duties To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Alcoholic Beverages, Dairy, and Motor Vehicles), I temporarily suspended for 3 days the effective date of the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed under Proclamation 11047 after Canada expressed a commitment to remove the discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition at issue in Proclamation 11047.

3. On August 21, 2026, Canada reneged on its commitment, ceased negotiating in good faith, and did not remove the discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition at issue in Proclamation 11047.

4. Accordingly, at 12:01 a.m. eastern time on August 22, 2026, the 3-day suspension imposed by Proclamation 11056 lapsed, and the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed under Proclamation 11047 became effective.

5. I have received certain information, opinions, and recommendations from senior executive branch officials on the status of the circumstances involved in Proclamation 11047 and of negotiations between the United States and Canada regarding the discrimination or imposition described in Proclamation 11047. According to senior executive branch officials, after the issuance of Proclamation 11047 and after the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11047 became effective, Canada did not revoke its tariff-rate quota allocation measures involving dairy but has maintained the discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition at issue in Proclamation 11047. In my senior executive branch officials' opinion, an import ban on certain Canadian products currently subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11047 is consistent with the interests of the United States and the public interests.

6. After considering the information, opinions, and recommendations that have been provided to me by senior executive branch officials, among other

relevant information and considerations, I find it to be a fact that Canada has, after the issuance of Proclamation 11047 and after the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11047 became effective, maintained the discriminations against the commerce of the United States described in Proclamation 11047.

7. I determine that it is consistent with the interests of the United States to issue this further proclamation directing that certain products of Canada shall be excluded from importation into the United States. I determine that it is consistent with the public interests to exclude from importation into the United States certain products of Canada that are currently subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11047, as further detailed in the Annex to this proclamation.

8. In my judgment, the action in this proclamation is consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States, is required by the public interests, and will serve the public interest.

9. Section 338 authorizes the President, if he determines it will serve the public interest, to offset any burden or disadvantage placed on the commerce of the United States by an unequal imposition or discrimination by a foreign country by specifying and declaring additional duties not to exceed 50 percent *ad valorem* (or its equivalent) and not to take effect earlier than 30 days after the President's proclamation finding that a foreign country is imposing an unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation, or limitation that is not equally enforced on the like articles of every foreign country, or discriminates in fact against U.S. commerce in a way that places the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared to the commerce of any foreign country. Section 338 also authorizes the President to suspend, revoke, supplement, or amend any proclamation under section 338 whenever the President deems that the public interests require such action. Further, section 338 authorizes the President to exclude from importation articles of the foreign country if the foreign country maintains or increases the discrimination against the commerce of the United States and the President deems the exclusion to be consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States.

10. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483) (section 604), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) the substance of statutes affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 338; section 301 of title 3, United States Code; and section 604, do hereby proclaim as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this proclamation, certain products of Canada, as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation, are excluded from importation into the United States, effective with respect to goods imported on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on September 29, 2026.

(2) Products that will be subject to the import ban in this proclamation that were imported, but not yet entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, prior to September 29, 2026, will remain subject to the 50 percent duty rate established by Proclamation 11047.

(3) Besides changing certain products from being subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11047 to being subject to the import ban set forth in this proclamation, this proclamation does not otherwise affect the products, as further established in the Proclamation of September 8, 2026 (Modifying the Scope of Products of Canada Subject to the Additional Duties Imposed To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Dairy), that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11047.

(4) The head of each executive department and agency (agency) is authorized to and shall take all appropriate measures within the agency's authority to implement this proclamation. The head of each agency may, consistent with applicable law, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, redelegate the authority to take such appropriate measures within the agency.

(5) The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States Trade Representative, is authorized to issue such rules, regulations, guidance, instructions, or determinations as may be necessary to implement this proclamation and is authorized to take any necessary measures to administer the import ban imposed in this proclamation.

(6) The Commissioner of CBP, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission, and any other senior executive branch official he deems appropriate, shall determine whether any additional modifications to the HTSUS are necessary to effectuate this proclamation and shall make such modifications to the HTSUS through notice in the *Federal Register*, including any technical or ministerial correction to the Annex to this proclamation.

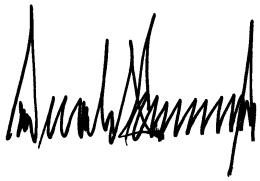
(7) For any rule or regulation the Commissioner of CBP makes to implement this proclamation, the Commissioner of CBP shall, to the extent required by law, obtain the approval of the President or the United States Trade Representative. The United States Trade Representative is delegated the President's approval authority in 19 U.S.C. 1338(h).

(8) Any provision of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that is inconsistent with this proclamation is superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(9)(a) If any provision of this proclamation or the application of any provision to any individual or circumstance is held to be invalid, the remainder of this proclamation and the application of its provisions to any other individuals or circumstances shall not be affected.

(b) If the import ban imposed in this proclamation is invalidated in whole or in part as to any import, then the 50 percent *ad valorem* duty imposed in Proclamation 11047 shall apply to the import to which the invalidated import ban or the invalidated part of the import ban had applied before its invalidation. No other import ban imposed in this proclamation shall be affected, and no additional *ad valorem* duty imposed in Proclamation 11047 or a proclamation issued subsequent to Proclamation 11047 shall be affected. This severability provision, including its operative effect if triggered, is consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States, is required by the public interests, and will serve the public interest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifty-first.



Billing code 3395–F4–P

Annex I

Note: The following products of Canada are excluded from importation into the United States. 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 action. Any questions regarding the scope of particular HTSUS provisions should be referred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection. In the product descriptions, the abbreviation "nesoi" means "not elsewhere specified or included."

Product	Description
0404.10.05	Whey protein concentrates
0404.10.08	Modified whey (except protein concentrates), described in general note 15 of the HTSUS
0404.10.11	Modified whey (except protein concentrates), whether or not concentrated or sweetened, described in additional U.S. note 10 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0404.10.15	Modified whey (except protein concentrates), whether or not concentrated or sweetened, not described in general note 15 of the HTSUS
0404.10.20	Fluid whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sweeteners
0404.10.48	Whey (except modified whey), dried, whether or not concentrated or sweetened, described in general note 15 of the HTSUS
0404.10.50	Whey (except modified whey), dried, whether or not concentrated or sweetened, described in additional U.S. note 12 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0404.10.90	Whey (except modified whey), dried, whether or not concentrated or sweetened, not described in general note 15 or additional U.S. note 12 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
1702.90.35	Invert molasses
1703.10.30	Cane molasses imported for the commercial extraction of sugar or for human consumption
1703.10.50	Cane molasses, nesoi
1703.90.30	Molasses, other than cane, imported for the commercial extraction of sugar or for human consumption
1703.90.50	Molasses, nesoi
2202.91.00	Non-alcoholic beer

[FR Doc. 2026–18836
Filed 9–11–26; 11:15 am]
Billing code 7020–02–C

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 11063 of September 8, 2026

Excluding Certain Canadian Products From Importation Into the United States in Response to Continued Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Motor Vehicles

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. In Proclamation 11048 of July 20, 2026 (Imposing Additional Duties To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Motor Vehicles), I found as a fact that Canada is discriminating in fact against the commerce of the United States through Canada's motor vehicle tariff scheme; that this discrimination places the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared to the commerce of other countries; and that Canada's imposition is unreasonable, is not equally enforced upon the like articles of every foreign country, and places a burden on the commerce of the United States. To offset the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce from Canada's discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition on U.S. auto and auto parts exports, I imposed under section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1338) (section 338) additional *ad valorem* duties, effective August 19, 2026, on certain products of Canada.

2. In Proclamation 11056 of August 18, 2026 (Temporary Suspension of Additional Duties To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Alcoholic Beverages, Dairy, and Motor Vehicles), I temporarily suspended for 3 days the effective date of the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed under Proclamation 11048 after Canada expressed a commitment to remove the discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition at issue in Proclamation 11048.

3. On August 21, 2026, Canada reneged on its commitment, ceased negotiating in good faith, and did not remove the discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition at issue in Proclamation 11048.

4. Accordingly, at 12:01 a.m. eastern time on August 22, 2026, the 3-day suspension imposed by Proclamation 11056 lapsed, and the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed under Proclamation 11048 became effective.

5. I have received certain information, opinions, and recommendations from senior executive branch officials on the status of the circumstances involved in Proclamation 11048 and of negotiations between the United States and Canada regarding the discrimination or imposition described in Proclamation 11048. According to senior executive branch officials, after the issuance of Proclamation 11048 and after the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11048 became effective, Canada did not revoke its discriminatory motor vehicle tariff scheme but has maintained the discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition at issue in Proclamation 11048. In my senior executive branch officials' opinion, an import ban on certain Canadian products currently subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11048 is consistent with the interests of the United States and the public interests.

6. After considering the information, opinions, and recommendations that have been provided to me by senior executive branch officials, among other

relevant information and considerations, I find it to be a fact that Canada has, after the issuance of Proclamation 11048 and after the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11048 became effective, maintained the discriminations against the commerce of the United States described in Proclamation 11048.

7. I determine that it is consistent with the interests of the United States to issue this further proclamation directing that certain products of Canada that are currently subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11048 be excluded from importation into the United States. I determine that it is consistent with the public interests to exclude from importation into the United States certain products of Canada that are currently subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11048, as further detailed in the Annex to this proclamation.

8. In my judgment, the action in this proclamation is consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States, is required by the public interests, and will serve the public interest.

9. Section 338 authorizes the President, if he determines it will serve the public interest, to offset any burden or disadvantage placed on the commerce of the United States by an unequal imposition or discrimination by a foreign country by specifying and declaring additional duties not to exceed 50 percent *ad valorem* (or its equivalent) and not to take effect earlier than 30 days after the President's proclamation finding that a foreign country is imposing an unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation, or limitation that is not equally enforced on the like articles of every foreign country, or discriminates in fact against U.S. commerce in a way that places the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared to the commerce of any foreign country. Section 338 also authorizes the President to suspend, revoke, supplement, or amend any proclamation under section 338 whenever the President deems that the public interests require such action. Further, section 338 authorizes the President to exclude from importation articles of the foreign country if the foreign country maintains or increases the discrimination against the commerce of the United States and the President deems the exclusion to be consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States.

10. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483) (section 604), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) the substance of statutes affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 338; section 301 of title 3, United States Code; and section 604, do hereby proclaim as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this proclamation, certain products of Canada, as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation, are excluded from importation into the United States, effective with respect to goods imported on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on September 29, 2026.

(2) Products that will be subject to the import ban in this proclamation that were imported, but not yet entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, prior to September 29, 2026, will remain subject to the 50 percent duty rate established by Proclamation 11048.

(3) Besides changing certain products from being subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11048 to being subject to the import ban set forth in this proclamation, this proclamation does not otherwise affect the products, as further established in the Proclamation of September 8, 2026 (Modifying the Scope of Products of Canada Subject to the Additional Duties Imposed To Offset Canadian Discrimination

Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Motor Vehicles), that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11048.

(4) The head of each executive department and agency (agency) is authorized to and shall take all appropriate measures within the agency's authority to implement this proclamation. The head of each agency may, consistent with applicable law, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, redelegate the authority to take such appropriate measures within the agency.

(5) The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States Trade Representative, is authorized to issue such rules, regulations, guidance, instructions, or determinations as may be necessary to implement this proclamation and is authorized to take any necessary measures to administer the import ban imposed in this proclamation.

(6) The Commissioner of CBP, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission, and any other senior executive branch official he deems appropriate, shall determine whether any additional modifications to the HTSUS are necessary to effectuate this proclamation and shall make such modifications to the HTSUS through notice in the *Federal Register*, including any technical or ministerial correction to the Annex to this proclamation.

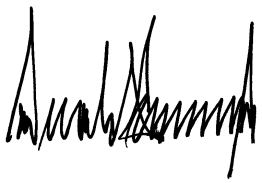
(7) For any rule or regulation the Commissioner of CBP makes to implement this proclamation, the Commissioner of CBP shall, to the extent required by law, obtain the approval of the President or the United States Trade Representative. The United States Trade Representative is delegated the President's approval authority in 19 U.S.C. 1338(h).

(8) Any provision of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that is inconsistent with this proclamation is superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(9)(a) If any provision of this proclamation or the application of any provision to any individual or circumstance is held to be invalid, the remainder of this proclamation and the application of its provisions to any other individuals or circumstances shall not be affected.

(b) If the import ban imposed in this proclamation is invalidated in whole or in part as to any import, then the 50 percent *ad valorem* duty imposed in Proclamation 11048 shall apply to the import to which the invalidated import ban or the invalidated part of the import ban had applied before its invalidation. No other import ban imposed in this proclamation shall be affected, and no additional *ad valorem* duty imposed in Proclamation 11048 or a proclamation issued subsequent to Proclamation 11048 shall be affected. This severability provision, including its operative effect if triggered, is consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States, is required by the public interests, and will serve the public interest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifty-first.



Billing code 3395–F4–P

Annex I

Note: The following products of Canada are excluded from importation into the United States. 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 action. Any questions regarding the scope of particular HTSUS provisions should be referred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Product	Description
8711.50.00	Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with a reciprocating internal-combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity over 800 cc

[FR Doc. 2026–18837
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Billing code 7020–02–C

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 11064 of September 8, 2026

Modifying the Scope of Products of Canada Subject to the Additional Duties Imposed To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Alcoholic Beverages

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. In Proclamation 11046 of July 20, 2026 (Imposing Additional Duties To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Alcoholic Beverages), I found as a fact that Canada is discriminating in fact against the commerce of the United States by banning the purchase, distribution, or retailing of U.S. alcoholic beverages while not banning or similarly restricting such products from other countries; that this discrimination places the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared to the commerce of other countries; and that Canada's imposition is unreasonable, is not equally enforced upon the like articles of every foreign country, and places a burden on the commerce of the United States. To offset the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce from Canada's discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition on U.S. alcoholic beverages, I imposed under section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1338) (section 338) additional *ad valorem* duties, effective August 19, 2026, on certain products of Canada.

2. In Proclamation 11056 of August 18, 2026 (Temporary Suspension of Additional Duties To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Alcoholic Beverages, Dairy, and Motor Vehicles), I temporarily suspended for 3 days the effective date of the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed under Proclamation 11046 after Canada expressed a commitment to remove the discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition at issue in Proclamation 11046.

3. On August 21, 2026, Canada reneged on its commitment, ceased negotiating in good faith, and did not remove the discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition at issue in Proclamation 11046.

4. Accordingly, at 12:01 a.m. eastern time on August 22, 2026, the 3-day suspension imposed by Proclamation 11056 lapsed, and the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed under Proclamation 11046 became effective.

5. I have received certain information, opinions, and recommendations from senior executive branch officials on the status of the circumstances involved in Proclamation 11046 and the effect of the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046, including how effectively those duties are offsetting the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce. According to senior executive branch officials, although the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046 offset the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce, modifying the scope of products subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046 would still offset the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce while better serving the public interest. In my senior executive branch officials' opinion, modifying the scope of products subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046 is required by the public interests and is consistent with the interests of the United States.

6. After considering the information, opinions, and recommendations that have been provided to me by senior executive branch officials, among other relevant information and considerations, I determine that the public interests require modifying the scope of products subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11046.

7. In my judgment, the modification in this proclamation will offset the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce, is consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States, is required by the public interests, and will better serve the public interest.

8. Section 338 authorizes the President, if he determines it will serve the public interest, to offset any burden or disadvantage placed on the commerce of the United States by an unequal imposition or discrimination by a foreign country by specifying and declaring additional duties not to exceed 50 percent *ad valorem* (or its equivalent) and not to take effect earlier than 30 days after the President's proclamation finding that a foreign country is imposing an unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation, or limitation that is not equally enforced on the like articles of every foreign country, or discriminates in fact against U.S. commerce in a way that places the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared to the commerce of any foreign country. Section 338 also authorizes the President to suspend, revoke, supplement, or amend any proclamation under section 338 whenever the President deems that the public interests require such action. Further, section 338 authorizes the President to exclude from importation articles of the foreign country if the foreign country maintains or increases the discrimination against the commerce of the United States and the President deems the exclusion to be consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States.

9. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483) (section 604), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) the substance of statutes affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 338; section 301 of title 3, United States Code; and section 604, do hereby proclaim as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this proclamation, certain products of Canada, as set forth in Annex I, Part A to this proclamation, imported into the United States shall be subject to the additional *ad valorem* duty of 50 percent imposed pursuant to Proclamation 11046. In addition, certain products of Canada, as set forth in Annex I, Part B to this proclamation, imported into the United States shall no longer be subject to the additional *ad valorem* duty of 50 percent imposed pursuant to Proclamation 11046. The duties imposed pursuant to Proclamation 11046, as modified in this proclamation, shall apply in addition to duties imposed pursuant to section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862). These changes shall be effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on September 15, 2026.

(2) The HTSUS is modified as provided in Annex II to this proclamation, effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on September 15, 2026, and the modifications shall continue in effect unless this action is expressly suspended, revoked, supplemented, amended, or terminated.

(3) The head of each executive department and agency (agency) is authorized to and shall take all appropriate measures within the agency's authority to implement this proclamation. The head of each agency may, consistent with applicable law, including section 301 of title 3, United States

Code, redelegate the authority to take such appropriate measures within the agency.

(4) The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States Trade Representative, is authorized to issue such rules, regulations, guidance, instructions, or determinations as may be necessary to implement this proclamation and is authorized to take any necessary measures to administer this proclamation.

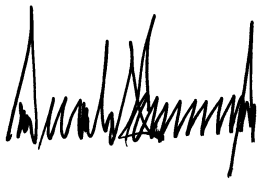
(5) The Commissioner of CBP, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission, and any other senior executive branch official he deems appropriate, shall determine whether any additional modifications to the HTSUS are necessary to effectuate this proclamation and shall make such modifications to the HTSUS through notice in the *Federal Register*, including any technical or ministerial correction to the annexes to this proclamation.

(6) For any rule or regulation the Commissioner of CBP makes to implement this proclamation, the Commissioner of CBP shall, to the extent required by law, obtain the approval of the President or the United States Trade Representative. The United States Trade Representative is delegated the President's approval authority in 19 U.S.C. 1338(h).

(7) Any provision of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that is inconsistent with this proclamation is superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(8) If any provision of this proclamation or the application of any provision to any individual or circumstance is held to be invalid, the remainder of this proclamation and the application of its provisions to any other individuals or circumstances shall not be affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifty-first.



Annex I

Part A. – New Products Covered by Section 338 Tariffs

Note: A 50% *ad valorem* Section 338 tariff shall apply to the following articles of Canada, unless they are articles of civil aircraft or aircraft parts that meet the criteria of general note 6 of the HTSUS. 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 action. Any questions regarding the scope of particular HTSUS provisions should be referred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection. In the product descriptions, the abbreviation "nesoi" means "not elsewhere specified or included."

Product	Description
0406.10.64	Swiss or Emmentaler cheese without an eye formation, Gruyere-process cheese, and other related cheeses and cheese substitutes, described in additional U.S. note 22 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.10.84	Other fresh cheese and substitutes for cheese containing cow's milk, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 16 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.10.88	Other fresh cheese and substitutes for cheese containing cow's milk, nesoi, not described in additional U.S. note 16 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.10.95	Other fresh cheese and substitutes for cheese, nesoi
0406.20.33	Cheddar cheese, grated or powdered, not described in general note 15 or additional U.S. note 18 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.20.53	Grated or powdered Romano, Reggiano, Parmesan, Provolone, Provoletti, Sbrinz and Goya cheeses, made from cow's milk, not described in additional U.S. note 21 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.30.81	Cheese processed from Swiss, Emmentaler or Gruyere-process cheeses, described in additional U.S. note 22 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.30.91	Other processed cheese made from cow's milk, nesoi, not grated or powdered, not described by additional U.S. note 16 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.30.95	Other processed cheese (including mixtures) not made from cow's milk, nesoi, not grated or powdered
0406.40.40	Roquefort cheese, other than in original loaves, not grated, powdered or processed
0406.40.54	Other blue-veined cheese in original loaves, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 17 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.40.70	Other blue-veined cheese, nesoi, not described in general U.S. note 15 of the HTSUS or in additional U.S. note 17 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.90.08	Other cheddar cheese, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 18 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.90.12	Other cheddar cheese, nesoi, not described in general U.S. note 15 of the HTSUS or in additional U.S. note 18 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.90.18	Edam and Gouda cheese, nesoi, not described in general U.S. note 15 of the HTSUS or in additional U.S. note 20 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS

0406.90.42	Other Romano, Reggiano, Parmesan, Provolone and Provoletti cheese made from cow's milk, nesoi, from cow's milk, not described in general U.S. note 15 of the HTSUS or in U.S. note 21 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.90.48	Other Swiss or Emmentaler cheese with an eye formation, nesoi, not described in general U.S. note 15 of the HTSUS or in additional U.S. note 25 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.90.56	Other cheeses, nesoi, from sheep's milk in original loaves and suitable for grating
0406.90.59	Other cheeses, and substitutes for cheese (including mixtures of cheeses), nesoi, made from sheep's milk
0406.90.78	Cheeses and substitutes for cheese (including mixtures of cheeses) made from cheddar cheese, described in additional U.S. note 18 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.90.88	Cheeses and substitutes for cheese (including mixtures of cheeses) made from Edam or Gouda cheese, not described in general U.S. note 15 of the HTSUS or in additional U.S. note 20 to chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.90.95	Other cheeses and substitutes for cheese (including mixtures of cheeses) made with cow's milk, described in additional U.S. note 16 of chapter 4 of the HTSUS
0406.90.97	Other cheeses and substitutes for cheese (including mixtures of cheeses) made with cow's milk, not described in additional U.S. note 16 of chapter 4 of the HTSUS
1518.00.40	Other oxidized, dehydrated or otherwise chemically modified animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils, nesoi; inedible mixtures of animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils, nesoi
4101.50.10	Whole raw hides and skins of bovine or equine animals, of a weight exceeding 16 kg, not pretanned
4101.90.10	Raw hides and skins (other than whole hides and skins) of bovine or equine animals, not pretanned
4107.11.50	Other full grain unsplit upholstery leather of bovines (other than of buffalo) and equines, without hair on, further prepared after tanning or crusting
4301.60.60	Whole raw furskins of fox (other than of silver, black or platinum fox)
4302.19.30	Tanned or dressed whole furskins of beaver, chinchilla, ermine, lynx, raccoon, sable, fisher, fitch, leopard, marten, nutria, ocelot, otter and pony, not dyed or assembled
4302.19.45	Tanned or dressed whole furskins of beaver, chinchilla, ermine, lynx, raccoon, sable, wolf, fisher, fitch, leopard, marten, nutria, ocelot, otter and pony, dyed but not assembled
4302.19.60	Other tanned or dressed whole furskins, nesoi, not dyed or assembled
8903.31.00	Motorboats, other than inflatable or outboard motorboats, with a length not over 7.5 m
8903.32.00	Motorboats, other than inflatable or outboard motorboats, with a length over 7.5 m but not over 24 m
8903.93.20	Outboard motorboats, with a length not over 7.5 m

Part B. – Products No Longer Covered by Section 338 Tariffs

Note: A 50% *ad valorem* Section 338 tariff shall no longer apply to the following articles of Canada. 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 action. Any questions regarding the scope of particular HTSUS provisions should be referred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection. In the product descriptions, the abbreviation "nesoi" means "not elsewhere specified or included."

Product	Description
2208.30.6085	Whiskies, nesoi, in containers each holding over 4 liters
2208.70.0060	Liqueurs and cordials, in containers each holding over 4 liters

Annex II

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 September 15, 2026 subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified as follows:

1. Subdivision (b)(1) of U.S. note 51 is modified by:

a. deleting the following subheadings:

2208.30.60 2208.70.00

b. inserting the following subheadings in numerical order:

0406.10.64	0406.10.84	0406.10.88	0406.10.95
0406.20.33	0406.20.53	0406.30.81	0406.30.91
0406.30.95	0406.40.40	0406.40.54	0406.40.70
0406.90.08	0406.90.12	0406.90.18	0406.90.42
0406.90.48	0406.90.56	0406.90.59	0406.90.78
0406.90.88	0406.90.95	0406.90.97	1518.00.40
2208.30.6020	2208.30.6040	2208.30.6055	2208.30.6065
2208.30.6075	2208.70.0030	4101.50.10	4101.90.10
4107.11.50	4301.60.60	4302.19.30	4302.19.45
4302.19.60	8903.31.00	8903.32.00	8903.93.20

2. Subdivision (c) of U.S. note 51 is modified by deleting "9903.03.12" and inserting "9903.03.13" in lieu thereof.

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Filed 9–11–26; 11:15 am]
Billing code 7020–02–C

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 11065 of September 8, 2026

Modifying the Scope of Products of Canada Subject to the Additional Duties Imposed To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Motor Vehicles

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. In Proclamation 11048 of July 20, 2026 (Imposing Additional Duties To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Motor Vehicles), I found as a fact that Canada is discriminating in fact against the commerce of the United States through Canada's motor vehicle tariff scheme; that this discrimination places the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared to the commerce of other countries; and that Canada's imposition is unreasonable, is not equally enforced upon the like articles of every foreign country, and places a burden on the commerce of the United States. To offset the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce from Canada's discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition on U.S. auto and auto parts exports, I imposed under section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1338) (section 338) additional *ad valorem* duties, effective August 19, 2026, on certain products of Canada.

2. In Proclamation 11056 of August 18, 2026 (Temporary Suspension of Additional Duties To Offset Canadian Discrimination Against the Commerce of the United States With Respect to Alcoholic Beverages, Dairy, and Motor Vehicles), I temporarily suspended for 3 days the effective date of the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed under Proclamation 11048 after Canada expressed a commitment to remove the discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition at issue in Proclamation 11048.

3. On August 21, 2026, Canada reneged on its commitment, ceased negotiating in good faith, and did not remove the discrimination or unreasonable and unequal imposition at issue in Proclamation 11048.

4. Accordingly, at 12:01 a.m. eastern time on August 22, 2026, the 3-day suspension imposed by Proclamation 11056 lapsed, and the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed under Proclamation 11048 became effective.

5. I have received certain information, opinions, and recommendations from senior executive branch officials on the status of the circumstances involved in Proclamation 11048 and the effect of the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11048, including how effectively those duties are offsetting the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce. According to senior executive branch officials, although the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11048 offset the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce, modifying the scope of products subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11048 would still offset the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce and better serve the public interest. In my senior executive branch officials' opinion, modifying the scope of products subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11048 is required by the public interests and is consistent with the interests of the United States.

6. After considering the information, opinions, and recommendations that have been provided to me by senior executive branch officials, among other relevant information and considerations, I determine that the public interests require modifying the scope of products subject to the additional *ad valorem* duties imposed in Proclamation 11048.

7. In my judgment, the modification in this proclamation will offset the burden or disadvantage on U.S. commerce, is consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States, is required by the public interests, and will better serve the public interest.

8. Section 338 authorizes the President, if he determines it will serve the public interest, to offset any burden or disadvantage placed on the commerce of the United States by an unequal imposition or discrimination by a foreign country by specifying and declaring additional duties not to exceed 50 percent *ad valorem* (or its equivalent) and not to take effect earlier than 30 days after the President's proclamation finding that a foreign country is imposing an unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation, or limitation that is not equally enforced on the like articles of every foreign country, or discriminates in fact against U.S. commerce in a way that places the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared to the commerce of any foreign country. Section 338 also authorizes the President to suspend, revoke, supplement, or amend any proclamation under section 338 whenever the President deems that the public interests require such action. Further, section 338 authorizes the President to exclude from importation articles of the foreign country if the foreign country maintains or increases the discrimination against the commerce of the United States and the President deems the exclusion to be consistent with the public interests and the interests of the United States.

9. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483) (section 604), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) the substance of statutes affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 338; section 301 of title 3, United States Code; and section 604, do hereby proclaim as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this proclamation, certain products of Canada, as set forth in Annex I, Part A to this proclamation, imported into the United States shall be subject to the additional *ad valorem* duty of 50 percent imposed pursuant to Proclamation 11048. In addition, certain products of Canada, as set forth in Annex I, Part B to this proclamation, imported into the United States shall no longer be subject to the additional *ad valorem* duty of 50 percent imposed pursuant to Proclamation 11048. The duties imposed pursuant to Proclamation 11048, as modified in this proclamation, shall apply in addition to duties imposed pursuant to section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862). These changes shall be effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on September 15, 2026.

(2) The HTSUS is modified as provided in Annex II to this proclamation, effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on September 15, 2026, and the modifications shall continue in effect unless this action is expressly suspended, revoked, supplemented, amended, or terminated.

(3) The head of each executive department and agency (agency) is authorized to and shall take all appropriate measures within the agency's authority to implement this proclamation. The head of each agency may, consistent with applicable law, including section 301 of title 3, United States

Code, redelegate the authority to take such appropriate measures within the agency.

(4) The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States Trade Representative, is authorized to issue such rules, regulations, guidance, instructions, or determinations as may be necessary to implement this proclamation and is authorized to take any necessary measures to administer this proclamation.

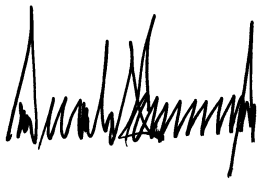
(5) The Commissioner of CBP, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission, and any other senior executive branch official he deems appropriate, shall determine whether any additional modifications to the HTSUS are necessary to effectuate this proclamation and shall make such modifications to the HTSUS through notice in the *Federal Register*, including any technical or ministerial correction to the annexes to this proclamation.

(6) For any rule or regulation the Commissioner of CBP makes to implement this proclamation, the Commissioner of CBP shall, to the extent required by law, obtain the approval of the President or the United States Trade Representative. The United States Trade Representative is delegated the President's approval authority in 19 U.S.C. 1338(h).

(7) Any provision of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that is inconsistent with this proclamation is superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(8) If any provision of this proclamation or the application of any provision to any individual or circumstance is held to be invalid, the remainder of this proclamation and the application of its provisions to any other individuals or circumstances shall not be affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifty-first.



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Annex I

Part A. – New Products Covered by Section 338 Tariffs

Note: A 50% *ad valorem* Section 338 tariff shall apply to the following articles of Canada, unless they are articles of civil aircraft or aircraft parts that meet the criteria of General Note 6 of the HTSUS. 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 action. Any questions regarding the scope of particular HTSUS provisions should be referred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection. In the product descriptions, the abbreviation "nesoi" means "not elsewhere specified or included."

Product	Description
0406.90.99	Other cheeses and substitutes for cheese (including mixtures of cheeses) not made from cow's milk, nesoi, not described by general U.S. note 15 of the HTSUS
4802.61.10	Writing and cover paper in rolls over 15 cm wide, with a total fiber content that consists of more than 10% by weight of fibers obtained by a mechanical or chemi-mechanical process
4802.61.20	Drawing paper in rolls over 15 cm wide, with a total fiber content that consists of more than 10% by weight of fibers obtained by a mechanical or chemi-mechanical process
4802.61.60	Paper or paperboard for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, nesoi, in rolls not over 15 cm wide, with a total fiber content that consists of more than 10% by weight of fibers obtained by a mechanical or chemi-mechanical process
4802.62.10	Writing and cover paper in sheets with sides not exceeding 435 mm and 297 mm respectively, with a total fiber content that consists of more than 10% by weight of fibers obtained by a mechanical or chemi-mechanical process
4802.62.20	Drawing paper in sheets with sides not exceeding 435 mm and 297 mm respectively, with a total fiber content that consists of more than 10% by weight of fibers obtained by a mechanical or chemi-mechanical process
4802.62.30	Paper and paperboard for graphic purposes, nesoi, in sheets with sides not exceeding 435 mm and 297 mm respectively, with a total fiber content that consists of more than 10% by weight of fibers obtained by a mechanical or chemi-mechanical process
4802.62.61	Paper or paperboard for graphic purposes, nesoi, in sheets with sides not exceeding 360 mm and 150 mm respectively, with a total fiber content that consists of more than 10% by weight of fibers obtained by a mechanical or chemi-mechanical process
4802.69.10	Writing and cover paper in sheets, nesoi, with a total fiber content that consists of more than 10% by weight of fibers obtained by a mechanical or chemi-mechanical process
4802.69.20	Drawing paper in sheets, nesoi, with a total fiber content that consists of more than 10% by weight of fibers obtained by a mechanical or chemi-mechanical process

4802.69.30	Paper and paperboard for graphic purposes in sheets, nesoi, with a total fiber content that consists of more than 10% by weight of fibers obtained by a mechanical or chemi-mechanical process
7308.90.30	Iron or steel columns, pillars, posts, beams and girders, not in part of alloy steel
7308.90.60	Iron or steel columns, pillars, posts, beams and girders, nesoi
7308.90.95	Iron or steel structures (excluding prefabricated structures) and parts of structures, nesoi
7604.10.10	Aluminum non-alloyed profiles
7604.10.30	Aluminum non-alloyed bars and rods, with a round cross section
7604.10.50	Aluminum non-alloyed bars and rods, without a round cross section
7604.21.00	Aluminum alloy hollow profiles
7604.29.10	Aluminum alloy profiles (other than hollow profiles)
7604.29.30	Aluminum alloy bars and rods, with a round cross section
7604.29.50	Aluminum alloy bars and rods, without a round cross section
7608.10.00	Aluminum non-alloyed tubes and pipes
7608.20.00	Aluminum alloy tubes and pipes
8307.10.30	Iron or steel flexible tubing, with fittings
8307.90.30	Base metal (other than iron or steel) flexible tubing, with fittings
8308.10.00	Base metal hooks, eyes and eyelets, of a kind used for clothing, footwear, awnings, handbags, travel goods or other made up articles
8308.20.30	Iron or steel tubular or bifurcated rivets, not brightened, lathed or machined
8308.20.60	Base metal tubular or bifurcated rivets (other than of iron or steel)
8308.90.30	Base metal beads and spangles
8308.90.60	Base metal buckles and buckle clasps, and base metal parts thereof
8308.90.90	Base metal clasps, frames with clasps not incorporating a lock and like articles, and base metal parts thereof
8309.10.00	Base metal crown corks (including crown seals and caps), and base metal parts thereof
8310.00.00	Base metal sign plates, name plates, address plates, numbers, letters and other symbols, and base metal parts thereof
8311.10.00	Coated base metal electrodes for electric arc-welding
8311.20.00	Cored base metal wire for electric arc-welding
8311.30.30	Coated rods and cored wire lead-tin solders
8311.30.60	Coated rods and cored wire of base metal (other than lead-tin solders), for soldering, brazing or welding by flame
8703.10.50	Golf carts and similar motor vehicles
8703.21.01	Motor vehicles designed for the transport of persons, with a spark-ignition internal-combustion piston engine, of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1,000 cc
8903.99.21	Outboard motorboats with a length 7.5 m and over
9401.41.00	Wood seats convertible into beds (other than garden seats or camping equipment)

9401.49.00	Non-wood seats convertible into beds (other than garden seats or camping equipment)
9401.52.00	Bamboo seats
9401.53.00	Rattan seats
9401.59.00	Seats nesoi, made of cane, osier or similar materials (other than bamboo or rattan)
9401.61.20	Upholstered chairs nesoi, made of teak
9401.69.20	Seats nesoi, made of bent-wood
9401.69.40	Not-upholstered chairs nesoi, made of teak
9401.69.80	Not-upholstered seats (other than chairs) nesoi, made of wood
9401.80.20	Seats nesoi, made of reinforced or laminated plastics
9401.80.40	Seats nesoi, made of rubber or plastics (other than reinforced or laminated plastics)
9401.80.60	Seats nesoi
9401.91.15	Wood parts of seats, nesoi, for seats of a kind used for motor vehicles
9401.91.20	Wood parts of seats, nesoi, for bent-wood seats
9401.99.25	Parts of seats, nesoi, made of cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials
9401.99.35	Parts of seats, nesoi, made of rubber or plastics
9401.99.90	Parts of seats, nesoi
9403.30.40	Office furniture (other than seats) made of bent-wood, nesoi
9403.40.40	Kitchen furniture (other than seats) made of bent-wood, nesoi
9403.40.60	Furniture (other than seats) made of wood (other than bent-wood) nesoi, of a kind used in the kitchen or designed for motor vehicle use
9403.60.40	Furniture (other than seats) made of bent-wood, nesoi
9403.70.40	Furniture (other than seats) made of reinforced or laminated plastics, nesoi
9403.82.00	Bamboo furniture and parts
9403.83.00	Rattan furniture and parts
9403.89.30	Furniture (other than seats) made of cane, osier or similar materials (other than bamboo or rattan)
9403.89.60	Furniture (other than seats) made of materials nesoi
9404.10.00	Mattress supports
9404.21.00	Mattresses made of cellular rubber or plastics, whether or not covered
9404.29.10	Mattresses made of cotton
9404.29.90	Mattresses not made of cellular rubber, plastics or cotton
9405.21.40	Electric table, desk, bedside or floor-standing lamps, made of brass, designed for use solely with LED light sources
9405.21.60	Electric table, desk, bedside or floor-standing lamps, made of base metal (other than brass), designed for use solely with LED light sources
9405.21.80	Electric table, desk, bedside or floor-standing lamps, not made of base metal, designed for use solely with LED light sources
9405.29.40	Electric table, desk, bedside or floor-standing lamps, of brass, not designed for use solely with LED light sources
9405.29.60	Electric table, desk, bedside or floor-standing lamps, made of base metal (other than brass), not designed for use solely with LED light sources

9405.29.80	Electric table, desk, bedside or floor-standing lamps, not made of base metal, not designed for use solely with LED light sources

Part B. – Products No Longer Covered by Section 338 Tariffs

Note: A 50% *ad valorem* Section 338 tariff shall no longer apply to the following articles of Canada. 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 action. Any questions regarding the scope of particular HTSUS provisions should be referred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection. In the product descriptions, the abbreviation "nesoi" means "not elsewhere specified or included."

Product	**Description**
2501.00.00	Salt and pure sodium chloride
2523.29.00	Portland cement (other than white cement), whether or not colored
2940.00.60	Chemically pure sugars, nesoi
4803.00.40	Toilet or facial tissue, towel or napkin stock and paper for household or sanitary purposes, in rolls or sheets, other than cellulose wadding
4818.90.0080	Bed sheets and similar household or hospital articles of paper pulp, paper cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibers, nesoi
7801.10.00	Refined lead, unwrought
8537.10.9120	Switchgear assemblies and switchboards for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V
9507.10.0080	Fishing rod parts and accessories

Annex II

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 September 15, 2026, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified as follows:

1. Subdivision (b)(3) of U.S. note 51 is modified by:

a. deleting the following subheadings:

2501.00.00	2523.29.00	2940.00.60	4803.00.40
4818.90.00	7801.10.00	8537.10.91	9507.10.00

b. inserting the following subheadings in numerical order

0406.90.99	4802.61.10	4802.61.20	4802.61.60
4802.62.10	4802.62.20	4802.62.30	4802.62.61
4802.69.10	4802.69.20	4802.69.30	4818.90.0020
7308.90.30	7308.90.60	7308.90.95	7604.10.10
7604.10.30	7604.10.50	7604.21.00	7604.29.10
7604.29.30	7604.29.50	7608.10.00	7608.20.00
8307.10.30	8307.90.30	8308.10.00	8308.20.30
8308.20.60	8308.90.30	8308.90.60	8308.90.90
8309.10.00	8310.00.00	8311.10.00	8311.20.00
8311.30.30	8311.30.60	8537.10.9130	8537.10.9150
8537.10.9160	8537.10.9170	8703.10.50	8703.21.01
8903.99.21	9401.41.00	9401.49.00	9401.52.00
9401.53.00	9401.59.00	9401.61.20	9401.69.20
9401.69.40	9401.69.80	9401.80.20	9401.80.40
9401.80.60	9401.91.15	9401.91.20	9401.99.25
9401.99.35	9401.99.90	9403.30.40	9403.40.40
9403.40.60	9403.60.40	9403.70.40	9403.82.00
9403.83.00	9403.89.30	9403.89.60	9404.10.00
9404.21.00	9404.29.10	9404.29.90	9405.21.40
9405.21.60	9405.21.80	9405.29.40	9405.29.60
9405.29.80	9507.10.0040		

2. Subdivision (c) of U.S. note 51 is modified by deleting “headings 9903.03.13−9903.03.14” and inserting “heading 9903.03.13” in lieu thereof.

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