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

The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

5 CFR Part 1653

Court Orders and Legal Processes Affecting Thrift Savings Plan Accounts

CFR Correction

This rule is being published by the Office of the Federal Register to correct an editorial or technical error that appeared in the most recent annual revision of the Code of Federal Regulations.

■ In Title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1200 to End, revised as of January 1, 2026, in section 1653.5, paragraph (I) is reinstated to read as follows:

§ 1653.5 Payment.

* * * * *

(I) A properly paid court order payment cannot be returned to the TSP.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2026-21598 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 0099-10-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2025-3998; Project Identifier AD-2025-00432-E; Amendment 39-23500; AD 2026-21-11]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain General Electric Company (GE) Model CF34-8C1, CF34-8C5, CF34-8C5A1, CF34-8C5A2, CF34-8C5B1, CF34-8E2, CF34-8E2A1, CF34-8E5, CF34-8E5A1,

CF34-8E5A2, CF34-8E5A2HA, CF34-8E6, and CF34-8E6A1 engines. This AD was prompted by reports of in-flight “Engine Degraded” messages from the engine indicating and crew alerting system (EICAS) due to corrosion of the variable geometry (VG) system actuator. This AD requires removing certain electronic engine control (EEC) full authority digital electronic control (FADEC) software versions from service and installing an updated EEC FADEC software that is eligible for installation. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. DATES: This AD is effective November 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA-2025-3998; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Daiyun Fang, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: (206) 910-0063; email: daiyun.fang@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain GE Model CF34-8C1, CF34-8C5, CF34-8C5A1, CF34-8C5A2, CF34-8C5B1, CF34-8E2, CF34-8E2A1, CF34-8E5, CF34-8E5A1, CF34-8E5A2, CF34-8E5A2HA, CF34-8E6, and CF34-8E6A1 engines. The NPRM was published in the Federal Register on November 18, 2025 (90 FR 51590). The NPRM was prompted by three separate events involving airplanes with Model GE CF34-8C5 engines installed in which “Engine Degraded” messages were received from the EICAS during flight. A subsequent investigation by the manufacturer revealed that these engines had been operated infrequently over the two-year period prior to these events and stored in close proximity to a saltwater coastline. The investigation

further revealed the VG actuation lever arms were stuck due to corrosion between the high-pressure compressor case and vane bushings, which increased the VG actuation loads and slowed the VG response. As a result of this increase, the VG command and actual positions exceeded acceptable disagreement parameters, triggering an EICAS “Engine Degraded” message. In response to the “Engine Degraded” message, the manufacturer and FAA determined that certain versions of the EEC FADEC software installed on GE Model CF34-8E and CF34-8C engines can potentially reduce the engine to idle and lock the throttle until the engine is shut down and restarted. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require removal of certain EEC FADEC software versions from service and installation of updated EEC FADEC software that is eligible for installation. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received comments from three commenters. The commenters were the Airline Pilots Association, International (ALPA), the Citizens Rulemaking Alliance, and Horizon Air. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA’s response to each comment.

Support for the NPRM

ALPA expressed support for the NPRM.

Request To Justify Forgoing Notice and Comment or Issue an NPRM

The Citizens Rulemaking Alliance requested that the FAA place a detailed analysis in the AD docket explaining why prior notice and comment were impracticable for each requirement and why the selected compliance times necessitated immediate issuance. Alternatively, the commenter requested that the FAA either convert this action to an interim final rule limited to actions necessary to mitigate any immediate risk and simultaneously issue an NPRM to solicit comment for 30 to 60 days on non-emergency actions. The commenter asserted the FAA has not adequately justified use of the good cause exception to bypass notice and comment and the 30-day delayed

effective date and must, at a minimum, provide an explanation why a brief comment period was impracticable.

The FAA notes the comment was submitted in response to an NPRM for which the FAA provided a 45-day comment period. This final rule is effective 35 days after its publication in the **Federal Register**. Therefore, the FAA did not change this AD as a result of this comment.

Request To Comply With the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

The Citizens Rulemaking Alliance requested that the FAA clarify whether the proposed AD requires reporting. If reporting is required, the commenter requested that the FAA revise the proposed AD to comply with the PRA or suspend the reporting requirement until PRA requirements are satisfied.

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

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

The Citizens Rulemaking Alliance stated that the FAA's current practices for IBR frequently fail to meet the legal and regulatory standards for reasonable availability. The commenter called on the FAA to guarantee that all IBR materials are easily and freely accessible to the public and affected parties for both commenting and compliance purposes. The commenter requested that the IBR materials be identified in the proposed AD along with a detailed summary and a statement confirming the reasonable availability of the materials. Further, the commenter requested that the required IBR materials be placed in the AD docket or that the FAA ensure free online access for the duration of the comment period and applicability of the AD.

The FAA notes that this AD does not incorporate by reference any material. All required actions and compliance times are contained within the regulatory text of this AD. Additionally,

paragraph (j) of this AD specifies that there is no IBR material in this AD. Therefore, the FAA did not change this AD as a result of this comment.

Request To Provide Additional Cost Information

The Citizens Rulemaking Alliance requested that the FAA clarify its cost estimate for determining the proposed AD is not significant under Executive Order 12866. The commenter stated the FAA should publish the number of affected U.S. products and costs per product (labor rate, labor hours, parts, downtime, and number of affected engines/aircraft). The commenter requested that any safety benefit quantification or break-even analysis that might have been performed along with the other cost information be placed in the AD docket and comments invited.

In the Costs of Compliance section of the proposed AD, the FAA disclosed the number of affected engines installed on airplanes on the U.S. registry, estimated number of work hours and parts cost provided by the manufacturer, and the aggregate costs. Additionally, the FAA considered the impact that this AD will have on affected operators and determined this AD will not trigger any downtime costs because the requirements of this AD can be performed during regularly scheduled maintenance. Since the FAA has assessed and disclosed the total known costs of the AD requirements in the Costs of Compliance section of the NPRM, and the commenter did not provide additional cost data for the FAA to consider in its cost analysis, it is not necessary to provide additional information in the AD docket. Based upon the analysis provided throughout the proposed AD and in the previous comment response, the FAA certifies that this AD is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866. Therefore, the FAA did not change this AD as a result of this comment.

Request To Consider Impact on Small Entities

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

indirect costs (including parts and downtime) and assesses significant alternatives (longer compliance times for low-utilization small operators, tiered inspection intervals, on-condition monitoring, streamlined alternative method of compliance pathways) for small entities.

The FAA has considered the AD's impact on small businesses and provides the following factual basis for its RFA certification.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, Public Law 96-354, 94 Stat. 1164 (5 U.S.C. 601-612), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-121, 110 Stat. 857, Mar. 29, 1996) and the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111-240, 124 Stat. 2504, Sept. 27, 2010), 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.

Small Entities to Which This AD Applies

The FAA used the definition of small entities in the RFA for this analysis. The RFA defines small entities as small businesses, small governmental jurisdictions, or small organizations. In 5 U.S.C. 601(3), the RFA defines "small business" to have the same meaning as "small business concern" under section 3 of the Small Business Act. The Small Business Act authorizes the Small Business Administration (SBA) to define "small business" by issuing regulations.

The SBA has established size standards for various types of economic activities, or industries, under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). These size standards generally define small businesses based on the number of employees or annual receipts. The following table provides the SBA size standards for all industries with at least one entity impacted by this AD.¹ Note that the SBA definition of a small business applies to the parent company and all affiliates as a single entity.

¹ FAA was unable to obtain data to identify the NAICS code of four entities.

DESCRIPTION OF SMALL ENTITY STANDARDS

NAICS code	Description	Size standard
325180	Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing	1,000 employees.
336411	Aircraft Manufacturing	1,500 employees.
481111	Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation	1,500 employees.
481219	Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation	\$22,000,000.
488119	Other Airport Operations	\$35,000,000.
532490	Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	\$35,000,000.
551112	Offices of Other Holding Companies	\$40,000,000.
711211	Sports Teams and Clubs	\$41,500,000.
713940	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	\$15,500,000.

To identify small entities, the FAA first identified the primary NAICS of the entity or parent company, and then used data from different sources (*e.g.*,

company annual reports, Bureau of Transportation Statistics) to determine whether the entity meets the applicable size standard. The FAA provides the

estimated number of small entities affected by this AD:

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF ENTITIES THAT ARE SMALL ¹

NAICS code	Category	Number of entities	Affected engines	Number of small entities	Percent of small entities	Engines for small entities
325180	Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing	1	4	1	100	4
336411	Aircraft Manufacturing	2	8	0	0	0
481111	Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation	10	3,270	2	20	132
481219	Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation	1	2	1	100	2
488119	Other Airport Operations	1	4	1	100	4
532490	Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing.	1	34	0	0	0
551112	Offices of Other Holding Companies	1	20	0	0	0
711211	Sports Teams and Clubs	1	4	1	100	4
713940	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	1	8	0	0	0

¹ Entities whose NAICS code was not identified as well as entities that are not considered "small" under the RFA are not included in this table.

Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements

As described in the Cost of Compliance section of this final rule, it will cost \$1,340 to remove and install affected versions of software with updated versions for each affected

engine. For the purpose of this analysis, each aircraft is assumed to have two engines, bringing the cost per aircraft to \$2,680 to remove and install the software. This is described here as the "low case". In addition, 70 engines will require a memory upgrade, which costs \$49,680, in addition to the \$1,340 to

remove and install software, for a total of \$51,020. This is described as the "high case". The costs faced by each entity are given in the following table. Three of the six identified small entities face impacts greater than 2 percent of their annual revenues.

IMPACTS ON SMALL ENTITIES

NAICS code	NAICS description	Average revenues	Low case		High case	
			Average cost	Percent of revenue ¹	Average cost	Percent of revenue ¹
325180	Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing	\$6,780,000	\$5,360	0.08	\$104,720	1.54
481111	Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation	42,005,000	88,440	0.17	1,727,880	3.30
481219	Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation	348,870	2,680	0.77	52,360	15.01
488119	Other Airport Operations	3,900,000	5,360	0.14	104,720	2.69
711211	Sports Teams and Clubs	21,270,000	5,360	0.03	104,720	0.49

¹ Value obtained by, for each NAICS Code, dividing each firm's cost by that firm's annual revenue, and averaging the result. This estimate is more precise than dividing the average cost among all entities by the average revenue of all entities within a NAICS Code.

Significant Alternatives Considered

The FAA evaluated the alternative of not promulgating this AD but ultimately deemed that this alternative would create a significant safety hazard. This AD was prompted by reports of in-flight "Engine Degraded" messages from the EICAS due to corrosion of the VG

system actuator. This AD requires removing certain EEC FADEC software versions from service and installing updated EEC FADEC software that is eligible for installation. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

Request To Include Service Material

Horizon Air requested that the FAA revise paragraph (j) of the proposed AD to include reference to GE CF34-8E Service Bulletin (SB) 73-0044, dated July 4, 2025 (GE SB 73-0044, dated July 4, 2025), to provide additional guidance for updating the EEC FADEC software.

Horizon Air stated that previously published FAA ADs requiring EEC FADEC software updates included reference to the manufacturer's service bulletin that contains accomplishment instructions for the replacement of the FADEC software version with a version eligible for installation. Horizon Air also noted that GE SB 73–0044, dated July 4, 2025, contains a statement from GE authorizing the FAA to incorporate the document by reference in an AD.

The FAA disagrees with the request to add guidance documentation to paragraph (j) of this AD because the instructions provided in GE SB 73–

0044, dated July 4, 2025, are not required to comply with this AD. The FAA did not change this AD as a result of this comment.

Conclusion

The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered any comments received, and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. Except for minor editorial changes, replacement of the RFA certification with a final regulatory flexibility analysis, and a change in the Costs of Compliance section (from 3,040

engines to 3,364 engines and corresponding cost changes), this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM. None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 3,364 engines installed on airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates that 70 of these affected engines will also require an additional memory upgrade of the EEC FADEC software from a three memory sector configuration to a seven memory sector configuration.

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost ¹	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Remove and install EEC FADEC software	8 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$680	\$660	\$1,340	\$4,507,760
Upgrade EEC FADEC software to seven sectors (70 engines).	8 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$680	49,000	49,680	3,477,600

¹ The FAA estimated operators will incur \$85 in costs per labor hour, which is the weighted average fiscal year (FY) 2026 fully loaded wage of an aircraft mechanic (\$69.85) working 60 percent of the labor hours and a general and operations manager (\$108.15) working 40 percent of the labor hours. The FAA estimated these wages by taking the average of the FY 2024 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) air transportation industry average wage for aircraft mechanics and general and operations managers (See: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics Query System, BLS (May 2024), data.bls.gov/oes/); multiplying each wage by a fringe benefit factor of 1.42 (See: Employer Cost for Employee Compensation—December 2024, BLS (2024), bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03142025.pdf); and adjusting these 2024 wages to 2026 dollars using an implicit Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Price Deflator of 2.8 percent (See: Gross Domestic Product: Implicit Price Deflator, FRED (2026) fred.stlouisfed.org/series/GDPDEF).

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

responsibilities among the various levels of government.

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2026–21–11 General Electric Company: Amendment 39–23500; Docket No.

FAA–2025–3998; Project Identifier AD–2025–00432–E.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective November 27, 2026.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to the General Electric Company (GE) Model engines identified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this AD.
(1) CF34–8C1, CF34–8C5, CF34–8C5A1, CF34–8C5A2, and CF34–8C5B1 engines with an electronic engine control (EEC) full authority digital electronic control (FADEC) part number (P/N) 4120T00P29, 4120T00P30, 4120T00P37, 4120T00P38, 4120T00P45, 4120T00P46, 4120T00P53, 4120T00P54, 4120T00P57, or 4120T00P58 installed.
(2) CF34–8E2, CF34–8E2A1, CF34–8E5, CF34–8E5A1, CF34–8E5A2, CF34–8E5A2HA, CF34–8E6, and CF34–8E6A1 engines with an EEC FADEC P/N 4120T00P42 (VIN 111E9320G43), P/N 4120T00P44 (VIN 111E9320G45), P/N 4120T00P48 (VIN 111E9320G49), P/N 4120T00P50 (VIN 111E9320G51), or P/N 4120T00P60 (VIN 111E9320G61) installed.

(d) Subject

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

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by an “Engine Degraded” message received in-flight from the engine indicating and crew alerting system, due to corrosion of the variable geometry system actuator. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent EEC FADEC software from automatically locking the engine at idle until it is restarted. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in failure of one or more engines, loss of engine thrust control, and consequent reduced control of 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 GE Model CF34–8C1, CF34–8C5, CF34–8C5A1, CF34–8C5A2, and CF34–8C5B1 engines.

(2) “Group 2 engines” are GE Model CF34–8E2, CF34–8E2A1, CF34–8E5, CF34–8E5A1, CF34–8E5A2, CF34–8E5A2HA, CF34–8E6, and CF34–8E6A1 engines.

(3) An “EEC FADEC software version that is eligible for installation” on Group 1 engines is any software version that is V6.60 or later approved version.

(4) An “EEC FADEC software version that is eligible for installation” on Group 2 engines is any software version that is V5.70 or later approved version.

(h) Required Actions

(1) For Group 1 engines, within 12 months after the effective date of this AD, replace any EEC FADEC software version that is V6.50 or earlier with an EEC FADEC software version that is eligible for installation.

(2) For Group 2 engines, within 12 months after the effective date of this AD, replace any EEC FADEC software version that is V5.60 or earlier with an EEC FADEC software version that is eligible for installation.

(i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of AIR–520, 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.

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

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Daiyun Fang, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: (206) 910–0063; email: daiyun.fang@faa.gov.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

None.

Issued on October 19, 2026.

Brian Knaup,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–21590 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 71**

[Docket No. FAA–2026–9835; Airspace Docket No. 26–AGL–19]

RIN 2120–AA66

Establishment of Class E Airspace; DeKalb, IL

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes Class E airspace at Northwestern Memorial Healthcare Heliport, DeKalb, IL. This action supports new instrument procedures and instrument flight rule (IFR) operations.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, February 18, 2027. The Director of the **Federal Register** approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

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

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raul Garza Jr., Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222–5874.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Authority for This Rulemaking**

The FAA’s authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency’s authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it establishes Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Northwestern Memorial Healthcare Heliport, DeKalb, IL, to support IFR operations at this airport.

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA–2026–9835 in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 53204; August 17, 2026) proposing to establish Class E airspace at Northwestern Memorial Healthcare Heliport, DeKalb, IL. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11M, dated July 30, 2026, and effective September 15, 2026. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11M, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

The Rule

This action modifies 14 CFR part 71 by establishing Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.3-mile radius of Northwestern Memorial Healthcare Heliport, DeKalb, IL. This action is the result of instrument procedures being developed for this airport to support IFR operations.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1G, “FAA National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures,” paragraph B–2.5(a), which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review rulemaking actions that designate or modify classes of airspace areas, airways, routes, and reporting points (see 14 CFR part 71, Designation of Class A, B, C, D, and E Airspace Areas; Air Traffic Service Routes; and Reporting Points); and paragraph B–2.5(k), which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review the publication of existing air traffic control procedures that do not essentially change existing tracks, create new tracks, change altitude, or change concentration of aircraft on these tracks. The FAA also determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Amendment

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

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

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

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11M, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 30, 2026, and effective September 15, 2026, is amended as follows:

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

* * * * *

AGL IL E5 DeKalb, IL [Establish]

Northwestern Memorial Healthcare Heliport, OH
(Lat. 41°57′38″ N, long. 88°43′18″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.3-mile radius of the Northwestern Memorial Healthcare Heliport.

* * * * *

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on October 19, 2026.

Jerry J. Creecy,

*Acting Manager, Operations Support Group,
ATO Central Service Center.*

[FR Doc. 2026–21563 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2026–9373; Airspace
Docket No. 26–AGL–17]

RIN 2120–AA66

Establishment of Class E Airspace; Havana, IL

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes Class E airspace at Mason District Hospital Heliport, Havana, IL. This action supports new instrument procedures and instrument flight rule (IFR) operations.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, February 18, 2027. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA

Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

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

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raul Garza Jr., Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222–5874.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA’s authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency’s authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it establishes Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Mason District Hospital Heliport, Havana, IL, to support IFR operations.

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA–2026–9372 in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 51405; August 10, 2026) proposing to establish Class E airspace at Mason District Hospital Heliport, Havana, IL. The FAA subsequently published a correction to the NPRM with an extension of the comment period in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 52271; August 13, 2026) to correct a docket number used in two instances. Interested parties were

invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. Two comments were received. One comment expressed support for the NPRM correction.

The other comment criticized the proposed amendment on the grounds that drone operations would be impacted by the proposed airspace dimensions.

In response to this comment, the FAA clarifies that the proposed Class E5 airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface is intended for new IFR procedures to be used by medevac helicopters during poor weather conditions. Accordingly, the FAA has determined that drone operations would not be negatively impacted by this action.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11M, dated July 30, 2026, and effective September 15, 2026. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11M, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

The Rule

This action modifies 14 CFR part 71 by establishing Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.4-mile radius of Mason District Hospital Heliport, Havana, IL. This action is the result of instrument procedures being developed for this heliport to support IFR operations.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Order 2100.6B, “Rulemaking and Guidance Procedure” (March 10, 2025); and (3) is expected to result in, at most, de minimis costs from compliance with applicable operating requirements or minor flight rerouting for operators choosing to navigate around the

controlled airspace. Since these amendments are routine and the expected impact to operators is de minimis, the FAA certifies that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1G, “FAA National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures,” paragraph B–2.5(a), which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review rulemaking actions that designate or modify classes of airspace areas, airways, routes, and reporting points (see 14 CFR part 71, Designation of Class A, B, C, D, and E Airspace Areas; Air Traffic Service Routes; and Reporting Points); and paragraph B–2.5(k), which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review the publication of existing air traffic control procedures that do not essentially change existing tracks, create new tracks, change altitude, or change concentration of aircraft on these tracks. and the FAA also determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Amendment

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

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

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

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]

- 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11M, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 30, 2026, and effective September 15, 2026, is amended as follows:

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

* * * * *

AGL IL E5 Havana, IL [Establish]

Mason District Hospital Heliport, IL
(Lat. 40°18′22″ N, long. 90°03′16″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.4-mile radius of the Mason District Hospital Heliport.

* * * * *

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on October 19, 2026.

Jerry J. Creecy,

*Acting Manager, Operations Support Group,
ATO Central Service Center.*

[FR Doc. 2026–21565 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. **FAA–2026–9901**; Airspace
Docket No. **26–ASW–13**]

RIN 2120–AA66

Revocation of Class E Airspace; Santa Elena, TX

AGENCY: Federal Aviation
Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action revokes Class E airspace at Diamond “O” Ranch Airport, Santa Elena, TX. This action supports the instrument procedures being cancelled and the decommissioning of the Santa Elena radio beacon (RBN).

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, February 18, 2027. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

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

FAA Order JO 7400.11M, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/. You may also contact the

Airspace Regulation Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raul Garza Jr., Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222-5874.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it removes Class E airspace at the affected airport because it is no longer needed to support IFR operations.

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA-2026-9901 in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 53203; August 17, 2026) proposing to remove Class E airspace at Diamond "O" Ranch Airport, Santa Elena, TX. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11M, dated July 30, 2026, and effective September 15, 2026. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11M, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

The Rule

This action modifies 14 CFR part 71 by removing the Class E airspace

extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Diamond "O" Ranch Airport, Santa Elena, TX. This action is the result of instrument procedures being cancelled and the decommissioning of the Santa Elena RBN.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1G, "FAA National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures," paragraph B-2.5(a), which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review rulemaking actions that designate or modify classes of airspace areas, airways, routes, and reporting points (see 14 CFR part 71, Designation of Class A, B, C, D, and E Airspace Areas; Air Traffic Service Routes; and Reporting Points); and paragraph B-2.5(k), which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review the publication of existing air traffic control procedures that do not essentially change existing tracks, create new tracks, change altitude, or change concentration of aircraft on these tracks. The FAA also determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Amendment

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

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

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

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11M, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 30, 2026, and effective September 15, 2026, is amended as follows:

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

* * * * *

ASW TX E5 Santa Elena, TX [Remove]

* * * * *

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on October 19, 2026.

Jerry J. Creecy,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2026-21564 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

19 CFR Part 145

RIN 1685-AA45

Indefinite Suspension of the De Minimis Exemption for Mail Shipments and New Postal Informal Entry Process; Delayed Compliance Extension

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Final rule; extension of compliance date.

SUMMARY: This document announces that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will extend the compliance date for the regulatory provisions mandating the formal entry of merchandise arriving through the international postal network that is subject to partner government agency requirements, subject to duties under Chapter 98 or Chapter 99 of the

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), or for which duty-free treatment is claimed under Chapter 98 of the HTSUS or pursuant to a Free Trade Agreement, which were published in the **Federal Register** on June 24, 2026. We believe the public will benefit from more time to prepare for compliance with these changes.

DATES: The compliance date for 19 CFR 145.12(a)(2)(v) and (vi) is January 20, 2027.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Mabelitini, Intellectual Property Rights & E-Commerce Division, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 202–325–6915, ecommerce@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On June 24, 2026, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) published an interim final rule in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 37801) implementing in CBP regulations an indefinite suspension of the *de minimis* administrative exemption under 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C) for merchandise arriving through the international postal network.¹ Further, to accommodate the entry of merchandise formerly eligible for the *de minimis* administrative exemption, the interim final rule established a new informal entry process for merchandise valued at \$2,500 or less entering the United States through the mail environment, including shipments that would previously have been eligible for the *de minimis* exemption.² The suspension of

the *de minimis* administrative exemption took effect on June 24, 2026. The remainder of the interim final rule was effective on July 24, 2026.

In the interim final rule, CBP made certain shipments ineligible for the new informal entry process for postal shipments. Merchandise subject to Partner Government Agency (PGA) requirements, merchandise subject to duties under Chapter 98 or Chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), or for which duty-free treatment is claimed under Chapter 98 of the HTSUS or pursuant to a Free Trade Agreement, are ineligible for the postal informal entry procedures adopted in the interim final rule.³ However, in recognition of the time needed for the public to adjust to this formal entry requirement, CBP delayed the compliance date for 19 CFR 145.12(a)(2)(v) and (vi) to October 22, 2026. In consideration of the business process changes necessary to achieve full compliance, CBP provided for a delayed compliance date to allow time for the trade to adjust to the new requirement.

CBP has determined that a further extension of this compliance date is needed to give importers, brokers, and logistics providers in the international postal network additional time to update their internal systems, develop policies and procedures for submission of relevant data, and to develop the technological infrastructure needed to comply with these requirements. Failure to afford the public extra time to comply with these requirements could lead to disruptions in the flow of important international postal shipments destined to Americans. For this reason, CBP is extending the date for compliance with

19 CFR 145.12(a)(2)(v) and (vi) to January 20, 2027.

II. Administrative Procedure Act

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*, generally requires agencies to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking in the **Federal Register** and provide interested persons the opportunity to submit comments prior to issuing a final rule. The APA provides an exception to advance notice and comment requirements “when the agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the rules issued) that notice and public comment thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). CBP finds that good cause exists to issue this document as a final rule under the APA’s good cause exception, because notice and comment are impracticable.

Providing notice and a public comment period on whether the compliance date should be delayed is impracticable because the current compliance date would have passed within the time needed to permit the solicitation of public comments on this rule. Because the public comment period would overtake the current compliance deadline of October 22, 2026, importers, brokers, and logistics providers in the international postal network would still be required to come into compliance with 19 CFR 145.12(a)(2)(v) and (vi) by October 22, 2026. Those importers and other parties who need additional time to comply would not be able to benefit from the extended compliance period that this rule provides.

Additionally, this rule does not impose any new substantive regulatory requirements on any person and merely reflects the extension of the compliance date for 19 CFR 145.12(a)(2)(v) and (vi) as set forth in the interim final rule published on June 24, 2026 (91 FR 37801). An extension of this compliance date is needed to give importers and other parties additional time to update internal systems, revise business practices, and develop technological infrastructure needed to comply with CBP’s requirements. Providing immediate certainty that this compliance date is extended is therefore needed to ensure that importers and other parties avoid incurring unnecessary costs, burdens, and other challenges associated with meeting the initial compliance date. The delayed compliance date does not change the process that importers and other parties currently use for informal mail entries, as established by the interim final rule

¹ CBP adopted these changes consistent with the policy objectives encapsulated in Executive Order (E.O.) 14324 of July 30, 2025 (Suspending Duty-Free De Minimis Treatment For All Countries, 90 FR 37775 (Aug. 5, 2025)), as modified by E.O. 14388 of February 20, 2026 (Continuing the Suspension of Duty-Free De Minimis Treatment for All Countries, 91 FR 9433 (Feb. 25, 2026)), and independently pursuant to CBP’s own statutory authority under Section 321 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1321), as amended by the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (TFTEA), Section 901, Public Law 114–125, 130 Stat. 122.

² Informal entry procedures are authorized by 19 U.S.C. 1498(a)(1)(A) for shipments of merchandise valued at \$2,500 or less, and may incorporate formal entry procedures appearing in 19 U.S.C. 1484 and 1485. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to “prescribe rules and regulations for the declaration and entry of merchandise when the aggregate value of the shipment does not exceed an amount specified . . . by regulation, but not more than \$2,500.” See 19 U.S.C. 1498(a)(1)(A). The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (HSA) generally transferred the functions of the U.S. Customs Service from the Treasury Department to the Secretary of Homeland Security. See Public Law 107–296, 116 Stat. 2142; 6 U.S.C. 203 (“there shall be transferred to the Secretary [of Homeland Security] the functions . . . of (1) the United States Customs Service of the Department of the Treasury, including the functions of the Secretary of the

Treasury relating thereto”). Nevertheless, pursuant to Section 412 of the HSA, the Treasury Department retained authority related to various customs revenue functions, including those functions found in the Tariff Act of 1930, Public Law 71–361, 46 Stat. 590, as amended (codified at 19 U.S.C. 1202 *et seq.*). 6 U.S.C. 212(a)(1), (2). But the Secretary of the Treasury may delegate any such retained authority at the Secretary’s discretion. 6 U.S.C. 212(a)(1). Consistent with this delegation authority, the Secretary of the Treasury issued Treasury Order 100–20 (available at <https://home.treasury.gov/about/general-information/orders-and-directives/treasury-order-100-20>), delegating the authorities contained in 6 U.S.C. 212 and 215 to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

³ Concurrently with the interim final rule, CBP announced a test of a new voluntary electronic mail process for qualified shipments valued at \$2,500 or less, known as the Entry Type 13 test. 91 FR 38007 (Jun. 24, 2026). For eligible types of shipments, this test provides an optional alternative to filing formal entry. The Entry Type 13 test began on September 22, 2026. Accordingly, at the end of the delayed compliance window, filers may choose to file formal entry (in accordance with 19 CFR 145.12(a)(2)(v) and (vi)) or participate in the Entry Type 13 test for eligible shipments.

published on June 24, 2026 (91 FR 37801), during this period of delay.

The delayed compliance date also does not impose a burden on importers or other parties who have already come into compliance or had planned to come into compliance by October 22, 2026. Importers or other parties may voluntarily come into compliance at an earlier date if they have the processes already in place. Importers or other parties who do not have processes already in place will have until January 20, 2027, to comply with the requirements found in § 145.12(a)(2)(v) and (vi). Accordingly, importers and other parties who have not yet established the necessary processes will have additional time to comply with the requirements of § 145.12(a)(2)(v) and (vi), which provides further flexibility to the trade community as it transitions to these new requirements.

CBP also finds that the delayed compliance date does not conflict with the serious public health and safety implications that CBP outlined in the interim final rule published on June 24, 2026 (91 FR 37801). Because the informal entry process established by the interim final rule will remain in place during this period of delay, the dangers that justified the suspension of *de minimis* exception for mail remain addressed.

Thus, this rule is exempt from the prior public notice and comment requirements of the APA under the good cause exception. 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

III. Signing Authority

In accordance with Treasury Order 100–20, the Secretary of the Treasury delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority related to the customs revenue functions vested in the Secretary of the Treasury as set forth in 6 U.S.C. 212 and 215, subject to certain exceptions. This regulation is being issued in accordance with DHS Delegation 07010.3, Revision 03.2, which delegates to the Commissioner of CBP the authority to prescribe and approve regulations related to customs revenue functions.

Rodney S. Scott, Commissioner, having reviewed and approved this document, has delegated the authority to electronically sign this document to Susan S. Thomas, Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Trade, for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

Susan S. Thomas,

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2026–21600 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2026–1351]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Brownsville Ship Channel, Brownsville, TX

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for navigable waters on the Brownsville Ship Channel. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards associated with an over-sized dead ship tow transiting the area. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Corpus Christi, or their designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective without actual notice from October 22, 2026 through October 24, 2026. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from October 20, 2026 until October 22, 2026. The rule will be subject to enforcement on only one day during the effective period when the vessel transits from the sea buoy to the International Shipbreaking Limited dock.

ADDRESSES: To view available documents go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for USCG–2026–1351.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, call or email Lieutenant Commander Timothy Cardenas, Sector Corpus Christi Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 800–874–2143, email Timothy.J.Cardenas@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

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

II. Background and Authority

The Coast Guard received notification that International Shipbreaking will be conducting a dead ship towing operation within the Brownsville Ship

Channel near Brownsville, TX. This operation will involve the transit of the decommissioned former United States naval vessel USS VICKSBURG from the sea buoy to the International Shipbreaking Limited Dock. Hazards from this operation include but are not limited to obstruction of vessel traffic, navigational limitations, and various other activities which create potential hazards for workers and the public. The Captain of the Port (COTP) Corpus Christi has determined that potential hazards associated with dead ship towing operations are a safety concern for anyone within the work area. 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 October 6, 2026, but we must establish this safety zone by October 20, 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 from October 20, 2026 through October 24, 2026. The safety zone will be enforced on one day during this period. The day and time of enforcement will depend on the weather conditions and the transit of the vessel, and will be announced to the public in advance. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters in the Brownsville Ship Channel within a 500 ft radius of the dead ship tow of the USS VICKSBURG by M/V CAITLIN. 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.T08–1351 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–1351 Safety Zone; Brownsville Ship Channel, Brownsville, TX.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All waters of the Brownsville Ship Channel from surface to bottom, within a 500 ft radius of USS VICKSBURG and the M/V CAITLIN, as the vessels transit from the Sea Buoy to dock at International Shipbreaking.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, *designated representative* is a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the U.S. Coast Guard assigned to units under the operational control of the Captain of the Port Sector Corpus Christi (COTP).

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

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's

representative on VHF–FM channel 16 or by telephone at (800) 874–2143. Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section is effective from October 20, 2026 through October 24, 2026. The regulations in paragraph (c) will be enforced on one day during this period. The specific day and time of enforcement will depend on the weather conditions and the vessel transit schedule, and will be announced to the public in advance.

T.H. Bertheau,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–21636 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2026–1295]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Zach's Bay, Wantagh, NY

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for certain navigable waters of Zach's Bay, near Wantagh, NY to protect swimmers, personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by a swim event at Jones Beach State Park which had originally been scheduled for September 25–26 but was cancelled due to storms. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Long Island Sound, or their designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 6 a.m. through 4 p.m. on October 24, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To view available documents, go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for USCG–2026–1295.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, contact MST2 Tammy Zhong, Sector Long Island Sound Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 866–299–8031, or email SECLISSPWMarineEvent@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
 COTP Captain of the Port, Long Island Sound
 DHS Department of Homeland Security
 FR Federal Register
 NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
 § Section
 U.S.C. United States Code
 WGS 84 World Geodetic System

II. Background and Authority

On September 30, 2026, the Coast Guard received information from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation that it would sponsor the rescheduled “IRONMAN 70.3 at Jones Beach State Park.” This event was previously scheduled for September 24, 2026, and we had published a temporary final rule (docketed USCG–2026–0931) creating a safety zone for the original event. That rule, titled “Safety Zone; Zach’s Bay, Wantagh, NY” was published on September 23, 2026 (91 FR 60306). The original event was canceled due to poor weather conditions.

The rescheduled open water swim portion will take place on Zach’s Bay, near Wantagh, NY. The triathlon will include approximately 2,500 participants and perhaps as many as 10,000 spectators. The Captain of the Port, Sector Long Island Sound (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the open water swim, such as the possibility that a vessel will hit a swimmer, are a safety concern for anyone within the area where the open water swim will take place. The COTP is issuing this rule under the authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034, to protect swimmers, personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone while the event is occurring.

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 to take and consider comments and publish a final rule within the time available from September 30, 2026 and October 24, 2026, the date the rule must be in place to protect swimmers, personnel, vessels, and the marine environment.

For the same reason, the Coast Guard also 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 in the Zach’s Bay, near Wantagh, NY, area from 6 a.m. through 4 p.m. on October 24, 2026. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters of Zach’s Bay south of a line connecting a point near the western entrance to Zach’s Bay in position at 40°36′28.47″ N, 073°29′21.01″ W and 40°36′26.78″ N, 073°28′52.06″ W, and south of a line connecting a point near the eastern entrance of the bay in position at 40°36′32.18″ N, 073°28′37.45″ W and 40°36′32.65″ N, 073°28′21.00″ W. These coordinates are based on the World Geodetic System (WGS 84). Vessels and persons will not be allowed to enter the zone during this time, unless authorized by the COTP.

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.T01–1295, to read as follows:

§ 165.T01–1295 Safety Zone; Zach’s Bay, Wantagh, NY.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters of Zach’s Bay south of a line connecting a point near the western entrance to Zach’s Bay in position at 40°36′28.47″ N, 073°29′21.01″ W and 40°36′26.78″ N, 073°28′52.06″ W, and south of a line connecting a point near the eastern entrance of the bay in position at 40°36′32.18″ N, 073°28′37.45″ W and 40°36′32.65″ N, 073°28′21.00″ W. These coordinates are based on the World Geodetic System (WGS 84).

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

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

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP’s representative on VHF–FM channel 16 or by telephone at (206) 815–7273. 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 rule is enforced from 6 a.m. through 4 p.m. on October 24, 2026.

Paul J. Mangini,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Sector Long Island Sound.

[FR Doc. 2026–21593 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 257

[EPA–HQ–OLEM–2025–3325; FRL–12983–02–OLEM]

Virginia: Approval of State Coal Combustion Residuals Permit Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Availability of final decision.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) is approving Virginia’s coal combustion residuals (CCR) permit program under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). After reviewing the CCR permit program application submitted by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VADEQ), EPA has determined that Virginia’s partial CCR permit program meets the standard for approval under RCRA. Virginia’s CCR permit program will operate in lieu of the Federal CCR program with the exception of the specific provisions noted below.

DATES: This action is effective on November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2025–3325. 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 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michelle Lloyd, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, Materials Recovery and Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 566–0560; email address: lloyd.michelle@epa.gov. For more information on this document please visit <https://www.epa.gov/coal-combustion-residuals>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

List of Acronyms

DCR Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
CCR coal combustion residuals
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
MSWLF municipal solid waste landfill
NOI Notice of Intent
OLEM Office of Land and Emergency Management
PEEP Permitting Enhancement and Evaluation Platform
RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SHWD Solid and Hazardous Waste Division
STAG State and Tribal Assistance Grant
VAC Virginia Administrative Code
VADEQ Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
VPDES Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
VSWMR Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations

VWMA Virginia Waste Management Act
WIIN Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation

I. General Information

A. Summary of Final Action

EPA is taking final action to approve of Virginia’s partial CCR permit program because the Agency finds that the State’s program requires each CCR unit in the State to achieve compliance with the minimum requirements in the Federal CCR regulations or with alternative requirements that EPA has determined to be at least as protective as the requirements of the Federal CCR regulations in 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, for the reasons set forth in the Proposed Approval (91 FR 23924, May 4, 2026) and this final action. See, 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B).

B. Background

CCR are generated from the combustion of coal, including solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, for the purpose of generating steam to power a generator to produce electricity or electricity and other thermal energy by electric utilities and independent power producers. CCR, commonly known as coal ash, include fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and flue gas desulfurization materials. CCR can be sent offsite for disposal or beneficial use or disposed of in on-site landfills or surface impoundments.

On April 17, 2015, EPA published a final rule creating 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, which established a comprehensive set of minimum Federal requirements for the disposal of CCR in landfills and surface impoundments (80 FR 21302). The rule created a self-implementing program that regulates the location, design, operating criteria, and groundwater monitoring and corrective action for CCR units, as well as the closure and post-closure care of CCR units. It also requires recordkeeping and notifications for CCR units. EPA has since amended 40 CFR part 257, subpart D on August 5, 2016 (81 FR 51802), July 30, 2018 (83 FR 36435), August 28, 2020 (85 FR 53516), November 12, 2020 (85 FR 72506), May 8, 2024 (89 FR 38950), November 8, 2024 (89 FR 88650), and February 10, 2026 (91 FR 5806). More information on these rules is provided in the Technical Support Document in the docket for this document.¹

¹ Technical Support Document for the Approval of Virginia’s Coal Combustion Residuals Permit Program. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Land and Emergency Management (5304T), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW,

C. Statutory Authority

EPA is issuing this final action pursuant to RCRA sections 4005(d) and 7004(b)(1). See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d) and 6974(b)(1). As amended by section 2301 of the 2016 WIIN Act, RCRA section 4005(d) instructs EPA to establish a Federal permit program similar to those under RCRA subtitle C and other environmental statutes and authorizes States to develop their own CCR permitting programs that go into effect in lieu of the Federal permit program upon approval by EPA. See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d).

Under RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(A), 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(A), States seeking approval of a State CCR program must submit to the Administrator “in such form as the Administrator may establish, evidence of a permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions under state law for regulation by the State of coal combustion residuals units that are located in the state.” The statute provides that EPA shall approve a State CCR permit program if the Administrator determines that the State program will require each CCR unit located in the State to achieve compliance with either: (1) The Federal CCR requirements at 40 CFR part 257, subpart D; or (2) Other State criteria that the Administrator, after consultation with the State, determines to be “at least as protective as” the Federal requirements. 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B). The Administrator must make a final determination, after providing for public notice and an opportunity for public comment, within 180 days of receiving a State’s complete submittal of the information specified in RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(A).² 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B). EPA may approve a State CCR permit program in whole or in part. *Id.* Once approved, the State permit program operates in lieu of the Federal requirements. 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(A). In a State with a partial program, only the State requirements that have been approved by EPA operate in lieu of the Federal requirements, and facilities remain responsible for compliance with all remaining Federal requirements in 40 CFR part 257.

As noted above, the Federal CCR regulations are self-implementing, meaning that CCR landfills and surface impoundments must comply with the

terms of the regulations prior to obtaining a Federal permit or a permit issued by an approved State. Noncompliance with the Federal CCR regulations can be the subject of an enforcement action brought directly against the facility. Once a final CCR permit is issued by an approved State or pursuant to a Federal CCR permit program, however, the terms of the permit apply in lieu of the terms of the Federal CCR regulations and/or requirements in an approved State program, and RCRA section 4005(d)(3) provides a permit shield against direct enforcement of the applicable Federal or State CCR regulations (meaning the permit’s terms become the enforceable requirements for the permittee).

RCRA section 7004(b), which applies to all RCRA programs, directs that “public participation in the development, revision, implementation, and enforcement of any . . . program under this chapter shall be provided for, encouraged, and assisted by the Administrator and the States.” 42 U.S.C. 6974(b)(1). Accordingly, EPA considers permitting requirements, requirements for compliance monitoring authority, requirements for enforcement authority, and requirements for intervention in civil enforcement proceedings in evaluating State CCR permit program applications.

Once a State CCR permit program is approved, the Administrator must review the approved program no less frequently than every 12 years, no later than three years after a revision to an applicable section of 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, and no later than one year after any unauthorized significant release from a CCR unit located in the State. EPA also must review an approved State CCR permit program at the request of another State alleging that the soil, groundwater, or surface water of the requesting State is or is likely to be adversely affected by a release from a CCR unit in the approved State. See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(D)(i)(I) through (IV).

In a State with an approved State CCR permit program, EPA may commence administrative or judicial enforcement actions under RCRA section 3008, 42 U.S.C. 6928, if the State requests assistance or if EPA determines that an EPA enforcement action is likely to be necessary to ensure that a CCR unit is operating in accordance with the criteria of the State’s permit program. 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(4). EPA can enforce any Federal requirements that remain in effect (*i.e.*, those for which there is no corresponding approved State provision). EPA may also exercise its inspection and information gathering

authorities under RCRA section 3007 in a State with an approved program. 42 U.S.C. 6927.

II. The Virginia Application

EPA began working with VADEQ in 2019 as Virginia developed its application for a partial CCR permit program. EPA discussed with VADEQ the process for EPA to review and approve a State’s CCR permit program, VADEQ’s anticipated timeline for submitting a CCR permit program application to EPA, and VADEQ’s regulations for issuing permits. In 2016, 2017, and 2025, the Commonwealth incorporated by reference 40 CFR part 257, subpart D promulgated through December 14, 2020. See Virginia Register Volume 32, Issue 9, eff. January 27, 2016; amended, Virginia Register Volume 33, Issue 16, eff. May 3, 2017; Volume 41, Issue 9, eff. January 15, 2025.

On June 6, 2025, VADEQ submitted its CCR permit program application to EPA Region 3 requesting approval of Virginia’s partial CCR permit program. On September 25, 2025, EPA sent questions to VADEQ and a request to supplement the application. On March 4, 2026, VADEQ submitted an updated application to EPA Region 3.³ On May 4, 2026, EPA proposed to approve the Virginia CCR permit program (91 FR 23924).

III. EPA Analysis of the Virginia Application—Basis for Approval

RCRA section 4005(d) requires EPA to evaluate two components of a State CCR permitting program to determine whether it meets the standard for approval: the program itself, and the technical criteria that will be included in each permit issued under the State program. This section discusses EPA’s review of both requirements under RCRA section 4005(d) and the criteria EPA uses to conduct this review.

First, EPA must evaluate the permit program itself (or other system of prior approval and conditions). See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(A) through (B). RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(A) directs the State to provide evidence of a State permit program’s compliance with RCRA requirements in such form as determined by the Administrator. In turn, RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(B) directs EPA to approve the State program based

Washington, DC 20460. April 2026. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2025–3325–0026.

² USEPA 2017. Coal Combustion Residuals State Permit Program Guidance Document; Interim Final. Office of Land and Emergency Management, Washington, DC 20460. August. (providing that the 180-day deadline does not start until EPA determines the application is complete).

³ The revised Narrative Description, dated March 2026, shall be substituted for the original Narrative Description, dated June 2025, as well as the 40 CFR part 257 Checklist, the Commonwealth of Virginia Attorney General certification, and copies of the Virginia Statutes, Regulations, and Guidance. All other documents submitted as part of the original June 6, 2025 application remain unchanged and are available in the docket for this action.

upon a determination that the program “requires each coal combustion residuals unit located in the state to achieve compliance with the applicable [Federal or State] criteria.” In other words, the statute directs EPA to determine that the State has sufficient authority to require compliance at all CCR units located within the State. See also 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(D)(ii)(I). To make this determination, EPA evaluates the State’s authority to issue permits and impose conditions in those permits, as well as the State’s authority to conduct compliance monitoring and enforcement.

During this review of the State permit program, EPA also determines whether the program contains procedures consistent with the public participation directive in RCRA section 7004(b). RCRA section 7004(b), which applies to all RCRA programs, directs that “public participation in the development, revision, implementation, and enforcement of any . . . program under this chapter shall be provided for, encouraged, and assisted by the Administrator and the States.” 42 U.S.C. 6974(b)(1). To make this determination, EPA evaluates the State’s public participation procedures for issuing permits and for intervention in civil enforcement proceedings.

Although 40 CFR part 239 applies to the approval of State Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) programs under RCRA section 4005(c)(1) rather than EPA’s evaluation of CCR permit programs under RCRA section 4005(d), the specific criteria outlined in that regulation provide a helpful framework to examine the relevant aspects of a State’s CCR permit program. States are familiar with these criteria because all States have MSWLF programs that have been approved pursuant to these regulations, and the regulations are generally regarded as protective and appropriate.

Consequently, EPA relied on the four categories of criteria outlined in 40 CFR part 239 as guidelines to evaluate the Virginia CCR permit program: permitting requirements, requirements for compliance monitoring authority, requirements for enforcement authority, and requirements for intervention in civil enforcement proceedings.

Second, EPA must evaluate the technical criteria that will be included in each permit issued under the State CCR permit program to determine whether they are the same as the Federal criteria, or to the extent they differ, whether the modified criteria are “at least as protective as” the Federal requirements. See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B). Only if both components

meet the statutory requirements may EPA approve the program. See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1). EPA makes this determination by comparing the State’s technical criteria to the corresponding Federal criteria and, where necessary, evaluating whether different State criteria are at least as protective as the Federal criteria.

Upon careful review, and as discussed in more detail below, EPA concludes that Virginia’s partial CCR permit program includes all the necessary elements to be approved as a partial State CCR permit program. It also contains all the technical criteria in 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, except for the provisions specifically discussed below that Virginia has not included in its partial CCR permit program.

Consequently, EPA is approving the majority of Virginia’s partial CCR permit program application. The State’s CCR permit program does not encompass the full scope of Federal CCR requirements as presently constituted, and the provisions of the Federal CCR regulations that are not part of Virginia’s approved CCR permit program will remain directly applicable to affected CCR units. 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B).

EPA’s full analysis of the Virginia CCR permit program, and how the Virginia regulations differ from the Federal requirements, can be found in the Technical Support Document. EPA determined that the Virginia CCR permit program application was complete and notified Virginia of its determination by letter.⁴

A. Adequacy of the Virginia Permit Program

Section 4005(d)(1)(A) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(A), requires a State seeking State CCR permit program approval to submit to EPA, “in such form as the Administrator may establish, evidence of a permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions under State law for regulation by the State of coal combustion residuals units that are located in the State.” Although the statute directs EPA to establish the form of such evidence, the statute does not require EPA to promulgate regulations governing the process or standard for determining the adequacy of such State programs. EPA, therefore, developed the Coal Combustion Residuals State Permit Program Guidance Document; Interim Final (82 FR 38685, August 15, 2017)

⁴ Letter to Michael S. Rolband, Director, Virginia Department of Environmental Quality from Lee M. Zeldin, Administrator, USEPA regarding a review of the Virginia Coal Combustion Residuals Permit Program Application. April 30, 2026. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2025–3325–0048.

(the “Guidance Document”). The Guidance Document provides recommendations on a process and standards that States may choose to use to apply for EPA approval of its CCR permit programs, based on the standards in RCRA section 4005(d), existing regulations at 40 CFR part 239, and the Agency’s experience in reviewing and approving State programs.

EPA evaluated the Virginia CCR permit program using the process and statutory and regulatory standards discussed in sections II.C. and IV.A. of this preamble. EPA’s findings are summarized below and provided in more detail in the Technical Support Document located in the docket supporting this proposed determination.

1. Guidelines for Permitting

In EPA’s judgment, an adequate State CCR permit program must ensure that: (1) Existing and new facilities are permitted or otherwise approved and in compliance with either 40 CFR part 257 or other State criteria; (2) The State has the authority to collect all information necessary to issue permits that are adequate to ensure compliance with relevant 40 CFR part 257, subpart D requirements; and (3) The State has the authority to impose requirements for CCR units adequate to ensure compliance with either 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, or such other State criteria that have been determined and approved by the Administrator to be at least as protective as 40 CFR part 257, subpart D.

The permitting process in Virginia is undertaken by VADEQ’s Land Protection and Revitalization Division, including staff from each of VADEQ’s six regional offices. Coordinators within the Central Office Land Protection and Revitalization Division Office of Financial Responsibility and Waste Programs assist the regional office staff with consistency in permitting and compliance efforts. For a more detailed description of staff resources, see section IV of the Narrative Statement.

a. Permit Required

Section 10.1–1408.1 A of the Virginia Waste Management Act (VWMA) and 9VAC20–81–40 of the Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (VSWMR) both require that no person shall operate any sanitary landfill or other facility for the disposal, treatment, or storage of solid waste without a permit from the Director of VADEQ. Applications for solid waste permits include three parts: the Notice of Intent (NOI), Part A application, and Part B application. Under 9VAC20–81–170.C of the VSWMR, permitted facilities

remain subject to a permit through and until completion of post-closure care requirements.

b. Permitting Authority

VADEQ, under the Land Protection and Revitalization Division, is the lead agency for the permitting and oversight for the CCR permit program. VADEQ, under the Water Permitting Division, is also responsible for issuing Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permits that include calculated permit limits to ensure that discharges comply with water quality standards. As noted in section IV of VADEQ's CCR Permit Program Narrative Description, Virginia's Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Dam Safety Program is responsible for oversight of impounding structures associated with surface impoundments.

c. Permit Requirements and Permitting Process

Virginia adopted 40 CFR part 257, subpart D by reference (9VAC20–81–800) and established permitting procedures for CCR landfills and CCR surface impoundments (9VAC20–81–450). Applications for solid waste permits include three parts: the NOI, Part A application, and Part B application. The NOI initiates the permit application and consists of documents centered on local government approvals. The Part A application, often submitted with the NOI, includes an assessment of site suitability of the proposed facility, as well as a permit application letter which defines the physical boundaries (waste management boundary, maximum and minimum design elevations, and total disposal capacity) acceptable for waste management activities determined after taking into consideration all siting requirements. The Part B application includes the proposed design, operation, monitoring, closure, and postclosure care plans for the proposed facility. The resulting permit sets limits on site design, wastes accepted, recordkeeping and reporting, financial assurance, and incorporates any necessary schedules of compliance. The permit issuance grants approval to build the disposal facility; however, a Certificate to Operate is required to begin accepting waste. *See* 9VAC20–81–490. The permit is issued for the life of the facility (through termination of postclosure care) and must be modified over time to remain current and/or to adjust for modifications to design, operation, monitoring, closure, and postclosure care.

EPA determined that the Virginia approach to CCR permit applications

and approvals is adequate, and that this aspect of the Virginia CCR permit program meets the standard for program approval.

2. Guidelines for Public Participation

Based on RCRA section 7004, 42 U.S.C. 6974, it is EPA's judgment that an adequate State CCR permit program will ensure that: (1) Documents for permit determinations are made available for public review and comment; (2) Final determinations on permit applications are made known to the public; and (3) Public comments on permit determinations are considered and significant comments are responded to in the permit record. EPA's review of Virginia's CCR permit program indicates that the State has adopted public participation procedures that allow interested parties to talk openly and frankly about permit issues and search for mutually agreeable solutions to differences in views. An overview of Virginia's public participation provisions is provided below.

a. Public Notice and Participation in the CCR Permit Application Process

Applications for new CCR permits are treated as a new solid waste permit, in accordance with 9VAC20–81–450 E. If the application is found to be technically adequate and in full compliance with the VSWMR, a draft permit is developed. The draft permit is available for public review at the local VADEQ regional office, and it is VADEQ practice to place a digital or hard copy of the application in a local library. Announcement of the availability of the draft permit, public comment period, and date, time, and location of a public hearing are made in a public notice published in a local newspaper and posted on VADEQ's website and the Virginia Regulatory Town Hall website. The regulation requires a public comment period of no less than 45 days due to the public hearing being scheduled at least 30 days following the public notice and the public comment period extending at least 15 days after the public hearing.

Following the close of the public comment period, VADEQ reviews all comments (verbal and written); makes a decision to issue a permit, to deny a permit, or to modify the draft permit (9VAC20–81–450 E 7); and prepares a response to comments. The response to comments document is sent to the applicant and all persons who provided comments during the comment period. In accordance with 9VAC20–81–450 E 8, the response to comments document is sent out when the final permit decision is issued.

For new permits covering existing and inactive CCR surface impoundments, VADEQ requires solid waste permits under 9VAC20–81–810 B and D. These follow the full public participation procedures for new solid waste permits stated above, including public notice, a public comment period, and a public hearing. Due to public interest in these draft permit actions, VADEQ maintains a Coal Ash Solid Waste Permit Actions web page with links to facility-specific web pages that provide brief summaries, application submittals, VADEQ correspondence, and the draft permit; after a final decision, the final permit and a response to comments are posted.

For major permit modifications, when the Director proposes to approve a modification, VADEQ uses the same permit issuance procedures as for new permits pursuant to 9VAC20–81–600 F 3 d and 9VAC20–81–450 E, but a public hearing is not required for every major modification. If the modification would expand a facility or increase capacity, the process follows the same public participation procedures as outlined above for new solid waste permits. For other major modifications, at least a 30-day public comment period is required. When there is significant public interest, VADEQ may hold a public hearing and extend the comment period to 45 days under 9VAC20–81–450 E 4 and E 5.

Existing CCR landfills already permitted as industrial landfills were required to modify their permits to incorporate CCR rule requirements under 9VAC20–81–810 A. These were processed as major modifications without mandatory hearings in accordance with 9VAC20–81–450 E 4, reflecting that the landfills were already operating under the VSWMR and the CCR provisions were self-implementing. VADEQ supported public participation by maintaining a web page for each power station with summaries, submitted applications, VADEQ correspondence, draft permits, public comment information, and, after decisions, final permits and responses to comments. These web pages continue to provide summary information about the website and solid waste permit status. To facilitate permitting transparency (effective September 2023), the public, applicants, and their consultants can obtain information about the critical steps and schedules for VADEQ solid waste permitting actions through the Permitting Enhancement and Evaluation Platform (PEEP) and monitor permitting across multiple State agencies on permit status and timelines via the Virginia Permit Transparency (VPT) website.

b. Challenges to Permit Decisions

Final permit decisions are subject to appeal in accordance with the Administrative Process Act, Chapter 40 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 2.2–4000 through 2.2–4033). A major modification to a CCR unit permit is subject to appeal through the same process described above.

EPA determined that the Virginia approach to public participation requirements provides adequate opportunities for public participation in the permitting process sufficient to meet the standard for program approval. The provisions described above meet the three criteria listed at the beginning of this section by providing several means by which documents for draft and final permit determinations are made available for public review and comment, as well as ensuring that public comments on permit determinations are considered and significant comments are responded to in the permit record.

3. Guidelines for Compliance Monitoring Authority

An adequate permit program must provide the State with the authority to gather information about compliance, perform inspections, and ensure that the information it gathers is suitable for enforcement. Section 10.1–1456 of the Code of Virginia authorizes the Director of VADEQ, or his designee, the right to conduct inspections “to determine whether the provisions of any law administered by the Board, Director or Department, any regulations of the Board, any order of the Board or Director or any conditions in a permit, license or certificate issued by the Board or Director are being complied with.”

The State has authorities and guidelines for inspections, analysis and monitoring, which allow the State to: (1) Verify the accuracy of information submitted by owners or operators of the CCR unit; (2) Verify the adequacy of methods (including sampling) used by owners or operators in developing that information; (3) Produce evidence admissible in an enforcement proceeding; and (4) Receive and ensure proper consideration of information submitted by the public. Compliance with permit conditions and associated documents will be assessed by VADEQ inspectors and permitting staff. Virginia’s laws and regulations, both § 10.1–1409 B 4 of the Code of Virginia and 9VAC20–81–600, authorize the Director to amend permits to meet applicable regulatory requirements. Both permits issued and regulations promulgated by the Board are

enforceable under Virginia State law (§ 10.1–1455 C of the Code of Virginia).

It is VADEQ regional staff’s practice to inspect these facilities at least once each year. VADEQ has maintained a summary Coal Ash Solid Waste Permit Actions web page. 9VAC20–81–10 *et seq.* This page contains links to CCR facility-specific web pages for CCR sites with current permitting actions, with each page containing a brief facility summary, application submittals, VADEQ correspondence, the draft permit, and, following a final permit decision, the final permit and response to comments.

Accordingly, EPA determined that these compliance monitoring authorities are adequate, and that this aspect of the Virginia CCR permit program meets the standard for program approval.

4. Guidelines for Enforcement Authority

An adequate State CCR permit program must provide the State with adequate enforcement authority to administer its State CCR permit program, including the authority to: (1) Restrain any person from engaging in activity which may damage human health or the environment, (2) Sue to enjoin prohibited activity, and (3) Sue to recover civil penalties for prohibited activity.

Administrative and judicial enforcement capabilities to ensure compliance, including enforcement of orders and permit conditions and imposition of penalties, are provided by § 10.1–1455 of the Code of Virginia. Section 10.1–1402 of the Code of Virginia authorizes and directs the Board to adopt solid waste management regulations and standards necessary to protect public health and environment and issue permits and orders.

Based on the foregoing, EPA determined that this aspect of the Virginia CCR permit program meets the standard for program approval.

5. Intervention in Civil Enforcement Proceedings

Based on RCRA section 7004, an adequate CCR State permit program must provide an opportunity for citizen intervention in civil enforcement proceedings. Specifically, the State must either: (1) Provide for citizen intervention as a matter of right; or (2) Have in place a process to: (a) Provide notice and opportunity for public involvement in civil enforcement actions, (b) Investigate and provide responses to citizen complaints about violations, and (c) Not oppose citizen intervention when permissive intervention is allowed by statute, rule, or regulation.

Public participation in the compliance evaluation and enforcement programs is encouraged by VADEQ under 9VAC20–81–70 of the VSWMR. It is the department’s practice to: (1) Investigate all citizen complaints and provide written responses to all signed, written complaints from citizens, concerning matters within the Virginia Waste Management Board’s purview; (2) Not oppose intervention by any citizen in a suit brought before a court by the department as a result of the enforcement action; and (3) Provide notice on the department’s internet website; and provide at least 30 days of public comment on proposed settlements of civil enforcement actions except where the settlement requires some immediate action. Where a public comment period is not held prior to the settlement of an enforcement action, public notice will still be provided following the settlement. 9VAC20–81–70.

EPA determined that these authorities provide for an adequate level of citizen involvement in the enforcement process, and that this aspect of the Virginia CCR permit program meets the standard for program approval.

B. Adequacy of Technical Criteria

EPA conducted an analysis of the Virginia CCR permit program application, including a thorough analysis of Virginia statutory authorities at § 10.1–1402 of the Code of Virginia for the CCR program, as well as its regulations at 9VAC20–81–10 *et seq.* As noted above, Virginia has requested approval of a partial CCR permit program.

1. Virginia CCR Units and Resources

VADEQ has identified 25 CCR units (7 landfills and 18 surface impoundments) at 8 facilities in Virginia.⁵ The VADEQ demonstrated that it has the personnel to administer a permit program that is at least as protective as the Federal requirements.⁶ VADEQ indicates that the Virginia program is funded by Virginia general funds appropriated to VADEQ. In addition, VADEQ applied for EPA’s State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) funding for Fiscal Years 2023 through 2025. In total, VADEQ has received \$571,396.00 in funding to develop its CCR permit program. If EPA

⁵ For more information on the specific facilities covered by the Virginia CCR Permit Program, see pages 8–9 of the Narrative Description, which is included in the docket for this action.

⁶ The discussion on State personnel is included in sections II, IV, and VI of the Narrative Description, which is included in the docket for this action, and is described further in the Technical Support Document.

receives future appropriations, if approved, VADEQ will be eligible to receive funds for implementation of its CCR permit program. EPA determined that the VADEQ staffing and funding are adequate for VADEQ to administer the CCR permit program.

2. Virginia CCR Regulations

EPA determined that the portions of the Virginia CCR permit program that were submitted for approval meet the standard for approval under RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(B)(i), 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B)(i). To make this determination, EPA compared the technical requirements in the Virginia CCR regulations at 9VAC20–81–800 *et seq.* to the Federal CCR regulations at 40 CFR part 257 to determine whether they differed from the Federal requirements, and if so, whether those differences met the standard in RCRA sections 4005(d)(1)(B)(ii) and (C), 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B)(ii) and (C).

Prior to incorporation of the Federal CCR regulations, the VSWMR regulated CCR landfills as industrial landfills. Under the VSWMR, industrial landfills are required to have solid waste permits and conform to siting, design/ construction, operation, monitoring, closure, and postclosure care requirements specific to industrial landfills. Following incorporation of the Federal CCR requirements, CCR landfills are designated as a subset of industrial landfills under the VSWMR and the landfills will be subject to both existing requirements for industrial landfills and newly incorporated requirements for CCR landfills. CCR surface impoundments were previously regulated under the State Water Control Law, which allowed closure of impoundments in accordance with water pollution control regulations.

Virginia incorporated 40 CFR part 257, subpart D into the VSWMR by reference effective January 27, 2016 (9VAC20–81–800). Virginia also incorporated amendments to 40 CFR part 257, subpart D as a result of the 2016 direct final rule (81 FR 51802, August 5, 2016) into the VSWMR by reference, effective May 3, 2017. Since 2016, EPA has made additional amendments to the 2015 CCR rule. Virginia incorporated all amendments of 40 CFR part 257, subpart D promulgated through December 14, 2020, into the VSWMR by reference, effective January 15, 2025.

The regulatory incorporation by reference of the Federal CCR regulations does not incorporate the Participating State Director approval option; reserves 40 CFR 257.50(e); does not incorporate the vacated six-inch vegetative height

requirement in 40 CFR 257.73 and 257.74; and does not incorporate 40 CFR 257.90(g). The only changes to the CCR rule language that Virginia changed as part of incorporation were to note that the term “Director” shall supplant “State Director” wherever it appears and that “qualified professional engineer” or “engineer” means a “professional engineer” certified to practice in the Commonwealth of Virginia as defined in 9VAC20–81–10.

3. Virginia Partial Program

VADEQ is seeking approval of its partial CCR permit program pursuant to RCRA section 4005(d). Virginia’s CCR regulations reflect 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, as amended through December 14, 2020; however, the Federal CCR regulations have changed since then as a result of ongoing developments, the Legacy CCR surface impoundments and CCR management units final rule (89 FR 38985, May 8, 2024) (the 2024 Legacy Rule), and the CCR Management Unit Deadline Extension Rule (91 FR 5806, February 10, 2026). VADEQ has not adopted regulations reflecting the 2024 or 2026 changes. Therefore, VADEQ has not sought approval of any State regulations that would operate in lieu of these amendments. EPA is approving only those aspects of Virginia’s CCR program that were submitted for approval.

In the 2024 Legacy Rule, EPA amended certain terms and provisions that apply to all CCR units. It is EPA’s understanding that VADEQ interprets the provisions in 9VAC20–81–800 the same as EPA interprets the corresponding provisions in 40 CFR part 257, subpart D. Therefore, EPA is approving the State’s version of the following requirements:

1. Throughout 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, the regulations were amended by removing the phrase “Web site” and adding in its place the word “website” wherever it appears.

2. 40 CFR 257.50(c); this amendment revises the scope of applicability to specify that it includes inactive CCR surface impoundments at utilities or power producers regardless of how electricity is currently being produced at the facility.

3. 40 CFR 257.51; this section was reserved, as the effective date of 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, October 19, 2015, has passed.

4. 40 CFR 257.52; this amendment clarifies that all CCR units are subject to the requirement to comply with all other Federal, State, Tribal, or local laws or other requirements. In addition, all CCR units continue to be subject to 40 CFR 257.3–1, 257.3–2, and 257.3–3.

5. “Active facility or active electric utilities or independent power producers”; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that the relevant operational date for any active facility or active electric utilities or independent power producers is on or after October 19, 2015.

6. “CCR landfill or landfill”; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that a CCR landfill means an area of land or an excavation that “contains”, rather than “receives”, CCR, and meets the other criteria of the definition.

7. “CCR surface impoundment or impoundment”; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 deleted the words “which is”.

8. “CCR unit”; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that this term includes legacy CCR surface impoundments and CCRMU.

9. “Contains both CCR and liquids”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 is consistent with the term’s plain meaning and dictionary definitions as this term used in the closure performance standard in 40 CFR 257.102(d)(2)(i) for CCR surface impoundments.

10. “Inactive CCR surface impoundment”; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that this term is applicable to such CCR surface impoundments “located at an active facility.”

11. “Infiltration”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 is consistent with the term’s plain meaning and dictionary definitions to assist in the application of closure performance standards for CCR units.

12. “Liquids”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 is consistent with the term’s plain meaning and dictionary definitions to assist in the applicability for CCR surface impoundments and the application of closure performance standards for CCR units.

13. “State director”; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that the State director is the chief administrative officer of the lead State agency responsible for implementing the State program regulating disposal in all CCR units.

14. “Technically feasible or feasible”; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that certain requirements of 40 CFR part 257, subpart D refer only to feasible rather than technically feasible. The amendment ensures that these terms are interpreted in the same way.

15. “Technically infeasible or infeasible”; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that certain requirements of 40 CFR part 257, subpart D refer only to infeasible rather

than technically infeasible. The amendment ensures that these terms are interpreted in the same way.

16. 40 CFR 257.61(a); this amendment updates a reference to 40 CFR 230.41(a), as the previously referenced provision has since been amended.

17. 40 CFR 257.80(a); this amendment clarifies that all CCR units are subject to the fugitive dust requirements.

18. 40 CFR 257.90(a); this amendment clarifies that all CCR units are subject to the groundwater monitoring and corrective action requirements. In addition, it corrects a typographical error.

19. 40 CFR 257.100(a)(1); this amendment clarifies that inactive CCR surface impoundments, regardless of how the facility produces electricity through non-fuels, are subject to the same compliance deadlines applicable to existing CCR surface impoundments, subject to certain requirements.

20. 40 CFR 257.104(a); this amendment clarifies that all owners or operators of CCR units that are subject to 40 CFR 257.102 are subject to the post-closure care requirements, except for those owners and operators of a CCR unit that elect to close the CCR unit by removing CCR.

The following list identifies amendments to the requirements in 40 CFR part 257, subpart D that were not included in Virginia's application. First, these Federal CCR regulations will continue to apply directly to, and remain Federally enforceable for, each CCR unit in Virginia. This means that the requirements in 9VAC20-81-800 that do not meet the standard for approval as of the date of the Proposed Approval, as enumerated below, are not being approved:

1. 40 CFR 257.73(a)(4), 257.73(d)(1)(iv), 257.74(a)(4), and 257.74(d)(1)(iv) for vegetative cover for slope stability;

2. 40 CFR 257.90(g) for suspension of groundwater monitoring; and

3. 40 CFR 257.95(h)(2) for groundwater protection standards for constituents in appendix IV having no Maximum Contaminant Levels. VADEQ sought approval for this provision, but it was challenged in court and is under reconsideration by the Agency; therefore, EPA is not able to approve this provision;

Second, EPA amended certain provisions of the Federal CCR regulations in the 2024 Legacy Rule that apply to all CCR units and are more prescriptive than the requirements in the 2015 CCR Rule. VADEQ did not adopt these amendments and did not seek approval of these provisions. Thus,

the following Federal provisions will be applicable to CCR units in Virginia:

1. "Operator"; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 specifies the definition of operator to include certain other person(s) including those responsible for disposal or otherwise actively engaged in the solid waste management of CCR and person(s) responsible for directing or overseeing groundwater monitoring, closure or post-closure activities at a CCR unit.

2. "Owner"; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 broadened the definition of owner to include person(s) who own a facility, whether in full or in part.

3. 40 CFR 257.80(b)(6); this amendment specifies that the owner or operator must amend the written fugitive dust control plan no later than 30 days whenever there are certain changes in condition.

4. 40 CFR 257.102(c)(2); this amendment specifies the criteria for complete removal and decontamination activities during the active life and post-closure care period of a CCR unit.

5. 40 CFR 257.102(d)(2); this amendment specifies that the closure performance standards for drainage and stabilization of a unit when leaving CCR in place apply to all CCR units, including CCR management units (CCRMU) and CCR landfills, where free liquids remain in the unit.

6. 40 CFR 257.102(f)(2)(ii)(C) and (D); these amendments specify that CCR landfills that intersect with groundwater are eligible for the closure time extensions available to CCR surface impoundments, subject to certain requirements.

7. 40 CFR 257.104(a)(2), (c)(1) and (3); these amendments specify that an owner or operator closing a CCR unit pursuant to the closure by removal and decontamination standards during the active life and post-closure care period, 40 CFR 257.102(c)(2), must complete groundwater corrective action.

8. 40 CFR 257.104(g); this amendment specifies that a deed notation, required pursuant to 40 CFR 257.102(i), may be removed after the owner or operator demonstrates that groundwater monitoring concentrations no longer exceed any protection standard (*i.e.*, the unit must be in detection monitoring) and certain notifications of completion of post-closure care are completed.

9. 40 CFR 257.105(a); this amendment specifies that each file in the operating record must indicate the date the file was placed in the record.

10. 40 CFR 257.105(e); (f)(1) through (14); (f)(19); (g); (h)(1) through (4); (h)(10) through (11); (h)(13) through (14); (i)(4) through (20); these amendments extend the retention times

for certain documents maintained in the operating record.

11. 40 CFR 257.107(b); this amendment specifies that owners and operators using one website to meet the requirements of multiple environmental rules must delineate the postings for each regulatory program under a separate heading on the combined website.

12. 40 CFR 257.107(e); (f)(1) through (4); (f)(6) through (13); (f)(18); (g); (h)(1) through (3); (h)(8); (h)(10) through (11); (i)(4) through (20); these amendments extend the retention times for certain documents maintained on the facility's CCR website.

Third, in the 2024 Legacy Rule, EPA added requirements for legacy CCR surface impoundments and amended certain requirements in the 2026 CCR Management Unit Deadline Extension Rule. VADEQ did not adopt these amendments. Thus, any legacy CCR surface impoundments in Virginia will remain subject to the following Federal CCR regulations:

1. 40 CFR 257.50(e); this amended provision specifies that 40 CFR part 257, subpart D applies to electric utilities or independent power producers that ceased producing electricity prior to October 19, 2015, and have a legacy CCR surface impoundment onsite.

2. "Inactive facility or inactive electric utility or independent power producer"; this added definition to 40 CFR 257.53 specifies the facility where legacy CCR surface impoundments are located.

3. "Legacy CCR surface impoundment"; this added definition to 40 CFR 257.53 specifies a new type of CCR unit that meets certain criteria.

4. 40 CFR 257.100(a)(2); EPA amended 40 CFR 257.100(a) to add paragraph (2), which specifies that legacy CCR surface impoundments are subject to all of the requirements applicable to existing CCR surface impoundments, except for the requirements in 40 CFR 257.60 through 257.64 and 257.71.

5. 40 CFR 257.100(f) through (j); these additional provisions include reporting and technical requirements for legacy CCR surface impoundments.

6. 40 CFR 257.101(e); this added provision specifies the deadlines when owners or operators of legacy CCR surface impoundments must initiate closure.

7. 40 CFR 257.101(g); this added provision specifies requirements for deferral to permitting for closures conducted under substantially equivalent regulatory authority.

8. 40 CFR 257.102(e)(4)(vi) and (vii); these amended provisions clarify that legacy CCR surface impoundments and

CCRMU are not eligible for the idling provisions under the criteria for conducting closure or retrofit of CCR units in 40 CFR 257.102(e).

9. 40 CFR 257.102(f)(1)(ii); this amended the closure provisions to include legacy CCR surface impoundments to the list of CCR units that are provided five years to complete closure.

10. 40 CFR 257.105(k), 257.106(k), and 257.107(k); these added provisions specify recordkeeping, notification, and CCR website posting requirements for legacy CCR surface impoundments.

Fourth, in the 2024 Legacy Rule, EPA also added requirements for CCR management units and amended certain requirements in the 2026 CCR Management Unit Deadline Extension Rule. VADEQ did not adopt these provisions. Thus, any CCR management units in Virginia will remain subject to the following Federal CCR regulations:

1. 40 CFR 257.50(d); this amended provision specifies the scope of CCRMU requirements.

2. “CCR management unit”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 is for a new type of CCR unit.

3. “Closed prior to October 19, 2015”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 specifies the applicability of CCR landfills or surface impoundments that completed closure of the unit in accordance with State law prior to October 19, 2015.

4. “Critical infrastructure”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 specifies infrastructure, large buildings, or other structures vital to the success or continuation of current site operations or activities for the public welfare. Under the Federal CCR regulations, CCRMU located under critical infrastructure have the option to defer certain requirements to permitting.

5. “Inactive CCR landfill”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 is for a new type of CCR unit related to CCRMU.

6. “Regulated CCR unit”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 is a conforming change, which means any new CCR landfill, existing CCR landfill, new CCR surface impoundment, existing CCR surface impoundment, inactive CCR surface impoundment, or legacy CCR surface impoundment. This term specifies that CCRMU are not considered regulated CCR units.

7. 40 CFR 257.75; this additional section includes requirements for identifying CCRMU.

8. 40 CFR 257.90(b)(3); this additional provision specifies a deadline for the owners and operators of CCRMU to

comply with certain groundwater monitoring requirements.

9. 40 CFR 257.90(e); EPA amended one sentence in this provision to add an annual groundwater monitoring and corrective action report deadline for CCRMU. VADEQ has not adopted this amendment, *see* 9VAC20–81–800.

Therefore, the majority of this provision, as adopted by VADEQ based on the December 14, 2020 version of 40 CFR 257.90(e), is approved for VADEQ to administer, but the added deadline for CCRMU will remain the applicable criteria for CCRMU in Virginia and any CCRMU in Virginia will remain subject to the Federal CCR regulations.

10. 40 CFR 257.95(b); this amended provision adds a deadline for CCRMU to sample and analyze the groundwater for all constituents in 40 CFR part 257, appendix IV.

11. 40 CFR 257.101(f); this additional provision specifies the deadlines when CCRMU must initiate closure.

12. 40 CFR 257.101(g) and (h); these include additional requirements for deferral to permitting for closures conducted under substantially equivalent regulatory authority and under critical infrastructure.

13. 40 CFR 257.102(b)(2)(iii) and (v); these amended provisions renumber paragraph (b)(2)(iii) to (iv) and add new paragraphs (b)(2)(iii) and (v). The added provisions are only applicable to CCRMU.

14. 40 CFR 257.102(f)(1)(iii); this additional provision specifies when CCR management units must complete closure activities.

15. 40 CFR 257.102(f)(2)(ii)(E) and (F); these additional provisions specify when CCR management units may extend the complete closure activities.

16. 40 CFR 257.104(d)(2)(iii); these amended provisions renumber paragraph (d)(2)(iii) to (iv) and add a new paragraph (d)(2)(iii). This added provision is only applicable to CCRMU.

17. 40 CFR 257.105(f)(25) and (26), 40 CFR 257.106(f)(24) and (25), 40 CFR 257.107(f)(24) and (25); these include additional recordkeeping, notification, and CCR website posting provisions for CCRMU.

EPA determined that the Virginia CCR regulations contain all of the technical elements of the Federal CCR regulations, including requirements for location restrictions, design and operating criteria, groundwater monitoring and corrective action, closure requirements and post-closure care, recordkeeping, notification, and CCR website posting requirements. The Virginia CCR permit program also contains State-specific language, references, definitions, and State-specific requirements that differ

from the Federal CCR regulations, but which EPA has determined to be “at least as protective as” the Federal criteria. These State-specific requirements are also discussed further in sections III.1. and V. of the Technical Support Document.

The effect of approving a State CCR permit program is that, except for the provisions for which EPA has not granted approval, the Virginia CCR permit program will apply in lieu of the Federal CCR regulations.

C. Virginia CCR Permits

Pursuant to Virginia’s CCR regulations, the owner or operator of existing CCR landfills and impoundments will comply with State regulations that incorporate 40 CFR part 257, subpart D. 9VAC20–81–810. This section required owners and operators of all CCR units to submit permit applications to VADEQ by October 17, 2017. All owners and operators of CCR units within the Commonwealth applied for a modified permit. Subsequently, VADEQ issued permits to the owners and/or operators of all CCR units in the Commonwealth.

1. Virginia’s Permits Issued Under the Commonwealth CCR Regulations Are Not Part of the Permit Program Evidence Under Review

On June 6, 2025, VADEQ submitted its partial CCR permit program application and requested approval of Virginia’s partial CCR permit program. On September 25, 2025, EPA sent comments to VADEQ and requested that VADEQ “Please prepare, in writing, a statement indicating if Virginia DEQ would like EPA to review any previously issued or pending CCR landfill or CCR surface impoundment permits to ensure the permits align with the Federal requirements. EPA can review the existing permits as part of this program review or can review them as part of a future program review. See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(A), and (d)(1)(B).”

On March 4, 2026, VADEQ submitted a revised partial CCR permit program application that indicated to EPA that it does not seek to have its existing permits approved as part of its partial program. On page 7 of the Narrative Description, VADEQ stated that, “While DEQ has issued solid waste permits . . . at this time DEQ is only requesting EPA’s review and partial approval of the CCR permitting program . . . and that EPA review DEQ issued permits as part of a future program review . . . Upon federal approval of Virginia’s CCR permit program, DEQ will initiate a review of existing solid waste permits for CCR facilities and modify permits

following the applicable procedures outlined herein.”

VADEQ committed to review and modify these permits to ensure compliance with the Federally approved program, after EPA issues its final determination of adequacy. Therefore, EPA has treated these existing permits as outside the program evidence submitted for EPA review and thus not relevant to the present decision on the partial permit program. See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(A), and (d)(1)(B). EPA is basing its proposed decision on information in the program application package, as outlined in EPA’s 2017 Guidance Document,⁷ submitted by VADEQ on June 6, 2025, and revised on March 4, 2026.

2. Status of Virginia’s Previously-Issued Permits Issued Under the Commonwealth CCR Regulations

Because Virginia has chosen to exclude its previously-issued permits from the scope of its permit program application, those permits also would not become effective under RCRA as a consequence of this final approval. Thus, any permits issued prior to EPA’s approval of Virginia’s partial program will not provide facilities with the Federal permit shield in RCRA sections 4005(d)(3) and (d)(6). 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(3) and (d)(6). Instead, these permits will only become a part of Virginia’s approved program and give rise to the Federal permit shield after a major modification is completed “in accordance with” the approved program, including providing a public notice and comment period on the entirety of each CCR permit. 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(6)(A). Similarly, RCRA section 4005(d)(3)(A) makes clear that in the absence of a permit “under” an approved State program, facilities must comply with the Federal CCR regulations. EPA intends to review the modified permits in conjunction with the program review required by RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(D)(i) and 4005(d)(1)(D)(ii). 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(D)(i) and (ii).

IV. EPA Responses to Comments on the Proposed Determination

EPA announced its proposal to approve Virginia’s partial CCR permit program, and a 60-day public comment period on May 4, 2026 (91 FR 23924). EPA also held a public hearing on June 24, 2026. The public hearing provided interested persons the opportunity to present information, views, or

arguments concerning EPA’s proposal.⁸ EPA received 14 written public comments and no additional comments during the public hearing.

EPA received several comments that support approval of Virginia’s CCR permit program and VADEQ’s ability to administer the program. The comments encouraged continued expedited approval of state programs by focusing on the program and not evaluating already issued permits. Some commenters want VADEQ to rapidly adopt new revisions as they become available. Several commenters argued that EPA must consider the performance of VADEQ in administering the program. The commenters allege that VADEQ has demonstrated that it cannot be relied upon to adequately implement the program. These comments rely on language from the 2024 Alabama Program Denial (89 FR 48774, June 7, 2024) and judicial opinions on certain CCR court cases to support their position. The commenters provided detailed concerns about CCR facilities in Virginia. Commenters also raised questions regarding certain definitions that are different from the federal regulations and the adequacy of public participation. EPA also received several comments expressing concerns over CCR contamination of the environment, concerns that VADEQ would not properly implement the program. EPA’s responses to individual comments are provided in the Response to Comments document included in the docket for this Action.⁹

V. Approval of the Virginia CCR Permit Program

The partial Virginia CCR permit program, as described in its Application and Units II and III of this preamble, is approved. Because this is a partial program approval, only the State requirements that have been approved will operate in lieu of the analogous Federal requirements. Accordingly, owners and operators of CCR units in Virginia will remain responsible for compliance with all applicable requirements in 40 CFR part 257 for which Virginia did not seek approval that are listed in Unit III.B. EPA will implement these provisions under the Federal CCR program, until and unless Virginia submits a revised CCR permit program application and receives

approval for these provisions. A permit issued by a State is not a shield for noncompliance with these 40 CFR part 257 provisions. For all CCR units in the State, the Federal regulations at 40 CFR part 257 will remain in effect until such time that VADEQ permits those units under its approved CCR permit program after providing an opportunity to comment on the entire permit consistent with the process required for new permits.

RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(D) specifies that EPA will review a State CCR permit program:

- From time to time, as the Administrator determines necessary, but not less frequently than once every 12 years;
- Not later than three years after the date on which the Administrator revises the applicable criteria for CCR units under part 257 of title 40, CFR (or successor regulations promulgated pursuant to RCRA sections 1008(a)(3) and 4004(a));
- Not later than one year after the date of a significant release (as defined by the Administrator), that was not authorized at the time the release occurred, from a CCR unit located in the State; and
- In request of any other State that asserts that the soil, groundwater, or surface water of the State is or is likely to be adversely affected by a release or potential release from a CCR unit located in the State for which the program was approved.

RCRA section 4005(d)(4)(B) also provides that in a State with an approved CCR permitting program, the Administrator may commence an administrative or judicial enforcement action under RCRA section 3008 if:

- The State requests that the Administrator provide assistance in the performance of an enforcement action; or
- After consideration of any other administrative or judicial enforcement action involving the CCR unit, the Administrator determines that an enforcement action is likely to be necessary to ensure that the CCR unit is operating in accordance with the criteria established under the State’s permit program.

VI. Final Action

In accordance with 42 U.S.C. 6945(d), EPA is approving the Virginia partial CCR permit program.

Lee Zeldin,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2026–21622 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

⁷ See Chapter 4—Permit Program Application Checklist.

⁸ Public Hearing on Proposed Approval of the Virginia CCR Permit Program (Via VTC Platform/ Webinar). June 24, 2026. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2025–3325–0049.

⁹ Comment Summary and Response Document, Virginia Coal Combustion Residuals State Permit Program Approval. October 2026. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2025–3325.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 282**

[EPA–R09–UST–2025–0703; FRL–12910–02–R9]

Nevada: Codification and Incorporation by Reference of Approved Underground Storage Tank Program**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: On September 30, 2021, the State of Nevada (Nevada) received final approval, from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), of revisions to its Underground Storage Tank Program (UST Program) under subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Pursuant to RCRA, the EPA is taking direct final action to codify the approval of Nevada's revised UST Program and incorporate by reference those provisions of Nevada's statutes and regulations that the EPA has determined meet the requirements for approval.

DATES: This rule is effective December 21, 2026, unless the EPA receives adverse comment by November 23, 2026. If the EPA receives adverse comment, it will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect. The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of December 21, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments by one of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <https://www.regulations.gov> (our preferred method). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- **Email:** cosson.michael@epa.gov. Include the Docket ID No. [EPA–R09–UST–2025–0703] in the subject line of the message.

Instructions: The EPA's policy is that all comments received through email will be included in the public docket without change and may be available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information for which disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through <https://www.regulations.gov>, or email. The Federal <https://www.regulations.gov>

website is an “anonymous access” system, which means the EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to the EPA without going through <https://www.regulations.gov>, your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the internet. If you submit an electronic comment, the EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment. If the EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties, and cannot contact you for clarification, the EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

The EPA encourages electronic comment submittals, but if you are unable to submit electronically or need other assistance, please contact Michael Cosson, the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** provision below. The index to the docket for this action and all documents that form the basis of this action and associated publicly available docket materials are available electronically at <https://www.regulations.gov>. For the documents that the EPA is incorporating by reference, use the search function to perform a search on the Docket ID number, EPA–R09–UST–2025–0703. For additional materials related to Nevada's UST Program revisions, search on EPA–R09–UST–2021–0597, a related Docket ID number.

The EPA encourages electronic reviewing of these documents, but if you are unable to review these documents electronically, please contact Michael Cosson for alternative access to docket materials.

Please also contact Michael Cosson if you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with disabilities who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you. For further information on EPA Docket Center services, please visit us online at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael Cosson, RCRA Programs and Cleanup Branch, Land, Chemicals, and Redevelopment Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105; telephone number: (415) 972–3652; email address: cosson.michael@epa.gov. Please contact

Michael Cosson by phone or email for further information.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Codification of Nevada's Approved Underground Storage Tank Program****A. What is codification?**

Codification is the process of placing citations and references to a State's statutes and regulations that comprise a State's approved UST program into the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The EPA codifies its approval of State programs in 40 CFR part 282 and incorporates by reference State statutes and regulations that the EPA can enforce, after the approval is final, under sections 9005 and 9006 of RCRA, and any other applicable statutory provisions. The incorporation by reference of EPA-approved State programs in the CFR should substantially enhance the public's ability to discern the status of the approved State UST programs and State requirements that can be federally enforced. This effort provides clear notice to the public of the scope of the approved program in each State.

B. What is the history of codification of Nevada's UST Program?

The EPA originally approved the Nevada UST Program on December 24, 1992 (57 FR 61376). This approval was effective on March 30, 1993. The EPA then incorporated by reference and codified Nevada's approved UST program on July 17, 1998 (63 FR 38500), effective September 15, 1998. Nevada revised its UST program in response to revisions to the Federal UST regulations published in a final rule on July 15, 2015 (80 FR 41566). On November 20, 2018, in accordance with 40 CFR 281.51(a), Nevada submitted an application seeking the EPA's approval for its revised UST Program. On July 29, 2021, Nevada submitted amendments to the application, based on comments from the EPA. On September 30, 2021, the EPA granted final approval to Nevada's revised UST Program (86 FR 54107), effective November 29, 2021. Through this action, the EPA is amending 40 CFR 282.78 to incorporate by reference and codify Nevada's revised UST Program.

C. What codification decisions is the EPA making in this rule?

In this rule, the EPA is finalizing regulatory text that incorporates by reference Nevada's revised and federally approved UST Program. In accordance with the requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, the EPA is incorporating by reference Nevada's regulations as described in the

amendments to 40 CFR part 282 set forth below.

Specifically, in 40 CFR 282.78(d)(1)(i), the EPA is incorporating by reference portions of Nevada Administrative Code, Chapter 445A—Water Controls and Nevada Administrative Code, Chapter 459—Hazardous Materials. These regulations, which are part of Nevada's approved UST Program, establish the rules that Nevada uses to regulate underground storage tanks and in particular, to prevent and respond to releases from such tanks. The text of the regulations that EPA is incorporating by reference can be found in the document titled, "Nevada Regulatory Requirements Applicable to the Underground Storage Tank Program," dated July 29, 2021. This document is available through <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching on EPA-R09-UST-2025-0703 and by contacting the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** provision of this preamble. Section 282.78(d)(1)(ii) of 40 CFR identifies the Nevada statutes and regulations that are part of the approved UST Program, although not incorporated by reference for enforcement purposes. Section 282.78(d)(1)(iii) of 40 CFR identifies the Nevada statutory and regulatory provisions that are broader in scope and therefore not incorporated by reference.

Sections 282.78(d)(2) through (5) of 40 CFR reference the Attorney General's Statement, Demonstration of Adequate Enforcement Procedures, Program Description, and Memorandum of Agreement, which are part of Nevada's Application and part of the Nevada UST Program under subtitle I of RCRA. These materials are available through <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching on EPA-R09-UST-2021-0597, or by contacting the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** provision of this preamble.

D. What is the effect of the EPA's codification of the federally approved Nevada UST Program on enforcement?

The EPA retains the authority under sections 9003(h), 9005, and 9006 of subtitle I of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6991b(h), 6991d, and 6991e, and other applicable statutory and regulatory provisions, to undertake corrective action, inspections, and enforcement actions, and to issue orders in approved States. If the EPA determines it will take such actions in Nevada, the EPA will rely on Federal sanctions, Federal inspection authorities, and other Federal procedures rather than the State analogs. Therefore, the EPA is not incorporating by reference Nevada's procedural and enforcement authorities,

although they are listed in 40 CFR 282.78(d)(1)(ii).

E. What is a "broader in scope" provision?

States may enact laws that are more stringent than their Federal counterparts (See RCRA section 9008, 42 U.S.C. 6991g). When an approved State program includes requirements that are considered more stringent than those required by Federal law, the more stringent requirements become part of the federally approved program in accordance with 40 CFR 281.12(a)(3)(i).

In addition, States may enact laws which are broader in scope than their Federal counterparts in accordance with 40 CFR 281.12(a)(3)(ii). State requirements that go beyond the scope of the Federal program are broader in scope. These requirements are not part of the federally approved program, and the EPA cannot enforce them. Although broader in scope requirements in Nevada's UST Program are enforceable by Nevada in accordance with Nevada law, they are not Federal RCRA requirements.

F. What State provisions are not part of the codification?

As discussed above in sections I.C. and I.E. of this preamble, some provisions of Nevada's UST Program are not part of the federally approved UST Program because they are broader in scope than the Federal UST Program. Where an approved State program has provisions that are broader in scope than the Federal program, those provisions are not a part of the federally approved program. As a result, State provisions which are broader in scope than the Federal program are not incorporated by reference in 40 CFR part 282 for purposes of enforcement (See 40 CFR 281.12(a)(3)(ii)). For reference and clarity, 40 CFR 282.78(d)(1)(iii) lists the Nevada statutory and regulatory provisions which are broader in scope than the Federal program. These provisions are, therefore, not part of the approved UST Program that the EPA is codifying. Although these provisions cannot be enforced by the EPA, Nevada will continue to implement and enforce such provisions under Nevada law.

II. Statutory and Executive Order (E.O.) Reviews

The EPA's action merely codifies Nevada's revised UST Program requirements pursuant to RCRA section 9004, and it does not impose additional requirements other than those imposed by Nevada 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 it 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 an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);

- 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 RCRA;

In addition, this action does not 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 final rule does not have Tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

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

This final action will be effective December 21, 2026.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 282

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Hazardous substances, Incorporation by reference, Petroleum, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, State program approval, Underground storage tanks.

Authority: This action is issued under the authority of sections 2002(a), 7004(b), 9004, 9005, and 9006 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6912(a), 6974(b), 6991c, 6991d, and 6991e.

Michael Martucci,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 9.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the EPA is amending 40 CFR part 282 as follows:

PART 282—APPROVED UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PROGRAMS

- 1. The authority citation for part 282 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6912, 6991c, 6991d, and 6991e.

- 2. Revise and republish § 282.78 to read as follows:

§ 282.78 Nevada State-Administered Program.

(a) *History of the approval of Nevada's program.* The State of Nevada (Nevada) is approved to administer and enforce an underground storage tank (UST) program in lieu of the Federal program under subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6991 *et seq.* Nevada's Underground Storage Tank Program (UST Program), as administered by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP), was approved by the EPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6991c and part 281 of this chapter. The EPA approved the Nevada UST Program on December 24, 1992, and it was effective on March 30, 1993. A subsequent program revision received final approval from the EPA on September 30, 2021, and became effective on November 29, 2021.

(b) *Enforcement authority.* Nevada has primary responsibility for administering and enforcing its federally approved UST Program. However, the EPA retains the authority to exercise its corrective action, inspection, and enforcement authorities under sections 9003(h), 9005, and 9006 of subtitle I of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6991b(h), 6991d, and 6991e, as well as under any other applicable statutory and regulatory provisions.

(c) *Retention of program approval.* To retain program approval, Nevada must revise its approved UST Program to adopt new changes to the Federal subtitle I program which make it more stringent, in accordance with section 9004 of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6991c, and 40 CFR part 281, subpart E. If Nevada obtains approval for revised requirements pursuant to section 9004 of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6991c, the newly approved statutory and regulatory

provisions will be added to this subpart and notice of any change will be published in the **Federal Register**.

(d) *Final approval.* Nevada has final approval for the following elements of its UST Program, originally submitted to the EPA on October 1, 1992, and approved effective March 30, 1993, and the program revisions approved by the EPA effective on November 29, 2021:

(1) *State statutes and regulations.* (i) *Incorporation by reference.* The Nevada materials cited in this paragraph (d)(1)(i), and listed in appendix A to this part, are incorporated by reference as part of the UST Program under subtitle I of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6991 *et seq.* (See § 282.2 for incorporation by reference approval and inspection information). You may obtain copies of the Nevada regulations that are incorporated by reference in this paragraph from the Nevada State Office Library, Board Room, 100 Stewart Street, Carson City, Nevada 89701; telephone number: 775-684-3360; email: library@lcb.state.nv.us; website: <https://www.leg.state.nv.us>.

(A) Nevada Regulatory Requirements Applicable to the Underground Storage Tank Program, dated July 29, 2021.

(B) [Reserved]

(ii) *Legal basis.* The EPA considered the following statutes and regulations which provide the legal basis for Nevada's implementation of the UST Program. Although these statutes and regulations are part of the approved program, they are not being incorporated by reference for enforcement purposes and do not replace Federal authorities.

(A) *NRS, Chapter 439—Administration of Public Health,* Section 439.200 insofar as it establishes the authority of the State Board of Health to adopt and enforce public health regulations.

(B) *NRS, Chapter 445A—Water Controls,* Sections 445A.300 through 445A.730 insofar as they establish the authority of State agencies to control water pollution.

(C) *NRS, Chapter 445C—Environmental Requirements,* Sections 445C.010 through 445C.120 insofar as they establish certain liability protections for regulated persons performing environmental audits.

(D) *NRS, Chapter 459—Hazardous Materials*

(1) Section 459.485 insofar as it establishes duties of the State Environmental Commission.

(2) Sections 459.800 through 459.856 (except Sections 459.812(2), 459.820(2) 459.836(3), 459.838, and 459.840) insofar as they establish the authority of State agencies to regulate storage tanks.

(E) *Nevada Administrative Code (NAC), Chapter 445A—Water Controls*

(1) Sections 445A.2261, 445A.22615, and 445A.22633 insofar as these definitions are exclusive to NAC 445A and not necessary for interpreting the sections of NAC, Chapter 445A that are incorporated by reference.

(2) Sections 445A.2269, 445A.22691, 445A.22693, 445A.22705, 445A.2271 (except as it pertains to hazardous waste), 445A.2273 (except as it pertains to hazardous waste), and 445A.22745 insofar as they establish NDEP-specific procedures, requirements, and authorities related to the assessment of a release.

(3) Sections 445A.22695(2), 445A.22697, 445A.227, 445A.22725, and 445A.2275 insofar as they establish procedures and authorities related to corrective action.

(4) Sections 445A.2272 and 445A.22735 insofar as they establish procedures and requirements for determining action levels.

(5) Section 445A.22755 insofar as it provides for the holding of public hearings regarding corrective action.

(F) *NAC, Chapter 445C—*

Environmental Requirements insofar as it concerns environmental audits and the administration of Nevada's Fund for Cleaning Up Discharges of Petroleum.

(G) *NAC, Chapter 459—Hazardous Materials*

(1) Sections 459.99288 and 459.9941 through 459.9944 insofar as they relate to delivery prohibition, a State-only enforcement option.

(2) Section 459.9948(3) insofar as it relates to the NDEP's authority to waive under-dispenser container requirements under certain circumstances.

(3) Sections 459.9988(2) and (3) insofar as they relate to authorities of the NDEP to require additional assessment.

(iii) *Other provisions not incorporated by reference.* The following statutory and regulatory provisions applicable to the Nevada UST Program are broader in scope than the Federal program. Therefore, these provisions are not part of the approved UST Program and are not incorporated by reference in this section:

(A) *NRS, Chapter 445C—Environmental Requirements, Cleanup of Discharged Petroleum,* Sections 445C.150 through 445C.410, are broader in scope than the Federal program insofar as they relate to the establishment and administration of Nevada's Fund for Cleaning Up Discharges of Petroleum, a State-only fund.

(B) *NRS, Chapter 459—Hazardous Waste Materials*, Disposal of Hazardous Waste

(1) Sections 459.812(2) and 459.820(2) are broader in scope than the Federal underground storage tank program insofar as these definitions are exclusive to aboveground storage tanks.

(2) Sections 459.836(3), 459.838, and 459.840 are broader in scope than the Federal program insofar as they are applicable to certain State-only fees and funds.

(C) *NAC, Chapter 445A—Water Controls*, Sections 445A.2271 and 445A.2273 are broader in scope to the extent that they pertain to hazardous waste, which is regulated under RCRA Subtitle C.

(D) *NAC, Chapter 459—Hazardous Materials*

(1) Section 459.99285 is broader in scope as to the definition of “marina storage tank” insofar as this is a type of aboveground storage tank that is not regulated under the Federal UST program.

(2) Sections 459.9933 through 459.9938 are broader in scope insofar as they include State-only provisions that only apply to marina storage tanks.

(2) *Statement of legal authority*. The Attorney General’s Statement, signed by a Nevada Senior Deputy Attorney General on November 2, 2018, though not incorporated by reference, is referenced as part of the approved underground storage tank program under subtitle I of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6991 *et seq.*

(3) *Demonstration of procedures for adequate enforcement*. The “Demonstration of Procedures for Adequate Enforcement” submitted in the application on November 20, 2018, though not incorporated by reference, is referenced as part of the approved underground storage tank program under subtitle I of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6991 *et seq.*

(4) *Program description*. The program description dated November 2018, and as amended in July 2021, though not incorporated by reference, is referenced as part of the approved underground storage tank program under subtitle I of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6991 *et seq.*

(5) *Memorandum of Agreement*. The Memorandum of Agreement between EPA Region 9 and the NDEP, signed by the EPA Regional Administrator on April 3, 2019, though not incorporated by reference, is referenced as part of the approved underground storage tank program under subtitle I of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6991 *et seq.*

■ 3. Amend appendix A to part 282 by revising the entry for Nevada to read as follows:

Appendix A to Part 282—State Requirements Incorporated by Reference in Part 282 of the Code of Federal Regulations

* * * * *

Nevada

- (a) The regulatory provisions include:
- (1) Nevada Administrative Code, Chapter 445A—Water Controls:
- Section 445A.226 Definitions.
- Section 445A.22605 “Action level” defined.
- Section 445A.2262 “Corrective action” defined.
- Section 445A.22625 “Director” defined.
- Section 445A.2263 “Division” defined.
- Section 445A.22635 “Groundwater” defined.
- Section 445A.2264 “Hazardous substance” defined.
- Section 445A.22645 “Hazardous waste” defined.
- Section 445A.2265 “Operator” defined.
- Section 445A.22655 “Owner” defined.
- Section 445A.2266 “Person” defined.
- Section 445A.22665 “Regulated substance” defined.
- Section 445A.2267 “Release” defined.
- Section 445A.22675 “Remediation standard” defined.
- Section 445A.2268 “Surface water” defined.
- Section 445A.22685 Applicability.
- Section 445A.22695 Immediate action required under certain circumstances; Director may waive certain requirements (except (2) insofar as it relates to the State’s authority to require immediate action).
- Section 445A.2274 Contamination of groundwater: Remediation standard.
- Section 445A.3451 “Confirmed release from an underground storage tank” defined.
- Section 445A.347 Notification required within 1 working day.
- (2) Nevada Administrative Code, Chapter 459—Hazardous Materials:
- Section 459.9921 Definitions.
- Section 459.9922 “Assessment” defined.
- Section 459.9924 “Corrective action” defined.
- Section 459.9925 “Department” defined.
- Section 459.9927 “Division” defined.
- Section 459.9928 “Groundwater” defined.
- Section 459.99283 “Listed” defined.
- Section 459.9929 “Underground storage tank” defined.
- Section 459.993 Federal regulations: Adoption by reference of certain provisions regarding underground storage tanks; compliance required.
- Section 459.9931 Adoption by reference of certain chapters of *International Fire Code*.
- Section 459.99395 Underground storage tanks: Designation of Class A operators, Class B operators and Class C operators.
- Section 459.99396 Underground storage tanks: Requirements for operator training and examination; records of completion of training and examination.
- Section 459.994 Underground storage tanks: Testing for tightness.
- Section 459.9945 Underground storage tanks: Secondary containment system

required for tank installed on or after July 1, 2008; exceptions.

Section 459.9946 Underground storage tanks: Secondary containment system required upon replacement of tank or piping; exceptions.

Section 459.9947 Underground storage tanks: Duties of owner or operator required to implement secondary containment.

Section 459.9948 Underground storage tanks: Under-dispenser container required for certain fuel dispenser systems; waiver of requirement under certain circumstances (except (3) insofar as it relates to the NDEP’s authority to waive requirements in certain situations).

Section 459.995 Financial responsibility of owners and operators.

Section 459.996 Releases: Reporting; protection of site; inspection by Division.

Section 459.9972 Assessment required before closure of tank; notice of contaminated soil or groundwater; removal of tank from ground.

Section 459.9985 No relief of responsibility to secure approval or permit.

Section 459.9988 Corrective action concerning soil or groundwater; assessment of contaminated soil or water (except (2) and (3) insofar as they relate to authorities of the NDEP to require additional assessment).

Section 459.999 Severability.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) Copies of the Nevada regulations that are incorporated by reference are available from the Nevada State Office Library, Board Room, 100 Stewart Street, Carson City, Nevada 89701. telephone number: 775–684–3360; email: library@lcb.state.nv.us; website: <https://www.leg.state.nv.us>.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 260514–0235; RTID 0648–XF965]

Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modification of the West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Action #1–#11

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

ACTION: Inseason modification of 2026–2027 management measures.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces eleven inseason actions for 2026–2027 ocean salmon fisheries. These inseason actions modified the commercial salmon fisheries in the area from United States/Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR.

DATES: The effective dates for these inseason actions are set out in this

document under the heading “Inseason Actions” and the actions remained in effect until superseded or modified.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
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Shannon.Penna@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The annual management measures for the 2026–2027 ocean salmon fisheries (91 FR 29092, May 19, 2026) govern the commercial and recreational fisheries in the area from the United States/Canada border to the United States/Mexico border, effective from 0001 hours Pacific Daylight Time (PDT), May 16, 2026, until the effective date of the 2027–2028 management measures, which we expect to be May 16, 2027. NMFS is authorized to implement inseason management actions to modify fishing seasons, catch limits, and other management measures considering factors described in regulation (50 CFR 660.409). Inseason actions in the salmon fishery may be taken directly by NMFS (50 CFR 660.409(a)—Fixed inseason management provisions) or upon consultation with the Chairman of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council), and the appropriate State Directors (50 CFR 660.409(b)—Flexible inseason management provisions).

Management of the salmon fisheries is divided into two geographic areas: north of Cape Falcon (NOF) (United States/Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR) and south of Cape Falcon (SOF) (Cape Falcon, OR, to the United States/Mexico border). This notice describes inseason actions taken during the 2026–2027 management cycle. These actions affected the NOF commercial salmon fishery, as set out under the heading Inseason Actions below.

Consultation on these inseason actions took place with the Council salmon staff officer and representatives for the appropriate State Directors on May 18, 2026, May 27, 2026, June 3, 2026, June 11, 2026, June 18, 2026, and June 25, 2026. This consultation also included representatives from NMFS, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Representatives from the Salmon Advisory Subpanel and the Salmon Technical Team were also present.

These inseason actions were announced via the NMFS’ telephone hotline and U.S. Coast Guard radio broadcast at the time the actions became effective. (50 CFR 660.411(a)(2)).

Inseason Actions

Inseason Action #1

Description of the action: Inseason action #1 modified the commercial salmon troll fishery from the United States/Canada border to Cape Falcon, OR.

- Added a landing and possession limit for the entire area between the United States/Canada border and Cape Falcon for 200 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday–Wednesday).
- The landing and possession limit in the subareas between the United States/Canada border and the Queets River was 100 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
- The landing and possession limit for the subarea between the Queets River and Leadbetter Point was 200 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).
- The landing and possession limit in the subarea between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon was 80 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).

Effective dates: Inseason action #1 went into effect at 12:01 a.m., on May 18, 2026, and remained in effect until 11:59 p.m., May 27, 2026.

Reason and authorization for the action: Catch rates were lower than anticipated going into the spring season, so increasing the landing and possession limits allowed for more opportunities for fisheries to take advantage of the economic benefit of higher prices early in the season, good fishing, and weather windows. To accomplish this, a landing and possession limit was set for the entire area NOF as well as limits for specific subareas. Fishers were allowed to fish up to the subarea limits in multiple subareas, but not exceed the overall NOF landing and possession limit. One limit for the entire NOF area allows for enhanced ability to manage the quota effectively by avoiding fishers catching the full subarea limit in multiple subareas and preventing much higher cumulative catch early in the season. A limit for the entire NOF area and lower limits in certain subareas also ensures fair fishing opportunity throughout the fishery and across ports. The varying limits throughout the smaller subareas allow for greater access to the quota based on the availability of fish in each subarea, which allows for more equitable fishing opportunity and a longer fishing season.

The Regional Administrator (RA) considered the abundance forecasts for Chinook salmon stocks, the timing of

the action relative to the length of the season, catch and effort to date, projected catch and effort under the proposed action, and other relevant factors and determined that the inseason action described above was necessary to meet management and conservation goals set preseason. This inseason action modified species caught and landed during specific seasons and the establishment or modification of limited retention regulations under 50 CFR 660.409(b)(1)(ii).

Inseason Action #2

Description of the action: Inseason action #2 modified the landing and possession limit for the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area between the United States/Canada border and Cape Falcon, OR, from 200 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday) to 100 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).

Effective dates: Inseason action #2 went into effect at 12:01 a.m., on May 28, 2026, and remained in effect until 11:59 p.m., June 3, 2026.

Reason and authorization of the action: Due to high fishing effort and catch rates for the fishing week of May 21, 2026, through May 27, 2026, the overall NOF landing and possession limit was decreased. Chinook salmon catch was 4,422 that week on a spring season quota of 37,300, with 13,481 Chinook salmon remaining on the quota for the season ending the earlier of June 29, 2026, or attainment of the quota. This inseason action was necessary to preserve the quota for the length of the season and keep trip limits at economically viable levels.

The RA considered the abundance forecasts for Chinook salmon stocks, the timing of the action relative to the length of the season, catch and effort to date, projected catch and effort under the proposed action compared with the remaining quota, and other relevant factors and determined that the inseason action described above is necessary to meet management and conservation goals set preseason. This inseason action modified species caught and landed during specific seasons and the establishment or modification of limited retention regulations under 50 CFR 660.409(b)(1)(ii).

Inseason Action #3–#5

Description of action #3: Inseason action #3 modified the landing and possession limit for the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area between the United States/Canada border and Cape Falcon, OR from 100 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week

(Thursday through Wednesday) to 50 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).

Effective dates: Inseason action #3 went into effect at 12:01 a.m., on June 4, 2026, and remained in effect until 11:59 p.m., on June 9, 2026.

Reason and Authorization of the Action—See Below

Inseason Action #4

Description of action #4: Inseason action #4 modified the commercial salmon troll fishery. The area between United States/Canada border and Cape Falcon, OR was closed.

Effective dates: Inseason action #4 went into effect at 11:59 p.m., on June 9, 2026, and remained in effect until 11:59 p.m., June 11, 2026.

Reason and Authorization of the Action—See Below

Inseason Action #5

Description of action #5: Inseason action #5 modified the ocean salmon troll commercial fishery. The area between the United States/Canada border and Cape Falcon, OR was reopened Fridays through Tuesdays only, closed Wednesdays and Thursdays with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook salmon per vessel.

Effective dates: Inseason action #5 went into effect on June 12, 2026, and remained in effect until June 16, 2026.

Reason and authorization of the actions #3–#5: Due to good weather and an increase in effort, the catch rate was high for the landing week from May 28, 2026, through June 3, 2026. The Chinook salmon catch that week was 7,300 on a spring season quota of 37,300, with 6,181 Chinook salmon remaining on the quota. To slow down catch and effort to provide opportunity while preserving the length of the season, the landing and possession limit for the entire NOF area was reduced to 50 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week from 100 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Inseason #3). On June 9, 2026, the fishery was closed to assess landings to determine if there remained sufficient quota to allow for additional fishing opportunity (Inseason #4). After assessing the landings made between June 4, 2026, through June 9, 2026, and the remaining quota, the area NOF reopened with a 50 Chinook salmon landing and possession limit, but with a shorter landing week to access the remaining spring quota while preserving the length of the season (Inseason #5).

The RA considered the quotas for Chinook salmon stocks, the timing of

the action relative to the length of the season, catch and effort to date, projected catch and effort under the proposed action, and other relevant factors like weather, and determined that the inseason action described above is necessary to meet management and conservation goals set preseason. Inseason action #4 closed the fishery to assess catch and reassess landing limits for Chinook salmon as they were reaching their quota. These actions were intended to prolong season length and fishing opportunity. With a limited spring quota remaining, inseason action #4 was necessary to ensure that the Chinook salmon quota was not exceeded. Inseason action #4 modified the fishing season consistent with 50 CFR 660.409(b)(1)(i). Inseason actions #3 and #5 modified the number of species that may be caught and landed during specific seasons and the establishment or modification of limited retention regulations under 50 CFR 660.409(b)(1)(ii).

Inseason Actions #6–#7

Description of action #6: Inseason action #6 modified the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area between the United States/Canada border and Cape Falcon. The overall NOF landing and possession limit was reduced from 50 Chinook salmon per vessel to 35 Chinook salmon per vessel for the open period.

Effective dates: Inseason action #6 went into effect at 12:01 a.m., June 12, 2026, and remained in effect until 11:59 p.m., June 16, 2026.

Reason and Authorization of the Action—See Below

Description of action #7: Inseason action #7 modified the commercial salmon troll fishery. The area between the United States/Canada border and Cape Falcon was closed.

Effective dates: Inseason action #7 went into effect at 11:59 p.m., on June 16, 2026, and remained in effect until 11:59 p.m., on June 18, 2026.

Reason and Authorization of the Action—See Below

Reason and authorization of inseason actions #6 and #7: As of June 12, 2026, the Chinook salmon catch was 34,149 on a spring season quota of 37,300 Chinook salmon, with 3,151 quota remaining. To slow down catch and effort to preserve the season length and quota while providing opportunity, the landing and possession limit for the entire NOF area was reduced to 35 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week from 50 Chinook per vessel per landing week (Action #6). To avoid

exceeding the quota and evaluate the week's landings, the fishery closed on June 16, 2026 (Action #7).

The RA considered the quotas for Chinook salmon stocks, the timing of the action relative to the length of the season, catch and effort to date, projected catch and effort under the proposed action, and other relevant factors like weather, and determined that Inseason action #6 was necessary to meet management and conservation goals set preseason. Inseason action #6 modified the number of species that may be caught and landed during specific seasons and the establishment or modification of limited retention regulations under 50 CFR 660.409(b)(1)(ii). Inseason action #7 was taken to prolong season length and fishing opportunity. With limited spring quota remaining, inseason action #7 was necessary to ensure that the Chinook salmon quota was not exceeded. Inseason action #4 modified the fishing season consistent with 50 CFR 660.409(b)(1)(i).

Inseason Action #8

Description of the action: Inseason action #8 modified the ocean salmon troll commercial fishery in the area between the United States/Canada border and Cape Falcon.

Effective dates: Inseason action #8 went into effect on the following dates and remained in effect until stated.

- Effective 12:01 a.m., June 19, 2026, through 11:59 p.m., June 23, 2026, the overall NOF landing and possession limit was modified from 35 Chinook salmon per vessel for the open period to 20 Chinook salmon per vessel for the open period.

- Effective 11:59 p.m., June 23, 2026, through 11:59 p.m., June 26, 2026, the area between the United States/Canada border and Cape Falcon was closed.

Description of the action: As of June 16, 2026, the Chinook salmon catch was 35,867 on a spring season quota of 37,300 with 1,433 quota remaining. After assessing available quota and projected effort and catch rates, the fishery was reopened to give vessels an opportunity to access the remaining spring quota. The landing and possession limit was reduced to 20 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing week from 35 Chinook per vessel per landing week. Due to a drop of effort during the previous week and anticipated similar effort for the proposed opening, the fishery reopened for the week of June 19, 2026, through June 23, 2026, without exceeding the spring quota. To avoid exceeding the quota and evaluate the week's landings,

the fishery in all areas North of Cape Falcon closed on June 23, 2026.

The RA considered the quotas for Chinook salmon stocks, the timing of the action relative to the length of the season, catch and effort to date, projected catch and effort under the proposed action, and other relevant factors like weather, and determined that the inseason action described above was necessary to meet management and conservation goals set preseason. This inseason action modified the number of species that may be caught and landed during specific seasons and the establishment or modification of limited retention regulations under 50 CFR 660.409(b)(1)(ii).

With a limited spring quota remaining, inseason action #8 was necessary to ensure that the Chinook salmon quota was not exceeded. Inseason action #4 modified the fishing season consistent with 50 CFR 660.409(b)(1)(i).

Inseason Action #9

Description of the action: Inseason action #9 modified the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area between the United States/Canada border and Cape Falcon, OR.

Effective dates: Inseason action #9 went into effect on the following dates and remained in effect until superseded or stated.

- Effective 12:01 a.m., July 1, 2026, through 11:59 p.m., July 8, 2026, the overall NOF landing and possession limit was 50 Chinook salmon and 50 marked coho salmon per vessel for a landing week Wednesday to Wednesday (modified from Thursday to Wednesday).

- Effective 12:01 a.m., July 9, 2026, the overall NOF landing and possession limit was 50 Chinook salmon and 50 marked coho salmon per landing week (Thursday through Wednesday).

Reason and authorization for the action: In the 2026 annual management measures, for the July through September summer fishery, there were no set landing and possession limits for Chinook salmon for this area. Given the high effort in the troll fleet and the high catch rates observed for much of the spring season, it was deemed prudent to establish a landing and possession limit for the summer season in order to preserve the Chinook quota for the length of the season. NMFS considered the high effort and catch rates seen during the spring season when approving the proposed action of a 50 Chinook salmon landing and possession limit for the first week (July 1, 2026, through July 8, 2026). To meet season length objectives and preserve later

fishing opportunity, the limit remained the same for the following week (starting July 9, 2026). In addition, due to the summer season opening on a Wednesday rather than a Thursday, the initial landing week (July 1, 2026, through July 8, 2026) was designated as an 8-day account period. Incorporating the single day into the opening week ensured streamlined catch reporting and maintained consistent data integrity for inseason quota tracking. Beginning July 9, 2026 the fishery resumed the regular Thursday through Wednesday landing week.

The RA considered the 2026 abundance forecasts for Chinook salmon stocks, the timing of the action relative to the length of the season, catch and effort to date, projected catch and effort under the proposed action, and other relevant factors like weather, and determined that these inseason actions described above were necessary to meet management and conservation goals set preseason. These inseason actions modified species caught and landed during specific seasons and the establishment or modification of limited retention regulations under 50 CFR 660.409(b)(1)(ii).

Inseason Actions #10–#11

Description of action #10: Inseason #10 reopened the spring fishery and modified the landing and possession limit for the commercial salmon troll fishery in the area between the United States/Canada border and Cape Falcon from 35 Chinook salmon per vessel for the open period to 20 Chinook salmon per vessel for the open period.

Effective dates: Inseason #10 went into effect at 12:01 a.m., June 26, 2026, and remained in effect until 11:59 p.m., June 29, 2026.

Reason and Authorization of the Action—See Below

Inseason Action #11

Description of action #11: Inseason action #11 modified the commercial salmon troll fishery. The area between the United States/Canada border and Cape Falcon was closed.

Effective dates: Inseason #11 went into effect at 11:59 p.m., on June 29, 2026, and remained in effect until 11:59 p.m., June 30, 2026.

Reason and Authorization of the Action—See Below

Reason and authorization for the actions: As of June 23, 2026, the Chinook salmon catch was 36,407 for the entire season to date on a spring season quota of 37,300 with 893 quota remaining. After assessing available quota and projected effort and catch

rates after the landing week of June 19, 2026, through June 23, 2026, the fishery was reopened to give vessels an opportunity to access the remaining spring quota. To prevent exceeding the quota, the landing and possession limit remained at 20 Chinook salmon per vessel per landing period with a short open period. Due to a drop in effort due to unfavorable weather conditions and the reduction of the landing and possession limit, NMFS determined that the fishery could reopen for the period of June 26, 2026, through June 29, 2026. To avoid exceeding the quota, the fishery closed on June 29, 2026, and remained closed until the end of the spring season on June 30, 2026.

The RA considered the 2026 abundance forecasts for Chinook salmon stocks, the timing of the action relative to the length of the season, catch and effort to date, projected catch and effort under the proposed action, and other relevant factors like weather, and determined that Inseason #10 was necessary to meet management and conservation goals set preseason. Inseason action #10 modified species caught and landed during specific seasons and the establishment or modification of limited retention regulations under 50 CFR 660.409(b)(1)(ii). With a limited spring quota remaining, inseason action #11 was necessary to ensure that the Chinook salmon quota was not exceeded, consistent with 50 CFR 660.409(a).

All other restrictions and regulations remained in effect as announced for the 2026–2027 ocean salmon fisheries (91 FR 29092, May 19, 2026) except as previously modified by inseason actions.

As provided by the inseason notice procedures at 50 CFR 660.411, actual notice of the described regulatory actions was given, prior to the time the actions became effective, by telephone hotline numbers 206–526–6667 and 800–662–9825, and by U.S. Coast Guard Notice to Mariners broadcasts on Channel 16 VHF–FM and 2182 kHz.

Classification

NMFS issues these actions pursuant to section 305(d) of the MSA. These actions are authorized by 50 CFR 660.409, which was issued pursuant to section 304(b) of the MSA, and are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. Prior notice and opportunity

for public comment on this action was impracticable because NMFS had insufficient time to provide for prior notice and the opportunity for public comment between the time Chinook and coho salmon abundance, catch, and effort information were developed and fisheries impacts were calculated, and the time the fishery modifications had to be implemented in order to ensure fishing opportunity is consistent with conservation needs and management objectives, and/or fisheries are managed consistent with quotas and conservation objectives. There is a heightened need to respond quickly to inseason information about the salmon fishery because fish migrate quickly through the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and the mix of stocks in the EEZ shifts throughout the season, thus the time available between

the time new information about the fishery becomes available and the opportunity to act effectively on that information is short. By the time public notice and comment would be completed, the mix of stocks in the fishery would have changed such that inseason action would be ineffective and potentially harmful. Therefore, NMFS determined that waiving the notice and comment period in order to respond to updated information indicating the need for immediate action to provide fishing opportunity consistent with quotas and conservation objectives, or to avoid exceeding quotas, served the public interest. As previously noted, actual notice of the regulatory action was provided to fishers through telephone hotlines and radio notifications. These actions comply

with the requirements of the annual management measures for ocean salmon fisheries (90 FR 20810, May 16, 2025), the FMP, and regulations implementing the FMP under 50 CFR 660.409 and 660.411. There is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to waive the 30-day delay in effective date, as a delay in effectiveness of this action would constrain fishing in a manner that is inconsistent with the goals of the FMP and the current management measures.

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

Dated: October 19, 2026.

Shannon Bettridge,

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

[FR Doc. 2026-21607 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 91, No. 203

Thursday, October 22, 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 HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[Docket No. USCG–2024–0407]

RIN 1625–AA09

Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Manitowoc River, Manitowoc, WI

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is proposing to alter the operating schedule that governs the Eighth Street Bridge, mile 0.29 and the Tenth Street Bridge, mile 0.43, over the Manitowoc River, in the town of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. The City of Manitowoc has requested a full review of the current bridge regulations to alleviate vehicle congestion in downtown Manitowoc and to operate both bridges remotely. On May 21, 2025, we published an interim rule requesting comments in the **Federal Register**. We are now proposing to include remote operations for the drawbridges. We invite your comments on this proposed rulemaking.

DATES: Comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard on or before: November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2024–0407 at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

See the “Public Participation and Request for Comments” portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below for instructions on submitting comments. This notice of proposed rulemaking with its plain-language, 100-word-or-less proposed rule summary will be available in this same docket.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
IFR Interim Final Rule
IGLD85 International Great Lakes Datum of 1985
LWD Low Water Datum based on IGLD85
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
PA Public Address System
Pub. L. Public Law
SNPRM Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking
S.S. Steam Powered Ship
TFR Temporary Final Rule
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code
WISDOT Wisconsin Department of Transportation

II. Background, Purpose and Legal Basis

The Eighth Street Bridge, mile 0.29, over the Manitowoc River, is a double leaf bascule bridge that provides a horizontal clearance of 120 feet and a vertical clearance of 12 feet above LWD in the closed position and an unlimited clearance in the open position. The Tenth Street Bridge, mile 0.43, over the Manitowoc River, is a double leaf bascule bridge that provides a horizontal clearance of 120 feet and a vertical clearance of 14 feet above LWD in the closed position and an unlimited clearance in the open position. The Eighth Street Bridge, mile 0.29 and the Tenth Street Bridge, mile 0.43, over the Manitowoc River follow special operations regulations found in 33 CFR 117.1089.

In an attempt to alleviate traffic congestion in downtown Manitowoc, WI, while serving the reasonable needs of navigation, on May 21, 2025, we published an interim rule to allow the public to test an alternative drawbridge schedule and requested comments in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 21694). The interim rule and request for comment did not include remote operations. The city of Manitowoc proposed to operate one of the bridges remotely.

The District Commander has directed a Cybersecurity review of the bridges and found that the owner-provided safeguards appear sufficient for approval for remote operations.

There is a control house at each bridge allowing one drawtender to operate one or both bridges remotely. The bridges will be required to maintain

and operate a radiotelephone, and a two-way public address system capable of responding to sound signals or voice communication between the operator and vessels.

III. Discussion of Proposed Rule

The Coast Guard proposes including a provision authorizing remote operations in the regulations governing the Manitowoc Drawbridge Operations. The Coast Guard has reviewed the city of Manitowoc’s proposed operating procedures of the bridge and completed a Cyber Security Assessment. There is a control house at each bridge allowing one drawtender to operate one or both bridges remotely. The bridges will be required to maintain and operate a radiotelephone, and a two-way public address system capable of responding to sound signals or voice communication between the operator and vessels.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this proposed rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive Orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on these statutes and Executive Orders.

A. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons. This regulatory action determination is based on the ability that vessels can still transit the bridge as if a drawtender was in attendance.

If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this rule would have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment (see **ADDRESSES**) explaining why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this rule would economically affect it.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this proposed rule. If the proposed rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this proposed rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

B. Collection of Information

This proposed rule would call for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520.).

C. Federalism and Indian Tribal Government

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132 (Federalism), if it has 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. We have analyzed this proposed rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this proposed rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments) because it would 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. If you believe this proposed rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this proposed rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of

this proposed rule elsewhere in this preamble.

E. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning Policy COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*). The Coast Guard has that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This proposed rule promulgates the operating regulations or procedures for drawbridges. Normally such actions are categorically excluded from further review, under paragraph L49, of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1.

Neither a Record of Environmental Consideration nor a Memorandum for the Record are required for this rule. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this proposed rule.

VI. Public Participation and Request for Comments

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

Submitting comments. We encourage you to submit comments at <https://www.regulations.gov>. To do so, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2024–0407 in the search box and click “Search.” Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If your material cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

Viewing material in docket. To view documents mentioned in this proposed rule as being available in the docket, find the docket as described in the previous paragraph, and then select “Supporting & Related Material” in the Document Type column. Public comments will also be placed in our

online docket and can be viewed by following instructions on the <https://www.regulations.gov> Frequently Asked Questions web page. Also, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts through the “Subscribe” option, you will be notified when comments/updates are posted, or a final rule is published.

Personal information. We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to <https://www.regulations.gov> will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions in response to this document, see DHS’s eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 117

Bridges.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard proposes to amend 33 CFR part 117 as follows:

PART 117—DRAWBRIDGE OPERATION REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 117 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 499; 33 CFR 1.05–1; DHS Delegation No. 00170.1. Revision No. 01.4.

■ 2. Revise § 117.1089 to read as follows:

§ 117.1089 Manitowoc River

The draws of the Eighth Street Bridge, mile 0.29 and the Tenth Street Bridge, mile 0.43, over the Manitowoc River at Manitowoc, shall open on signal except that:

(a) From April 1 through November 30, Monday through Friday, the bridges need not open from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m., and 11 a.m. to noon, and again from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m., except weekends and federal holidays. From 10 p.m. to 4 a.m., the bridges will open on signal if provided a 2-hour advance notice of arrival.

(b) From December 1 through March 31 the draws shall open on signal if at least a 12-hour advance notice is given.

(c) There is a control house at each bridge allowing one drawtender to operate one or both bridges remotely. The bridges are required to maintain and operate a radiotelephone, and a two-way public address system capable of responding to sound signals or voice communications between the operator and vessels.

R.E. Dash,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–21608 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 147

[EPA-HQ-OW-2026-0496; FRL 13209-01-OW]

Utah Underground Injection Control Program; Class VI Primacy

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule; notice of public hearing.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) has received a complete Underground Injection Control (UIC) program revision application from the State of Utah, requesting primary enforcement responsibility (primacy) for Class VI injection wells under Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) section 1422. The EPA's approval of the State's UIC program revision application would allow the Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (DOGM) to issue and enforce compliance with UIC Class VI permits for injection wells used for geologic carbon sequestration. In this action, the EPA proposes to approve Utah's application to implement the UIC program for Class VI injection wells located within the State, except those on Indian lands for which the EPA retains primacy. The EPA has determined that Utah's UIC Class VI program meets Federal requirements for primacy under SDWA section 1422 and the applicable implementing regulations in 40 CFR parts 144, 145, and 146.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before December 7, 2026. *Public hearing:* The EPA will hold one virtual public hearing during the comment period. Please refer to the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for additional information on the public hearing.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OW-2026-0496 by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov/> (our preferred method). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center, Water Docket, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* EPA Docket Center, WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004. The Docket

Center's hours of operations are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays).

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID No. for this rulemaking. Comments received may be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov/>, including personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the "Public Participation" heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kyle Carey, Drinking Water Infrastructure Development Division, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (4606M), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564-2322; or Fraser Evans, UIC Program (8WD-SDU) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colorado 80202-8917; telephone number: (303) 312-6229. Both can be reached by emailing UICprimacy@epa.gov.

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J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)
VII. References

I. Public Participation

A. Written Comments

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OW-2025-2829, 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 the EPA's docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), Proprietary Business Information (PBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. If you wish to submit CBI, contact Fraser Evans using the contact information available in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. 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.

B. Participation in Public Hearing

The EPA will hold one virtual public hearing during the public comment period. To register to speak at the virtual hearing, please use the online registration form available at <https://www.epa.gov/uic/proposed-rulemaking-utah-underground-injection-control-class-vi-primacy>. One week prior to the public hearing, the EPA will post a general agenda for the hearing that will list pre-registered speakers in approximate order at: <https://www.epa.gov/uic/proposed-rulemaking-utah-underground-injection-control-class-vi-primacy>. Please refer to <https://www.epa.gov/uic/proposed-rulemaking-utah-underground-injection-control-class-vi-primacy> for additional updates, including the date and time, related to this public hearing.

The EPA will make every effort to follow the schedule as closely as possible on the day of the hearing; however, please plan for the hearing to

run either ahead of schedule or behind schedule. Each commenter will have three minutes to provide oral testimony. The EPA encourages commenters to provide the EPA with a copy of their oral testimony electronically by emailing it to UICprimacy@epa.gov. The EPA also recommends submitting the text of your oral comments as written comments to the rulemaking docket, identified in the **ADDRESSES** section of this proposed rule. The EPA will make every effort to accommodate all speakers who register, although preferences on speaking times may not be able to be fulfilled.

The EPA may ask clarifying questions during the oral presentations but will not respond to the presentations at that time. Written statements and supporting information submitted during the comment period will be considered with the same weight as oral comments and supporting information presented at the public hearing.

Updates on the virtual hearing logistics will be posted online at <https://www.epa.gov/uic/proposed-rulemaking-utah-underground-injection-control-class-vi-primacy>. Please contact Fraser Evans using the contact information available in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section or email UICprimacy@epa.gov with any questions about the virtual hearing. The EPA does not intend to publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing updates related to the public hearing. If you require the services of an interpreter or special accommodation such as audio description, please pre-register for the hearing at <https://www.epa.gov/uic/proposed-rulemaking-utah-underground-injection-control-class-vi-primacy> and describe your needs at least one week prior to the public hearing date. The EPA may not be able to arrange accommodation without advance notice.

II. Introduction

A. Federal UIC Program and Primary Enforcement Authority (Primacy)

The Safe Drinking Water Act protects public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply, including both surface and groundwater sources. The SDWA requires the EPA to develop minimum requirements for effective State UIC programs to prevent underground injection of fluids (such as water, wastewater, brines from oil and gas production, and carbon dioxide) from endangering underground sources of drinking water (USDWs). In general, USDWs are aquifers or parts of aquifers that supply a public water system or

contain enough groundwater to supply a public water system. See 40 CFR 144.3 (defining USDW).

The EPA's UIC program regulates various aspects of an injection well project throughout the lifetime of the project. These regulated aspects include technical elements such as site characterization, construction, operation, testing and monitoring through site closure, as well as permitting, site inspections, and reporting to ensure well owners and operators comply with UIC permits and regulations.

SDWA section 1421 directs the EPA to establish requirements that States, territories, and federally recognized Tribes (hereafter referred to as applicants) must meet to be granted primary enforcement authority or "primacy" for a UIC program, including a Class VI program for the injection of carbon dioxide. 42 U.S.C. 300h. An applicant seeking primacy under SDWA section 1422 for a Class VI program must demonstrate to the EPA that the applicant's proposed Class VI program meets the Federal requirements promulgated by the EPA pursuant to SDWA section 1421 for protecting USDWs. 42 U.S.C. 300h–300h–1. An applicant must demonstrate, among other things, that it has jurisdiction over underground injection and that it possesses the administrative, civil, and criminal enforcement authorities required by the EPA's implementing regulations. See 40 CFR part 145, subpart B. After the EPA approves an applicant's UIC primacy program, that UIC program may later be revised with EPA approval. See 40 CFR 145.32.

The EPA comprehensively evaluates each primacy application in accordance with SDWA section 1422 and the EPA's implementing regulations to determine whether the applicant (in this instance, the State of Utah) has satisfactorily demonstrated that it has adopted and will implement a UIC program that meets applicable regulatory requirements in 40 CFR parts 144, 145, and 146.

B. Class VI Wells Under the UIC Program

Class VI wells are used to inject carbon dioxide into deep rock formations for long-term underground storage, also known as geologic sequestration. The geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide in UIC Class VI wells is used as part of carbon capture and storage for carbon dioxide emissions from industrial sources. Class VI injection wells are regulated under a SDWA permitting framework that

provides multiple safeguards that work together to protect USDWs.

Owners or operators that wish to inject carbon dioxide underground for the purpose of geologic sequestration must demonstrate to the permitting authority that their proposed injection well and injection activities will meet all regulatory requirements and obtain a Class VI permit for each well. The UIC Class VI program requires applicants to meet technical, financial, and managerial requirements to obtain a Class VI permit, including:

- Site characterization to ensure the geology in the project area will contain the carbon dioxide within the zone where it is authorized to be injected.
- Modeling to delineate the predicted area influenced by injection activities through the lifetime of the project.
- Evaluation of the delineated area to ensure all potential pathways for fluid movement have been identified and addressed through corrective action.
- Well construction requirements that ensure the Class VI injection well will not leak carbon dioxide.
- Testing and monitoring throughout the life of the project, including after carbon dioxide injection has ended. Requirements include, for example, testing to ensure physical integrity of the well, monitoring for seismic activity near the injection site, monitoring of injection pressure and flow, chemical analysis of the carbon dioxide stream that is being injected, and monitoring the extent of the injected carbon dioxide plume and the surrounding area (e.g., ground water) to ensure the carbon dioxide is contained as predicted.
- Operating requirements (for example, injection pressure limitations) to ensure the injection activity will not endanger USDWs.
- Financial assurance mechanisms sufficient to cover the costs for all phases of the geologic sequestration project including the post-injection site care period and until site closure has been approved by the permitting authority.
- Emergency and remedial response plans to protect USDWs.
- Reporting of all testing and monitoring results to the permitting authority to ensure the well is operating in compliance with all permit requirements.

The permitting authority ensures that these protective requirements are included in each Class VI permit. A draft of each Class VI permit is made available for public comment before the permitting authority decides whether to issue a final permit.

C. Utah UIC Program

The State of Utah received primacy for Class II injection wells under SDWA section 1425 on October 8, 1982 (47 FR 44561) and for Class I, III, IV, and V injection wells under SDWA section 1422 on January 9, 1983 (48 FR 2321). On December 23, 2025, Utah applied to the EPA under SDWA section 1422 for primacy for Class VI injection wells located within the State, except those located on Indian lands for which the EPA retains primacy.

III. Legal Authorities

SDWA section 1421 requires the EPA to promulgate Federal requirements for effective State UIC programs to prevent underground injection activities that endanger USDWs. 42 U.S.C. 300h(b)(1). SDWA section 1422 requires that States seeking primacy demonstrate to the EPA that they have adopted (after notice and public hearing) and will implement a UIC program that meets the requirements that the EPA promulgated under section SDWA 1421. 42 U.S.C. 300h–1(b)(1)(A)(i). The statutory authority for this proposed rule approving Utah's UIC Class VI primacy program is SDWA sections 1422 and 1450, 42 U.S.C. 300h–1 and 300j–9.

As directed by the SDWA, the EPA has promulgated regulations setting forth the applicable procedures and substantive requirements for applicants seeking primacy for UIC programs under SDWA section 1422. The regulations in 40 CFR part 144 outline general program requirements that States must meet to obtain primacy. The regulations in 40 CFR part 145 specify the procedures the EPA will follow in approving, revising, and withdrawing UIC programs and outlines the elements and provisions that a State must include in its application for primacy. The regulation at 40 CFR part 145 also includes requirements for State UIC permitting procedures (by reference to certain provisions of 40 CFR parts 124 and 144), compliance evaluation programs, and enforcement authority, as well as requirements for sharing information between the EPA and the State. The regulations in 40 CFR part 146 contain the technical criteria and standards applicable to each well class, including Class VI wells.

IV. Utah's Application for UIC Class VI Primacy

A. Background

On December 23, 2025, Utah submitted a complete primacy application for Class VI injection wells located in the State, except those on Indian lands, which would revise the

State's existing SDWA section 1422 program that currently covers Class I, III, IV, and V injection wells. Utah's UIC program revision application includes a description of the State's proposed UIC Class VI program, copies of all State legal authorities and forms, a statement of legal authority from Utah's Attorney General, a summary of Utah's public participation activities, and an addendum to the existing Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between Utah and the EPA's Region 8 office. The EPA reviewed the application for completeness and performed a technical and legal evaluation of the application materials to assess and confirm that Utah's proposed UIC Class VI program meets Federal requirements.

B. Public Participation Activities Conducted by Utah

The Utah State Legislature passed House Bill 244 authorizing the DOGM and the Board of Oil, Gas, and Mining (BOGM)¹ to establish regulations for the geologic storage of carbon dioxide. The legislature held three public hearings, both in-person and virtually, with opportunity for public comment in February 2022. Utah Governor Cox signed House Bill 244 into law as Utah Code (UC) Title 40, Chapter 11—Geologic Carbon Storage, on March 21, 2022; the State law took effect on May 4, 2022. The Utah State Legislature subsequently amended UC 40–11 via House Bill 452 and House Bill 352, with additional hearings that provided opportunities for comment. The amendments became effective on May 1, 2024, and May 5, 2025, respectively.

Under the authority established by UC 40–11, the DOGM/BOGM drafted the Class VI UIC regulations found in Utah Administrative Code (UAC) Title R644—Natural Resources, Oil, Gas and Mining: Carbon Sequestration. In 2024, to support the development of these regulations, the DOGM/BOGM pursued informal public engagement on the draft Class VI program parameters and procedures. In total, the DOGM held six stakeholder engagement meetings between July and October: two virtual and four in-person. The two initial stakeholder Class VI rule discussions were held virtually on July 16 and August 14, 2024. The four in-person rule “open houses” were held in different locations throughout Utah to

¹ The Utah Board of Oil, Gas and Mining (the Board) is the policy making body for the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining. It was created and exists under the authority of the Utah Oil and Gas Conservation Act, Section 40–6 of the Utah Code. The BOGM consists of seven members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Utah senate.

inform the public about carbon sequestration and the draft Class VI rules, enabling widespread direct outreach and attendance. The DOGM responded to thirty-six comments received during this informal process on the draft Class VI regulations.

The BOGM held a public hearing on May 28, 2025, at which the DOGM received approval from the Board to formally adopt UAC R644. The DOGM proposed the Title R644 regulations and received public comments on the proposed Title R644 regulations for 30 days beginning on June 15, 2025. Official public notice was provided through the Utah State Bulletin, June 15, 2025, Vol. 2025, No. 12. The DOGM received zero public comments on the proposed Class VI regulations. Shortly thereafter, the BOGM held another public hearing on July 30, 2025, where it confirmed UAC R644, which became effective the following day.

After finalizing the State's UIC Class VI regulations, the DOGM provided an additional public engagement opportunity by taking comment and holding a hearing on its proposed application to the EPA to revise its UIC program to obtain UIC Class VI primacy. The DOGM announced a 30-day public comment period and public hearing on its website and in the Salt Lake Tribune on November 2, 2025, and then on ETV News on November 5, 2025. The hybrid in-person/virtual public hearing on the State's application was held on December 8, 2025. During the hearing, one attendee provided comments in support of the proposal. The DOGM received one written comment in support of the Utah Class VI program/application during the 30-day period.

Documentation of Utah's public participation activities, including the public comments and DOGM's responses, can be found in the EPA's Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OW–2026–0496.

C. Summary of the EPA's Comprehensive Evaluation

The EPA evaluates State UIC primacy program revisions in accordance with SDWA section 1422 to determine whether a State has satisfactorily demonstrated that it has adopted and will implement, after reasonable notice and public hearings, a UIC program that meets the requirements of 40 CFR parts 144, 145, and 146. 42 U.S.C. 300h–1(b)(1)(A)(i). The EPA conducted a comprehensive technical and legal evaluation of Utah's program revision application to determine whether the State's proposed UIC Class VI program—including State statutes and regulations, program description, State

Attorney General statement, and MOA addendum—meets the requirements of SDWA section 1422 and EPA regulations. Upon review, the EPA determined that Utah's program revision application demonstrates that the State has adopted and will implement a UIC Class VI program that meets the requirements of 40 CFR parts 144, 145, and 146.

The EPA evaluated Utah's UIC Class VI program description for consistency with 40 CFR 145.23, which specifies the information that must be included as part of the program description. The EPA's evaluation of the UIC Class VI program description included reviewing the scope, coverage, processes, and organizational structure of the proposed Class VI program. The EPA evaluated Utah's permitting, administrative, and judicial review procedures relevant to Class VI permits, as well as the State's permit application, reporting, and manifest forms for Class VI permits. The EPA also reviewed the State's UIC compliance evaluation program and enforcement authorities and the State's demonstration that its UIC Class VI program will have adequate in-house staff or access to contractor support for technical areas including site characterization, modeling, well construction and testing, financial responsibility, and regulatory and risk analysis.

The EPA evaluated Utah's Class VI-related Attorney General's statement for consistency with 40 CFR 145.24. In an Attorney General's statement, the State's top legal officer affirms that applicable State law (e.g., statutes, regulations, and judicial decisions) provides adequate authority to administer the UIC Class VI program as described in the program description and consistent with the EPA's regulatory requirements for UIC programs.

The EPA determined that the Class VI MOA addendum meets the Federal requirements at 40 CFR 145.25 for primacy MOAs. The MOA is the central agreement that establishes the provisions and arrangements between the State and the EPA concerning the administration, implementation, and enforcement of the State UIC Class VI program. The EPA's evaluation of the Class VI MOA addendum included ensuring that the MOA addendum contained the appropriate provisions pertaining to coordination, permitting, compliance monitoring, enforcement, and EPA oversight. For example, the Class VI MOA addendum specifies that the DOGM and the EPA agree to maintain a high level of cooperation and coordination to ensure successful and

effective administration of the UIC Class VI program.

Utah has demonstrated that it meets all UIC permit requirements found in 40 CFR 145.11 for Class VI permits. Utah's UIC Class VI permitting provisions and technical criteria and standards meet the Federal requirements in 40 CFR parts 124 and 144 through 146. The State has incorporated necessary procedures, pursuant to 40 CFR 145.12, to support a robust UIC Class VI compliance evaluation program. Additionally, Utah has the necessary civil, administrative, and criminal enforcement authorities pursuant to 40 CFR 145.13. Utah's UIC Class VI regulations regarding permitting, inspection, operation, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping meet Federal requirements found in 40 CFR parts 145 and 146.

As a result of this comprehensive review, the EPA is proposing to approve Utah's UIC primacy program revision application. The EPA has determined that the program revision meets all applicable requirements for Class VI primacy approval under SDWA section 1422 and that the State has demonstrated it is prepared to implement a UIC program in a manner consistent with the SDWA and all applicable UIC regulations.

V. The EPA's Proposed Action

A. Incorporation by Reference

The EPA is proposing to approve the State of Utah's UIC program revision application for Class VI injection well primacy in the State, except for those located on Indian lands for which the EPA retains primacy. If finalized, this action would amend 40 CFR 147.2250 and incorporate by reference, EPA-approved statutes and implementing regulations that contain standards, requirements, and procedures applicable to UIC Class VI well owners or operators within the State. Any provisions incorporated by reference, as well as all permit conditions issued pursuant to such provisions, are enforceable by the EPA pursuant to SDWA section 1423 and 40 CFR 147.1(e).

The EPA compiled the applicable Utah statutes and regulations proposed to be incorporated by reference into 40 CFR 147.301 in a document titled "Utah SDWA § 1422 Underground Injection Control Program Class VI Statutes and Regulations," dated January 21, 2026. This compilation is publicly available at <https://www.regulations.gov> in the EPA's Docket No. EPA-HQ-OW-2026-0496 for this proposed rulemaking. The EPA also proposes to codify a table in

40 CFR 147.2250 listing the EPA-approved Utah Statutes and Regulations for Class VI wells that the EPA would incorporate by reference.

B. The EPA's Oversight

Upon approval, the EPA will oversee Utah's administration of its Class VI UIC program. The EPA will require quarterly reports on instances of permittee non-compliance and annual UIC performance reports pursuant to 40 CFR 144.8. The MOA between the EPA Region 8 and the DOGM specifies that the EPA will oversee the State's administration of the UIC Class VI program on a continuing basis to ensure that such administration is consistent with the program MOA, the SDWA and implementing regulations, UIC grant agreements, and other applicable requirements.

VI. Statutory and Executive Orders 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 exempt from review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) because the Office of Management and Budget has exempted, as a category, the approval of State UIC programs. This exemption also applies to EPA approvals of revisions to existing State UIC programs.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

Executive Order 14192 does not apply because actions that approve State UIC programs are exempted from review under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action will not impose an information collection burden under the PRA. OMB has previously approved the information collection activities contained in the existing regulations and has assigned OMB control number 2040-0042.

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. This action transfers regulatory authority from the EPA to a State program with substantially the same requirements.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The action imposes no enforceable duty on any State, local, or Tribal governments or the private sector. The EPA's proposed approval of Utah's Class VI program will not constitute a Federal mandate because there is no requirement that a state establish UIC regulatory programs and because the program is a State, rather than a Federal program.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have Federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the National Government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

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

This action does not have Tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175. This action contains no Federal mandates for Tribal governments and does not impose any enforceable duties on Tribal governments. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this proposed action.

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

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of “covered regulatory action” in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it would approve a State program.

I. 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.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards.

VII. References

Attorney General's Statement “Attorney General's Statement to Accompany Utah's Underground Injection Control Program Class VI Primacy Application,” signed by the Attorney General of Utah on October 3, 2025.

Class VI Underground Injection Control Program Description “Utah Class VI Underground Injection Control 1422 Program Description,” Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining, December 23, 2025.

Letter from the Governor of Utah to the Regional Administrator, EPA Region 8, signed on February 2, 2026.

The Memorandum of Agreement Between Utah and The United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 8 for the UIC Class VI Program signed by the EPA Regional Administrator on January 1, 2025.

State of Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining Class VI Primacy Application, “Relevant State Statutes and Regulations,” December 23, 2025.

State of Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining s UIC Class VI Primacy Application, “Public Participation Documentation,” December 23, 2025.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Proposed “Utah SDWA § 1422 Underground Injection Control Program Statutes and Regulations for Well Class VI to be Incorporated by Reference.” January 21, 2026. Office of Water.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 147

Environmental protection, Incorporation by reference, Indian lands, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water supply.

Lee Zeldin,
Administrator.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the EPA proposes to amend 40 CFR part 147 as follows:

PART 147—STATE, TRIBAL, AND EPA-ADMINISTERED UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAMS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 147 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*; and 42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*

■ 2. Amend § 147.2250 by:

- a. Revising the section heading, the introductory text, and paragraph (a) introductory text;
- b. Adding paragraph (a)(4), a heading to paragraph (c), and paragraph (d)(4); and
- c. Revising paragraph (e).

The revisions and additions read as follows:

§ 147.2250 State-administered program—Classes I, II, III, IV, V and VI wells.

The UIC program for Class I, III, IV, and V wells in the State of Utah, except

for those wells on Indian lands, is the program administered by the Utah Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health, approved by EPA pursuant to section 1422 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Notice of this approval was published in the **Federal Register** on January 9, 1983 (48 FR 2321). The effective date of this program is February 10, 1983. Changes to Utah's regulations for Class I wells were made on May 15, 1990, in response to modification of national rules as promulgated by 53 FR 28188, July 26, 1988. Utah's rules were effective July 20, 1990. The revised rules, Program Description, Attorney General's statement, and Memorandum of Agreement were approved as a minor program modification on October 3, 1990. The UIC Program for Class VI wells in the State of Utah, except those located on Indian lands, is the program administered by the Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, approved by the EPA pursuant to section 1422 of the SDWA. The effective date of this program is [DATE 30 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL RULE IN **FEDERAL REGISTER**]. The UIC program for Class I, III, IV, V, and VI wells in the State of Utah, except those located on Indian lands, consists of the following elements, as submitted to EPA in the State's program application and program revision applications:

(a) *Incorporation by reference.* The requirements set forth in the State statutes and regulations cited in this paragraph are hereby incorporated by reference and made part of the applicable UIC program under SDWA for the State of Utah. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained at the Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, 1594 W. North Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah 84114. Copies of the State of Utah's provisions that are incorporated by reference may be inspected at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Water Docket, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004, or Region 8, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colorado 80202–1129. If you wish to obtain this material from the EPA Docket Center, call (202) 566–2426. Copies of this material also may be inspected at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of

this material at NARA, email fedreg.legal@nara.gov, or go to www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.

* * * * *

(4) Utah SDWA Sec. 1422 Underground Injection Control Program Statutes and Regulations for Well Class VI to be Incorporated by Reference (approved by EPA January 21, 2026).

Table 1 to this paragraph (a)(4) lists the Utah statutes and regulations that the EPA has approved for inclusion in this compilation.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(4)

State citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date
Utah Code Title 40, Chapter 11	Geologic Carbon Storage	May 7, 2025	[DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL RULE IN FEDERAL REGISTER].
Utah Admin. Code Title R644	Natural Resources, Oil, Gas and Mining: Carbon Sequestration.	July 31, 2025	[DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL RULE IN FEDERAL REGISTER].
Utah Admin. Code Title R649, R649–3–18, R649–3–24, R649–8–4, R649–10–1 through R649–10–8.	Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining; Oil and Gas.	December 3, 2025	[DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL RULE IN FEDERAL REGISTER].
Utah Code Title 40, Chapter 6, Section 2.	Board and Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining.	May 4, 2022	[DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL RULE IN FEDERAL REGISTER].
Utah Code Title 40, Chapter 6, Section 11.	Board and Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining.	May 12, 2020	[DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL RULE IN FEDERAL REGISTER].

* * * * *

(c) *Memorandum of Agreement*.

* * * * *

(4) The Memorandum of Agreement between EPA, Region 8 and the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, signed by the Regional Administrator on January 21, 2026.

(d) * * *

(4) *Class VI Wells*. Attorney General's Statement to Accompany Utah's Underground Injection Control Program Class VI Primacy Application signed by the Attorney General of Utah, October 3, 2025.

(e) *Program Description*. (1) *Class I, III, IV, and V Wells*. The Program Description (revised June 19, 1990) and

any other materials submitted as part of the application or supplements thereto.

(2) *Class VI Wells*. The Program Description (December 23, 2025), "Utah Class VI Underground Injection Control Program (1422) Description".

[FR Doc. 2026–21618 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 91, No. 203

Thursday, October 22, 2026

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding; whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments regarding this information collection received by November 23, 2026 will be considered. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such people are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Food and Nutrition Service

Title: Trafficking Controls and Fraud Investigations (Card Replacement).

OMB Control Number: 0584–0587.

Summary of Collection: This information collection supports the request to reinstate an expired information collection for an information collection request (ICR). The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (the Act), as amended, specifies national eligibility standards and imposes certain administrative requirements on State agencies in administering the Program. The Food and Nutrition Administration (FNA) is still legally required to collect this data and is thereby continuing to collect in violation of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Federal regulations at 274.6(b)(6) (Appendix A) require that State agencies monitor EBT card replacement requests and send notices to households when they request four cards within a 12-month period. The State agency may determine a threshold for excessive card replacements, which must not be less than four replacement cards in a 12-month period, alerting the household that their account is being monitored for potential trafficking, misuse, or fraudulent use of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits.

Need and Use of the Information: This statement supports the request to reinstate an expired information collection for an information collection related to collection to monitor excessive replacement EBT cards to reduce SNAP fraud waste and abuse by discouraging SNAP benefit trafficking. FNA is still legally required to collect this data and thereby continuing to collect it in violation of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Per Federal regulations at 7 CFR 274.6(b)(5) and 7 CFR 274.6(6), State agencies must set a threshold on excessive replacement cards and monitor household requests for replacement cards. Once the threshold has been exceeded, the State agency has two options. They may either provide a notice to the client to alert the household that they are monitoring their account for potential, suspicious activity.

If another replacement card is subsequently requested and trafficking is suspected, the State agency shall refer that case to the State's fraud

investigation unit. Or the State agency may instead opt to notify the household in writing that the State agency is withholding the card until contact is made. After the household has contacted the State agency, the replacement card will be issued.

Description of Respondents: State agencies (53) and Individuals/Households (292,064).

Estimated Number of Respondents: 292,117.

Frequency of Responses: Annual Reporting.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 27,981.

Rachelle Ragland-Greene,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–21605 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–30–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding; whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments regarding this information collection received by November 23, 2026 will be considered. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day

Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such people are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Food and Nutrition Administration

Title: Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) National Disqualified List.

OMB Control Number: 0584–0584.

Summary of Collection: This collection is a reinstatement, without change, of the currently approved collection. Section 243(c) of Public Law 106–224, the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, amended section 17(d)(5) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (NSLA) (42 U.S.C. 1766 (d)(5)(E)(i) and (ii)) by requiring the Department of Agriculture to maintain a list of institutions, day care home providers, and individuals that have been terminated or otherwise disqualified from CACFP participation. The law also requires the Department to make the list available to State agencies for their use in reviewing applications to participate and to sponsoring organizations to ensure that they do not employ as principals any persons who are disqualified from the program. This statutory mandate has been incorporated into § 226.6(c)(7) of the Program regulations. The Food and Nutrition Administration (FNA) is still legally required to collect this data and is thereby continuing to collect in violation of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Need and Use of the Information: This is a mandatory information collection that is required under statute. State agencies must provide the information necessary to maintain the National Disqualified List. The State agencies use forms FNS–843 Report of Disqualification from Participation—Institution and Responsible Principals/Individuals and FNS–844 Report of Disqualification from Participation—Individually Disqualified Responsible Principal/Individual or Day Care Home Provider to collect and maintain the disqualification data. These forms are accessed through a web-based National Disqualification List (NDL) system, to collect the contact and disqualification information and reasons on all individuals and institutions that have been disqualified and are therefore ineligible to participate in CACFP. The

information is collected from State agencies as the disqualifications occur so that the list is kept current. By maintaining the web-based system, the Department ensures program integrity by making the NDL data available to sponsoring organizations and State agencies so that no one who has been disqualified can participate in CACFP. Without this data collection, State agencies would not be able to prevent individuals and institutions disqualified in other States from reapplying to participate in CACFP.

Description of Respondents: State, Local, or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 56.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Other (as needed).

Total Burden Hours: 784.

Rachelle Ragland-Greene,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–21613 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–30–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Annual Business Survey

AGENCY: U.S. Census Bureau, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Information Collection, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment on the proposed revision to the Annual Business Survey prior to the submission of this information collection request (ICR) to OMB for approval.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before December 21, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments by email to Matthew.J.Tucker@census.gov. Please reference Annual Business Survey in the subject line of your comments. You may also submit

comments, identified by Docket Number USBC–2026–0562 to the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. All comments received are part of the public record. No comments will be posted to <http://www.regulations.gov> for public viewing until after the comment period has closed. Comments will generally be posted without change. All Personally Identifiable Information (for example, name and address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information. You may submit attachments to electronic comments in Microsoft Word, Excel, or Adobe PDF file formats.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Patrice Hall, Assistant Division Chief, R&D and Special Surveys, 301–763–7198, patrice.n.hall@census.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

In an effort to improve the measurement of business dynamics in the United States, the Census Bureau is conducting the Annual Business Survey (ABS). The ABS combines Census Bureau firm-level collections to reduce respondent burden, increase data quality, reduce operational costs, and operate more efficiently. The ABS measures research and development (R&D), innovation, business owner characteristics, and other topics of interest. The ABS is a joint statistical project between the Census Bureau and the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) within the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF).

The 2026 ABS (collected during 2027) will remove the following business owner demographic questions:

- Race
- Ethnicity
- Sex
- Place of Birth
- U.S. Citizenship, and
- Age

Estimates for this data will be produced through use of various administrative data. The Census Bureau, in collaboration with NCSES, plans to research additional administrative and survey data sources to replace the other owner characteristics questions on the survey in future survey cycles. While this research continues, select business owner characteristics questions (*e.g.*, disability, education level) will remain

on the survey. The Business Enterprise Research and Development survey (BERD), which merged with the ABS beginning with reference year 2025, will continue to be included within the ABS.

The ABS will sample 230,000 businesses and nonprofit organizations (222,000 employer business; 8,000 nonprofit organizations). The ABS includes all nonfarm employer businesses filing Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax forms as individual proprietorships, partnerships, or any other type of corporation, with non-zero receipts or payroll. Also included are nonprofit organizations to measure their research activities. The ABS samples approximately 8,000 nonprofit organizations who are required to complete IRS form 990. The nonprofit sample will yield national estimates of R&D performance within the nonprofit sector. Of note, nonprofit organizations will only see questions relating to research activities and will not be asked any questions relating to owner demographics.

The ABS is designed to incorporate new content, on a rotating basis, each survey year based on topics of relevance. Each year new questions are submitted to the OMB for approval.

The 2026–2028 ABS will collect the following information from employer businesses:

- Company information including sales, employees, and business ownership from all employer businesses.
- Select business owner characteristics questions (*e.g.*, disability, education level) from the principal owner(s) of the business.
- Business characteristics from all employer businesses.
- Research, development, and related topics from select businesses and nonprofits.
- Innovation data and data on critical and emerging technologies from all employer businesses.
- Management practices and employee training data from all employer businesses.
- Intellectual property protection and technology transfer data from all employer businesses.
- Other potential module topics such as cybersecurity and financing.

II. Method of Collection

The ABS utilizes an online survey instrument. Respondents are mailed and emailed letters directing them to create a Census account and access the survey through their account. The online survey automatically skips questions that do not apply and checks for common errors. Detailed question

instructions will be embedded in the electronic instrument where appropriate. Responses will be due approximately 30 days from initial mailing.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0607–1004.
Form Number(s): ABS–1.

Type of Review: Regular submission, Request for a Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profit organizations (large and small employer businesses), nonprofit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 174,500 Employer Businesses without BERD Content; 47,500 Employer Businesses with BERD Content, and 8,000 Nonprofit Organizations

Estimated Time per Response: Respondents with Employer Businesses Without BERD Content—45 minutes; Respondents with BERD Content—3 hours and 22 minutes to respond; Nonprofit organizations—38 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 295,858.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$0. (This is not the cost of respondents' time, but the indirect costs respondents may incur for such things as purchases of specialized software or hardware needed to report, or expenditures for accounting or records maintenance services required specifically by the collection.)

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.
Legal Authority: Title 13, United States Code, Sections 8(b), 131, and 182; Title 42, United States Code, Section 1861–76 (National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended); and Section 505 within the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 authorize this collection. Sections 224 and 225 of Title 13, United States Code, require response from sampled firms.

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include, or summarize, each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental PRA Compliance Officer, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2026–21629 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–138–2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 123, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Metal Container (MCC) LP; (Beverage Containers); Windsor, Colorado

Metal Container (MCC) LP submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Windsor, Colorado within FTZ 123. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on September 30, 2026.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material/component and specific finished product described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished product is empty beverage cans (body only) (duty rate 5.7%).

The proposed foreign-status material/component is aluminum body stock (duty rate 3%).

The request indicates that aluminum stock is subject to duties under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (section 232) and section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (section 301),

depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 232 and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is December 1, 2026.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Christopher Wedderburn at Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov.

Dated: October 16, 2026.

Colin Agostisi,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-21555 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-139-2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 64, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Metal Container (MCC) LP; (Beverage Containers); Jacksonville, Florida

Metal Container (MCC) LP submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Jacksonville, Florida within FTZ 64. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on September 30, 2026.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material/component and specific finished product described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished product is empty beverage cans (body only) (duty rate 5.7%).

The proposed foreign-status material/component is aluminum body stock (duty rate 3%).

The request indicates that aluminum stock is subject to duties under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (section 232) and section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (section 301),

depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 232 and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is December 1, 2026.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Christopher Wedderburn at Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov.

Dated: October 16, 2026.

Colin Agostisi,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-21548 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-134-2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 186, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Pratt & Whitney, a Division of RTX Corporation; (Aircraft Engines, Engine Modules, and Parts); North Berwick, Maine

Pratt & Whitney, a Division of RTX Corporation submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in North Berwick, Maine within FTZ 186. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on October 14, 2026.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/component(s) and specific finished product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished products include: aircraft turbines, <25kN; aircraft turbines, >25kN; aircraft turbopropellers, >1100 kW; aircraft gas turbines, <5000kW; aircraft engine air ducts; aircraft engine balances; aircraft engine base assemblies; aircraft engine base metal blades; aircraft engine base metal blisks; aircraft engine booster

assemblies; aircraft engine borescope plugs; aircraft engine clevises; aircraft engine combustor diffuser nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine connector links; aircraft engine cores; aircraft engine cowl assemblies; aircraft engine base metal disks; aircraft engine ducts; aircraft engine fairings; aircraft engine fan case assemblies; aircraft engine fan cowls; aircraft engine fan stator assemblies; aircraft engine front rotating seals; aircraft engine fuel nozzles; aircraft engine heat shields; aircraft engine high pressure compressor rotor assemblies; aircraft engine nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine turbine rotor assemblies; aircraft engine hub assemblies; aircraft engine inlet assemblies; aircraft engine interstage seals; aircraft engine manifolds; aircraft engine module assemblies; aircraft engine base metal nozzles; aircraft engine panels; aircraft engine plugs; aircraft engine rear rotating seals; aircraft engine retainer plates; aircraft engine retainer tube assemblies; aircraft engine rings; aircraft engine seal assemblies; aircraft engine sectors; aircraft engine shrouds; aircraft engine spools; aircraft engine spool assemblies; aircraft engine base metal thermal blankets; aircraft engine tube assemblies; aircraft engine turbine center frame assemblies; aircraft engine vane assemblies; aircraft engine weights; and aircraft engine gears (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 2.5%).

The proposed foreign-status materials/components include: calcined kyanite; jet fuel; lubricating oil; turbine lubricating oil; oil waste; silicon dioxide; synthetic silica gel; aluminum oxide; zirconium dioxide; calcium silicate; blue dyes; non synthetic polymer-based paints; non synthetic polymer-based varnishes; pigments; stamping foils; dyes; metal marking inks; anti-smutting additives; cleaners; metal processing lubricant containing petroleum oils; high temperature grease; waxes; polyvinylsiloxane impression material putties; adhesives; epoxy paste adhesives; x-ray films; pickling preparations for metal surfaces; masking material solutions; coating material solutions; plasma spray powders; injection molding granulates; fan duct seals; monofilament; protector guides; plastic hoses; plastic hoses without fittings; plastic hoses with fittings; plastic tubes; plastic fittings; polyester adhesive decals; plastic storage boxes; plastic storage lids; turboprop engine covers; plastic oil collection containers; plastic covers; tray foam; plastic name plates; motor belts; plastic blocks; plastic bushings; plastic clamps; plastic connectors; plastic protective housing

covers; plastic dampers; plastic gaskets; plastic grommets; plastic isolators; plastic mats; plastic O-rings; preformed packings; backup rings; shipping covers; tapered plugs; vinyl caps; protective caps; guide blocks; cushion blocks; blade protectors; insulation blankets; alignment bushings; retainer rings; plastic retainers; plastic seal masks; plastic seals; plastic sleeves; plastic spacers; plastic straps; plastic strips; plastic washers; rubber insulation sleeves; rubber discs; non-reinforced rubber hoses without fittings; rubber hoses reinforced with metal fittings; fuel supply hoses; fuel return hoses; fuel drain hoses; tank truck corrugated fuel hoses; oil scavenge hoses; oil drain hoses; oil cooler hoses; compressor deflector hoses; cooling air hoses; precooler air inlet hoses; hydraulic supply hoses; hydraulic return hoses; case drain hoses; army navy fitting reinforced hoses; hoses with reinforced fittings; timing belts; rubber inner tubes; rubber gaskets; rubber oil seals; rubber O-rings; rubber seals; rubber washers; rubber blocks; rubber covers; rubber flange connectors; rubber grommets; rubber insulators; rubber mounts; rubber pipe fittings; transport boxes; insulated shipping case; non-insulated shipping case; fully enclosed shipping crates; open construction shipping crates; fiber gaskets; printed diagrams; printed manuals; stickers; labels; yarn filaments; monofilaments; fabric filters; mineral heat shields; mineral wool insulation blankets; insulation; slag wool insulation; slag wool shields; insulating gaskets; insulating bushings; carbon fiber assemblies; carbon fiber bushings; carbon fiber clamps; carbon fiber gaskets; carbon fiber seals; carbon fiber spacers; carbon fiber vanes; carbon fibers blades; carbon seals; graphite seals; mineral gaskets; mineral covers; ceramic Berl saddles; ceramic insulation blankets; ceramic plates for technical uses; ceramic wares for technical uses; ceramic heat shields; insulation blankets; glass fiber; open fabric insulation blankets; glass wool insulation blankets; fiberglass cloths; fiberglass tapes; glass fiber reinforced fasteners (fiber); glass fiber reinforced fasteners (woven); glass fiber heat shields; observation windows for oil tanks; stainless steel scrap; steel alloy scrap; ferrous scrap; iron coated plates; non-alloy steel coated plates; stainless steel plates; stainless steel round wire; stainless steel wire; non-cold formed bars; non-cold formed rods; stainless steel tube assemblies; capillary tubes; pressure test pipes; stainless steel tube assemblies, wall thickness greater than 1.65 mm; steel oil tubes; steel fittings;

stainless steel flanges; steel flanges; steel couplings; steel elbows; stainless steel threaded bends; stainless steel threaded couplings; stainless steel threaded elbows; stainless steel threaded sleeves; reducer body tubes; iron pipe fittings; iron tube fittings; stainless steel pipe fittings; stainless steel tube fittings; steel flange assemblies; alloy steel flanges; alloy steel sleeves; steel threaded elbows; steel drains; steel bushings; steel connectors; oil drainage tanks; steel oil tanks; tank assemblies; cables; steel control cables; stranded wire lanyards; steel threaded fasteners; carbon steel threaded fasteners; non-stainless alloy threaded fasteners; steel screws, threads with a diameter less than 6mm; steel bolts, threads with a diameter less than 6mm; steel screws, threads with a diameter of 6mm or more; steel bolts, threads with a diameter of 6mm or more; steel studs; steel machine screws; stainless steel threaded fasteners; iron nuts; steel nuts; iron threaded insert; steel threaded insert; iron lock nuts; steel lock nuts; iron connector pins; steel connector pins; steel locking washers; steel spring washers; steel washer; steel flat washer; steel rivets; steel cotters; steel cotter pins; steel retaining rings; steel pins; steel non threaded hardware; needles; springs; steel helical springs; steel springs; retention springs; control mechanism springs; adjustment springs; vibration isolator springs; compression springs; hand knobs; steel wire rings; steel safety spring wire; steel ring seals; steel connectors for hoses; steel general purpose bushings; steel general purpose caps; steel general purpose clamps; steel general purpose plugs; steel general purpose sleeves; steel general purpose spacers; refined copper wire; copper wire; copper stranded wire; copper wire, with fittings; copper washers; copper pins; copper rings; copper wood screws; copper screws; copper nuts; copper bolts; copper gaskets; copper bushings; copper gear pump seals; nickel alloy; nickel scrap; nickel powder; cold formed nickel alloy bars; nickel alloy bars, not cold formed; nickel alloy cold formed wire; nickel retaining bolt ring; nickel plates; nickel pipes; nickel tubes, not alloyed; nickel pipe fittings; nickel tube fittings; nickel bolts; nickel clips; nickel conduit; nickel connectors; nickel couplings; nickel enclosures; nickel fittings; nickel gears; nickel inserts; nickel joints; nickel lockwire; nickel lugs; nickel nuts; nickel pins; nickel rings; nickel rivets; nickel rotors; nickel screws; nickel seals; nickel spacers; nickel springs; nickel studs; nickel thermocouples; nickel mesh tubes; nickel vanes; nickel

washers; stranded wire of nickel; aluminum powder; aluminum plates, clad; aluminum plates, not clad; aluminum foil tape; aluminum tube assemblies; aluminum tube; aluminum tanks; aluminum caps; aluminum pins; aluminum screws; aluminum washers; aluminum threaded fasteners; aluminum fasteners with rivets; aluminum fasteners over 6 mm in diameter; aluminum clamps; aluminum general purpose plug; aluminum general purpose spacers; aluminum supports; lead seals; molybdenum scrap; molybdenum bars; molybdenum rods; molybdenum nuts; molybdenum bolts; molybdenum washers; molybdenum powder; cobalt nuts; cobalt bolts; cobalt washers; cobalt seals; titanium powder; titanium scrap; titanium bars; titanium rods; titanium wire; titanium sheet bars; titanium slabs; titanium plates; titanium foil; titanium strips; titanium bolts; titanium castings, test material; titanium connectors; titanium nuts; titanium pins; titanium screws; titanium seals; titanium spacers; titanium washers; titanium tubes; titanium pipes; titanium shoulder stud; chromium-aluminum powder; rhenium unwrought powder; compressor blades lock assemblies; compressor vanes lock assemblies; keys; base metal hinges; pressure relief door hinge; base metal door hinges; general aircraft mountings; general aircraft fittings; base metal aircraft mountings; base metal aircraft fittings; iron fitting for aircrafts; steel fitting for aircrafts; base metal brackets; base metal mounting fixtures; non-steel bracket assemblies; copper fitting for aircrafts; bracket assemblies; steel flexible tubing with fittings; iron flexible tubing; steel flexible tubing; flexible tubing with fittings; flexible tubing without fittings; base metal bifurcated rivets; base metal blind rivets; base metal tubular rivets; rivets; plugs; base metal stoppers; base metal caps; base metal identification plates; identification plates; aircraft turbines, <25kn; aircraft turbines, >25kn; aircraft turbopropellers, >1100kw; aircraft gas turbines, <5000kw; aircraft engine air duct; aircraft engine balance; aircraft engine base assemblies; base metal aircraft engine blades; base metal aircraft engine blisks; aircraft engine booster assemblies; aircraft engine borescope plugs; aircraft engine clevis; aircraft engine combustor diffuser nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine connector links; aircraft engine cores; aircraft engine cowl assemblies; base metal aircraft engine disks; aircraft engine ducts; aircraft engine fairings; aircraft engine fan case assemblies; aircraft engine fan cowls; aircraft engine fan

stator assemblies; aircraft engine front rotating seals; aircraft engine fuel nozzles; aircraft engine heat shields; aircraft engine high pressure compressor rotor assemblies; aircraft engine high pressure nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine high pressure turbine rotor assemblies; aircraft engine hub assemblies; aircraft engine inlet assemblies; aircraft engine interstage seals; aircraft engine manifolds; aircraft engine module assemblies; base metal aircraft engine nozzles; aircraft engine panels; aircraft engine plugs; aircraft engine rear rotating seals; aircraft engine retainer plates; aircraft engine retainer tube assemblies; aircraft engine rings; aircraft engine seal assemblies; aircraft engine sectors; aircraft engine shrouds; aircraft engine spools; aircraft engine spool assemblies; base metal aircraft engine thermal blankets; tube assemblies for turbojets; aircraft engine turbine center frame assemblies; aircraft engine vane assemblies; aircraft engine weights; base metal aircraft engine blade retainers; aircraft engine blades; aircraft engine fuel nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine manifolds; aircraft engine nozzle assemblies; base metal aircraft engine plugs; base metal aircraft engine retainer seals; base metal aircraft engine rings; base metal aircraft engine seals; base metal aircraft engine segments; base metal aircraft engine shims; aircraft engine shrouds; base metal aircraft engine supports; non-turboprop engine tube assemblies; base metal aircraft engine vane retainers; aircraft engines damper; aircraft engines disks; base metal aircraft engines sleeves; aircraft engines spools; base metal aircraft engines weights; bracket assembly of turbojets; bracket assembly of turbo-propellers; bracket assembly of gas turbines; air seal rings; knife-edge seals; vane air-seal masks; fan exit fairing shields; inlet case shields; bearing housing; disk protectors; combustor liners; combustor shields; diffuser case marks; blade root masks; blade protectors; rotor alignment fixtures; thermal management sleeves; actuator sleeves; rotor assemblies of non-aircraft turbines; spindle assemblies of non-aircraft turbines; convergent nozzle actuators; hydraulic powered actuators; linear acting hydraulic cylinders; non-linear acting hydraulics; linear acting cylinders for pneumatic motors; pneumatic power engines; pneumatic power motors; actuator assemblies; actuator sleeves; linear motion bushings; actuator interface seals; high-pressure O-rings; actuator face seals; actuator gaskets; valve retainers; valve alignment bushings; heat shield housings; Vickers hydraulic pumps;

hand pumps; hydraulic pumps, reciprocating positive displacement; pump; reciprocating positive replacing pumps; hydraulic pumps, rotary positive displacement; centrifugal pumps; fuel pumps; adapter rings; pump O-rings; pump face seals; pump backup rings; pump inlet gaskets; pump outlet seals; pump shaft retainers; manifold seal rings; vacuum pumps; fan; axial fan; blower assembly; centrifugal fans; cooling fan for turbochargers; fan exit fairing shields; fan case liner gaskets; fan exit liner case seals; vane grommets; inlet cone seals; cooling duct seals; air cooler duct seals; oil cooler duct seals; cryocoolers; Stirling cryo-generators; oil-fuel cooled, brazed aluminum plate-fin heat exchangers; heat exchangers; heating mantles; heater housing seals; high-temperature O-rings; thermal blankets; heat-shield covers; temperature-control duct; oil cooler manifold seals; heat exchangers; water filters; fuel filters; oil filter; engine fluid filters; filtering machinery for liquids; fuel separators; hydraulic case drain filter; ring rotating deoilers; oil filter pressure elements; oil filter scavenge elements; oil pressure valves; oleo hydraulic valves; oleo pneumatic valves; check valves; safety relief valves; regulator valves; bodies of valves; ball bearings; tapered roller bearings; spherical roller bearings; cylindrical roller bearings; ball bearing races; ball bearing rings; roller bearing races; roller bearing rings; cam shafts; crank shafts; transmission shafts; plain shaft bearings; aircraft engine gears; shaft coupling assemblies; gearbox covers; gearbox housings; gearboxes drains; gearboxes tubes; multilayered metal gaskets; mechanical seals; base metal sheeting joints; alternating current generators; generator stator rings; motor stator rings; engine igniters; starter motor; engine exciters; ignition exciter; ignition exciter shroudings; inductors; inductor coils; computer antennas; electronic engine control software; solid state storage; transceivers; global positioning system tracking devices; thermistors; electrical fuses; circuit breakers; grounding straps; relay units; pressure switches; electrical plugs; electric terminals; junction boxes; programmable controllers; electrical switching apparatus; light emitting diodes; signal generators; flight recorders; flight sensors; transducers, motional pickup; copper winding wire; winding wire; coaxial cables; wiring harnesses; electrical cables with fitting; electrical cables; electrical insulation sleeves; electrical insulation fittings; noise suppression filters; shipping containers; engine stands; trailers;

engine shipping mounts; engine shipping supports; aircraft nacelles; aircraft thrust reversers; collimators; flame detectors; flame borescopes; thermometers; flow meters; electrical pressure meters; checking meters; liquid heat pressure meters; measuring meters; checking probes; measuring probes; pressure probes; speed sensors; fan current sensors; testing equipment; testing probes; vibration sensors; hydro-mechanical units; hydro-mechanical unit sensors; and, quality stamps (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 20%).

The request indicates that certain materials/components are subject to duties under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 or section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 232 and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is December 1, 2026.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Brian Warnes at brian.warnes@trade.gov.

Dated: October 16, 2026.

Colin Agostisi,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-21561 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-132-2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 26, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Pratt & Whitney, a Division of RTX Corporation; (Aircraft Engines, Engine Modules, and Parts); Midland, Georgia

Pratt & Whitney, a Division of RTX Corporation submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Midland, Georgia within FTZ 26. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on October 14, 2026.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/ component(s) and specific finished

product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished products include: aircraft turbines, <25kN; aircraft turbines, >25kN; aircraft turbopropellers, >1100 kW; aircraft gas turbines, <5000kW; aircraft engine air ducts; aircraft engine balances; aircraft engine base assemblies; aircraft engine base metal blades; aircraft engine base metal blisks; aircraft engine booster assemblies; aircraft engine borescope plugs; aircraft engine clevises; aircraft engine combustor diffuser nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine connector links; aircraft engine cores; aircraft engine cowl assemblies; aircraft engine base metal disks; aircraft engine ducts; aircraft engine fairings; aircraft engine fan case assemblies; aircraft engine fan cowls; aircraft engine fan stator assemblies; aircraft engine front rotating seals; aircraft engine fuel nozzles; aircraft engine heat shields; aircraft engine high pressure compressor rotor assemblies; aircraft engine nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine turbine rotor assemblies; aircraft engine hub assemblies; aircraft engine inlet assemblies; aircraft engine interstage seals; aircraft engine manifolds; aircraft engine module assemblies; aircraft engine base metal nozzles; aircraft engine panels; aircraft engine plugs; aircraft engine rear rotating seals; aircraft engine retainer plates; aircraft engine retainer tube assemblies; aircraft engine rings; aircraft engine seal assemblies; aircraft engine sectors; aircraft engine shrouds; aircraft engine spools; aircraft engine spool assemblies; aircraft engine base metal thermal blankets; aircraft engine tube assemblies; aircraft engine turbine center frame assemblies; aircraft engine vane assemblies; aircraft engine weights; and aircraft engine gears (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 2.5%).

The proposed foreign-status materials/components include: calcined kyanite; jet fuel; lubricating oil; turbine lubricating oil; oil waste; silicon dioxide; synthetic silica gel; aluminum oxide; zirconium dioxide; calcium silicate; blue dyes; non synthetic polymer-based paints; non synthetic polymer-based varnishes; pigments; stamping foils; dyes; metal marking inks; anti-smutting additives; cleaners; metal processing lubricant containing petroleum oils; high temperature grease; waxes; polyvinylsiloxane impression

material putties; adhesives; epoxy paste adhesives; x-ray films; pickling preparations for metal surfaces; masking material solutions; coating material solutions; plasma spray powders; injection molding granulates; fan duct seals; monofilament; protector guides; plastic hoses; plastic hoses without fittings; plastic hoses with fittings; plastic tubes; plastic fittings; polyester adhesive decals; plastic storage boxes; plastic storage lids; turboprop engine covers; plastic oil collection containers; plastic covers; tray foam; plastic name plates; motor belts; plastic blocks; plastic bushings; plastic clamps; plastic connectors; plastic protective housing covers; plastic dampers; plastic gaskets; plastic grommets; plastic isolators; plastic mats; plastic O-rings; preformed packings; backup rings; shipping covers; tapered plugs; vinyl caps; protective caps; guide blocks; cushion blocks; blade protectors; insulation blankets; alignment bushings; retainer rings; plastic retainers; plastic seal masks; plastic seals; plastic sleeves; plastic spacers; plastic straps; plastic strips; plastic washers; rubber insulation sleeves; rubber discs; non-reinforced rubber hoses without fittings; rubber hoses reinforced with metal fittings; fuel supply hoses; fuel return hoses; fuel drain hoses; tank truck corrugated fuel hoses; oil scavenge hoses; oil drain hoses; oil cooler hoses; compressor deflector hoses; cooling air hoses; precooler air inlet hoses; hydraulic supply hoses; hydraulic return hoses; case drain hoses; army navy fitting reinforced hoses; hoses with reinforced fittings; timing belts; rubber inner tubes; rubber gaskets; rubber oil seals; rubber O-rings; rubber seals; rubber washers; rubber blocks; rubber covers; rubber flange connectors; rubber grommets; rubber insulators; rubber mounts; rubber pipe fittings; transport boxes; insulated shipping case; non-insulated shipping case; fully enclosed shipping crates; open construction shipping crates; fiber gaskets; printed diagrams; printed manuals; stickers; labels; yarn filaments; monofilaments; fabric filters; mineral heat shields; mineral wool insulation blankets; insulation; slag wool insulation; slag wool shields; insulating gaskets; insulating bushings; carbon fiber assemblies; carbon fiber bushings; carbon fiber clamps; carbon fiber gaskets; carbon fiber seals; carbon fiber spacers; carbon fiber vanes; carbon fibers blades; carbon seals; graphite seals; mineral gaskets; mineral covers; ceramic Berl saddles; ceramic insulation blankets; ceramic plates for technical uses; ceramic wares for technical uses; ceramic heat shields; insulation

blankets, glass fiber; open fabric insulation blankets; glass wool insulation blankets; fiberglass cloths; fiberglass tapes; glass fiber reinforced fasteners (fiber); glass fiber reinforced fasteners (woven); glass fiber heat shields; observation windows for oil tanks; stainless steel scrap; steel alloy scrap; ferrous scrap; iron coated plates; non-alloy steel coated plates; stainless steel plates; stainless steel round wire; stainless steel wire; non-cold formed bars; non-cold formed rods; stainless steel tube assemblies; capillary tubes; pressure test pipes; stainless steel tube assemblies, wall thickness greater than 1.65 mm; steel oil tubes; steel fittings; stainless steel flanges; steel flanges; steel couplings; steel elbows; stainless steel threaded bends; stainless steel threaded couplings; stainless steel threaded elbows; stainless steel threaded sleeves; reducer body tubes; iron pipe fittings; iron tube fittings; stainless steel pipe fittings; stainless steel tube fittings; steel flange assemblies; alloy steel flanges; alloy steel sleeves; steel threaded elbows; steel drains; steel bushings; steel connectors; oil drainage tanks; steel oil tanks; tank assemblies; cables; steel control cables; stranded wire lanyards; steel threaded fasteners; carbon steel threaded fasteners; non-stainless alloy threaded fasteners; steel screws, threads with a diameter less than 6mm; steel bolts, threads with a diameter less than 6mm; steel screws, threads with a diameter of 6mm or more; steel bolts, threads with a diameter of 6mm or more; steel studs; steel machine screws; stainless steel threaded fasteners; iron nuts; steel nuts; iron threaded insert; steel threaded insert; iron lock nuts; steel lock nuts; iron connector pins; steel connector pins; steel locking washers; steel spring washers; steel washer; steel flat washer; steel rivets; steel cotters; steel cotter pins; steel retaining rings; steel pins; steel non threaded hardware; needles; springs; steel helical springs; steel springs; retention springs; control mechanism springs; adjustment springs; vibration isolator springs; compression springs; hand knobs; steel wire rings; steel safety spring wire; steel ring seals; steel connectors for hoses; steel general purpose bushings; steel general purpose caps; steel general purpose clamps; steel general purpose plugs; steel general purpose sleeves; steel general purpose spacers; refined copper wire; copper wire; copper stranded wire; copper wire, with fittings; copper washers; copper pins; copper rings; copper wood screws; copper screws; copper nuts; copper bolts; copper gaskets; copper bushings; copper gear pump seals;

nickel alloy; nickel scrap; nickel powder; cold formed nickel alloy bars; nickel alloy bars, not cold formed; nickel alloy cold formed wire; nickel retaining bolt ring; nickel plates; nickel pipes; nickel tubes, not alloyed; nickel pipe fittings; nickel tube fittings; nickel bolts; nickel clips; nickel conduit; nickel connectors; nickel couplings; nickel enclosures; nickel fittings; nickel gears; nickel inserts; nickel joints; nickel lockwire; nickel lugs; nickel nuts; nickel pins; nickel rings; nickel rivets; nickel rotors; nickel screws; nickel seals; nickel spacers; nickel springs; nickel studs; nickel thermocouples; nickel mesh tubes; nickel vanes; nickel washers; stranded wire of nickel; aluminum powder; aluminum plates, clad; aluminum plates, not clad; aluminum foil tape; aluminum tube assemblies; aluminum tube; aluminum tanks; aluminum caps; aluminum pins; aluminum screws; aluminum washers; aluminum threaded fasteners; aluminum fasteners with rivets; aluminum fasteners over 6 mm in diameter; aluminum clamps; aluminum general purpose plug; aluminum general purpose spacers; aluminum supports; lead seals; molybdenum scrap; molybdenum bars; molybdenum rods; molybdenum nuts; molybdenum bolts; molybdenum washers; molybdenum powder; cobalt nuts; cobalt bolts; cobalt washers; cobalt seals; titanium powder; titanium scrap; titanium bars; titanium rods; titanium wire; titanium sheet bars; titanium slabs; titanium plates; titanium foil; titanium strips; titanium bolts; titanium castings, test material; titanium connectors; titanium nuts; titanium pins; titanium screws; titanium seals; titanium spacers; titanium washers; titanium tubes; titanium pipes; titanium shoulder stud; chromium-aluminum powder; rhodium unwrought powder; compressor blades lock assemblies; compressor vanes lock assemblies; keys; base metal hinges; pressure relief door hinge; base metal door hinges; general aircraft mountings; general aircraft fittings; base metal aircraft mountings; base metal aircraft fittings; iron fitting for aircrafts; steel fitting for aircrafts; base metal brackets; base metal mounting fixtures; non-steel bracket assemblies; copper fitting for aircrafts; bracket assemblies; steel flexible tubing with fittings; iron flexible tubing; steel flexible tubing; flexible tubing with fittings; flexible tubing without fittings; base metal bifurcated rivets; base metal blind rivets; base metal tubular rivets; rivets; plugs; base metal stoppers; base metal caps; base metal identification plates; identification plates; aircraft turbines, <25kn; aircraft turbines,

>25kn; aircraft turbopropellers, >1100kw; aircraft gas turbines, <5000kw; aircraft engine air duct; aircraft engine balance; aircraft engine base assemblies; base metal aircraft engine blades; base metal aircraft engine blisks; aircraft engine booster assemblies; aircraft engine borescope plugs; aircraft engine clevis; aircraft engine combustor diffuser nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine connector links; aircraft engine cores; aircraft engine cowl assemblies; base metal aircraft engine disks; aircraft engine ducts; aircraft engine fairings; aircraft engine fan case assemblies; aircraft engine fan cowls; aircraft engine fan stator assemblies; aircraft engine front rotating seals; aircraft engine fuel nozzles; aircraft engine heat shields; aircraft engine high pressure compressor rotor assemblies; aircraft engine high pressure nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine high pressure turbine rotor assemblies; aircraft engine hub assemblies; aircraft engine inlet assemblies; aircraft engine interstage seals; aircraft engine manifolds; aircraft engine module assemblies; base metal aircraft engine nozzles; aircraft engine panels; aircraft engine plugs; aircraft engine rear rotating seals; aircraft engine retainer plates; aircraft engine retainer tube assemblies; aircraft engine rings; aircraft engine seal assemblies; aircraft engine sectors; aircraft engine shrouds; aircraft engine spools; aircraft engine spool assemblies; base metal aircraft engine thermal blankets; tube assemblies for turbojets; aircraft engine turbine center frame assemblies; aircraft engine vane assemblies; aircraft engine weights; base metal aircraft engine blade retainers; aircraft engine blades; aircraft engine fuel nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine manifolds; aircraft engine nozzle assemblies; base metal aircraft engine plugs; base metal aircraft engine retainer seals; base metal aircraft engine rings; base metal aircraft engine seals; base metal aircraft engine segments; base metal aircraft engine shims; aircraft engine shrouds; base metal aircraft engine supports; non-turboprop engine tube assemblies; base metal aircraft engine vane retainers; aircraft engines damper; aircraft engines disks; base metal aircraft engines sleeves; aircraft engines spools; base metal aircraft engines weights; bracket assembly of turbojets; bracket assembly of gas turbines; air seal rings; knife-edge seals; vane air-seal masks; fan exit fairing shields; inlet case shields; bearing housing; disk protectors; combustor liners; combustor shields; diffuser case marks; blade root masks; blade

protectors; rotor alignment fixtures; thermal management sleeves; actuator sleeves; rotor assemblies of non-aircraft turbines; spindle assemblies of non-aircraft turbines; convergent nozzle actuators; hydraulic powered actuators; linear acting hydraulic cylinders; non-linear acting hydraulics; linear acting cylinders for pneumatic motors; pneumatic power engines; pneumatic power motors; actuator assemblies; actuator sleeves; linear motion bushings; actuator interface seals; high-pressure O-rings; actuator face seals; actuator gaskets; valve retainers; valve alignment bushings; heat shield housings; Vickers hydraulic pumps; hand pumps; hydraulic pumps, reciprocating positive displacement; pump; reciprocating positive replacing pumps; hydraulic pumps, rotary positive displacement; centrifugal pumps; fuel pumps; adapter rings; pump O-rings; pump face seals; pump backup rings; pump inlet gaskets; pump outlet seals; pump shaft retainers; manifold seal rings; vacuum pumps; fan; axial fan; blower assembly; centrifugal fans; cooling fan for turbochargers; fan exit fairing shields; fan case liner gaskets; fan exit liner case seals; vane grommets; inlet cone seals; cooling duct seals; air cooler duct seals; oil cooler duct seals; cryocoolers; Stirling cryo-generators; oil-fuel cooled, brazed aluminum plate-fin heat exchangers; heat exchangers; heating mantles; heater housing seals; high-temperature O-rings; thermal blankets; heat-shield covers; temperature-control duct; oil cooler manifold seals; heat exchangers; water filters; fuel filters; oil filter; engine fluid filters; filtering machinery for liquids; fuel separators; hydraulic case drain filter; ring rotating deoilers; oil filter pressure elements; oil filter scavenge elements; oil pressure valves; oleo hydraulic valves; oleo pneumatic valves; check valves; safety relief valves; regulator valves; bodies of valves; ball bearings; tapered roller bearings; spherical roller bearings; cylindrical roller bearings; ball bearing races; ball bearing rings; roller bearing races; roller bearing rings; cam shafts; crank shafts; transmission shafts; plain shaft bearings; aircraft engine gears; shaft coupling assemblies; gearbox covers; gearbox housings; gearboxes drains; gearboxes tubes; multilayered metal gaskets; mechanical seals; base metal sheeting joints; alternating current generators; generator stator rings; motor stator rings; engine igniters; starter motor; engine exciters; ignition exciter; ignition exciter shroudings; inductors; inductor coils; computer antennas; electronic engine control software; solid

state storage; transceivers; global positioning system tracking devices; thermistors; electrical fuses; circuit breakers; grounding straps; relay units; pressure switches; electrical plugs; electric terminals; junction boxes; programmable controllers; electrical switching apparatus; light emitting diodes; signal generators; flight recorders; flight sensors; transducers; motion pickup; copper winding wire; winding wire; coaxial cables; wiring harnesses; electrical cables with fitting; electrical cables; electrical insulation sleeves; electrical insulation fittings; noise suppression filters; shipping containers; engine stands; trailers; engine shipping mounts; engine shipping supports; aircraft nacelles; aircraft thrust reversers; collimators; flame detectors; flame borescopes; thermometers; flow meters; electrical pressure meters; checking meters; liquid heat pressure meters; measuring meters; checking probes; measuring probes; pressure probes; speed sensors; fan current sensors; testing equipment; testing probes; vibration sensors; hydro-mechanical units; hydro-mechanical unit sensors; and, quality stamps (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 20%).

The request indicates that certain materials/components are subject to duties under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 or section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 232 and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is December 1, 2026.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Brian Warnes at brian.warnes@trade.gov.

Dated: October 16, 2026.

Colin Agostisi,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-21542 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-140-2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 106, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Metal Container (MCC) LP; (Beverage Containers); Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Metal Container (MCC) LP submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma within FTZ 106. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on September 30, 2026.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material/component and specific finished product described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished product is aluminum lids for beverage cans (lids only) (duty rate 2.6%).

The proposed foreign-status material/component is aluminum lid stock (duty rate 3%).

The request indicates that aluminum lid stock is subject to duties under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (section 232) and section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 232 and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is December 1, 2026.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Christopher Wedderburn at Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov.

Dated: October 16, 2026.

Colin Agostisi,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-21543 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-133-2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 71, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Pratt & Whitney, a Division of RTX Corporation; (Aircraft Engines, Engine Modules, and Parts); Middletown, Connecticut

Pratt & Whitney, a Division of RTX Corporation submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Middletown, Connecticut within FTZ 71. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on October 14, 2026.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/component(s) and specific finished product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished products include: aircraft turbines, <25kN; aircraft turbines, >25kN; aircraft turbopropellers, >1100 kW; aircraft gas turbines, <5000kW; aircraft engine air ducts; aircraft engine balances; aircraft engine base assemblies; aircraft engine base metal blades; aircraft engine base metal blisks; aircraft engine booster assemblies; aircraft engine borescope plugs; aircraft engine clevises; aircraft engine combustor diffuser nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine connector links; aircraft engine cores; aircraft engine cowl assemblies; aircraft engine base metal disks; aircraft engine ducts; aircraft engine fairings; aircraft engine fan case assemblies; aircraft engine fan cowls; aircraft engine fan stator assemblies; aircraft engine front rotating seals; aircraft engine fuel nozzles; aircraft engine heat shields; aircraft engine high pressure compressor rotor assemblies; aircraft engine nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine turbine rotor assemblies; aircraft engine hub assemblies; aircraft engine inlet assemblies; aircraft engine interstage seals; aircraft engine manifolds; aircraft engine module assemblies; aircraft engine base metal nozzles; aircraft engine panels; aircraft engine plugs; aircraft engine rear rotating seals; aircraft engine retainer plates; aircraft engine retainer tube assemblies; aircraft

engine rings; aircraft engine seal assemblies; aircraft engine sectors; aircraft engine shrouds; aircraft engine spools; aircraft engine spool assemblies; aircraft engine base metal thermal blankets; aircraft engine tube assemblies; aircraft engine turbine center frame assemblies; aircraft engine vane assemblies; aircraft engine weights; and aircraft engine gears (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 2.5%).

The proposed foreign-status materials/components include: calcined kyanite; jet fuel; lubricating oil; turbine lubricating oil; oil waste; silicon dioxide; synthetic silica gel; aluminum oxide; zirconium dioxide; calcium silicate; blue dyes; non synthetic polymer-based paints; non synthetic polymer-based varnishes; pigments; stamping foils; dyes; metal marking inks; anti-smutting additives; cleaners; metal processing lubricant containing petroleum oils; high temperature grease; waxes; polyvinylsiloxane impression material putties; adhesives; epoxy paste adhesives; x-ray films; pickling preparations for metal surfaces; masking material solutions; coating material solutions; plasma spray powders; injection molding granulates; fan duct seals; monofilament; protector guides; plastic hoses; plastic hoses without fittings; plastic hoses with fittings; plastic tubes; plastic fittings; polyester adhesive decals; plastic storage boxes; plastic storage lids; turboprop engine covers; plastic oil collection containers; plastic covers; tray foam; plastic name plates; motor belts; plastic blocks; plastic bushings; plastic clamps; plastic connectors; plastic protective housing covers; plastic dampers; plastic gaskets; plastic grommets; plastic isolators; plastic mats; plastic O-rings; preformed packings; backup rings; shipping covers; tapered plugs; vinyl caps; protective caps; guide blocks; cushion blocks; blade protectors; insulation blankets; alignment bushings; retainer rings; plastic retainers; plastic seal masks; plastic seals; plastic sleeves; plastic spacers; plastic straps; plastic strips; plastic washers; rubber insulation sleeves; rubber discs; non-reinforced rubber hoses without fittings; rubber hoses reinforced with metal fittings; fuel supply hoses; fuel return hoses; fuel drain hoses; tank truck corrugated fuel hoses; oil scavenge hoses; oil drain hoses; oil cooler hoses; compressor deflector hoses; cooling air hoses; precooler air inlet hoses; hydraulic supply hoses; hydraulic return hoses; case drain hoses; army navy fitting reinforced hoses; hoses with reinforced fittings; timing belts; rubber inner tubes; rubber gaskets; rubber oil seals; rubber

O-rings; rubber seals; rubber washers; rubber blocks; rubber covers; rubber flange connectors; rubber grommets; rubber insulators; rubber mounts; rubber pipe fittings; transport boxes; insulated shipping case; non-insulated shipping case; fully enclosed shipping crates; open construction shipping crates; fiber gaskets; printed diagrams; printed manuals; stickers; labels; yarn filaments; monofilaments; fabric filters; mineral heat shields; mineral wool insulation blankets; insulation; slag wool insulation; slag wool shields; insulating gaskets; insulating bushings; carbon fiber assemblies; carbon fiber bushings; carbon fiber clamps; carbon fiber gaskets; carbon fiber seals; carbon fiber spacers; carbon fiber vanes; carbon fibers blades; carbon seals; graphite seals; mineral gaskets; mineral covers; ceramic Berl saddles; ceramic insulation blankets; ceramic plates for technical uses; ceramic wares for technical uses; ceramic heat shields; insulation blankets, glass fiber; open fabric insulation blankets; glass wool insulation blankets; fiberglass cloths; fiberglass tapes; glass fiber reinforced fasteners (fiber); glass fiber reinforced fasteners (woven); glass fiber heat shields; observation windows for oil tanks; stainless steel scrap; steel alloy scrap; ferrous scrap; iron coated plates; non-alloy steel coated plates; stainless steel plates; stainless steel round wire; stainless steel wire; non-cold formed bars; non-cold formed rods; stainless steel tube assemblies; capillary tubes; pressure test pipes; stainless steel tube assemblies, wall thickness greater than 1.65 mm; steel oil tubes; steel fittings; stainless steel flanges; steel flanges; steel couplings; steel elbows; stainless steel threaded bends; stainless steel threaded couplings; stainless steel threaded elbows; stainless steel threaded sleeves; reducer body tubes; iron pipe fittings; iron tube fittings; stainless steel pipe fittings; stainless steel tube fittings; steel flange assemblies; alloy steel flanges; alloy steel sleeves; steel threaded elbows; steel drains; steel bushings; steel connectors; oil drainage tanks; steel oil tanks; tank assemblies; cables; steel control cables; stranded wire lanyards; steel threaded fasteners; carbon steel threaded fasteners; non-stainless alloy threaded fasteners; steel screws, threads with a diameter less than 6mm; steel bolts, threads with a diameter less than 6mm; steel screws, threads with a diameter of 6mm or more; steel bolts, threads with a diameter of 6mm or more; steel studs; steel machine screws; stainless steel threaded fasteners; iron nuts; steel nuts; iron threaded insert; steel threaded

insert; iron lock nuts; steel lock nuts; iron connector pins; steel connector pins; steel locking washers; steel spring washers; steel washer; steel flat washer; steel rivets; steel cotters; steel cotter pins; steel retaining rings; steel pins; steel non threaded hardware; needles; springs; steel helical springs; steel springs; retention springs; control mechanism springs; adjustment springs; vibration isolator springs; compression springs; hand knobs; steel wire rings; steel safety spring wire; steel ring seals; steel connectors for hoses; steel general purpose bushings; steel general purpose caps; steel general purpose clamps; steel general purpose plugs; steel general purpose sleeves; steel general purpose spacers; refined copper wire; copper wire; copper stranded wire; copper wire, with fittings; copper washers; copper pins; copper rings; copper wood screws; copper screws; copper nuts; copper bolts; copper gaskets; copper bushings; copper gear pump seals; nickel alloy; nickel scrap; nickel powder; cold formed nickel alloy bars; nickel alloy bars, not cold formed; nickel alloy cold formed wire; nickel retaining bolt ring; nickel plates; nickel pipes; nickel tubes, not alloyed; nickel pipe fittings; nickel tube fittings; nickel bolts; nickel clips; nickel conduit; nickel connectors; nickel couplings; nickel enclosures; nickel fittings; nickel gears; nickel inserts; nickel joints; nickel lockwire; nickel lugs; nickel nuts; nickel pins; nickel rings; nickel rivets; nickel rotors; nickel screws; nickel seals; nickel spacers; nickel springs; nickel studs; nickel thermocouples; nickel mesh tubes; nickel vanes; nickel washers; stranded wire of nickel; aluminum powder; aluminum plates, clad; aluminum plates, not clad; aluminum foil tape; aluminum tube assemblies; aluminum tube; aluminum tanks; aluminum caps; aluminum pins; aluminum screws; aluminum washers; aluminum threaded fasteners; aluminum fasteners with rivets; aluminum fasteners over 6 mm in diameter; aluminum clamps; aluminum general purpose plug; aluminum general purpose spacers; aluminum supports; lead seals; molybdenum scrap; molybdenum bars; molybdenum rods; molybdenum nuts; molybdenum bolts; molybdenum washers; molybdenum powder; cobalt nuts; cobalt bolts; cobalt washers; cobalt seals; titanium powder; titanium scrap; titanium bars; titanium rods; titanium wire; titanium sheet bars; titanium slabs; titanium plates; titanium foil; titanium strips; titanium bolts; titanium castings, test material; titanium connectors; titanium nuts; titanium pins; titanium screws; titanium seals;

titanium spacers; titanium washers; titanium tubes; titanium pipes; titanium shoulder stud; chromium-aluminum powder; rhenium unwrought powder; compressor blades lock assemblies; compressor vanes lock assemblies; keys; base metal hinges; pressure relief door hinge; base metal door hinges; general aircraft mountings; general aircraft fittings; base metal aircraft mountings; base metal aircraft fittings; iron fitting for aircrafts; steel fitting for aircrafts; base metal brackets; base metal mounting fixtures; non-steel bracket assemblies; copper fitting for aircrafts; bracket assemblies; steel flexible tubing with fittings; iron flexible tubing; steel flexible tubing; flexible tubing with fittings; flexible tubing without fittings; base metal bifurcated rivets; base metal blind rivets; base metal tubular rivets; rivets; plugs; base metal stoppers; base metal caps; base metal identification plates; identification plates; aircraft turbines, <25kn; aircraft turbines, >25kn; aircraft turbopropellers, >1100kw; aircraft gas turbines, <5000kw; aircraft engine air duct; aircraft engine balance; aircraft engine base assemblies; base metal aircraft engine blades; base metal aircraft engine blisks; aircraft engine booster assemblies; aircraft engine borescope plugs; aircraft engine clevis; aircraft engine combustor diffuser nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine connector links; aircraft engine cores; aircraft engine cowl assemblies; base metal aircraft engine disks; aircraft engine ducts; aircraft engine fairings; aircraft engine fan case assemblies; aircraft engine fan cowls; aircraft engine fan stator assemblies; aircraft engine front rotating seals; aircraft engine fuel nozzles; aircraft engine heat shields; aircraft engine high pressure compressor rotor assemblies; aircraft engine high pressure nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine high pressure turbine rotor assemblies; aircraft engine hub assemblies; aircraft engine inlet assemblies; aircraft engine interstage seals; aircraft engine manifolds; aircraft engine module assemblies; base metal aircraft engine nozzles; aircraft engine panels; aircraft engine plugs; aircraft engine rear rotating seals; aircraft engine retainer plates; aircraft engine retainer tube assemblies; aircraft engine rings; aircraft engine seal assemblies; aircraft engine sectors; aircraft engine shrouds; aircraft engine spools; aircraft engine spool assemblies; base metal aircraft engine thermal blankets; tube assemblies for turbojets; aircraft engine turbine center frame assemblies; aircraft engine vane assemblies; aircraft engine weights; base metal aircraft engine blade

retainers; aircraft engine blades; aircraft engine fuel nozzle assemblies; aircraft engine manifolds; aircraft engine nozzle assemblies; base metal aircraft engine plugs; base metal aircraft engine retainer seals; base metal aircraft engine rings; base metal aircraft engine seals; base metal aircraft engine segments; base metal aircraft engine shims; aircraft engine shrouds; base metal aircraft engine supports; non-turboprop engine tube assemblies; base metal aircraft engine vane retainers; aircraft engines damper; aircraft engines disks; base metal aircraft engines sleeves; aircraft engines spools; base metal aircraft engines weights; bracket assembly of turbojets; bracket assembly of turbo-propellers; bracket assembly of gas turbines; air seal rings; knife-edge seals; vane air-seal masks; fan exit fairing shields; inlet case shields; bearing housing; disk protectors; combustor liners; combustor shields; diffuser case marks; blade root masks; blade protectors; rotor alignment fixtures; thermal management sleeves; actuator sleeves; rotor assemblies of non-aircraft turbines; spindle assemblies of non-aircraft turbines; convergent nozzle actuators; hydraulic powered actuators; linear acting hydraulic cylinders; non-linear acting hydraulics; linear acting cylinders for pneumatic motors; pneumatic power engines; pneumatic power motors; actuator assemblies; actuator sleeves; linear motion bushings; actuator interface seals; high-pressure O-rings; actuator face seals; actuator gaskets; valve retainers; valve alignment bushings; heat shield housings; Vickers hydraulic pumps; hand pumps; hydraulic pumps, reciprocating positive displacement; pump; reciprocating positive replacing pumps; hydraulic pumps, rotary positive displacement; centrifugal pumps; fuel pumps; adapter rings; pump O-rings; pump face seals; pump backup rings; pump inlet gaskets; pump outlet seals; pump shaft retainers; manifold seal rings; vacuum pumps; fan; axial fan; blower assembly; centrifugal fans; cooling fan for turbochargers; fan exit fairing shields; fan case liner gaskets; fan exit liner case seals; vane grommets; inlet cone seals; cooling duct seals; air cooler duct seals; oil cooler duct seals; cryocoolers; Stirling cryo-generators; oil-fuel cooled, brazed aluminum plate-fin heat exchangers; heat exchangers; heating mantles; heater housing seals; high-temperature O-rings; thermal blankets; heat-shield covers; temperature-control duct; oil cooler manifold seals; heat exchangers; water filters; fuel filters; oil filter; engine fluid filters; filtering

machinery for liquids; fuel separators; hydraulic case drain filter; ring rotating deoilers; oil filter pressure elements; oil filter scavenge elements; oil pressure valves; oleo hydraulic valves; oleo pneumatic valves; check valves; safety relief valves; regulator valves; bodies of valves; ball bearings; tapered roller bearings; spherical roller bearings; cylindrical roller bearings; ball bearing races; ball bearing rings; roller bearing races; roller bearing rings; cam shafts; crank shafts; transmission shafts; plain shaft bearings; aircraft engine gears; shaft coupling assemblies; gearbox covers; gearbox housings; gearboxes drains; gearboxes tubes; multilayered metal gaskets; mechanical seals; base metal sheeting joints; alternating current generators; generator stator rings; motor stator rings; engine igniters; starter motor; engine exciters; ignition exciter; ignition exciter shroudings; inductors; inductor coils; computer antennas; electronic engine control software; solid state storage; transceivers; global positioning system tracking devices; thermistors; electrical fuses; circuit breakers; grounding straps; relay units; pressure switches; electrical plugs; electric terminals; junction boxes; programmable controllers; electrical switching apparatus; light emitting diodes; signal generators; flight recorders; flight sensors; transducers, motional pickup; copper winding wire; winding wire; coaxial cables; wiring harnesses; electrical cables with fitting; electrical cables; electrical insulation sleeves; electrical insulation fittings; noise suppression filters; shipping containers; engine stands; trailers; engine shipping mounts; engine shipping supports; aircraft nacelles; aircraft thrust reversers; collimators; flame detectors; flame borescopes; thermometers; flow meters; electrical pressure meters; checking meters; liquid heat pressure meters; measuring meters; checking probes; measuring probes; pressure probes; speed sensors; fan current sensors; testing equipment; testing probes; vibration sensors; hydro-mechanical units; hydro-mechanical unit sensors; and, quality stamps (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 20%).

The request indicates that certain materials/components are subject to duties under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 or section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 232 and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive

Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is December 1, 2026.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Brian Warnes at brian.warnes@trade.gov.

Dated: October 16, 2026.

Colin Agostisi,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–21552 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–137–2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 244, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Metal Container (MCC) LP; (Beverage Containers); Riverside and Jurupa Valley, California

Metal Container (MCC) LP submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facilities in Riverside and Jurupa Valley, California within FTZ 244. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on September 30, 2026.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material/component and specific finished product described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished products are empty beverage cans and aluminum lids for beverage cans (duty rate ranges from 2.6% to 5.7%).

The proposed foreign-status materials/components are aluminum body stock and aluminum lid stock (duty rates 3%).

The request indicates that the materials/components are subject to duties under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (section 232) and section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 232 and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is December 1, 2026.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Christopher Wedderburn at Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov.

Dated: October 16, 2026.

Colin Agostisi,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–21534 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–136–2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 37, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Metal Container (MCC) LP; (Beverage Containers); New Windsor, New York

Metal Container (MCC) LP submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in New Windsor, New York within FTZ 37. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on September 30, 2026.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material/component and specific finished product described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished product is empty beverage cans (body only) (duty rate 5.7%).

The proposed foreign-status material/component is aluminum body stock (duty rate 3%).

The request indicates that aluminum body stock is subject to duties under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (section 232) and section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 232 and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is December 1, 2026.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Christopher Wedderburn at Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov.

Dated: October 16, 2026.

Colin Agostisi,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–21537 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–867]

Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe From India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that Suncity Metals and Tubes Private Limited (Suncity), the sole producer/exporter subject to this administrative review, made sales of welded stainless pressure pipe (WSPP) from India at less than normal value during the period of review (POR) November 1, 2023, through October 31, 2024.

DATES: Applicable October 22, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Conniff, 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) 482–1009.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 6, 2026, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* for this review in the *Federal Register* and invited interested parties to comment on those results.¹ On August 19, and October 2, 2026, we extended the deadline for the final results by a combined total of 43

¹ See *Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024*, 91 FR 24508 (May 6, 2026) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

days.² The deadline for these final results is now October 16, 2026.

For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³ The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order⁴

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is welded stainless pressure pipe from India. For a complete description of the scope, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of the Comments Received

All issues raised in the case brief submitted by Suncity are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum and listed in the appendix of this notice.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of the comments received from Suncity regarding the *Preliminary Results*, we made certain changes to the weighted-average dumping margin calculated for Suncity. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Results of Review

Commerce determines that the following weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period November 1, 2023, through October 31, 2024:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Suncity Metals and Tubes Private Limited	0.74

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations and analysis performed in connection with the final results of this administrative review to interested parties within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the publication date of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rate

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) 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 covered by this review. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), for Suncity, we calculated importer-specific antidumping duty assessment rates by aggregating the total amount of dumping calculated for the examined sales of each importer and dividing each of these amounts by the total entered value associated with those sales. Where we did not have entered values for all U.S. sales to a particular importer, we calculated an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total quantity of those sales.⁵ To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis*, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also calculated an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. Where either 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" will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Suncity for which the company did not know that the merchandise it sold to an intermediary (e.g., a reseller, trading company, or exporter) was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-

value investigation if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.⁶

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.*, within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the company identified above in the "Final Results of Review" will be equal to the company-specific weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this administrative review; (2) for merchandise exported by a company not covered in this administrative review but covered in a completed prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or completed prior segment of this proceeding but the producer is, the cash deposit rate will be the company-specific rate established for the most recently-completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the subject merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 8.35 percent, the rate established in the investigation of this proceeding.⁷ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could

² See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated August 19, 2026; see also Memorandum, "Second Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated October 2, 2026.

³ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India; 2023–2024," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁴ See *Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 81 FR 81062 (November 17, 2016) (*Order*).

⁵ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

⁶ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2023).

⁷ See *Order*, 81 FR at 81063.

result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties has 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.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the term of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: October 16, 2026.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Operations.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Changes Since the Preliminary Results
- V. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Commerce Inadvertently Added General and Administrative Expenses and Interest Expenses Twice
 - Comment 2: Commerce Should Add Late Payment Fees to Home Market Gross Unit Price
 - Comment 3: Commerce Should Exclude Home Market Sales with Zero Quantities
- VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–21624 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–489–816, A–533–857, A–552–817, A–580–870, A–823–815, C–489–817, C–533–858]

Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From India, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Türkiye, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Ukraine: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders and Countervailing Duty Orders

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on certain oil country tubular goods (OCTG) from India, the Republic of Korea (Korea), the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye), the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam), and Ukraine would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD and CVD orders.

DATES: Applicable September 29, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Yang Jin Chun, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5760.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 10, 2014, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* the AD orders on OCTG from India, Korea, Türkiye, and Vietnam.¹ On September 10, 2014, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* the CVD orders on OCTG from India and Türkiye.² On July 16, 2019, following the termination of the agreement that suspended the antidumping duty investigation on OCTG from Ukraine, Commerce published the *Ukraine Order* in the

¹ See *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, the Republic of Turkey, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders*; and *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 79 FR 53691 (September 10, 2014) (AD Orders).

² See *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from India and the Republic of Turkey: Countervailing Duty Orders and Amended Affirmative Final Countervailing Duty Determination for India*, 79 FR 53688 (September 10, 2014) (CVD Orders).

Federal Register.³ On July 1, 2025, the ITC instituted,⁴ and Commerce initiated,⁵ the second sunset review of the *Orders*,⁶ pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping and subsidy rates likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.⁷

On September 29, 2026, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁸

Scope of the Orders

The products covered by these *Orders* are certain oil country tubular goods (OCTG), which are hollow steel products of circular cross-section, including oil well casing and tubing, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel (both carbon and alloy), whether seamless or welded, regardless of end finish (e.g., whether or not plain end, threaded, or threaded and coupled) whether or not conforming to American Petroleum Institute (API) or non-API specifications, whether finished (including limited service OCTG products) or unfinished (including green tubes and limited service OCTG products), whether or not thread protectors are attached. The scope of the orders also covers OCTG coupling stock.

Excluded from the scope of the *Orders* are: Casing or tubing containing 10.5

³ See *Termination of the Suspension Agreement on Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from Ukraine, Rescission of Administrative Review, and Issuance of Antidumping Duty Order*, 84 FR 33918 (July 16, 2019) (Ukraine Order).

⁴ See *Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 90 FR 28768 (July 1, 2025).

⁵ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 90 FR 28722 (July 1, 2025).

⁶ The AD Orders, CVD Orders, and Ukraine Orders are collectively referred to as *Orders*.

⁷ See *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Türkiye, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Ukraine: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 91 FR 967 (January 9, 2026), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum; and *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from India and the Republic of Türkiye: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Reviews of the Countervailing Duty Orders*, 91 FR 697 (January 8, 2026).

⁸ See *Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, South Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam; Determinations*, 91 FR 61439 (September 29, 2026) (ITC Final Determination).

percent or more by weight of chromium; drill pipe; unattached couplings; and unattached thread protectors.

The merchandise subject to the *Orders* is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under item numbers: 7304.29.10.10, 7304.29.10.20, 7304.29.10.30, 7304.29.10.40, 7304.29.10.50, 7304.29.10.60, 7304.29.10.80, 7304.29.20.10, 7304.29.20.20, 7304.29.20.30, 7304.29.20.40, 7304.29.20.50, 7304.29.20.60, 7304.29.20.80, 7304.29.31.10, 7304.29.31.20, 7304.29.31.30, 7304.29.31.40, 7304.29.31.50, 7304.29.31.60, 7304.29.31.80, 7304.29.41.10, 7304.29.41.20, 7304.29.41.30, 7304.29.41.40, 7304.29.41.50, 7304.29.41.60, 7304.29.41.80, 7304.29.50.15, 7304.29.50.30, 7304.29.50.45, 7304.29.50.60, 7304.29.50.75, 7304.29.61.15, 7304.29.61.30, 7304.29.61.45, 7304.29.61.60, 7304.29.61.75, 7305.20.20.00, 7305.20.40.00, 7305.20.60.00, 7305.20.80.00, 7306.29.10.30, 7306.29.10.90, 7306.29.20.00, 7306.29.31.00, 7306.29.41.00, 7306.29.60.10, 7306.29.60.50, 7306.29.81.10, and 7306.29.81.50.

The merchandise subject to the *Orders* may also enter under the following HTSUS item numbers:

7304.39.00.24, 7304.39.00.28, 7304.39.00.32, 7304.39.00.36, 7304.39.00.40, 7304.39.00.44, 7304.39.00.48, 7304.39.00.52, 7304.39.00.56, 7304.39.00.62, 7304.39.00.68, 7304.39.00.72, 7304.39.00.76, 7304.39.00.80, 7304.59.60.00, 7304.59.80.15, 7304.59.80.20, 7304.59.80.25, 7304.59.80.30, 7304.59.80.35, 7304.59.80.40, 7304.59.80.45, 7304.59.80.50, 7304.59.80.55, 7304.59.80.60, 7304.59.80.65, 7304.59.80.70, 7304.59.80.80, 7305.31.40.00, 7305.31.60.90, 7306.30.50.55, 7306.30.50.90, 7306.50.50.50, and 7306.50.50.70.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the *Orders* is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will

continue to collect AD and CVD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* will be September 29, 2026.⁹ Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the date of the last determination by the ITC.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a final 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 terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: October 16, 2026.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–21530 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XG123]

Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: The Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Pacific Council) Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) will hold a virtual meeting to

discuss matters relevant to the November 2026 Pacific Council meeting. This meeting is open to the public.

DATES: The SSC meeting will be held Tuesday, November 10, 2026, from 8 a.m. until 12 p.m. (Pacific Time) or until business for the day has been completed.

ADDRESSES: The SSC meeting will be conducted online. Specific meeting information, materials, and instructions for how to connect to the meeting remotely will be provided in the meeting announcement on the Pacific Council's website (see <https://www.pcouncil.org>). Please contact Hayden York (hayden.york@pcouncil.org) or (503) 820–2424 for technical assistance.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Diana Perry, Staff Officer, Pacific Council; telephone: (503) 820–2414, email: Diana.Perry@pcouncil.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The SSC meeting will focus on the Groundfish Stock Assessment Process for 2027, Groundfish Stock Assessment Terms of Reference, and SSC workload planning. Additionally, the Committee may also discuss any other topics on the Pacific Council's November agenda. The SSC will prepare their recommendations for Pacific Council consideration at their November 2026 meeting. No management actions will be decided by the SSC.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in the meeting agenda may be discussed, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during these meetings. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this document and any issues arising after publication of this document that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Hayden York (hayden.york@pcouncil.org; (503) 820–2424) at least 10 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: October 20, 2026.

Key Israel Marquez,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–21615 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

⁹ See ITC Final Determination.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

[RTID 0648–XG042]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Year 1 of the Bremerton Waterfront Infrastructure Improvements Project in Puget Sound, Washington

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of incidental harassment authorization.

SUMMARY: In accordance with regulations implementing the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) as amended, notification is hereby given that NMFS has issued an incidental harassment authorization (IHA) to the United States Navy (Navy) for authorization to take marine mammals incidental to Year 1 of the Bremerton Waterfront Infrastructure Improvements Project in Puget Sound, Washington.

DATES: This authorization is effective July 1, 2027 through June 30, 2028.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the application and supporting documents, as well as a list of the references cited in this document, may be obtained online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-construction-activities>. In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kate Fleming, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**MMPA Background and Determinations**

The MMPA prohibits the “take” of marine mammals, with certain exceptions. Among the exceptions is section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) which directs the Secretary of Commerce (as delegated to NMFS) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking by harassment of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and the public has an opportunity to comment on the proposed IHA.

Specifically, NMFS shall issue an IHA if it finds that the taking will have a

negligible impact on the species or stock(s) and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for taking for subsistence uses (where relevant). Further, NMFS must prescribe the permissible methods of taking and other “means of effecting the least [practicable] adverse impact” on the affected species or stocks and their habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, and on the availability of such species or stocks for taking for certain subsistence uses (referred to here as “mitigation”). NMFS must also prescribe requirements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such takings. The definitions of key terms, such as “take,” “harassment,” and “negligible impact,” are found in the MMPA and NMFS’ implementing regulations (see 16 U.S.C. 1362; 50 CFR 216.103).

On August 28, 2026, a notice of NMFS’ proposal to issue an IHA to the Navy for take of marine mammals incidental to Year 1 of the Bremerton Waterfront Infrastructure Improvements Project in Puget Sound, Washington was published in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 55521). In that notice, NMFS provided estimates of the numbers, types, and methods of incidental take proposed for each species or stock, as well as the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures that would be required should the IHA be issued. The **Federal Register** notice also included an analysis to support NMFS’ preliminary conclusions and determinations that the IHA, if issued, would satisfy the requirements of section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA for issuance of the IHA. The **Federal Register** notice included web links to a draft IHA for review, as well as other supporting documents.

No substantive comments were received during the public comment period. There are no changes to the specified activity, the species taken, the proposed numbers, type, or methods of take, or the mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures in the proposed IHA notice. No new information that would change any of the preliminary analyses, conclusions, or determinations in the proposed IHA notice has become available since that notice was published, and therefore, the preliminary analyses, conclusions, and determinations included in the proposed IHA are considered final.

National Environmental Policy Act

To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and NOAA Administrative Order (NAO)

216–6A, NMFS must review our proposed action (*i.e.*, the issuance of an IHA) with respect to potential impacts on the human environment.

This action is consistent with categories of activities identified in Categorical Exclusion B4 (IHAs with no anticipated serious injury or mortality) of the Companion Manual for NAO 216–6A, which do not individually or cumulatively have the potential for significant impacts on the quality of the human environment and for which we have not identified any extraordinary circumstances that would preclude this categorical exclusion. Accordingly, NMFS has preliminarily determined that the issuance of the proposed IHA qualifies to be categorically excluded from further NEPA review.

Endangered Species Act

Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that each Federal agency ensures that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. To ensure Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance for the issuance of incidental take authorizations, NMFS consults internally whenever we propose to authorize take for ESA-listed species.

No incidental take of ESA-listed species is proposed for authorization or expected to result from this activity. Therefore, NMFS has determined that formal consultation under section 7 of the ESA is not required for this action.

Authorization

Accordingly, consistent with the requirements of section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA, NMFS has issued an IHA to the Navy for authorization to take marine mammals incidental to Year 1 of the Bremerton Waterfront Infrastructure Improvements Project in Puget Sound, Washington.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

*Director, Office of Protected Resources,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2026–21596 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

[RTID 0648–XG011]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Seward Cruise Ship Passenger Dock and Terminal Facility Project in Seward, Alaska

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of renewal incidental harassment authorization.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the regulations implementing the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), as amended, notification is hereby given that NMFS has issued a renewal incidental harassment authorization (IHA) to Turnagain Marine Services (TMC) to incidentally harass marine mammals incidental to the Seward Cruise Ship Passenger Dock and Terminal Facility project in Seward, Alaska.

DATES: This renewal IHA is valid from September 25, 2026, through September 20, 2027.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the original application, renewal request, and supporting documents (including NMFS **Federal Register** notices of the original proposed and final authorizations, and the previous IHA), as well as a list of the references cited in this document, may be obtained online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/permit/incidental-take-authorizations-under-marine-mammal-protection-act>. In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carter Esch, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

The MMPA prohibits the “take” of marine mammals, with certain exceptions. Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce (as delegated to NMFS) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are promulgated or, if the taking is limited

to harassment, an incidental harassment authorization is issued.

Authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s) and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for taking for subsistence uses (where relevant). Further, NMFS must also prescribe the permissible methods of taking and other “means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact” on the affected species or stocks and their habitat, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance, and on the availability of such species or stocks for taking for certain subsistence uses (referred to here as “mitigation measures”). NMFS must also prescribe requirements pertaining to monitoring and reporting of such takings. The definition of key terms such as “take,” “harassment,” and “negligible impact” can be found in the MMPA and NMFS’s implementing regulations (see 16 U.S.C. 1362; 50 CFR 216.103).

NMFS’ regulations implementing the MMPA at 50 CFR 216.107(e) indicate that IHAs may be renewed for additional periods of time not to exceed 1 year for each reauthorization. In the notice of proposed IHA for the initial IHA, NMFS described the circumstances under which we would consider issuing a renewal for this activity and requested public comment on a potential renewal under those circumstances. Specifically, on a case-by-case basis, NMFS may issue a one-time 1-year renewal IHA following notice to the public providing an additional 15 days for public comments when (1) up to another year of identical, or nearly identical, activities as described in the Detailed Description of Specified Activities section of the initial IHA issuance notice is planned or (2) the activities as described in the Description of the Specified Activities and Anticipated Impacts section of the initial IHA issuance notice would not be completed by the time the initial IHA expires and a renewal would allow for completion of the activities beyond that described in the **DATES** section of the notice of issuance of the initial IHA, provided all of the following conditions are met:

- A request for renewal is received no later than 60 days prior to the needed renewal IHA effective date (recognizing that the renewal IHA expiration date cannot extend beyond 1 year from expiration of the initial IHA).
- The request for renewal must include the following:
 - An explanation that the activities to be conducted under the requested

renewal IHA are identical to the activities analyzed under the initial IHA, are a subset of the activities, or include changes so minor (*e.g.*, reduction in pile size) that the changes do not affect the previous analyses, mitigation and monitoring requirements, or take estimates (with the exception of reducing the type or amount of take).

- A preliminary monitoring report showing the results of the required monitoring to date and an explanation showing that the monitoring results do not indicate impacts of a scale or nature not previously analyzed or authorized.

- Upon review of the request for renewal, the status of the affected species or stocks, and any other pertinent information, NMFS determines that there are no more than minor changes in the activities, the mitigation and monitoring measures will remain the same and appropriate, and the findings in the initial IHA remain valid.

An additional public comment period of 15 days (for a total of 45 days), with direct notice by email, phone, or postal service to commenters on the initial IHA, is provided to allow for any additional comments on the proposed renewal. A description of the renewal process may be found on our website at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-harassment-authorization-renewals>.

History of Request

On September 5, 2025, NMFS issued an IHA to TMC to take marine mammals incidental to the Seward Cruise Ship Passenger Dock and Terminal Facility project in Seward, AK (90 FR 44047, September 11, 2025), effective from September 21, 2025, through September 20, 2026. On June 23, 2026, NMFS received an application for the renewal of that initial IHA. As described in the application for the renewal IHA, the activities for which authorization of incidental take is requested consist of activities that are covered by the initial authorization but will not be completed prior to its expiration.

As required, the applicant also provided a preliminary monitoring report in the renewal application (available at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-turnagain-marine-constructions-seward-cruise-ship-passenger>) which confirms that the applicant has implemented the required mitigation and monitoring, and which also shows that no impacts of a scale or nature not previously analyzed or authorized have occurred as a result of

the activities conducted. The notice of the proposed renewal IHA was published in the **Federal Register** on September 8, 2026 (91 FR 57137).

Description of the Specified Activities and Anticipated Impacts

The purpose of this construction project is to remove an existing passenger dock and replace it with a new passenger dock to provide safe harbor for cruise ships and passengers during the visitor season and limited freight and utilities in the off-season at the head of Resurrection Bay in Seward, Alaska. As described in detail in the notices for the initial IHA (90 FR 34463, July 22, 2025; 90 FR 44047, September 11, 2025) and proposed renewal IHA (91 FR 51737, September 8, 2026), the in-water construction activities include vibratory removal of existing H and steel

pipe piles, vibratory installation and removal of temporary steel pipe piles, vibratory and impact installation of permanent steel pipe piles, and down-the-hole drilling (DTH) if required for installation of steel pipe piles deep into the bedrock. Under the initial IHA, TMC completed the majority of planned activities. However, a 1-year renewal of the initial IHA is needed to complete installation of a small number of remaining piles. Takes of marine mammals by Level A harassment and Level B harassment are expected to occur as a result of noise produced by impact and vibratory pile driving, vibratory removal, and DTH.

Detailed Description of the Activity

A detailed description of the construction activities for which take is authorized here may be found in the

notices for the initial IHA (90 FR 34463, July 22, 2025; 90 FR 44047, September 11, 2025). The location and nature of the activities, including the types of equipment planned for use, are identical to those described in the previous notices. The renewal IHA is effective for a period not exceeding 1 year from the date of expiration of the initial IHA (September 20, 2026).

Under the initial IHA, TMC completed the majority of the project activities (table 1). Remaining activities include the installation and removal of eight temporary 36-inch (in) steel piles and installation of eight permanent 48-in steel piles using vibratory and impact piling and DTH, over 12 construction days.

TABLE 1—NUMBER AND TYPE OF PILES INSTALLED AND REMOVED UNDER THE INITIAL IHA AND [RENEWAL IHA]

Method	Pile size and type	Activity duration (minutes (strikes)/pile) ¹	Max piles per day	Number of piles completed under initial IHA [renewal IHA]	Estimated days of work completed under initial IHA [renewal IHA]
Vibratory Pile Driving					
Existing Pile removal	14-in H-pile	5	40	1,820	46
Existing Pile removal	20-in steel pile	10	4	10	2.5
Temporary Pile Installation	36-in steel pile	10	6	92 [8]	31 [2]
Temporary Pile Removal	36-in steel pile	10	6	92 [8]	31 [2]
Permanent Pile Installation	48-in steel pile	10	6	68 [8]	11 [2]
Permanent Pile Installation	60-in steel pile	15	4	16	16
Permanent Pile Installation	72-in steel pile	20	4	16	16
Impact Pile Driving					
Permanent Pile Installation	48-in steel pile	3,000	4	68 [8]	17 [2]
Permanent Pile Installation	60-in steel pile	3,000	3	16	16
Permanent Pile Installation	72-in steel pile	3,000	3	16	16
DTH					
Temporary Pile Installation	36-in steel pile	120	4	16 [8]	4 [2]
Permanent Pile Installation	48-in steel pile	150	4	16 [8]	4 [2]
Permanent Pile Installation	60-in steel pile	240	2	8	8
Permanent Pile Installation	72-in steel pile	360	2	5	5

¹ Vibratory pile driving and DTH units are minutes per pile. Impact pile driving units are strikes per pile.

Description of Marine Mammals

A description of the marine mammals in the project area for which take is authorized, including information on abundance, status, distribution, and hearing, may be found in the notice of the proposed IHA (90 FR 34463, July 22, 2025) for the initial authorization. NMFS has reviewed the monitoring data from the initial IHA, recent stock assessment reports, and other scientific literature, and determined there is no new information that affects which species or stocks have the potential to be affected or the pertinent information

in the Description of the Marine Mammals in the Area of Specified Activities contained in the supporting documents for the initial IHA.

Potential Effects on Marine Mammals and Their Habitat

A description of the potential effects of the specified activity on marine mammals and their habitat for the activities for which take is authorized here may be found in the notice of the proposed IHA (90 FR 34463, July 22, 2025) for the initial authorization. NMFS has reviewed the monitoring data

from the initial IHA, recent stock assessment reports, and other scientific literature, and determined that there is no new information that affects our initial analysis of impacts on marine mammals and their habitat.

Estimated Take

A detailed description of the methods and inputs used to estimate take for the specified activity are found in the notice of the proposed IHA (90 FR 34463, July 22, 2025) for the initial authorization. Specifically, the action area and marine mammal density and occurrence data

applicable to this authorization remain unchanged from the initial and modified IHA. Similarly, source levels, type of activity, methods of take, and types of take remain unchanged from the initial IHA. The number of takes authorized here (table 2) is based on the

subset of activities to be completed under this renewal IHA and, therefore, represents a proportion of the initially authorized takes. These takes reflect the estimated remaining number of days of work and number of piles to be driven. TMC and NMFS quantitatively assessed

potential exposure of marine mammals to noise levels from pile driving and DTH over the NMFS threshold guidance using the same methodology as that used for the initial IHA (90 FR 44047, September 11, 2025).

TABLE 2—AUTHORIZED TAKE BY LEVEL A HARASSMENT AND LEVEL B HARASSMENT BY SPECIES AND STOCK

Common name	Scientific name	Stock	Level A harassment	Level B harassment	Authorized take as percentage of stock
Gray Whale	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Eastern North Pacific	1	1	<1
Fin Whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Northeast Pacific	1	1	1 <1
Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Hawai'i	1	11	<1
		Mexico-North Pacific		1	2 <1
		Western North Pacific ³		0	N/A
Killer Whale ⁴	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Eastern North Pacific Alaska Resident.	1	12	<1
		AT1 Transient	0	0	NA
		Eastern North Pacific Gulf of Alaska, Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea Transient.	0	0	NA
Dall's Porpoise	<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	Alaska	2	5	5 <1
Harbor Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Gulf of Alaska	1	12	<1
Steller Sea Lion	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Western	2	96	<1
Harbor Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Prince William Sound	6	144	<1

¹ Based on 2,554 animals discussed in SARs, although it's noted that this is likely an underestimate.

² Based on proportion of each distinct population segment (DPS) being in Resurrection Bay: 89 percent Hawaii, 10 percent Mexico, and 1 percent Western North Pacific (NMFS, 2021).

³ Based on 918 animals discussed in SARs, derived from Wade (2021).

⁴ Based on a proportion from acoustic monitoring of stocks in Resurrection Bay: 95.7 percent Eastern North Pacific residents, 2.7 percent Gulf/Aleutian/Bering transients, and 1.6 percent AT1 transients (Yurk et al., 2010).

⁵ NMFS does not have an official abundance estimate for this stock, and the minimum population estimate is considered to be unknown (Young et al., 2023). See Small Numbers of the proposed notice for the initial IHA for additional discussion (90 FR 34463, July 22, 2025).

Description of Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Measures

The mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures included as requirements in this authorization are identical to those included in the **Federal Register** notice announcing the issuance of the initial IHA (90 FR 44049, September 11, 2025), and the discussion of the least practicable adverse impact included in that document and the notice of the proposed IHA (90 FR 34463, July 22, 2025) for the initial authorization remains accurate. The initial IHA included a measure requiring that TMC deploy a bubble curtain during installation of all 60- and 72-in piles and at least 12 of the 48-in piles used in the installation of the mooring dolphins). TMC completed these requirements under the initial IHA, thus, the renewal IHA would not have a bubble curtain requirement. The draft renewal IHA made available for public inspection during the 15-day comment period mistakenly retained the bubble curtain requirement included in the initial IHA. NMFS has removed that requirement in the issued renewal IHA, for the previously described reason.

The following measures are planned for this renewal:

- TMC must employ NMFS-approved protected species observers (PSOs) and establish monitoring locations to the maximum extent possible based on the required number of PSOs, required monitoring locations, and environmental conditions.

- Monitoring must take place from 30 minutes prior to initiation of pile driving and DTH activity (*i.e.*, pre-start clearance monitoring) through 30 minutes post completion of pile driving and DTH activity.

- Pre-start clearance monitoring must be conducted during periods of sufficient visibility or the lead PSO to determine that the shutdown zones are clear of marine mammals.

- If a marine mammal is observed entering or within the shutdown zones pile driving and DTH activity must be delayed or halted.

- If pile driving or DTH is delayed or halted due to the presence of a marine mammal, the activity may not commence or resume until either the animal has voluntarily exited and been visually confirmed beyond the required shutdown zones or 15 minutes have passed (delphinids and pinnipeds) or 30 minutes for all other species without redetection of the animal.

- Soft start techniques must be used when impact pile driving.

- Pile driving and DTH activity must be halted upon observation of either a species for which incidental take is not authorized or a species for which incidental take has been authorized but the authorized number of takes has been met, entering or within the harassment zone.

- TMC must shut down construction operations if a marine mammal comes within 10 meters of construction activity to avoid direct physical interaction with marine mammals.

- TMC must submit a draft marine mammal monitoring report to NMFS within 90 days after the completion of pile driving and DTH activities or 60 calendar days prior to the requested issuance of any subsequent IHA for construction activity at the same location, whichever comes first. A final report must be prepared and submitted within 30 calendar days following receipt of any NMFS comments on the draft report.

- All injured or dead marine mammals must be reported to the Office of Protected Resources and to the Alaska Regional Stranding Network.

Table 3 provides a subset of the shutdown zones from the initial 2025 IHA, limited to the pile types TMC

would install under the renewal IHA (*i.e.*, 36- and 48-in steel piles).

TABLE 3—SHUTDOWN AND LEVEL B HARASSMENT ZONES (m)

Method	Pile size and type	Shutdown zone					Level B harassment zone
		LF	HF	VHF	PW	OW	
Vibratory Install and removal	36-in steel pile (temporary)	20	10	20	30	10	11,660
Vibratory Install	48-in steel pile	45	20	35	60	20	¹ 24,100
Impact Install	48-in steel pile	2,000	365	300	300	300	1,360
DTH	36-in steel pile (temporary)	2,000	405	300	300	300	¹ 24,100
DTH ²	48-in steel pile	2,000	785	300	300	300	24,100

¹ The Level B harassment zone is truncated by landmass interception, limited to a maximum of 24,100 m.

² Although this row was included in the draft renewal IHA available for public inspection, it was errantly missing from table 3 in the **Federal Register** notice for the proposed renewal IHA.

Comments and Responses

A notice of NMFS' proposal to issue a renewal IHA to TMC was published in the **Federal Register** on September 8, 2026 (91 FR 51737). That notice either described, or referenced descriptions of TMC's activities, the marine mammal species that may be affected by the activity, the anticipated effects on marine mammals and their habitat, estimated amount and manner of take, and proposed mitigation, monitoring and reporting measures.

During the 15-day public comment period, NMFS received comments from one member of the public. Our responses to relevant substantive comments are below. We have not responded to comments that failed to raise a significant point for us to consider (*e.g.*, comments that are out of scope of the proposed renewal IHA or that call for mitigation, monitoring, or reporting measures already included in the proposed renewal IHA). Furthermore, if a comment received was unclear, NMFS does not include it here as it could not determine whether it raised a significant point for NMFS to consider. The comments and recommendations are available online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-turnagain-marine-constructions-seward-cruise-ship-passenger>. Please see the comment submission for full details regarding the recommendations and supporting rationale.

Comment 1: The commenter requests that NMFS publish TMC's preliminary monitoring report and extend the public comment period to allow meaningful public review.

Response: TMC's request met NMFS' requirements for a renewal IHA, in part, because it included preliminary monitoring data describing all observations of species within the areas estimated to be ensonified at or above the MMPA harassment thresholds.

Therefore, the data referred to by the commenter was made available to the public during the comment period, and no additional public review is warranted.

For each species and harassment type, the number of observed animals was well below the number of authorized takes, supporting the conclusion that no impacts of a scale or nature not previously analyzed occurred. Further, the low number of animals observed entering the Level A harassment zone indicates successful implementation of required mitigation through soft starts and shutdowns that eliminate the potential for exposure to noise at or above the MMPA Level A harassment thresholds (*i.e.*, no more than the authorized number of takes by Level A harassment occurred). TMC is required to submit a full monitoring report including all details outlined in IHA measure 6(c) for each sighting, which NMFS will make available to the public once finalized at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-turnagain-marine-constructions-seward-cruise-ship-passenger>.

Comment 2: The commenter requests that NMFS resolve contradictory language regarding proposed requirements for use of a bubble-curtain and require attenuation for the remaining 48-inch impact driving and drilling, unless an equally protective alternative is supported by site-specific evidence.

Response: NMFS agrees with the commenter's recommendations to reconcile the bubble-curtain measures identified in the proposed renewal IHA FRN and IHA. TMC's planned specified activities included installation of 48-in piles for construction of mooring dolphins and a trestle. The initial IHA did not require the use of a bubble curtain for the installation of 48-inch trestle piles because they would be

spaced too closely together for use of a bubble curtain to be practicable. TMC installed all mooring dolphin piles, for which a bubble curtain was required, under the original IHA. Thus, to address the commenter's recommendation, NMFS removed the bubble curtain requirement in the issued renewal IHA to align with the statement in the proposed renewal IHA FRN indicating no bubble curtain is required under the renewal IHA.

Comment 3: The commenter suggests that the renewal IHA should include an explicit 48-inch drilling row stating the source level, attenuation assumption, shutdown zones and Level B monitoring zone.

In addition, the commenter requests that NMFS explain why the proposed operational shutdown distances adequately address the substantially larger modelled auditory-injury distances.

Response: NMFS agrees with the commenter's suggestion regarding mitigation for marine mammals during DTH drilling of 48-in piles and, accordingly, included shutdown zones and the Level B harassment zone in the bottom row of table 2 of the proposed renewal IHA. However, table 3 of the proposed renewal IHA FRN mistakenly excluded this row. Thus, to address the commenter's suggestion, NMFS added a row to table 3 specifying the shutdown zones and Level B harassment zone for DTH installation of 48-inch piles. The associated source level for this activity was included in table 5 of the proposed initial IHA FRN (90 FR 34463, July 22, 2025).

For all hearing groups other than HFC, the shutdown zones for this activity are smaller than the unattenuated modeled distances to the Level A harassment zones, thus TMC and NMFS acknowledge there is some potential for take by Level A harassment for certain species during DTH

installation of 48-in piles. Shutdown zone sizes are limited by the cryptic nature and assumed lower detectability of some species (*i.e.*, harbor and Dall's porpoise and pinnipeds) or limits to the distances to which PSOs can practicably observe. To account for these limitations, TMC requested and NMFS is authorizing a small number of takes by Level A harassment for each species.

Comment 4: The commenter requested that NMFS demonstrate that PSOs can adequately monitor the shutdown and Level B harassment zones.

Response: Figure 6 of TMC's Protected Species Monitoring and Mitigation Plan, included as an appendix to initial IHA application, provides a map depicting PSO deployment locations, all selected by TMC to optimize monitoring of the required zones. The initial and renewal IHAs include a requirement for monitoring for marine mammals for 30 minutes before, during, and after pile driving and removal and DTH activities and stating that TMC may not begin or resume these activities if visibility limits monitoring of these zones in their entirety. In addition, PSOs are required to document environmental conditions (*e.g.*, cloud cover, estimated observable distance) throughout monitoring periods and include these data in the final report submitted to NMFS following completion of work under the IHA. The commenter recommended that NMFS require TMC to use other monitoring methods (*e.g.*, passive acoustic monitoring, vessel-based monitoring) to supplement the required visual monitoring. TMC did not propose and NMFS did not require additional monitoring methods given practicability concerns. Finally, the commenter requested that NMFS offer a transparent method for estimating the number of animals present in unobserved portions of the Level B harassment zone. The MMPA does not require that IHA Holders monitor the entire Level B harassment zone or extrapolate the observed number of marine mammals to estimate those potentially unobserved. Take estimation for the initial and renewal IHAs incorporated the expected occurrence of each species based on the best available science within the entire modeled Level B harassment zones (truncated by land interference), thus accounting for the likely presence of each species. For each species, the number of individuals TMC observed within the Level B harassment is substantially less than the number of authorized takes.

Comment 5: The commenter requests that NMFS clarify whether sound

measurements were collected during the work completed under the initial IHA and, if so, replace proxy source levels used for modeling with those values collected during acoustic monitoring or, if not, explain why and require hydroacoustic verification during the remaining 48-inch pile installations.

Response: NMFS agrees that site-specific hydroacoustic monitoring data valuably inform analyses of potential acoustic impacts to marine mammals. However, TMC did not propose and NMFS did not require this type of monitoring for the initial or renewal IHAs given practicability concerns (*i.e.*, budget constraints).

Comment 6: The commenter suggested that NMFS require specific protections for the AT1 stock of transient killer whales and that the final IHA specify how stock-level take limits will be enforced.

Response: TMC sighted only ten killer whales in total throughout approximately 200 in-water construction days under the initial IHA. Acoustic monitoring of stocks in Resurrection Bay predicts that 1.6 percent of all killer whales that occur in the project area are part of the AT1 transient stock (Yurk *et al.*, 2010). Given the small stock size ($n=7$), low likelihood of encounters, and the limited number of construction days under the renewal IHA ($n=12$), NMFS does not anticipate that AT1 transient killer whales would occur in the area impacted by TMC's construction activities under the renewal IHA.

Comment 7: The commenter suggested that NMFS assess overlapping Seward construction and other disturbances.

Response: Under the MMPA, NMFS may authorize the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are proposed or, if the taking is limited to harassment. In this case, the specified activity is limited to the in-water construction activities TMC described in their initial IHA application and renewal request.

Determinations

TMC's action requires the completion of a subset of pile driving activities that were not completed under the initial IHA (*i.e.*, installation of eight permanent piles using eight temporary template piles). The method of taking and effects of the work were analyzed in the initial IHA. Work planned under the initial IHA was expected to take 203 in-water

construction days. TMC estimates that only 12 days of work remain under the renewal IHA. The take estimates for the renewal IHA are based on the activities proposed to occur during these remaining days. The renewal IHA take numbers represent a subset of the total take authorized under the initial IHA. In analyzing the effects of the activities for the initial IHA, NMFS determined that TMC's activities would have a negligible impact on the affected species or stocks and that authorized take numbers of each species or stock were small relative to the relevant stocks (*e.g.*, less than one-third the abundance of all stocks). The mitigation measures and monitoring and reporting requirements as described above are identical to the initial IHA. NMFS has concluded that there is no new information suggesting that our analysis or findings should change from those reached for the initial IHA. Based on the information and analysis contained here and in the referenced documents, NMFS has determined the following: (1) the required mitigation measures will effect the least practicable impact on marine mammal species or stocks and their habitat; (2) the authorized takes will have a negligible impact on the affected marine mammal species or stocks; (3) the authorized takes represent small numbers of marine mammals relative to the affected stock abundances; (4) TMC's activities will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on taking for subsistence purposes as no subsistence uses of marine mammals would be affected by this action, and; (5) appropriate monitoring and reporting requirements are included.

National Environmental Policy Act

To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and NOAA Administrative Order (NAO) 216-6A, NMFS must review our action (*i.e.*, the issuance of a renewal IHA) with respect to potential impacts on the human environment.

This action is consistent with categories of activities identified in Categorical Exclusion B4 (incidental take authorizations with no anticipated serious injury or mortality) of the Companion Manual for NAO 216-6A, which do not individually or cumulatively have the potential for significant impacts on the quality of the human environment and for which we have not identified any extraordinary circumstances that would preclude this categorical exclusion. Accordingly, NMFS determined that the issuance of the initial IHA qualified to be categorically excluded from further

NEPA review. NMFS has determined that the application of this categorical exclusion remains appropriate for this renewal IHA.

Endangered Species Act

Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires that each Federal agency ensure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. To ensure ESA compliance for the issuance of IHAs, NMFS consults internally whenever we propose to authorize take for endangered or threatened species.

The NMFS Alaska Regional Office issued a Biological Opinion under section 7 of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) on the issuance of an IHA and potential renewal IHA to TMC under section 101(a)(5)(D) of the MMPA by the NMFS Office of Protected Resources. NMFS is authorizing take of the following distinct population segments: Western United States Steller sea lion, Western North Pacific humpback whale, Mexico-North Pacific humpback whale, and fin whale, which are listed under the ESA. The Alaska Regional Office's biological opinion states that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species.

Renewal

NMFS has issued a renewal IHA to TMC for authorization to take marine mammals incidental to the Seward Cruise Ship Passenger Dock and Terminal Facility project in Seward, Alaska from September 25, 2026, through September 20, 2027.

Dated: October 16, 2026.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

*Director, Office of Protected Resources,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2026-21597 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XG142]

Marine Mammals; File No. 29925

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

ACTION: Notice; receipt of application.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Craig O'Connell, Ph.D., O'Seas Conservation Foundation, Inc., 26 South Shore Drive, Ridgefield, CT 06877, has applied in due form for a permit to conduct commercial and educational photography on cetaceans.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The application and related documents are available for review upon written request via email to NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.

Written comments on this application should be submitted via email to NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov. Please include File No. 29925 in the subject line of the email comment.

Those individuals requesting a public hearing should submit a written request via email to NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov. The request should set forth the specific reasons why a hearing on this application would be appropriate.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shasta McClenahan, Ph.D., or Sara Young, (301) 427-8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The subject permit is requested under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (MMPA; 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) and the regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR part 216).

The applicant requests a 2-year permit to harass and film cetaceans for a documentary film about the ecological relationships between sharks and cetaceans and the anthropogenic threats they face, including opportunistic filming of sharks feeding on marine mammal carcasses. Up to 5 humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), 5 minke whales (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*), 100 common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*), 100 Atlantic white-sided dolphins (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*), and 50 bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) may be harassed, observed, and filmed annually by vessel, unmanned aircraft system, and underwater divers.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), an initial determination has been made that the activity proposed is categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Concurrent with the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, NMFS is forwarding copies of the application to the Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors.

Dated: October 19, 2026.

Larissa Plants,

Deputy Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2026-21616 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Deletions from the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: This action deletes service(s) from the Procurement List that were furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

DATES: Date added to and deleted from the Procurement List: November 22, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 250 E Street SW, Suite 3100, Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or to submit comments contact: Michael R. Jurkowski, Telephone: (703) 489-1322, or email CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Deletions

On September 17, 2026 (91 FR 58853), the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled published notice of proposed deletions from the Procurement List. This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503(a)(2) and 41 CFR 51-2.3.

After consideration of the relevant matter presented, the Committee has determined that the service(s) listed below are no longer suitable for procurement by the Federal Government under 41 U.S.C. 8501-8506 and 41 CFR 51-2.4.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities.

2. The action may result in authorizing small entities to furnish the service(s) to the Government.

3. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 8501–8506) in connection with the service(s) deleted from the Procurement List.

End of Certification

Accordingly, the following service(s) are deleted from the Procurement List:

Service(s)

Service Type: Warehousing & Distribution Service

Mandatory For: US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Alexandria, VA, 1320 Braddock Place, Alexandria, VA

Authorized Source of Supply: Didlake, Inc., Manassas, VA

Contracting Activity: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, USDA FNS

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–21586 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Proposed Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Proposed deletions from the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: The Committee is proposing to delete products from the Procurement List that were furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before: November 21, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 250 E Street SW, Suite 3100, Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or to submit comments contact: Michael R. Jurkowski, Telephone: (703) 489–1322, or email CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503(a)(2) and 41 CFR 51–2.3. Its purpose is to provide interested persons an opportunity to submit comments on the proposed actions.

Deletions

The following product(s) are proposed for deletion from the Procurement List:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 4240–00–NSH–0022—Hearing Protection, Over-the-

Head Earmuff, NRR 21Db

Authorized Source of Supply: Access: Supports for Living Inc., Middletown, NY

Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, DLA TROOP SUPPORT

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 8520–01–684–2496—Refill, Professional Advanced Hand Sanitizer, Fragrance Free Foam, ES8 System, 1200mL

Authorized Source of Supply: Travis Association for the Blind, Austin, TX

Contracting Activity: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, GSA/FSS GREATER SOUTHWEST ACQUISITI

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 8465–00–261–4983—(Webbing & tape)

Authorized Source of Supply: Alabama Industries for the Blind, Talladega, AL

Contracting Activity: DEPT OF DEFENSE, DLA TROOP SUPPORT

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 7025–00–NIB–0015—Universal Docking Station, Thunderbolt 3 and USB–C, Dual 4K, Windows and Mac, with Mounting Bracket

Authorized Source of Supply: Chicago Lighthouse Industries, Chicago, IL

Contracting Activity: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, GSA/FAS FURNITURE SYSTEMS MGT DIV

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

6515–00–NIB–0296—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Nitrile, Smooth, Blue, Chemo-tested, X-Small

6515–00–NIB–0297—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Nitrile, Smooth, Blue, Chemo-tested, Small

6515–00–NIB–0298—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Nitrile, Smooth, Blue, Chemo-tested, Medium

6515–00–NIB–0299—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Nitrile, Smooth, Blue, Chemo-tested, Large

6515–00–NIB–0300—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Nitrile, Smooth, Blue, Chemo-tested, X-Large

6515–00–NIB–0301—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Latex, Smooth, Natural Color, X-Small

6515–00–NIB–0302—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Latex, Smooth, Natural Color, Small

6515–00–NIB–0303—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Latex, Smooth, Natural Color, Medium

6515–00–NIB–0304—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Latex, Smooth, Natural Color, Large

6515–00–NIB–0305—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Latex, Smooth, Natural Color, X-Large

6515–00–NIB–0306—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Flex-Vinyl, Smooth, Clear, X-Small

6515–00–NIB–0307—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Latex, Textured, Natural Color, Small

6515–00–NIB–0308—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Latex, Textured, Natural Color, Medium

6515–00–NIB–0309—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Latex, Textured, Natural Color, Large

6515–00–NIB–0310—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Latex, Textured, Natural Color, X-Large

6515–00–NIB–0315—Gloves, Exam, Powder-Free, Latex, Textured, Natural Color, X-Small

6515–00–NIB–8021—Gloves, Exam, Powder-free, Latex-free, Nitrile, W/Inner Aloe coating, 5.5 mil (palm), Green, X-Small

6515–00–NIB–8022—Gloves, Exam, Powder-free, Latex-free, Nitrile, W/Inner Aloe coating, 5.5 mil (palm), Green, Small

6515–00–NIB–8023—Gloves, Exam, Powder-free, Latex-free, Nitrile, W/Inner Aloe coating, 5.5 mil (palm), Green, Medium

6515–00–NIB–8024—Gloves, Exam, Powder-free, Latex-free, Nitrile, W/Inner Aloe coating, 5.5 mil (palm), Green, Large

6515–00–NIB–8025—Gloves, Exam, Powder-free, Latex-free, Nitrile, W/Inner Aloe coating, 5.5 mil (palm), Green, X-Large

6515–00–NIB–8030—Gloves, Exam, Powder-free, Latex-free, Nitrile, W/Inner Aloe coating, 2.8 mil (palm), Green, X-Small

6515–00–NIB–8031—Gloves, Exam, Powder-free, Latex-free, Nitrile, W/Inner Aloe coating, 2.8 mil (palm), Green, Small

6515–00–NIB–8032—Gloves, Exam, Powder-free, Latex-free, Nitrile, W/Inner Aloe coating, 2.8 mil (palm), Green, Medium

6515–00–NIB–8033—Gloves, Exam, Powder-free, Latex-free, Nitrile, W/Inner Aloe coating, 2.8 mil (palm), Green, Large

6515–00–NIB–8034—Gloves, Exam, Powder-free, Latex-free, Nitrile, W/Inner Aloe coating, 2.8 mil (palm), Green, X-Large

Authorized Source of Supply: BOSMA Enterprises, Indianapolis, IN

Contracting Activity: DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, 241–NETWORK CONTRACT OFC 01(00241)

Contracting Activity: DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, STRATEGIC ACQUISITION CENTER

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–21585 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR)

abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected costs and burden.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, specifically referencing “OMB Control No. 3038–0097,” by any of the following methods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All comments must be submitted in English or, if not, accompanied by an English translation. Do not include in your comment text or attachments any personal identifying information or business information that you do not want published online. Comments (regardless of submission method) will be published without review for, and without removal of, any personal identifying information or information your business may consider confidential.

If you wish to submit confidential information for the Commission’s

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

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel O’Connell, Special Counsel, Division of Clearing and Risk, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, (202) 418–5583; email: doconnell@cftc.gov, and refer to OMB Control No. 3038–0097.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Process for Review of Swaps for Mandatory Clearing (OMB Control No. 3038–0097). This is a request for extension of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: The Commodity Exchange Act and Commission regulations require a derivatives clearing organization (DCO) that wishes to accept a swap for clearing to be eligible to clear the swap and to submit the swap to the Commission for a determination as to whether the swap is required to be cleared. Commission Regulation 39.5 sets forth the process for these submissions. The Commission will use the information in this collection to determine whether a DCO that wishes to accept a swap for clearing is eligible to clear the swap and whether the swap should be required to be cleared. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it

displays a currently valid OMB control number.

On July 28, 2026, the Commission published in the **Federal Register** notice of the proposed extension of this information collection and provided 60 days for public comment on the proposed extension, 91 FR 47225 (“60-Day Notice”). The Commission received one comment from an anonymous submitter regarding its PRA burden estimates.¹ The comment asked how the Commission modeled or concluded that each registered DCO will submit one swap submission per year at an estimated 40 hours per submission.

The Commission’s estimate of one submission per DCO per year is intended to account for variations in the number of swap submissions received by year by DCO. Some DCOs may be required to file multiple swap submissions in connection with the launch of new clearing initiatives, while other DCOs may not file any swap submissions in a given year.

The Commission’s estimate of 40 hours per DCO submission is based on the Commission’s experience reviewing the submissions. It considers the scope of topics the submissions must address, the level of detail typically provided by DCOs, the Commission’s possible engagement with DCOs regarding submissions, and the nature of the information that may be sought by Commission staff. Generally, DCOs also have aggregated and presented information about new cleared swaps in other contexts, such as public marketing materials or as part of ongoing DCO supervision.

The comment also sought the Commission’s rationale for its estimate that the regulation does not entail separate operation and maintenance costs for DCOs. The regulation requires only the provision of certain swap information that is part of other rule submissions done in the ordinary course of launching new cleared swap offerings. DCOs typically comply with this regulation along with other required Commission reporting and notifications.

Burden Statement: The respondent burden for this collection is estimated to be as follows:

Estimated Number of Respondents:

24.

Estimated Average Burden Hours per Respondent: 40.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 960.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion. A DCO is only required to make a one-time submission before it first accepts a swap for clearing.

¹ Anonymous Commenter Letter.

There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)

Dated: October 19, 2026.

Robert Sidman,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026-21579 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351-01-P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 ("PRA"), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request ("ICR") abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs ("OIRA"), of the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB"), for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected costs and burden.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of this notice's publication to OIRA, at <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>. Please find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the website's search function. Comments can be entered electronically by clicking on the "comment" button next to the information collection on the "OIRA Information Collections Under Review" page, or the "View ICR—Agency Submission" page. A copy of the supporting statement for the collection of information discussed herein may be obtained by visiting <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>.

In addition to the submission of comments to <https://reginfo.gov> as indicated above, a copy of all comments submitted to OIRA may also be submitted to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "Commission" or "CFTC") by any of the following methods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All comments must be submitted in English, or if not, accompanied by an English translation. Do not include in your comment text or attachments any personal identifying information or business information that you do not want published online. Comments (regardless of submission method) will be published without review for, and without removal of, any personal identifying information or information your business may consider confidential.

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

The Commission reserves the right, but shall have no obligation, to review, pre-screen, filter, or redact all or any part of your comment submission. The CFTC also reserves the right, without further notification, to refuse to publish

or to remove from public view all or any part of your submission to the extent it contains content inappropriate for publication in a comment file, such as—without limitation—obscene language, threats of violence, solicitations for commercial sales or illegal activity, or obvious spam. If a submission that is refused for or withdrawn from publication because of inappropriate content also contains comments on the merits of this notice, such submission will be retained in the record for the matter and will be considered as required under the Administrative Procedure Act, the PRA, and other applicable laws, and may be accessible under the FOIA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dina Moussa, Special Counsel, (202) 418-5696 or dmoussa@cftc.gov; or Catherine Brescia, Attorney Advisor (202) 418-6236 or cbrescia@cftc.gov, Market Participants Division, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581, and refer to OMB Control No. 3038-0092.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Customer Clearing Documentation and Timing of Acceptance for Clearing (OMB Control No. 3038-0092). This is a request for an extension of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: Section 4d(c) of the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"), as amended by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act"), directs the Commission to require futures commission merchants ("FCMs") to implement conflict of interest procedures that address such issues as the Commission determines to be appropriate.¹ Similarly, section 4s(j)(5) of the CEA, as added by the Dodd-Frank Act, requires swap dealers ("SDs") and major swap participants ("MSPs") to implement conflict of interest procedures that address such issues as the Commission determines to be appropriate.² Section 4s(j)(5) also requires SDs and MSPs to ensure that any persons providing clearing activities or making determinations as to accepting clearing customers are separated by appropriate informational partitions from persons whose involvement in pricing, trading, or clearing activities might bias their judgment or contravene the core principle of open access. Section 4s(j)(6) of the CEA prohibits an SD or MSP from adopting any process or taking any

¹ 7 U.S.C. 6d(c).

² 7 U.S.C. 6s(j)(5).

action that results in any unreasonable restraint on trade or imposes any material anticompetitive burden on trading or clearing, unless necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of the CEA.³ Section 2(h)(1)(B)(ii) of the CEA requires that derivatives clearing organization (“DCO”) rules provide for the nondiscriminatory clearing of swaps executed bilaterally or through an unaffiliated designated contract market or swap execution facility.⁴

To address these provisions, the Commission promulgated regulations that prohibit arrangements involving FCMs, SDs, MSPs, and DCOs that would (a) disclose to an FCM, SD, or MSP the identity of a customer’s original executing counterparty;⁵ (b) limit the number of counterparties with whom a customer may enter into a trade;⁶ (c) restrict the size of the position a customer may take with any individual counterparty, apart from an overall credit limit for all positions held by the customer at the FCM;⁷ (d) impair a customer’s access to execution of a trade on terms that have a reasonable relationship to the best terms available;⁸ or (e) prevent compliance with specified time frames for acceptance of trades into clearing set forth in Regulations 1.74(b), 23.610(b), or 39.12(b)(7).⁹ Additionally, the Commission requires, through Regulation 39.12(b)(7)(i)(B), DCOs to coordinate with clearing members to establish prompt processing of trades.¹⁰ Regulations 1.74(a) and 23.610(a) require reciprocal coordination by FCMs, SDs, and MSPs that are clearing members.¹¹

Under the above regulations, SDs, MSPs, FCMs, and DCOs are required to develop and maintain written customer clearing documentation and trade processing procedures. Maintenance of contracts, policies, and procedures is prudent business practice. All SDs, MSPs, FCMs, and DCOs maintain documentation consistent with these regulations. The regulations are crucial both for effective risk management and for the efficient operation of trading venues among SDs, MSPs, FCMs, and DCOs. Each of these entities has a general recordkeeping obligation for these requirements under the

Regulations 39.20 for DCOs,¹² 23.606 for SDs and MSPs,¹³ and 1.73 for FCMs.¹⁴

The information collection burden arising from the regulations primarily is restricted to the costs associated with the affected registrants’ obligation to maintain records related to clearing documentation between the customer and the customer’s clearing member, and trade processing procedures between DCOs and FCMs, SDs, and MSPs. The information collection obligations are necessary to implement certain provisions of the CEA, including ensuring that registrants exercise effective risk management, and are also appropriate for the efficient operation of trading venues among SDs, MSPs, FCMs, and DCOs.

As indicated below, the information collection burden arising from the regulations primarily is restricted to the costs associated with the affected registrants’ obligation to maintain records related to clearing documentation between the customer and the customer’s clearing member, and trade processing procedures between DCOs and FCMs, SDs, and MSPs. The information collection obligations are necessary to implement certain provisions of the CEA, including ensuring that registrants exercise effective risk management and for the efficient operation of trading venues among SDs, MSPs, FCMs, and DCOs.

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.¹⁵ On August 6, 2026, the Commission published in the **Federal Register** notice of the proposed extension of this information collection and provided 60 days for public comment on the proposed extension, 91 FR 50814 (“60-Day Notice”). The Commission received no relevant comments on the 60-Day Notice.

Burden Statement: The respondent burden for this collection is estimated to be as follows:

Estimated Number of Respondents: 204.

Estimated Average Burden Hours per Respondent: 40.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 8,160.

Frequency of Collection: As needed.

There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)

¹² 17 CFR 39.20.

¹³ 17 CFR 23.606.

¹⁴ 17 CFR 1.73.

¹⁵ 44 U.S.C. 3512, 5 CFR 1320.5(b)(2)(i) and 1320.8 (b)(3)(vi).

Dated: October 19, 2026.

Robert Sidman,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–21581 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Notice of Federal Advisory Committee Meeting—Science, Technology and Innovation Board

AGENCY: Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, Science, Technology and Innovation Board (STIB), Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Notice of Federal Advisory Committee meeting.

SUMMARY: The DoD (referred to herein as “the Department of War” or “DoW”) is publishing this notice to announce that the following Federal Advisory Committee meeting of the STIB will take place.

DATES: Closed to the public Wednesday, November 4, 2026, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Eastern time.

ADDRESSES: The address of the closed meeting is 1400 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–1400.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Elizabeth J. Kowalski, Designated Federal Officer (DFO): (703) 571–0082 (Voice), (Email) osd.pentagon.ousd-r-e.mbx.stib-office@mail.mil. Mailing address is Science, Technology, and Innovation Board, 4800 Mark Center Dr., Suite 15D08, Alexandria, VA 22311. Website: <https://stib.cto.mil/>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This meeting is being held under the provisions of chapter 10 of title 5 United States Code (U.S.C.) (commonly known as the “Federal Advisory Committee Act” or “FACA”), 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(c); and 41, Code of Federal Regulations CFR 102–3.140 and 102–3.150.

Purpose of the Meetings: The STIB’s mission is to provide independent advice and recommendations on matters supporting DoW’s scientific, technological, and innovative enterprises. The objective of the meeting is to obtain, review, and evaluate classified information related to the STIB’s mission. The STIB will meet with DoW Leadership to receive classified remarks regarding current and future objectives of the DoW and will meet for plenary sessions where the STIB members will have classified discussions regarding a potential Digital Solutions study and a potential Difficult Target Defeat study that may be tasked

³ 7 U.S.C. 6s(j)(6).

⁴ 7 U.S.C. 2(h)(1)(B)(ii).

⁵ 17 CFR 1.72(a), 23.608(a), and 39.12(a)(1)(vi).

⁶ 17 CFR 1.72(b), 23.608(b), and 39.12(a)(1)(vi).

⁷ 17 CFR 1.72(c), 23.608(c), and 39.12(a)(1)(vi).

⁸ 17 CFR 1.72(d), 23.608(d), and 39.12(a)(1)(vi).

⁹ 17 CFR 1.72(e), 23.608(e), and 39.12(a)(1)(vi).

¹⁰ 17 CFR 39.12(b)(7)(i)(B).

¹¹ 17 CFR 1.74(a) and 23.610(a).

to the STIB, as well as having a classified discussion regarding other potential topics of study based on the remarks made by leadership during the meeting.

Agenda: The meeting will begin at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, November 4th. Ms. Elizabeth Kowalski, Designated Federal Officer and Dr. Mitch Nikolich, Chair of the STIB, will provide opening remarks and a classified overview of potential topics that are likely to be tasked to the STIB for study. At 9:30 a.m., the Honorable Steve Feinberg, Deputy Secretary of War, will meet with the STIB to provide classified remarks regarding current and future objectives of the Department. Next, from 10:30 a.m. to 11 a.m., the Honorable Michael Duffy will meet with the STIB to provide classified remarks regarding modernization efforts for acquisition and sustainment. The Board will have a break from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. From 1:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m., the Honorable Elbridge Colby will meet with the STIB to provide classified remarks regarding National Defense strategy and strategic prioritization. From 1:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m., Mr. David Lorch will meet with the STIB to provide classified remarks regarding integrating and transitioning advanced technologies. This will be followed by a 15-minute break. From 2:15 p.m. to 4:15 p.m., the Board will meet in plenary session to hold a classified discussion regarding study topics currently under consideration by leadership to task the board and to discuss potential studies based on the remarks made by leadership during the meeting. At 4:15 p.m., Dr. Mitch Nikolich will provide closing remarks. The meeting will adjourn at 4:30 p.m.

Meeting Accessibility: In accordance with section 5 U.S.C. 1009(d) and 41 CFR 102–3.155, the DoW has determined that this STIB meeting will be closed to the public. Specifically, the Under Secretary of War for Research and Engineering, in consultation with the DoW Office of General Counsel, has determined in writing that the meeting will be closed to the public because it will consider matters covered by 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(1). The determination is based on the consideration it is expected that discussions throughout will involve classified matters of national security concern. Such classified material is so intertwined with the unclassified material that it cannot reasonably be segregated into separate discussions without defeating the effectiveness and meaning of the overall meetings. To permit the meeting to be open to the public would preclude discussion of such matters and would greatly diminish the ultimate utility of

the STIB's findings and recommendations to the Secretary of War and to the Under Secretary of War for Research and Engineering.

Written Statements: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 1009(a)(3) and 41 CFR 102–3.140, interested persons may submit a written statement for consideration by the STIB at any time. Individuals submitting a written statement should submit their statement to the STIB DFO at the email address provided above in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. If a written statement for consideration at a meeting is not received at least three calendar days prior to the meeting, which is the subject of this notice, then it may not be provided to, or considered by, the STIB until a later date. Please note that all submitted comments and statements will be treated as public documents and will be made available for public inspection.

Dated: October 20, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2026–21612 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

[Docket ID: DoD–2026–OS–2311]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Defense Finance and Accounting Services (DFAS), Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Rescindment of a system of records notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, DFAS is providing notice to rescind a system of records titled “Centralized Travel History Records (CTHR),” T7333a. DFAS established this system to equip Air Force installations with online inquiry capabilities. This functionality allowed installations to support travel claims, questions, and investigations, and to obtain voucher numbers for retrieving travel vouchers from on-site storage or Federal Records Centers. DFAS decommissioned the system and consolidated its records under the Commanders Resource Integration System, F065 AF FMP C.

DATES: The rescindment of these SORNs is effective November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number and title, by either of the following methods:

* *Federal Rulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

* *Mail:* Department of Defense, Office of the Director of Administration and Management, Oversight and Compliance Directorate, Regulatory Division, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Attn: Mailbox 24, Suite 05F16, Alexandria, VA 22350–1700.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this **Federal Register** document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Gregory L. Outlaw, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Program Manager, Corporate Communications, DFAS–ZCF/N, 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249–0150 or by phone at (317) 212–4591

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The DFAS system of records Centralized Travel History Records, (CTHR) T7333a (January 2, 2014; 79 FR 115) was established to provide Air Force installations with the capability to accomplish an online inquiry to support travel claims, questions, and investigations and provide voucher numbers to retrieve travel vouchers from on-site storage or the Federal Records Centers. The system was decommissioned, and the records are now consolidated under the Commanders Resource Integration System, F065 AF FMP C (December 16, 2010; 75 FR 78684).

DoD SORNs are published in the **Federal Register** and are available at the Oversight and Compliance Directorate, Privacy and Civil Liberties Division website at <https://doc.defense.gov/DIRECTORATES/Privacy-and-Civil-Liberties-Directorate/Privacy/SORNs/>.

II. Privacy Act

Under the Privacy Act, a “system of records” is a group of records under the control of an agency from which information is retrieved by the name of an individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual. In the Privacy Act, an individual is defined as a U.S. citizen or alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

In accordance with 5 United States Code 552a(r) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-108, DoD has provided a report of this SORN rescindment to OMB and Congress.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Centralized Travel History Records, T7333a

HISTORY:

January 2, 2014, 79 FR 115.

Dated: October 20, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2026-21611 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001-FR-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST)

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a virtual/livestreamed meeting of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST). The Federal Advisory Committee Act requires that public notice of this meeting be announced in the **Federal Register**.

DATES: Friday, November 6, 2026; 12–1 p.m. EST.

ADDRESSES: Registration for the livestream can be found here: https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_LkiBqVceRbmUKWGtawc1_g#/registration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kristen Ellis, PCAST Designated Federal Officer, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20585; Phone: (202) 586-5810; or Email: pcast@doe.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose of the Board: PCAST advises the President on matters involving science, technology, education, and innovation policy. The Committee provides the President with scientific and technical information that is needed to inform public policy relating to the American economy, the American worker, national and homeland security, and other topics. PCAST responds to requests from the President or co-chairs for information, analysis, evaluation, or advice. In addition, PCAST solicits information and ideas from a broad range of stakeholders including the research community; private sector; universities; national laboratories; state, local and Tribal governments;

foundations; and non-profit organizations. PCAST also provides advice in response to requests from the Super Intelligence Task Force.

Tentative Agenda: (agenda topics are subject to change; please contact Kristen Ellis at pcast@doe.gov for the most current agenda).

- Chair Update
- Charges to the Board
- Board Business
- Public Comments
- Closing Remarks

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 maximum timeframe of two minutes. To register to speak, please contact pcast@doe.gov not later than seven days in advance of the meeting.

Written comments received at least two working days prior to the meeting will be provided to the members and included in the meeting minutes. Written comments received within two working days after the meeting will be included in the minutes. For additional information on public comment and to submit written comment, please contact pcast@doe.gov. The PCAST 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 pcast@doe.gov 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.whitehouse.gov/ostp/>.

Signing Authority: This document of the Department of Energy was signed on October 20, 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 October 20, 2026.

Jennifer Hartzell,

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

[FR Doc. 2026-21614 Filed 10-21-26; 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 Accounting Request filings:

Docket Numbers: AC26-99-000.

Applicants: Indiana Michigan Power Company.

Description: Indiana Michigan Power Company submits amendment to journal entries relating to the Oregon Clean Energy, LLC acquisition, authorized in Docket EC25-84 and transaction consummated on 03/02/2026.

Filed Date: 10/16/26.

Accession Number: 20261016-5177.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/6/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following Electric Corporate filings:

Docket Numbers: EC26-153-000.

Applicants: AEP Generation Resources Inc., Longview Power, LLC.

Description: Supplement to 08/17/2026 Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of AEP Generation Resources Inc., et al.

Filed Date: 10/15/26.

Accession Number: 20261015-5197.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 10/26/26.

Docket Numbers: EC27-5-000.

Applicants: Hashknife Energy Center II LLC, Hashknife Energy Center LLC.

Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Hashknife Energy Center LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 10/16/26.

Accession Number: 20261016-5189.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/6/26.

Docket Numbers: EC27-6-000.

Applicants: EDPR CA Solar Park VI LLC, Sonrisa BESS LLC, ACI Sequoia Member, LLC.

Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of EDPR CA Solar Park VI LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019-5161.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.
Take notice that the Commission received the following Complaints and Compliance filings in EL Dockets:

Docket Numbers: EL27–5–000.
Applicants: Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Description: Petition for Declaratory Order of Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Filed Date: 10/14/26.

Accession Number: 20261014–5171.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/13/26.

Take notice that the Commission received the following Electric Rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER22–279–001.

Applicants: PSEG Keys Energy Center LLC.

Description: Refund Report: Parkway Generation Keys Energy Center LLC submits tariff filing per 35.19a(b): Refund Report to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019–5123.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.

Docket Numbers: ER22–285–001.

Applicants: PSEG Fossil Sewaren Urban Renewal LLC.

Description: Refund Report: Parkway Generation Sewaren Urban Renewal Entity LLC submits tariff filing per 35.19a(b): Refund Report to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019–5125.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.

Docket Numbers: ER22–294–001.

Applicants: PSEG Fossil LLC.

Description: Refund Report: Parkway Generation Operating LLC submits tariff filing per 35.19a(b): Refund Report to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019–5124.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–2603–002.

Applicants: FH Opco LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Compliance Filing to be effective 7/6/2026.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019–5106.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3576–000.

Applicants: Wolverine Power Supply Cooperative, Inc., Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: Second Supplement to August 21, 2026 IFA of Wolverine Power Supply Cooperative, Inc.

Filed Date: 10/15/26.

Accession Number: 20261015–5067.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 10/22/26.

Docket Numbers: ER26–3745–001.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Amendment of Amended GIA, SA No. 7302; AF1–272 in Docket No. ER26–3745–000 to be effective 12/16/2026.

Filed Date: 10/16/26.

Accession Number: 20261016–5170.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–200–000.

Applicants: Florida Power & Light Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Updated D&A Rates and DA's for Wholesale Formula Rates—LCEC to be effective 1/1/2027.

Filed Date: 10/16/26.

Accession Number: 20261016–5150.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–201–000.

Applicants: Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: DEC-Cube—Amended and Restated Dynamic Transfer Agreement RS No. 550 to be effective 12/16/2026.

Filed Date: 10/16/26.

Accession Number: 20261016–5152.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–202–000.

Applicants: Florida Power & Light Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Updated D&A Rates and DA's for Wholesale Formula Rates—FKEC to be effective 1/1/2027.

Filed Date: 10/16/26.

Accession Number: 20261016–5153.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–203–000.

Applicants: Florida Power & Light Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Updated D&A Rates and DA's for Wholesale Formula Rates—NWFL to be effective 1/1/2027.

Filed Date: 10/16/26.

Accession Number: 20261016–5154.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–204–000.

Applicants: Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amended and Restated Trans Agreements RS No. 311, 570 and SA Nos. 692, 693 to be effective 12/31/9998.

Filed Date: 10/16/26.

Accession Number: 20261016–5163.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–205–000.

Applicants: Portland General Electric Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: PGE BPA LSE SC Services Agreement to be effective 10/1/2026.

Filed Date: 10/16/26.

Accession Number: 20261016–5167.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–206–000.

Applicants: Nitor Energy Inc.

Description: Initial Rate Filing: NITOR_Energy_MBRA_App to be effective 12/16/2026.

Filed Date: 10/16/26.

Accession Number: 20261016–5178.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–207–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2026–10–19_SA 4886 ITC Midwest-Interstate Power & Light GIA (S1113) to be effective 10/9/2026.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019–5060.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–208–000.

Applicants: Escalante Solar I, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Filing of Third Amendment to Shared Facilities Agreement to be effective 10/20/2026.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019–5067.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–209–000.

Applicants: Appalachian Power Company.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation—SA No. 3774 to be effective 12/31/2026.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019–5090.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–210–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amended ISA, Service Agreement No. 4242; Z1–092_AD1–142 to be effective 12/19/2026.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019–5119.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–211–000.

Applicants: Escalante BESS I LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Certificate of Concurrence to be effective 10/20/2026.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019–5122.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–212–000.

Applicants: Escalante Solar II, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Certificate of Concurrence to be effective 10/20/2026.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019–5142.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–213–000.

Applicants: Escalante Solar III, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Certificate of Concurrence to be effective 10/20/2026.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019–5144.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–214–000.

Applicants: Central Maine Power Company, The Connecticut Light and Power Company, Maine Electric Power Company, Inc., The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a Rhode Island Energy, New England Power Company d/b/a National Grid, NSTAR Electric Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire, The United Illuminating Company.

Description: Petition of the Indicated New England Transmission Owners for Limited Prospective Waiver and Request for Expedited Action of Central Maine Power Company, et al.

Filed Date: 10/16/26.

Accession Number: 20261016–5191.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/6/26.

Docket Numbers: ER27–215–000.

Applicants: Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Certificate of Concurrence to the Interconnection Agreement with VEPCO to be effective 1/1/2027.

Filed Date: 10/19/26.

Accession Number: 20261019–5153.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 11/9/26.

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: October 19, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–21601 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Sunshine Act Meetings

The following notice of meeting is published pursuant to Section 3(a) of the Government in the Sunshine Act (Pub. L. 94–409), 5 U.S.C. 552b:

AGENCY HOLDING MEETING: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

DATE AND TIME: October 22, 2026.

* *Note*—The Closed meeting will follow the Joint meeting of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.¹

PLACE: Nuclear Regulatory Commission, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Non-Public Cyber Security, Energy and Security Issues.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Telephone (202) 502–8400.

Chairman Swett and Commissioners Rosner, See, Chang and LaCerte, voted to hold a closed meeting. Attached is the certification of the General Counsel explaining the action of closing the meeting.

The Chairman and the Commissioners, their assistants, the General Counsel, and members of his staff, are expected to attend the meeting. Other staff members from the Commission's program offices who will advise the Commissioners in the matters discussed will also be present.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–21606 Filed 10–20–26; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–13495–02–R6]

Public Water System Supervision Program Revision for the State of Arkansas

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of tentative approval and solicitation of requests for a public hearing.

¹ See Notice of Joint Meeting of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, October 14, 2026.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the State of Arkansas is revising its approved Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program. Arkansas has adopted the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water rules for the Consumer Confidence Report Rule Revisions. Therefore, the EPA intends to approve this PWSS program revision package.

DATES: Comments or a request for a public hearing must be submitted by November 23, 2026 to the Regional Administrator at the EPA Region 6 address shown below.

ADDRESSES: All documents relating to this determination are available for inspection between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the following offices: Arkansas Department of Health, Engineering Branch, 4815 W Markham, Little Rock, Arkansas 72205; and United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, Drinking Water Section (6WD–DD), 1201 Elm Street, Suite 500, Dallas, Texas 75270.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jatin H. Mistry, EPA Region 6, Drinking Water Section at the Dallas address given above; by telephone at (214) 665–7483; or by email at mistry.jatin@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Frivolous or insubstantial requests for a hearing may be denied by the Regional Administrator. However, if a substantial request for a public hearing is made by November 23, 2026, a public hearing will be held. If no timely and appropriate request for a hearing is received and the Regional Administrator does not elect to hold a hearing on his own motion, this determination shall become final and effective. EPA will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the date this determination becomes final and effective.

Any request for a public hearing shall include the following information: (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the individual, organization, or other entity requesting a hearing; (2) a brief statement of the requesting person's interest in the Regional Administrator's determination, and a brief statement of the information that the requesting person intends to submit at such hearing; and (3) the signature of the individual making the request, or, if the request is made on behalf of an organization or other entity, the signature of a responsible official of the organization or other entity.

Arkansas has adopted the EPA drinking water rules for the Consumer Confidence Report Rule Revisions. The

EPA has determined that the Consumer Confidence Report Rule Revisions submitted by Arkansas are no less stringent than the corresponding Federal regulations. Therefore, the EPA intends to approve this PWSS program revision package.

Authority: Section 1413 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended (1996), and 40 CFR part 142 of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

Dated: October 14, 2026.

Walter Mason,

Regional Administrator, Region 6.

[FR Doc. 2026-21602 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OGC-2026-9077; FRL-13669-01-OGC]

Proposed Consent Decree, Clean Air Act Citizen Suit

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of proposed consent decree; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Clean Air Act, as amended (CAA or the Act), notice is given of a proposed consent decree in *Our Children's Earth Foundation v. Zeldin*, No. 3:25-cv-08994-WHO. On October 19, 2025, Plaintiff Our Children's Earth Foundation filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, San Francisco Division. Plaintiff alleged that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) failed to perform certain non-discretionary duties in accordance with the Act to timely respond to numerous state implementation plan (SIP) submissions from the State of California. The EPA is providing notice of this proposed consent decree, which would resolve all claims in the case by establishing deadlines for the EPA to take final actions as specified in the decree.

DATES: Written comments on the proposed consent decree must be received by *November 23, 2026*.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OGC-2026-9077, online at <https://www.regulations.gov> (EPA's preferred method). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID number for this action. Comments received may be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any

personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the "Additional Information about Commenting on the Proposed Consent Decree" heading under the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Catherine Schluter, Region IX, Office of Regional Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; telephone (415) 972-3911; schluter.catherine@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining a Copy of the Proposed Consent Decree

The official public docket for this action (identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OGC-2026-9077) contains a copy of the proposed consent decree. The official public docket is available for public viewing at the Office of Environmental Information (OEI) Docket in the EPA Docket Center, EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744 and the telephone number for the OEI Docket is (202) 566-1752.

The electronic version of the public docket for this action contains a copy of the proposed consent decree and is available through <https://www.regulations.gov>. You may use <https://www.regulations.gov> to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the official public docket, and access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Once in the system, key in the appropriate docket identification number then select "search."

II. Additional Information About the Proposed Consent Decree

The proposed consent decree would establish deadlines for EPA to take action pursuant to CAA section 110(k) on certain SIP submissions by the State of California. Under the terms of the proposed consent decree, EPA shall, in accordance with a stated schedule, take final action in response to all the California SIP submittals identified in the litigation that are still at issue (*i.e.*, that EPA has not otherwise taken action on during the pending litigation). The schedule requires EPA to take such action on a certain specified number of the California SIP submittals that are at issue by each of six successive dates—

December 15, 2026, December 15, 2027, December 15, 2028, June 15, 2029, December 15, 2029, and December 15, 2030—such that by the last such date EPA will have taken action on all the submittals. In some instances, the schedule specifically identifies particular SIP submittals in response to which EPA must take action by a specified date, but otherwise, the schedule states that EPA must take action on a minimum number of submittals by each date. It is possible, while this litigation is pending and before the proposed consent decree is final, as EPA continues in the ordinary course of its administrative activities, that EPA may take action on more of the California SIP submittals presently at issue (and which the proposed consent decree currently addresses). In that event, the parties subsequently may slightly adjust the proposed consent decree to ensure that the consent decree is limited to the remaining outstanding SIP submittals. The structure and essence of the proposed consent decree would be unchanged, though, and EPA will be required to take action on all of the remaining SIP submittals at issue in accordance with the prescribed schedule.¹

In accordance with section 113(g) of the CAA, for a period of thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this document, the Agency will accept written comments relating to the proposed consent decree. EPA or the Department of Justice may withdraw or withhold consent to the proposed consent decree if the comments disclose facts or considerations that indicate that such consent is inappropriate, improper, inadequate, or inconsistent with the requirements of the Act.

III. Additional Information About Commenting on the Proposed Consent Decree

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OGC-2026-9077, via <https://www.regulations.gov>. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from this docket. 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) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment.

¹ EPA would not regard any such future adjustments (if any) to the proposed consent decree as material and does not intend, in such event, to give further notice of the proposed consent decree.

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, 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>. For additional information about submitting information identified as CBI, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document. Note that written comments containing CBI and submitted by mail may be delayed and deliveries or couriers will be received by scheduled appointment only.

If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name, mailing address, and an email address or other contact information in the body of your comment. This ensures that you can be identified as the submitter of the comment and allows EPA to contact you in case EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties or needs further information on the substance of your comment. Any identifying or contact information provided in the body of a comment will be included as part of the comment that is placed in the official public docket and made available in EPA's electronic public docket. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment.

Use of the <https://www.regulations.gov> website to submit comments to EPA electronically is EPA's preferred method for receiving comments. The electronic public docket system is an "anonymous access" system, which means EPA will not know your identity, email address, or other contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment.

Please ensure that your comments are submitted within the specified comment period. Comments received after the close of the comment period will be marked "late." EPA is not required to consider these late comments.

Gautam Srinivasan,

Associate General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2026-21609 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPA-2207-0042; FRL-13660-01-OLEM]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Information Collection Request; Comment Request; The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan Regulation, Subpart J (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is planning to submit an information collection request (ICR), The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan Regulation, Subpart J (Renewal) (EPA ICR Number 1664.15, OMB Control Number 2050-0141) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. Before doing so, EPA is soliciting public comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collection as described below. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through May 31, 2027. This notice allows for 60 days for public comments.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before December 21, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA HQ-OPA-2207-0042, to EPA online using www.regulations.gov (our preferred method), by email to regulations.gov (our preferred method), or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Broussard, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, Mail Code 5104A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 565-6706; email address: broussard.rebecca@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through May 31,

2027. 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.

This notice allows 60 days for public comments. Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at www.regulations.gov or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202-566-1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

Pursuant to section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, EPA is soliciting comments and information to enable it to: (i) 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; (ii) 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; (iii) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (iv) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate forms of information technology. EPA will consider the comments received and amend the ICR as appropriate. The final ICR package will then be submitted to OMB for review and approval. At that time, EPA will issue another **Federal Register** notice to announce the submission of the ICR to OMB and the opportunity to submit additional comments to OMB.

Abstract: This Information Collection Request (ICR) renewal supports activities to implement the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), Subpart J (40 CFR 300.900), *Use of Dispersants and Other Chemicals and Biological Agents*. The use of bioremediation agents, dispersants, surface washing agents, solidifiers, herding agents and other substances (*e.g.* sorbents) in response to oil spills in U.S. waters or adjoining shorelines is governed by Subpart J of the NCP regulation (40 CFR 300.900). Subpart J requirements include criteria for listing oil spill mitigating agents on the NCP Product Schedule and sorbent products on the Sorbent Product List. EPA's regulation, which is codified at 40 CFR 300.900, requires that EPA prepare a schedule of "dispersants,

other chemicals, and other spill mitigating devices and substances, if any, that may be used in carrying out the NCP.” Requirements under Subpart J of the NCP are required by section 311(d)(2)(G) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The NCP Product Schedule and Sorbent Product List are used by Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs), Regional Response Teams (RRTs), and Area Planners to identify spill mitigating agents in preparation for and response to oil spills. Under Subpart J, manufacturers who want to add a product to the NCP Product Schedule or Sorbent Product List must submit technical product data including applicable toxicity and efficacy testing data to the EPA as stipulated in 40 CFR 300.915. Subpart J requires the manufacturer to submit the corresponding technical product data along with other detailed information to the EPA Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, Office of Land and Emergency Management. The NCP Product Schedule and Sorbent Product List are available to Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs), Regional Response Teams (RRTs), and Area Committees for helping them select the most appropriate products to use in various spill scenarios.

In June 2023 EPA promulgated a final rule (88 FR 38280, June 12, 2023). This rule revised Subpart J of the NCP by adding new testing and listing criteria for products to be listed on the NCP Product Schedule and establishing the Sorbent Product List. Effective June 10, 2026, only products that are submitted and listed based on the amended testing and listing criteria will be listed on the NCP Product Schedule. All products identified as sorbents prior to the June 2023 rule remained available for use until December 12, 2025, at which time all sorbent products must have submitted information as applicable under the amended testing and listing requirements in June 2023 rule and be listed in the new Sorbent Product List. As of September 2026, the NCP Product Schedule included seven manufacturers and seven products (four dispersants and three surface washing agents). There are currently 12 sorbents listed on the Sorbent Product List. EPA estimates that for each year of this ICR renewal period five manufacturers will apply to list a product on the NCP Product Schedule and 10 manufactures will apply to list a sorbent on the Sorbent Product List. Therefore, over the three-year period covered by this ICR renewal, EPA estimates an additional 15 products may be listed on the NCP Product

Schedule, and an additional 30 sorbents may be listed on the Sorbent Product List.

At 40 CFR 300.950, respondents may claim certain information in the technical product data submissions as proprietary business information (PBI). EPA will handle such claims pursuant to the provisions in 40 CFR part 2, subpart B. Such information must be submitted separately from non-PBI information, clearly identified, and clearly marked “Proprietary Business Information.” If the applicant fails to make such a claim at the time of submittal, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Respondents include, but are not limited to, manufacturers of bioremediation agents, dispersants, herding agents, surface washing agents, solidifiers and sorbents.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Required to obtain or retain a benefit (40 CFR 300.900).

Estimated number of respondents: 15 (total).

Frequency of response: Each manufacturer responds once per product submittal.

Total estimated burden: 318 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

Total estimated cost: \$391,400 (per year), which includes \$103,867 in operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the estimates: There is an increase of 8 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with the ICR currently approved by OMB. This is due to changes in testing and listing requirements as a result of the June 2023 rule.

Andrew Baca,

Director, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery.

[FR Doc. 2026–21610 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[FR ID: 373367]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice of a new system of records.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission (FCC, Commission, or Agency) proposes to establish a new

system of records, FCC/OGC–8, Suspension and Debarment Records, subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended. This action is necessary to meet the requirements of the Privacy Act to publish in the **Federal Register** notice of the creation, existence, and character of records maintained by the Agency. The Commission uses this system to collect information about any prior misconduct of individuals and entities who participate in certain programs the FCC administers (e.g., Universal Service Fund (USF) and the Telecommunications Relay Services (TRS) program) so that the Suspending and Debarring Official (SDO) can determine whether to exclude or take such other actions as permitted under 2 CFR 6001 against those individuals or entities.

DATES: This system of records will become effective on October 22, 2026. Written comments on the routine uses are due by November 23, 2026. The routine uses will become effective on November 23, 2026, unless written comments are received that require a contrary determination.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Shana Yates, FCC, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554, care of the Office of General Counsel, Privacy Team; or to privacy@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FCC Office of General Counsel, Privacy Team, at privacy@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In March 2026, the FCC adopted the *Suspension and Disbarment Report & Order (Modernizing Suspension and Debarment Rules*, GN Docket No. 19–309, Report and Order, Direct Final Rule, and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 41 FCC Rcd 2774 (Mar. 27, 2026); 91 FR 18134 (Apr. 9, 2026)), which adopted the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Guidelines on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement) located in 2 CFR 180 with supplemental FCC-specific rules tailored to programs that the Commission administers. The Commission will use this system to collect information from individuals and entities participating in certain FCC programs, as well as files and documents from investigations conducted by other Commission bureaus or offices, including the Office of Inspector General, to determine whether individuals or entities have engaged in misconduct and should be considered for an exclusion or other action.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

FCC/OGC-8, Suspension and Disbarment Records.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Office of the General Counsel (OGC), 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554; or FISMA-compliant contractor.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

FCC, OGC, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154, 218, 225, 254, 403, 616, and 620; E.O. 12,549, 51 FR 6370 (Feb. 18, 1986); E.O. 12,689, 54 FR 34131 (Aug. 18, 1989); 2 CFR part 180; 2 CFR part 6001.

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

The FCC uses this system to collect information to investigate individuals and entities participating in certain FCC programs to determine if such persons have engaged in prior misconduct or violations set forth in 2 CFR 6001 and whether to initiate an exclusion or other action.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Individuals, including points of contact for and those who certify on behalf of entities or those who otherwise act as agents, representatives, or independent contractors on behalf of entities, that participate in FCC programs; individuals who are or have been the subjects of FCC (including, without limitation, the Office of Inspector General) investigations and enforcement actions; individuals who are or have provided information in FCC investigations, including other bureau or office investigations (*e.g.*, witnesses, complainants, informants).

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Categories of records in this system include, but are not limited to:

1. Information that is associated with individuals participating in FCC programs, including contact information, financial information, information related to the product or service being provided, criminal and other related histories, FCC program-specific certifications, and suspension and debarment history and current status, as well as history of misconduct germane to suspension or debarment;
2. Information about the customers of individuals or entities that participate in FCC programs;
3. Files developed during investigations of known or alleged

fraud, waste, and abuse; other irregularities; or violations of laws, regulations, orders, or requirements;

4. Files related to programs and operations administered or financed by the FCC or funds managed by the FCC, including contractors and others doing business with or on behalf of the FCC;

5. Investigative reports and related documents, including, without limitation, correspondences, logs, notes, summaries, attachments, charts, spreadsheets, and working papers; and

6. Audit reports and supporting documentation, including, without limitation, correspondences, memoranda, transcripts, notes, computations, flowcharts, illustrations and summaries.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Individuals and points of contact for entities that participate in certain programs the FCC administers (*e.g.*, USF, TRS program); individuals that provide information in relation to FCC investigations (*e.g.*, witnesses, complainants, informants); entities that participate in certain programs the FCC administers; entities that provide information in relation to FCC investigations; information referred to the SDO by other FCC bureaus and offices, including the Office of Inspector General; information gathered by administrators of certain FCC funds related to FCC programs (*e.g.*, Universal Service Administration Company (USAC) for USF programs or Rolka Loube for TRS programs); information referred to the SDO by other Federal, State, local, Tribal, international, or multinational agencies or by any interagency committees, such as the Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee (ISDC).

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

In addition to those disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b) of the Privacy Act, all or a portion of the records or information contained in this system may be disclosed to authorized entities, as is determined to be relevant and necessary, outside the FCC as a routine use pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(3) as follows.

1. Public Access—Names and other information about individuals or entities subject to investigations or exclusions contained in this system may be disclosed to the public in Commission releases, including, without limitation, Notices of Suspension and Proposed Debarments, Notices of Limited Denials of Participation, or Notices of Debarment.

2. Suspension and Debarment Disclosure—The FCC may disclose information from this system to other Federal agencies considering suspension or debarment action if the information is relevant to the suspension and debarment action or if the FCC determines such agency has a more sufficient nexus to the matter or more resources and therefore will receive a referral from the FCC.

3. Suspension and Debarment Inquiry—the FCC may disclose information from this system to interagency committees, such as the ISDC, for guidance or support or to liaise to determine which other federal agencies to refer suspension and debarment matters to.

4. *SAM.gov*—OGC may disclose information and files to the General Services Administration to notify the agency that the FCC has excluded an individual or entity and that the individual or entity should be placed on the government-wide System for Award Management (SAM) exclusion list.

5. Administrators—the FCC may disclose information from this system to its relevant FCC fund administrators (*e.g.*, USAC or Rolka Loube) in order to seek more information for any exclusion or other related action or investigation and to otherwise notify such administrators that the FCC has excluded an individual or entity.

6. Law Enforcement and Investigation—When the FCC investigates any violation or potential violation of a civil or criminal law, regulation, policy, executed consent decree, order, or any other type of compulsory obligation and determines that a record in this system, either alone or in conjunction with other information, indicates a violation or potential violation of law, regulation, policy, consent decree, order, or other compulsory obligation, the FCC may disclose pertinent information as it deems necessary to the target of an investigation, as well as with the appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, international, or multinational agencies, or a component of such an agency, responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing, or implementing a statute, rule, regulation, order, or other compulsory obligation.

7. Litigation—Records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice (DOJ) when: (a) the FCC or any component thereof; (b) any employee of the FCC in his or her official capacity; (c) any employee of the FCC in his or her individual capacity where the DOJ or the FCC has agreed to represent the employee; or (d) the United States Government is a party to litigation or

has an interest in such litigation, and by careful review, the FCC determines that the records are both relevant and necessary to the litigation, and the use of such records by the DOJ is for a purpose that is compatible with the purpose for which the FCC collected the records.

8. Adjudication—Records may be disclosed in a proceeding before a court or adjudicative body, when: (a) the FCC or any component thereof; (b) any employee of the FCC in his or her official capacity; (c) any employee of the FCC in his or her individual capacity; or (d) the United States Government, is a party to litigation or has an interest in such litigation, and by careful review, the FCC determines that the records are both relevant and necessary to the litigation, and that the use of such records is for a purpose that is compatible with the purpose for which the agency collected the records.

9. Congressional Inquiries—Information may be provided to a Congressional office in response to an inquiry from that Congressional office made at the written request of the individual to whom the information pertains.

10. Government-wide Program Management and Oversight—Information may be disclosed to the DOJ to obtain that department's advice regarding disclosure obligations under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA); or to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to obtain that office's advice regarding obligations under the Privacy Act.

11. Breach Notification—Records may be disclosed to appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when: (a) the Commission suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of PII maintained in the system of records; (b) the Commission has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach there is a risk of harm to individuals, the Commission (including its information system, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and (c) the disclosure

made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with the Commission's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

12. Assistance to Federal Agencies and Entities Related to Breaches—Records may be disclosed to another Federal agency or Federal entity, when the Commission determines that information from this system is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in: (a) responding to a suspected or confirmed breach or (b) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, program, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

13. Non-Federal Personnel—Records may be disclosed to non-Federal personnel, including contractors, other vendors (*e.g.*, identity verification services), grantees, and volunteers who have been engaged to assist the FCC in the performance of a service, grant, cooperative agreement, or other activity related to this system of records and who need to have access to the records in order to perform their activity.

14. Department of Treasury—Records may be disclosed to the U.S. Department of Treasury when disclosure of the information is relevant to review payment and award eligibility through the Do Not Pay Working System for the purposes of identifying, preventing, or recouping improper payments to an applicant for, or recipient of, Federal funds, including funds disbursed by a state (meaning a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, a territory or possession of the United States, or a federally recognized Indian tribe) in a state-administered, federally funded program.

15. Prevention of Fraud, Waste, and Abuse Disclosure—Records may be disclosed to Federal agencies, non-Federal entities, their employees, and

agents (including contractors, their agents or employees; employees or contractors of the agents or designated agents); or contractors, their employees or agents with whom the FCC has a contract, service agreement, cooperative agreement, or computer matching agreements for the purpose of: (1) detection, prevention, and recovery of improper payments; (2) detection and prevention of fraud, waste, and abuse in Federal programs administered by a Federal agency or non-Federal entity; (3) detection of fraud, waste, and abuse by individuals in their operations and programs, but only to the extent that the information shared is necessary and relevant to verify pre-award and prepayment requirements prior to the release of Federal funds, prevent and recover improper payments for services rendered under programs of the FCC or of those Federal agencies and non-Federal entities to which the FCC provides information under this routine use.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

This is an electronic system of records that resides on the FCC's network or on an FCC vendor's network.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

Records in this system of records, including the administrative records for such matters, can be retrieved by the name of individual or entity who is investigated, excluded, and/or otherwise the target for another action.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

The FCC is drafting a retention and disposition schedule for these records; currently all records retention schedules are pending. Unscheduled records are retained indefinitely pending the agency's submission, and the National Archives and Records Administration's (NARA) approval, of a disposition schedule.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

The electronic records, files, and data are stored within FCC or vendor accreditation boundaries and maintained in a database housed in the FCC's or a vendor's computer network databases. Access to the electronic files is restricted to authorized employees and contractors; and to IT staff, contractors, and vendors who maintain the IT networks and services. Other employees and contractors may be granted access on a need-to-know basis. The electronic files and records are protected by the FCC and third-party privacy safeguards, a comprehensive and dynamic set of IT safety and security protocols and features that are designed to meet all Federal IT privacy standards, including those required by the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals wishing to request access to and/or amendment of records about themselves should follow the Notification Procedures below.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals wishing to request access to and/or amendment of records about themselves should follow the Notification Procedures below.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals wishing to determine whether this system of records contains information about themselves may do so by writing to privacy@fcc.gov. Individuals requesting access must also comply with the FCC's Privacy Act regulations regarding verification of identity to gain access to records as required under 47 CFR part 0, subpart E.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None. However, when exempt records received from other systems of records become part of this system, the FCC claims the same exemptions for those records that are claimed for the

system(s) of records from which they originated.

HISTORY:

None.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-21619 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company**

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (Act) (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the applications are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in paragraph 7 of the Act.

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Benjamin W. McDonough, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551-0001, not later than November 6, 2026.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (Erien O. Terry, Assistant Vice President) 1000 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30309. Comments can also be sent electronically to Applications.Comments@atl.frb.org:

1. *The Charles Clifford Brooks, Jr. Living Trust, Charles Clifford Brooks, Jr., as trustee, both of Lexington, Georgia; Justin D. Brooks, Athens, Georgia; the Robbie B. Paine Living Trust and the William F. Paine Living Trust, William F. Paine and Robbie B. Paine, as co-trustees of both the aforementioned trusts, all of Statham, Georgia; to join the Brooks Family Control Group, a group acting in concert, to retain voting shares of TCB Bancshares, Inc., and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of The Commercial Bank, both of Crawford, Georgia.*

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Mark Nagle, Assistant Vice President) 90 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480-0291. Comments can also be sent electronically to MA@mpls.frb.org:

1. *The Jerome and Barbara Lifetime Bank Stock Revocable Trust dated December 5, 2023, as amended, Barbara A. Bushman, as trustee, all of Naples, Florida, and Tia G. Bushman, Plymouth, Minnesota, and Mitchell Bushman, Hatley, Wisconsin, individually, and as trustees; to join the Bushman Family Group, a group acting in concert, to retain voting shares of First Southeastern Banc Group, Inc., and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of First Southeast Bank, both of Harmony, Minnesota.*

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026-21625 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies**

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Benjamin W. McDonough, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20551-0001, not later than November 23, 2026.

A. *Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis* (Mark Nagle, Assistant Vice President) 90 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480-0291. Comments can also be sent electronically to MA@mpls.frb.org:

1. *Bonanza Valley Acquisitions, Inc., Brooten, Minnesota*; to become a bank holding company by acquiring Bonanza Valley State Bank, Brooten, Minnesota.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2026-21626 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE:P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**Granting of Requests for Early Termination of the Waiting Period under the Premerger Notification Rules**

Section 7A of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18a, as added by Title II of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, requires persons contemplating certain mergers or acquisitions to give the Federal Trade Commission and the Assistant Attorney General advance notice and to wait designated periods before consummation of such plans. Section 7A(b)(2) of the Act permits the agencies, in individual cases, to terminate this waiting period prior to its expiration and requires that notice of this action be published in the **Federal Register**.

The following transactions were granted early termination—on the dates indicated—of the waiting period provided by law and the premerger notification rules. The listing for each transaction includes the transaction number and the parties to the transaction. The grants were made by the Federal Trade Commission and the Assistant Attorney General for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. Neither agency intends to take any action with respect to these proposed acquisitions during the applicable waiting period.

EARLY TERMINATIONS GRANTED

[09/01/2026 through 09/30/2026]

09/01/2026

20262003	G	Cedar Bluff Trust; Paul & Sandra Edgerley; Cedar Bluff Trust.
20262020	G	Mr. Michael R. Bloomberg; Canoe Software Inc.; Mr. Michael R. Bloomberg.
20262047	G	BAM Partners Trust; Brookfield Renewable Partners L.P.; BAM Partners Trust.
20262054	G	WildFire Energy I LLC; Magnolia Oil & Gas Corporation; WildFire Energy I LLC.
20262055	G	Procure Technologies, Inc.; DroneDeploy, Inc.; Procure Technologies, Inc.
20262061	G	TorQuest Partners Fund IV SPV, L.P.; Corbel Capital Partners SBIC, L.P.; TorQuest Partners Fund IV SPV, L.P.
20262068	G	Martin Marietta Materials, Inc.; The Frazier Quarry Incorporated; Martin Marietta Materials, Inc.
20262076	G	Jazz Pharmaceuticals Public Limited Company; Actio Biosciences, Inc.; Jazz Pharmaceuticals Public Limited Company.
20262083	G	Nerobreeze Limited; Silver Hill Energy Partners III, LP; Nerobreeze Limited.
20262086	G	Ridgewood Energy Oil & Gas Fund V, L.P.; Shell plc; Ridgewood Energy Oil & Gas Fund V, L.P.
20262087	G	Talos Energy Inc.; Shell plc; Talos Energy Inc.
20262090	G	Steven A. Cohen; Stoke Space Technologies, Inc.; Steven A. Cohen.
20262092	G	BCP Fund III, LP; David C. Hussung; BCP Fund III, LP.
20262095	G	Bertram Capital V, L.P.; North Branch Capital Fund II, L.P.; Bertram Capital V, L.P.
20262096	G	ContextLogic Holdings, LLC; EagleTree-Gaylord Investment, L.P.; ContextLogic Holdings, LLC.
20262108	G	IG Group Holdings plc; Underdog Sports Holdings, Inc.; IG Group Holdings plc.
20262122	G	The Veritas Capital Fund IX, L.P.; Greenbelt Capital Partners Saber L.P.; The Veritas Capital Fund IX, L.P.
20262131	G	Livewire Holdings, LP; Blake Combs and Kim Combs; Livewire Holdings, LP.

09/09/2026

20262042	G	BayPine Commander Co-Invest, LP; Yaneicy Gonzalez Rojas and Ahmad Aswad; BayPine Commander Co-Invest, LP.
20262057	G	Kyndryl Holdings, Inc.; Robert D. Bailey; Kyndryl Holdings, Inc.
20262089	G	The Veritas Capital Fund IX, L. P.; OHCP Trinity Holdings, LP; The Veritas Capital Fund IX, L. P.
20262094	G	AEQUITA Management SE; Rheinmetall AG; AEQUITA Management SE.
20262100	G	Swedish Orphan Biovitrum AB (publ); Innate Pharma S.A.; Swedish Orphan Biovitrum AB (publ).
20262127	G	The LEO Foundation; BCPE Macrophage Holdings Cayman, L.P.; The LEO Foundation.
20262130	G	West Street Infrastructure Partners V Offshore (UB) LP; Apax IX USD L.P.; West Street Infrastructure Partners V Offshore (UB) LP.
20262137	G	A11 USD (Feeder) L.P.; Gerresheimer AG; A11 USD (Feeder) L.P.

EARLY TERMINATIONS GRANTED—Continued

[09/01/2026 through 09/30/2026]

20262149	G	Patrick O. Zalupski; Beazer Homes USA, Inc.; Patrick O. Zalupski.
20262153	G	Bayview MSR Opportunity Offshore, L.P.; Bellwether Enterprise Real Estate Capital, LLC; Bayview MSR Opportunity Offshore, L.P.
20262155	G	National CineMedia, Inc.; Generation Capital Partners Captivate LP; National CineMedia, Inc.
20262158	G	Spinner US AcquireCo, Inc.; Atlantic Street Capital III, LP; Spinner US AcquireCo, Inc.
20262159	G	Jeffrey L. Gendell; Innovate Corp.; Jeffrey L. Gendell.

09/15/2026

20262112	G	Avrohom Tress; Davidson Kempner Long Term Distressed Opportunities; Avrohom Tress.
20262115	G	Aaron Robin; Davidson Kempner Long Term Distressed Opportunities; Aaron Robin.
20262120	G	Rond Point Immobilier SAS; Nordic Capital IX Beta, L.P.; Rond Point Immobilier SAS.
20262154	G	Dynatrace, Inc.; Arize AI, Inc.; Dynatrace, Inc.
20262171	G	Avesi Partners Fund II LP; New Compass Medical LLC; Avesi Partners Fund II LP.
20262195	G	BNT Partners Trust; BAM Partners Trust; BNT Partners Trust.
20262208	G	Veralto Corporation; Water Quality Investment LLC; Veralto Corporation.
20262216	G	ACS Celsius Aggregator, LP; Daniel Hyman; ACS Celsius Aggregator, LP.
20262217	Y	ECP Next Wave Continuation Fund, LP; Energy Capital Partners IV–D, LP; ECP Next Wave Continuation Fund, LP.
20262218	G	ECP Next Wave Parallel Fund B, LP; Energy Capital Partners IV–D, LP; ECP Next Wave Parallel Fund B, LP.
20262219	G	AEA Investors Fund VIII LP; Audax Private Equity Fund VII–B, L.P.; AEA Investors Fund VIII LP.
20262220	G	Vulcan Materials Company; John F. Steele Jr.; Vulcan Materials Company.
20262224	G	Continental Resources, Inc.; Q–FB II (VIII) Investment Partners, LLC; Continental Resources, Inc.
20262234	G	PEX Holdings 1049 LP; OMN Holdings L.P.; PEX Holdings 1049 LP.
20262236	G	Roark Capital Partners VI (T) LP; SSC Partners II–A LP; Roark Capital Partners VI (T) LP.
20262237	G	Vistria Fund V AIV, LP; Curi Holdings, Inc.; Vistria Fund V AIV, LP.
20262244	G	Kohlberg TE Investors X, L.P.; Black Bay Energy II, L.P.; Kohlberg TE Investors X, L.P.
20262282	G	Upifra S.a.; Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc.; Upifra S.a.

09/16/2026

20261056	G	Arrive AS; Passport Labs, Inc.; Arrive AS.
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09/21/2026

20262151	G	Indivior Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Supernus Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Indivior Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
20262177	G	Prive Aggregator, LP; Bowman Consulting Group Ltd.; Prive Aggregator, LP.
20262178	G	New Mountain Partners VII, L.P.; Gryphon Partners IV, L.P.; New Mountain Partners VII, L.P.
20262188	G	Providence Equity Partners IX–A S.C.Sp.; CheckedUp Investors, LLC; Providence Equity Partners IX–A S.C.Sp.
20262189	G	The Hartford Insurance Group, Inc.; Equitable Holdings, Inc.; The Hartford Insurance Group, Inc.
20262191	G	Aquiline Financial Services Fund V L.P.; LM Freeway Co-Investment LP; Aquiline Financial Services Fund V L.P.
20262210	G	Thoma Bravo Discover Fund V, L.P.; ACP Investment Fund III–A, L.P.; Thoma Bravo Discover Fund V, L.P.
20262215	G	GA Continuity II (AM), L.P.; Mr. Mark Adrian Binks; GA Continuity II (AM), L.P.
20262225	G	Francisco Partners VII–A, L.P.; Weave Communications, Inc.; Francisco Partners VII–A, L.P.
20262227	G	GC Hermes Holdings Inc.; Mercury Parent Holdings, Inc.; GC Hermes Holdings Inc.
20262242	G	Robert H. Demere, Jr.; Watt R. Foster, Jr.; Robert H. Demere, Jr.
20262245	G	Larry Gies; Madison Industries Holdings LLC; Larry Gies.
20262246	G	Madison Solutions LLC; Madison Industries Holdings LLC; Madison Solutions LLC.
20262249	G	Genstar Capital Partners XI, L.P.; Apax X USD L.P.; Genstar Capital Partners XI, L.P.
20262254	G	Blackstone Private Equity Strategies Fund L.P.; VSC Synapse, LLC; Blackstone Private Equity Strategies Fund L.P.
20262256	G	CDW Corporation; Analytics and Insights Holdings, LLC; CDW Corporation.
20262262	G	Vertiv Holdings Co.; Mr. Sidney Hinton; Vertiv Holdings Co.
20262263	G	BP UFT Aggregator, L.P.; Shad Stringfellow; BP UFT Aggregator, L.P.
20262264	G	Bain Capital Insurance Fund, L.P.; Spitfire Topco Ltd.; Bain Capital Insurance Fund, L.P.
20262265	G	KKR Global Infrastructure Investors V (USD) SCSp; DCC Energy plc; KKR Global Infrastructure Investors V (USD) SCSp.
20262266	G	ECP VI–D, LP; DCC Energy plc; ECP VI–D, LP.
20262275	G	nVent Electric plc; Dennis T. Carrier; nVent Electric plc.
20262284	G	Novo Tellus PE Fund 3, L.P.; Elma Payton; Novo Tellus PE Fund 3, L.P.
20262285	G	Korea Zinc Co., Ltd.; SOLARCYCLE, Inc.; Korea Zinc Co., Ltd.
20262290	G	Madison Industries Holdings LLC; ebm-papst Mulfingen GmbH & Co. KGaA & Co. KG; Madison Industries Holdings LLC.

09/28/2026

20261642	S	BSIV Blueline Holdings, LP; Sherry Rowley and Brett Rowley; BSIV Blueline Holdings, LP.
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09/29/2026

20262162	G	Kirin Holdings Company, Limited; Jamieson Wellness Inc.; Kirin Holdings Company, Limited.
20262239	G	KKR Armstrong Aggregator L.P.; Integer Holdings Corporation; KKR Armstrong Aggregator L.P.
20262247	G	Nasdaq, Inc.; Level Holdings, LLC; Nasdaq, Inc.
20262250	G	Xylem Inc.; Flow Controls Holding, LLC; Xylem Inc.
20262268	G	Navitas Semiconductor Corporation; Red Cell Partners, LLC; Navitas Semiconductor Corporation.
20262273	G	ITOCHU Corporation; Tokyo Century Corporation; ITOCHU Corporation.

EARLY TERMINATIONS GRANTED—Continued

[09/01/2026 through 09/30/2026]

20262302	G	OCP Trust; Michael Shelton; OCP Trust.
20262303	G	Blackstone Capital Partners VIII L.P.; Delta Star, Inc.; Blackstone Capital Partners VIII L.P.
20262310	G	Velocity I Aggregator, LP; AG FCH Aggregator Holdings, LP; Velocity I Aggregator, LP.
20262326	G	Watsco, Inc.; BBH Capital Partners VI, L.P.; Watsco, Inc.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Theresa Kingsberry (phone: 202–326–3100), Program Support Specialist, Federal Trade Commission, Bureau of Competition, Premerger Notification Office, Washington, DC 20024.

By direction of the Commission.

Joel Christie,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–21630 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

**GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION**

[OMB Control No. 3090–0331; Docket No. 2026–0001; Sequence No. 3]

**Submission for OMB Review; Living
Quarters Eligibility Questionnaire; GSA
Form 5039**

AGENCY: Office of Human Resource Management, Division of Human Capital Strategic Planning and Programs, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Secretariat Division will be submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve a revision of an existing information collection requirement.

DATES: Submit comments on or before November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for this information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Colin C. Bennett, Human Resources Specialist, Office of Human Resources Management, Division of Human Capital Strategic Planning and Programs, at telephone 240–418–6822 or via email to colin.bennett@gsa.gov for clarification of content.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**A. Purpose**

The GSA routinely hires, reassigns, promotes, or transfers Federal employees to duty stations in foreign areas (*i.e.*, outside of the United States and its territories and possessions). Civilian employees located in foreign areas are eligible for different compensation authorities compared to employees located in the United States or its territories or possessions. Besides basic pay, certain foreign allowances are often used as recruitment or retention incentives to make foreign service more attractive and economically feasible. One type of allowance is called a “living quarters allowance,” or “LQA,” and allows an agency to reimburse the cost of rental housing as well as utilities (such as electricity, natural gas, and water service). Under this authority (conveyed by the Overseas Differentials and Allowances Act of 1960, Pub. L. 86–707, Sept. 6, 1960, codified at 5 U.S.C. 5923(a)(2)), not all job candidates or overseas employees are necessarily eligible (for example, if Government-provided housing is made available). In addition, for those job candidates who are eligible, the amount of the benefit varies by rank (*i.e.*, GS grade), presence overseas with or without family, and overall family size. Detailed rules concerning eligibility and other matters are found in the State Department’s *Department of State Standardized Regulations*, sections 031.12 and Chapter 130.

To more effectively administer LQA, GSA created GSA Form 5039, “Living Quarters Allowance Eligibility Questionnaire”. This form collects basic demographic and housing-related information. It also includes questions meant to coordinate housing benefits between the U.S. military and other Federal agencies (for example, if two spouses work for different Federal agencies). Individuals who complete this pre-employment questionnaire are considered job candidates and members of the public (if not already Federal civilian employees). The purpose of this data collection is to ensure that eligible applicants receive allowance consideration, in the correct amounts based on the position and family size, and that ineligible candidates are not

erroneously provided with this significant monetary benefit.

B. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 25.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Total Annual Responses: 25.

Hours per Response: 2.

Total Burden Hours: 50.

C. Public Comments

A 60-day notice was published in the **Federal Register** at 91 FR 9852 on February 27, 2026. Three comments were received that contained a total of six (6) suggestions, all of which we found very helpful.

First, a commenter suggested that within the form we could briefly summarize the Department of State eligibility criteria so that users of the form would not have to independently search elsewhere. Second, a commenter suggested that we add a new section to provide definitions of three significant terms: “actual place of residence,” “personal reasons,” and “single employer test.” Third, a commenter suggested that we incorporate a document attachment checklist. A fourth comment was that we should increase the time burden estimate because of the need to locate and attach outside documents to the GSA form. The commenters also suggested that the form completion process could be automated, by developing a system to both pre-fill the demographic data and then electronically transmit the form to the agency.

We have implemented several of these suggestions by revising the form in ways to include additional information. First, we have incorporated a new section that provides easy-to-understand definitions for the three terms of art identified by the commenter. We also have incorporated a new section that summarizes, in lay language, the Department of State regulations that govern allowance eligibility. For the third comment, to add a checklist, we note that Section D of the form already includes a checklist. We believe that this existing checklist should be sufficient. For the fourth comment, regarding time burden, we agree, and have therefore doubled the estimated time to a total of 2 hours: 1 hour to complete the form and then a separate

hour to locate and collect other supplementary documents, when they are needed. In terms of the two comments concerning automation of the completion and submission process, at GSA specifically, we do not currently have an existing information technology system that could serve this purpose. At GSA, since we currently have fewer than 25 employees annually transferred or hired for overseas work, the cost of this automation would most likely exceed the cost savings in labor hours from that automation.

We thank the commenters for their helpful feedback.

Richard Speidel,

Deputy Chief Data Officer, General Services Administration.

[FR Doc. 2026–21589 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–FM–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Modification of the Test of the New Electronic Informal Entry Process for Mail

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This document announces that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is modifying the test of the new electronic informal entry type for merchandise entering the United States through the international mail process to permit transmission of the entry with or without electronic Partner Government Agency (PGA) data.

DATES: The modification is effective on October 22, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christopher Mabelitini, Director, Intellectual Property Rights & E-Commerce Division, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 202–325–6915, ecommerce@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 24, 2026, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) published a notice in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 38007), announcing a test for a new electronic informal entry process for international mail in the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), the entry type 13 (Informal Mail Entry). The test commenced on September 22, 2026. The new informal entry type 13 is available for international mail shipments valued at \$2,500 or less, including those

shipments that would previously have been eligible for the *de minimis* duty exemption, that are sent to the United States through the international postal network (“international mail”). The Entry Type 13 Test provides an alternative to the interim process for informal mail entries, as set forth in section 145.12(b) of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 145.12(b)), and allows filers to file informal entry for qualified international mail shipments electronically in ACE. This test temporarily creates an informal entry pathway for low-value international mail shipments subject to PGA data requirements or duties other than those set forth in Chapters 1–97 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS),¹ which are ineligible for the interim process for informal mail entries, pursuant to 19 CFR 145.12(a)(2)(v)–(vi).

To participate in the test, the importer of record (IOR), who is the owner, purchaser of the merchandise being mailed to the United States, or the licensed broker properly appointed by the owner, purchaser, or consignee, who is acting as an IOR, must file the entry type 13 data required by CBP electronically in ACE. In addition to the above Entry Type 13 Test data elements, merchandise subject to duties under Chapter 98 or Chapter 99 of the HTSUS, or for which duty-free treatment is claimed under Chapter 98 of the HTSUS or pursuant to a Free Trade Agreement, must transmit the additional data mandated by those requirements, as applicable. Participants with shipments subject to PGA data requirements may also transmit PGA data electronically in ACE with their entry type 13 filing. However, CBP is modifying this test to also temporarily accept transmission of an entry type 13 that is not accompanied by complete electronic PGA data, to allow filers to begin using the entry type 13 while they work to ensure that they can electronically submit all of the data required for complete PGA submissions. CBP will announce the conclusion of this temporary acceptance in a future notice published in the **Federal Register**. For more information on the test procedures and requirements, please refer to the notice announcing the test (91 FR

¹ For example, goods subject to trade remedies, such as Section 232 duties (Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1862, Public Law 87–794, 76 Stat. 872), Section 201 duties (Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2251 *et seq.*, Public Law 93–618, 88 Stat. 1978), or Section 301 duties (Title III of the Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2411–2420, Public Law 93–618, 88 Stat. 1978 (as amended)).

38007) and the CBP and Trade Automated Interface Requirements (CATAIR) guidelines for ACE, which may be found at <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/ace/catair>.

Susan S. Thomas,

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Trade.

[FR Doc. 2026–21570 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

[Docket No. USGS–2026–0397; OMB Control Number 1028–0068; GX26LR000F60100]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Ferrous Metals Surveys

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 and its implementing regulations, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) proposes to renew an information collection with revisions.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments. To be considered, we must receive your comments on or before December 21, 2026.

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

■ **Internet:** <https://www.regulations.gov>. Search for and submit comments on Docket No. USGS–2026–0397.

■ **U.S. Mail:** USGS, Information Collections Clearance Officer, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, MS 159, Reston, VA 20192.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

E. Lee Bray by email at lbray@usgs.gov, or by telephone at 703–648–4979. 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 PRA, as part of our

continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we provide the general public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provides the requested data in the desired format.

We are soliciting comments on the proposed ICR described below. We are especially interested in public comments addressing the following issues:

(1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the USGS minerals information mission; (2) whether the estimate of burden is accurate; (3) how the USGS might enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) how the USGS might minimize the burden of this collection of information on the respondents, including through the use of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personally identifiable information (PII) in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your PII—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your PII from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: Respondents to these forms supply the USGS with domestic production and consumption data for 13 ores, concentrates, metals, and ferroalloys, some of which are considered strategic and critical, to assist in determining Defense National Stockpile Center goals. These data and derived information will be published as chapters in USGS Minerals Yearbooks, monthly USGS Mineral Industry Surveys, annual USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries, and special publications for use by Government agencies, Congressional offices, industry education programs, research organizations, financial institutions, consulting firms, industry, academia, and the general public.

The USGS Mineral Resources Program is submitting this **Federal Register** Notice as a revision to add a new 'Iron and Steel Scrap and Pig Iron' monthly canvass (USGS Form 9-4148-M) to this

ICR and to revise the 'Iron and Steel Scrap and Pig Iron' monthly/annual canvass (USGS Form 9-4116-MA) including its conversion to an annual canvass only (USGS Form 9-4116-A). We estimate that the current 30 minutes average estimated burden time for the monthly/annual canvass will decrease to 20 minutes once converted to an annual canvass only. We also estimate an average estimated burden time of 10 minutes for the new 'Iron and Steel Scrap and Pig Iron' monthly canvass. These adjustments are designed to boost response rates and maintain essential statistical insights for industry analyses. The annual canvass, in particular, will focus on eliminating redundant data points, allowing for more efficient responses. Both canvasses aim to capture the "missing middle" of scrap consumption—materials sent to manufacturers with scrap and waste materials returned via contract—whereas the previous canvass only identified post-consumer materials and home scrap. The updated form and new form also improve data collection, expand coverage of consumption and production, and support more advanced analytical capabilities.

Title of Collection: Ferrous Metals Surveys.

OMB Control Number: 1028-0068.

Form Number: Various (16 USGS forms).

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profit institutions; U.S. nonfuel minerals producers and consumers of ferrous and related metals.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 980.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 2,718.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: For each form, we will include an average burden time ranging from 10 minutes to 1 hour.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 899.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Frequency of Collection: Monthly or annually.

Total Estimated Annual Non-hour Burden Cost: There are no "non-hour cost" burdens associated with this ICR.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, nor is a person required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authorities for this action are the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), the National

Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a), the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98 *et seq.*), and the Defense Production Act (50 U.S.C. 2061 *et seq.*).

Elisa Alonso,

Acting Deputy Director, National Minerals Information Center, U.S. Geological Survey.

[FR Doc. 2026-21567 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4338-11-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7578; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0044030; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CMNH) intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of an object of cultural patrimony and that has a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item in this notice to Amy Covell-Murthy, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 4400 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, email covella@carnegiemnh.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the CMNH, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one object of cultural patrimony is a Raven Hat (*Yéil S'áaxhw*) CM# 3178-6. This hat was donated to CMNH by the Fred Harvey Company and has been on exhibit in the Alcoa Hall of American Indians since June 1998.

Determinations

The CMNH has determined that:

- The one object of cultural patrimony described in this notice has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a connection between the cultural item described in this notice and the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the CMNH must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural item are considered a single request and not competing requests. The CMNH is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026-21545 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7592; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0044043; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Sonoma State University intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Kirsten Twork, Sonoma State University, 1801 E Cotati Avenue, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, email tworkk@sonoma.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of Sonoma State University, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 48,638 lots of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. Of the cultural items being requested, 22,648 lots are unassociated funerary objects and 25,990 lots are objects of cultural patrimony.

The 1,789 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA-SON-1200 in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed from the site during an archaeological investigation at the request of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. The items include modified stone tools, debitage, soil, stone beads, groundstone, historic, unmodified faunal bone. The cultural items have been at Sonoma State University (SSU) since 1980.

The 549 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-920 in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during two instances, in 1976 and 1977. In 1976 Sonoma State University conducted a field survey related to housing and business development. The material from 1977 is related to an additional field survey and test excavation of the site. The items include modified stone, unmodified faunal, modified shell, modified faunal, debitage, and historic. The cultural items have been at SSU since its removal.

The 1,522 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-963 and CA-SON-964 in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed related to a residential development plan by Trivest Development Company. The items include petrified wood sticks, groundstone tools, flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, historic material, unmodified faunal, organic material, stone material, and soil. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1984.

The 10,792 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-1269 in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological investigation at the request of the Sonoma County Planning Department. The items include groundstone tools, modified stone tools, flaked stone debitage, soil, gravel, float samples, modified faunal, unmodified faunal, organic material, unmodified shell, modified shell, clay, fire affected rock, petrified wood, organics, and historic material. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1981.

The 696 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-1404 in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological field survey and test excavation at the request of the City of Santa Rosa. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, quartz, modified faunal bone, unmodified faunal, modified shell, unmodified shell, petrified wood, historic material, and groundstone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1986.

The 2,598 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-948 in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed due to construction at the request of the City of Santa Rosa. The items include flaked stone debitage, modified flaked stone,

unmodified faunal bones, historic material, and unmodified shell. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1976.

The 986 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA-SON-729 in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological investigation at the request of Cooper and Towery Development Company. The items include flaked stone debitage, modified stone tools, groundstone tools, and historic material. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1975.

The 93 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA-SON-1694 in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological investigation prior to the development of the Stony Point Manor housing development. The items include flaked stone debitage, modified stone tools, and unmodified faunal bone. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1989.

The 225 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-1805 in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during archaeological monitoring during the construction of the Days Inn in Santa Rosa. The items include flaked stone debitage, unmodified faunal bone, unmodified shell, and soil. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1989.

The 391 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA-SON-2225 in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during the Kawana Springs Data Recovery. The items include flaked stone debitage, modified flaked stone tools, and soil. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1997.

The 22 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA-SON-2150 in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County. The material was removed during an archaeological resource survey for the replacement of the Sonoma County Children's Home. The items include flaked stone debitage and modified flaked stone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since 2002.

The 36 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed during archaeological surveys in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County related to housing development. The surveys were conducted by the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) in the 1970s. Sites surveyed include: CA-SON-57, CA-SON-854, CA-SON-926, CA-SON-1103, the Ya Ka Ama Proposed Quarry Site, the Santa Rosa Plowed Field

Project, the Bennett Valley Beverly Hill Ranch Survey, the Bennett Valley Survey, Bicentennial Way Survey, the Santa Rosa County Office Building Survey. The items include modified flaked stone tools, unmodified flaked stone, and historic material. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The 259 lots of unassociated funerary items were removed during archaeological surveys in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County related to housing development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC in the 1970s. Sites surveyed include: CA-SON-1, CA-SON-6, CA-SON-32, CA-SON-380, CA-SON-653, CA-SON-850, CA-SON-908, CA-SON-1038, CA-SON-1092, CA-SON-1213, the Ya Ka Ama Survey, the Stoney Point Road Survey, the Santa Rosa Urban Renewal Project. The items include flaked stone debitage, modified flaked stone tools, unmodified shell, groundstone tools, modified faunal bone, unmodified faunal bone, and historic material. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The 201 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed during archaeological surveys in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County related to housing development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC in the 1980s. Sites surveyed include: CA-SON-744, CA-SON-995, CA-SON-1277, CA-SON-1278, CA-SON-1283, CA-SON-1315, CA-SON-1401/CA-SON-1402, CA-SON-1571, CA-SON-1535, CA-SON-1536/H, CA-SON-1694, the Santa Rosa Land Trade Annex Survey, and the Sanford Road Survey. The items include flaked stone tools, flaked stone debitage, historic material, float sample, unmodified faunal bone, and groundstone tools. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The 526 lots of unassociated funerary items were removed during archaeological surveys in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County due to development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC in the 1980s. Sites surveyed include: CA-SON-13, CA-SON-25H, CA-SON-517, CA-SON-655, CA-SON-1054, CA-SON-1092, CA-SON-1292, CA-SON-1299, CA-SON-1302, CA-SON-1543 CA-SON-1686, and CA-SON-1787/H. The items include unmodified shell, modified shell, flaked stone tools, flaked stone debitage, groundstone tools, float samples, and modified faunal bone. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The 53 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed during

archaeological surveys in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County related to housing development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC in the 1990s. Sites surveyed include the CA-SON-1702, Santa Rosa Unity Ballfield Survey and the Hearn Avenue Survey. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, baked clay, historic material, unmodified shell, modified groundstone tools. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The 67 lots of unassociated funerary items were removed during archaeological surveys in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County related to housing development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC in the 1990s. The sites include CA-SON-1799 and CA-SON-1992. The items include flaked stone debitage, modified flaked stone tools, and modified groundstone. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since their removal.

The 15 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA-SON-700 in Graton, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological survey conducted at the request of Ray Carlson Associated, Inc. The items include modified stone tools and flaked stone debitage. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1987.

The 17 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA-SON-1377 in Graton, California in Sonoma County. The material was removed during an archaeological survey at the request of the Sonoma County Planning Department. The items include flaked stone tools, flaked stone debitage, and groundstone tools. The cultural material was removed from the site during two different projects. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1981.

The seven lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-1378 in Sebastopol, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed from the site during an archaeological field survey of the area at the request of the Sonoma County Planning Department. The items include flaked stone tools, flaked stone debitage, and groundstone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1981.

The 10 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-1780/H in Sebastopol, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological field survey. The items include flaked stone debitage and unmodified shell. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1989.

The five lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–915 and CA–SON–916 in Sebastopol, California in Sonoma County. The material was removed from the sites during an archaeological investigation related to land development near Green Valley Road. The items include modified stone tools, unmodified shell, and historic material. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since 1976.

The 32 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA–SON–930 in Sebastopol, California in Sonoma County. No information related to the presence of the material at SSU is known. The items include modified stone tools, flaked stone debitage, and historic material. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since 1976.

The 14 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA–SON–1739 and CA–SON–1767 in Sebastopol, California in Sonoma County. The material was removed during an archaeological investigation related to land development. The items include flaked stone tools, flaked stone debitage, historic material, and unmodified faunal bone. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since 1988 and 1989 respectively.

The one lot of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–705 in Cotati, California in Sonoma County. The material was removed during an archaeological survey at the request of the City of Cotati Planning Director. The items include flaked stone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1975.

The three lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA–SON–676 in Cotati, California in Sonoma County. The material was removed during an archaeological investigation related to the Stony Point Road Reconstruction. The items include flaked stone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1973.

The 16 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–1802 in Cotati, California in Sonoma County. The material was removed during an archaeological investigation due to land development. The items include flaked stone tools, flaked stone debitage, unmodified shell, historic material, and groundstone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1992.

The five unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–1287 in Agua Caliente, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological study related to planned development. The items include modified shell and

modified flaked stone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1980.

The two objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA–SON–129 in Agua Caliente, California in Sonoma County. No information related to the presence of the material at SSU is known. The items include modified flaked stone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1980.

The 153 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA–SON–376 in Agua Caliente, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological evaluation related to a planned housing development. The items include flaked stone debitage, modified flaked stone tools, unmodified shell, unmodified faunal bone, and historic material. The cultural items have been at SSU since 2005.

The 148 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–1385 in Agua Caliente, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed from the site during 3 different instances related to the development of a subdivision. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, groundstone tools, unmodified shell, and unmodified faunal bone. The cultural items have been at SSU since their arrival between 1982 to 2000.

The five lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–730 in Bloomfield, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during 2 different instances in 1973 and 1984 during archaeological evaluations for a planned housing development. The items include flaked stone debitage, modified flaked stone tools, modified shell, unmodified shell. The cultural items have been at SSU since their removal.

The 10 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA–SON–1432/H in Bloomfield, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological evaluation related to a planned housing development. The items include flaked stone debitage and historic material. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1984.

The 12 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed during archaeological surveys in Bloomfield, California in Sonoma County related to housing development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC in the 1990s. Sites surveyed include CA–SON–1867, CA–SON–1868, CA–SON–1869, and CA–SON–1870. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools.

The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The three lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed during archaeological surveys in Bloomfield, California in Sonoma County related to housing development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC in the 1990s. Sites surveyed include CA–SON–1871, CA–SON–1872, and CA–SON–1873. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The one lot of objects of cultural patrimony was donated to the University by Nancy Moore in 1974. The material was taken from Dillon Beach California in Sonoma County. The items include historic beads. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1976.

The two lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–130 in El Verano, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological evaluation related to housing development. The items include flaked stone debitage and flaked stone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1977.

The 1,002 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–1060 in Eldridge, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during two different instances, 1977 and 1978, due to archaeological evaluations related to a housing development. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, and groundstone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since their removal.

The 18 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–1062 in Freestone, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological evaluation at the request of the property owner. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, unmodified faunal bone, and historic material. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1977.

The 126 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA–SON–1585 in Fulton, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological evaluation related to the development of a poultry-raising facility. The items include flaked stone debitage. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1987.

The two lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from Glenn Ellen, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during

an archaeological evaluation related to the development of the Glenn Ellen County Park. The items include flaked stone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1975.

The 71 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–740 in Glenn Ellen, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological evaluation related to the proposed Glenn Ellen Wastewater Collection System. The items include flaked stone tools, flaked stone debitage, unmodified faunal bone, and historic material. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1975.

The one lot of unassociated funerary objects were donated to Sonoma State University from Glenn Ellen region, California in Sonoma County. The items include groundstone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1977.

The 26 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–101 in Glenn Ellen, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological evaluation related to housing development. The items include flaked stone debitage and flaked stone tools. The cultural items have been at SSU since 1982.

The 40 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA–SON–1568 and CA–SON–1310 in Glenn Ellen, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological evaluation related to housing development occurring in the 1980s. The items include flaked stone debitage, modified stone tools, and historic material. The cultural items have been at SSU since their removal.

The 11 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed during archaeological surveys in Kenwood, California in Sonoma County related to housing development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC in the 1970s. Sites surveyed include CA–SON–37, CA–SON–1055, and isolates from a PG&E survey near CA–SON–1055. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, unmodified faunal bone, and historic material. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The 3,162 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed during archaeological surveys in Kenwood, California in Sonoma County related to land development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC in the 1980s. Sites surveyed include CA–SON–44, CA–SON–59, CA–SON–60, and CA–SON–120. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, groundstone tools, unmodified shell,

unmodified faunal bone, and historic material. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The 17,535 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed during archaeological surveys in Kenwood, California in Sonoma County related to land development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC in the late 1970s and 1980s. Sites surveyed include CA–SON–43, CA–SON–1145, and CA–SON–1546. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, groundstone tools, unmodified shell, unmodified faunal bone, and historic material. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The 1,338 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed during archaeological surveys in Kenwood, California in Sonoma County related to land development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC in 2004. Sites surveyed include CA–SON–54 and CA–SON–1698. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, unmodified faunal bone, and historic material. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The 33 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–45 in Kenwood, California in Sonoma County. The material was removed during an archaeological evaluation related to the development of a winery. The items include flaked stone debitage and flaked stone tools. The cultural material has been housed at Sonoma State University since 1988.

The 14 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed during archaeological surveys in Larkfield-Wikiup, California in Sonoma County related to land development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC between 1970 and 1990. Sites surveyed include CA–SON–966, CA–SON–1701, and CA–SON–1141. The items include flaked stone debitage and flaked stone tools. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The eight lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–1279 in Penngrove, California in Sonoma County. The material was removed during an archaeological evaluation related to housing development. The items include flaked stone debitage. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since 1991.

The two lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–1015 in Temelec, California in Sonoma County. The material was removed during an archaeological evaluation related to land development. The items include flaked stone tools and baked clay. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since 1988.

The 194 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed during archaeological surveys in Sonoma, California in Sonoma County related to land development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC from 1980 to 2000. Sites surveyed include CA–SON–1499 and CA–SON–1930/H. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, unmodified shell, and unmodified faunal bone. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The 22 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed during archaeological surveys in the city of Sonoma, California in Sonoma County related to land development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC from 1970 to 2000. Sites surveyed include CA–SON–223, CA–SON–2071, the Sonoma Shopping Center, Solano Ave El Verano St Survey, and Fifth St. and Verano St. Survey. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, groundstone tools, and historic material. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The 668 lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed during archaeological surveys in Windsor, California in Sonoma County. The ASC surveyed sites CA–SON–1120, CA–SON–1212, CA–SON–1322, and CA–SON–1388 due to land development between 1970 and 1990. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, and groundstone tools. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The 3,087 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed during archaeological surveys in the city of Sonoma, California in Sonoma County related to land development. The surveys were conducted by the ASC from 1970 to 2000. Sites surveyed include CA–SON–1238, CA–SON–1323, CA–SON–1324, the Windsor Trailer Camp, and Yerba Buena Subdivision. The items include flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, petrified wood, groundstone tools, modified faunal bone, baked clay unmodified faunal bone, charmstones, ochre, soil, organic material, and historic material. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since its removal.

The six lots of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–1803 in Petaluma, California in Sonoma County. The material was removed during an archaeological investigation for the development of a subdivision. The items include flaked stone debitage. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since 1989.

The five lots of objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA–SON–1812 in Petaluma, California in Sonoma County. The material was removed from the sites during an archaeological investigation related to the development of a subdivision. The items include flaked stone debitage. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since 1990.

The one lot of unassociated funerary objects were removed from CA–MRN–9 in Mill Valley, California in Marin County. No information related to the removal of material from the site was located. The items include modified shell. It is unknown when the material came to SSU.

In the case of missing cultural items, any additional items when located will also be repatriated from the collections discussed above. Based on records concerning the cultural items and the institution in which they are housed, there is no evidence of the items being treated with hazardous substances.

Determinations

Sonoma State University has determined that:

- The 22,648 lots of unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- The 25,990 lots of objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice are specific ceremonial objects needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized

representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Sonoma State University must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Sonoma State University is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–21541 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7583; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0044034; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Detroit Institute of Arts, Detroit, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Detroit Institute of Arts intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Denene De Quintal Ph.D., Detroit Institute of Arts, 5200 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, MI 48202, email NAGPRA@dia.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Detroit Institute of Arts, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of two cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The two objects of cultural patrimony are a powder horn and a medicine bag. The Detroit Institute of Arts purchased the powder horn and Mohican bag from Richard A. Pohrt in 1981. Pohrt acquired the powder horn from Mrs. Ada Swan, who believed the powder horn was brought from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin in a covered wagon. The Mohican bag was previously owned by Milford G. Chandler.

Determinations

The Detroit Institute of Arts has determined that:

- The two objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Detroit Institute of Arts must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests

for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Detroit Institute of Arts is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026-21536 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7584; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0044035; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Autry Museum of the American West, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Autry Museum of the American West (Southwest Museum of the American Indian Collection) intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Karimah Richardson, M.Phil., RPA, Associate Curator of Anthropology and Repatriation Supervisor, Autry Museum of the American West, 4700 Western Heritage Way, Los Angeles, CA 90027, email krichardson@theautry.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Autry Museum of the American West, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the

summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

El Dorado County

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one object of cultural patrimony is a large ground stone. On an unknown date, Max Fisher collected the cultural item from an unknown site in Placerville, El Dorado County, CA. Mrs. Bertha H. Heise donated the cultural material to the Southwest Museum of the American Indian (now a part of the Autry Museum of the American West) in 1948.

Sacramento County

A total of 10 lots of cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The 10 lots of unassociated funerary objects are 10 lots of lithics. On an unknown date, the cultural material was collected from Thistle Mound, Sacramento, Sacramento County, CA by the Sacramento Junior College Field Party. College President Jeremiah B. Lillard donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1935.

A total of two cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The two unassociated funerary objects are two ground stone objects. Sometime in 1931, Mr. Henry Gibbs and Sacramento Junior College President Mr. Jeremiah B. Lillard, as part of the Sacramento Junior College Field Party, collected the cultural material from CA-SAC-122 in Sacramento County, CA. College President Jeremiah B. Lillard donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1935.

A total of six lots of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The six lots of unassociated funerary objects are six lots of worked shell. On an unknown date, an unknown collector collected the cultural materials from an unknown mound along the American River in Sacramento County, CA. Mr. John George Braecklein donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1943.

A total of 26 lots of cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The 26 lots of unassociated funerary objects are 18 baked clay objects, two lots of lithics, two ground stones, and four lots of worked shell. In 1931, the Sacramento Junior College Field Party, Mr. Henry Gibbs, and college president Mr. Jeremiah B. Lillard collected the cultural materials from CA-SAC-6 in Sacramento County, CA. College President Jeremiah B. Lillard donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1935.

A total of two cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The two unassociated funerary objects are one worked faunal bone fragment and one baked clay object. In 1933, Sacramento Junior College President Mr. Jeremiah B. Lillard, as part of the Sacramento Junior College Field Party, collected the cultural material from CA-SAC-29 in Sacramento County, CA. College President Jeremiah B. Lillard donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1935.

A total of 29 lots of cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The 29 lots of unassociated funerary objects are 14 lots of lithics, six lots of worked faunal bones, four lots of worked shell, four ground stones, and one lot of worked stone. In 1931, Mr. Henry Gibbs, as part of the Sacramento Junior College Field Party, collected the cultural materials from CA-SAC-16 in Sacramento County, CA. College President Jeremiah B. Lillard donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1935.

A total of one lot of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The one lot of unassociated funerary objects is one lot of worked shell. On an unknown date, collector and donor Mr. John George Braecklein collected the cultural materials from CA-SAC-16 in Sacramento County, CA. Mr. Braecklein donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1947.

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one unassociated funerary object is one worked faunal object. In 1931, Sacramento Junior College President Mr. Jeremiah B. Lillard, as part of the Sacramento Junior College Field Party, collected the cultural item from CA-SAC-64 in Sacramento County, CA. College President Jeremiah B. Lillard donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1935.

A total of one lot of cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The one lot of unassociated funerary objects are one lot of worked shell. On an unknown date, an unknown collector collected the cultural materials from an unknown site in Sacramento, Sacramento County, CA. Mr. John George Braecklein donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1943.

A total of four lots of cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The four lots of unassociated funerary objects are four lots of ornaments. On an unknown date, an unknown collector collected the cultural materials from an unknown site in Sacramento, Sacramento County, CA. Mrs. Louisa W. Hutchinson donated the cultural

materials to the Southwest Museum in 1947.

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one unassociated funerary object is one sandstone ground stone. On an unknown date, an unknown collector collected the cultural item from an unknown site in Sacramento, Sacramento County, CA. Mr. Hubert H. Weiser donated the cultural material to the Southwest Museum in 1986.

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one unassociated funerary object is one ground stone. In 1933, Mr. Robert F. Heizer collected the cultural item from CA-SAC-73 in Sacramento County, CA. Mr. Heizer donated the cultural material to the Southwest Museum in 1938.

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one unassociated funerary object is one modified faunal bone tool. In 1931, Mr. Henry Gibb and the Sacramento Junior College Field Party collected the cultural item from CA-SAC-21 in Sacramento County, CA. College president Mr. Jeremiah B. Lillard donated the cultural material to the Southwest Museum in 1935.

A total of one lot of cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The one lot of unassociated funerary objects are one lot of worked shell. On an unknown date, Mr. Harry Brisley collected the cultural items from CA-SAC-21 in Sacramento County, CA. Mr. Brisley donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1947.

A total of one lot of cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The one lot of unassociated funerary objects are one lot of worked shells. On an unknown date, an unknown collector collected the cultural items from an unknown site near Sutter's Fort in Sacramento County, CA. Mr. John George Braecklein donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1943.

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one unassociated funerary object is one worked faunal bone tool. In 1933, Sacramento Junior College President Mr. Jeremiah B. Lillard, as part of the Sacramento Junior College Field Party, collected the cultural item from CA-SAC-28, in Sacramento County, CA. Mr. Lillard donated the cultural material to the Southwest Museum in 1935.

A total of two cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The two unassociated funerary objects are two lithics. On an unknown date, Mr. Fredrick Hastings Rindge collected the cultural items from an unknown site near Sacramento in Sacramento County,

CA. Mr. Rindge's daughter, Mrs. Rhoda Rindge Adamson, donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1943.

A total of two lots of cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The two lots of unassociated funerary objects are two lots of worked shell. On an unknown date, Mr. Henry Brisley collected the cultural items from an unknown site near Sacramento in Sacramento County, CA. Mr. Brisley donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1947.

Yolo County

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one unassociated funerary object is one worked stone. On an unknown date, Mr. Harold E. Murdock collected the cultural item from CA-YOL-13 in Yolo County, CA. Mr. Hubert H. Weiser donated the cultural material to the Southwest Museum in 1986.

Sacramento Valley

A total of one lot of cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The one lot of unassociated funerary objects are one lot of worked faunal bone. On an unknown date, an unknown collector collected the cultural materials from mounds on an unknown site in the Sacramento Valley, CA. Mrs. Thomas E. Fleming Jr. donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1940.

A total of two lots of cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The two lots of unassociated funerary objects are one baked clay object and one lot of worked shell. On an unknown date, archaeologist Franklin R. Johnston collected the cultural materials from unknown sites in the Sacramento Valley, CA. Mr. Johnston donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1944.

A total of one lot of cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The one lot of unassociated funerary objects are one lot of worked shell. On an unknown date, Mr. Harry Brisley collected the cultural material from an unknown site in the Sacramento Valley, CA. Mr. Brisley donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum in 1947.

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one unassociated funerary object is one sandstone ground stone. On an unknown date, Max Fisher collected the mortar fragments from an unknown site in the Sacramento Valley, CA. Mrs. Bertha H. Heise donated the cultural material to the Southwest Museum in 1948.

A total of one lot of cultural items has been requested for repatriation. The one lot of unassociated funerary objects are one lot of ornaments. On an unknown date, Mrs. Gladys Knight Harris collected the cultural material from an unknown site in the Sacramento Valley, CA. Harris's son, Mr. Knight Harris, donated the cultural materials to the Southwest Museum, now a part of the Autry Museum, in 1983.

Determinations

The Autry Museum of the American West has determined that:

- The 99 lots of unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- The one object of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California; and the Wilton Rancheria, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or

a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Autry Museum of the American West must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Autry Museum of the American West is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–21550 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7577; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–
NPS0044029; PPWOCRADN0–
PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Fernbank Museum of Natural History, Atlanta, GA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Fernbank Museum of Natural History has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Wil Grewe-Mullins, Fernbank Museum of Natural History, 767 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30307, email Wil.Grewe-Mullins@fernbankmuseum.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the

sole responsibility of the Fernbank Museum of Natural History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing at least one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The ancestors were recovered from 9LI66, Walburg Creek (AMNH 385), on St. Catherines Island in Liberty County, Georgia. These materials were recovered from two test pits during archaeological excavations conducted in the 1970s by the American Museum of Natural History under the direction of Dr. David Hurst Thomas. The remains were subsequently subjected to bioarcheological study under the direction of Dr. Clark S. Larsen, working in collaboration with the American Museum of Natural History. After storage for intervals at the American Museum of Natural History and on St. Catherines Island, the remains and funerary objects were transferred in 2004 to Fernbank Museum of Natural History by the St. Catherines Island and Edward John Noble Foundations. There is no evidence of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat any of the human remains.

Human remains representing at least 15 individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The ancestors were recovered from 9LI74, Santa Catalina de Guale Mission cemetery, on St. Catherines Island in Liberty County, Georgia. The materials were recovered during archaeological excavations under the direction of Dr. David Hurst Thomas and Dr. Clark Larsen, working in collaboration with the American Museum of Natural History. The remains represent small quantities of highly fragmented bone and ash that were sent to the University of Wisconsin—Madison for isotopic analysis and recently integrated into the collection at Fernbank. There is no evidence of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat any of the human remains.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The ancestors were identified in collections with no context or provenience other than they were recovered from St. Catherines Island in Liberty County, Georgia. The materials would have been recovered during archaeological excavations conducted by the American Museum of Natural

History under the direction of Dr. David Hurst Thomas. The remains were likely subjected to bioarcheological study under the direction of Dr. Clark S. Larsen, working in collaboration with the American Museum of Natural History. After storage for intervals at the American Museum of Natural History and on St. Catherines Island, the remains were transferred in 2004 to Fernbank Museum of Natural History by the St. Catherines Island and Edward John Noble Foundations. There is no evidence of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat any of the human remains.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location and acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The Fernbank Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of at least 18 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Poarch Band of Creek Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under

ADDRESSES. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Fernbank Museum of Natural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request

and not competing requests. The Fernbank Museum of Natural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–21553 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7581; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0044032; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Yale Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven, CT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Yale Peabody Museum has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Professor David Skelly, Director, Yale Peabody Museum, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520–8118, email david.skelly@yale.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Yale Peabody Museum, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, five individuals have been identified.

No associated funerary objects are present. The collection was removed from a Pueblo burying ground near Abiquiu in Rio Arriba County, in the immediate vicinity of Poshuouinge Pueblo by David Baldwin, Yale University graduate, in 1878. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum over the course of three donations on January 16, 1878, March 21, 1878, and June 5, 1878.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The three associated funerary objects are one lot of fabric burial wrappings, one basketry fragment, and one rabbit stick. The collection was removed from Salmon Ruins, a Chacoan Ancestral Pueblo site in San Juan County, by Christian Snyder on January 1, 1879. David Baldwin assisted Snyder in donating the collection to the Yale Peabody Museum, where it was received on March 29, 1879.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The collection was removed from an unknown location in an unknown county within the San Juan Watershed, by Theophil Mitchell Prudden, Yale University graduate, sometime between 1873 and 1906. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum on April 21, 1906.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on a letter received from the collectors, the collection was removed from near Fort Bayard in Grant County by Harvey B. McClure and Major A.B. Smith some time prior to November 13, 1919. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum on February 24, 1920.

Human remains representing, at least, 14 individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The collection was removed from the C–F ranch site in the Mangas Valley in Grant County in 1938 by John Rodman Paul, professor at the Yale School of Medicine. An exact location for this provenience is not known. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum in January 1940.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The collection was removed from the Thompson Ruin in the Mangas Valley in Grant County in 1938 by John Rodman Paul, professor at the Yale School of Medicine. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum in January 1940.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No

associated funerary objects are present. The collection was removed from the Corral Ruin within proximity to Tyrone in Grant County in 1938 by John Rodman Paul, professor at the Yale School of Medicine. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum in January 1940.

Human remains representing, at least, seven individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The collection was removed from the region of the Mangas Valley in Grant County in 1938 by John Rodman Paul, professor at the Yale School of Medicine. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum in January 1940.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The collection was removed from Saddle Rock Ruin in 1938 by John Rodman Paul, professor at the Yale School of Medicine. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum in January 1940.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. The seven associated funerary objects are one ceramic ladle, four ceramic sherds, one lot of ceramic sherds, and one partially mended ceramic vessel. The collection was removed by Carmen Pagano in 1956 from a locale referred to as Canyon Sita, near Albuquerque. An exact provenience is unknown but is likely to be a Bernalillo County location of either Cañoncito, in the East Mountain area, or the land of the To'hajiilee Navajo Chapter, formerly named the Cañoncito Band of Navajos. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum on June 19, 1956.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The 10 associated funerary objects are nine lots of ceramic sherds and one fragment of oxidized iron. The collection was removed by Carmen Pagano in 1956 from Golden, a census-designated locale in Santa Fe County. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum on June 19, 1956.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The Yale Peabody Museum has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical

remains of 36 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- The 20 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.

- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Santo Domingo Pueblo; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Yale Peabody Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Yale Peabody Museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25

U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–21532 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7575; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0044027; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Field Museum, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Field Museum intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to June Carpenter, Field Museum, 1400 S Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, email jcarpenter@fieldmuseum.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Field Museum, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 96 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The four unassociated funerary objects are a bowl, a knapper, a chisel, and a basket. The eight sacred objects are four mortars and pestles, two bowls, one medicine, and one feather headband. The 84 objects of cultural patrimony are 47 baskets, 16 basket caps, eight lots of basket materials, three water containers, two meal brushes, two arrow planes, one bow and arrows, one mortar and

pestle, one knapper set, one cradle frame, one ball, and one tray. All of the cultural items were removed from various sites in Kern County, California. In 1894, Edward E. Ayer donated three of the baskets to the Field Museum. In 1901, 1902, and 1904, on behalf of the Field Museum, Dr. John Hudson collected 66 of the cultural items on expeditions among the Native populations of California. The Museum accessioned those items during the same years they were collected. In 1920, 1921, 1929, and 1937, Homer E. Sargent donated 27 of the cultural items from his personal collection to the Museum.

Determinations

The Field Museum has determined that:

- The four unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and is connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- The eight sacred objects described in this notice are specific ceremonial objects needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.

- The 84 objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Tejon Indian Tribe.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized

representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Field Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Field Museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–21535 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–NERO–CACO–41876; PPNECACOSO, PPMPSPD1Z.YM0000]

Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission; Notice of Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Meeting notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, as amended, the National Park Service (NPS) is hereby giving notice of the 318th meeting of the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission (Commission).

DATES: The Commission will meet via teleconference and in person on Monday, November 2, 2026. The meeting will begin at 1:00 p.m. and will end by 4:30 p.m. (Eastern).

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held in the classroom at the Salt Pond Visitors Center, 50 Nauset Road, Eastham, Massachusetts 02642. The meeting is open to the public and a virtual participation option will be available for those who are unable to attend in person. Information on joining the

teleconference will be available to the public on the Cape Cod National Seashore website at least two weeks prior to the meeting at <https://www.nps.gov/caco/learn/management/advisory-commission.htm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Flynn, Superintendent and Designated Federal Officer, Cape Cod National Seashore, 99 Marconi Site Road, Wellfleet, Massachusetts 02667, or at (508) 771–2144 or caco_superintendent@nps.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission was established by section 8 of Public Law 87–126, as amended, and expired on September 26, 2018. The Commission was reestablished by Div. DD, title VI, subtitle B, section 613 of Public Law 117–328, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023. The Commission's new termination date is September 26, 2029. The purpose of the Commission is to consult with the Secretary of the Interior, or his designee, with respect to matters relating to the development of Cape Cod National Seashore, and with respect to carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the Seashore.

Interested persons may make oral presentations to the Commission. Such requests should be made to the Superintendent at the beginning of the meeting. Depending on the number of persons wishing to speak, and the time available, the time for individual comments may be limited. Written comments can be sent to Jennifer Flynn (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**). All comments received will be provided to the Commission.

The Commission meeting location may change based on inclement weather or exceptional circumstances. If the meeting location is changed, the Superintendent will issue a press release and use local newspapers to announce the change. Detailed minutes of the meeting will be available for public inspection within 90 days of the meeting.

Purpose of the Meeting: The Commission will discuss the following:

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. Approval of Meeting Minutes from last meeting

3. Superintendent Update: Development Updates

- Planned 2026 construction activities
- Update on the Cable Road (Eastham) Multimodal Trail design and construction project
- Coastal Bluff erosion and park infrastructure: Adaptive Retreat planning
- Park projects being developed and planned for 2027 and beyond

4. Discussion on Cape Cod Character to identify defining natural, landscape and historic features to be preserved within the Seashore boundaries. Cape Cod Character is identified in the Act to establish the Seashore but not defined. Commission members will report out on what their community is protecting through local and regional policy and regulation.

Make recommendations to the Superintendent on characteristics to protect.

5. New Business: Member opportunity to identify emerging issues or future meeting agenda items.

6. Public Comment

7. Adjournment

Meeting Accessibility/Special Accommodations: The meeting is open to the public. Please make requests in advance for sign language interpreter services, assistive listening devices, or other reasonable accommodations. We ask that you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice at least seven (7) business days prior to the meeting to give the Department of the Interior sufficient time to process your request. All reasonable accommodation requests are managed on a case-by-case basis.

Public Disclosure of Information: 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.

(Authority: 5 U.S.C. Ch.10.)

Alma Rippis,

Chief, Office of Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026–21617 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[N7572; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-
NPS0044025; PPWOCRADNO-
PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The University of Arkansas Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Arkansas Museum has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Dr. Mary Suter, Curator of Collections, The University of Arkansas Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, email msuter@uark.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the University of Arkansas Museum, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

In 1962, Charles McGimsey of the University of Arkansas undertook archaeological research at the Mineral Springs site (3HO1) on the Millwood Reservoir, Howard County, AR. Artifacts indicate a Fourche Maline phase with a Caddoan Mississippian occupation of the site from 500 BC to the Contact Period. Burials were excavated during legally authorized excavations by the University of Arkansas Museum. The collection is located at the University of Arkansas Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR. There are no known hazardous substances used to

treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects. The 15 associated funerary objects are two pieces of glass, five pieces of clay, and eight flakes.

In 1961, Michael P. Hoffman of the University of Arkansas undertook archaeological research at the Bell site (3HO11) on the Millwood Reservoir, Howard County, AR. Artifacts indicate a late Fourche Maline phase with a Caddoan Mississippian occupation of the site from 500 BC to the Contact Period. Burials were excavated during legally authorized excavations by the University of Arkansas Museum. The collection is located at the University of Arkansas Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR. Human remains representing, at least, six individuals have been identified. No known individuals were identified. There are no known hazardous substances used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects. The 194 associated funerary objects are 47 bones, four charcoal, 10 daub, two flakes, one pipe stem, 30 shells, and 100 sherds.

In the early 1960s, under the direction of James Scholtz, the University of Arkansas undertook archaeological research at the White Cliffs site (3LR12) on the Millwood Reservoir, Little River County, AR. Artifacts indicate an early Caddoan Mississippian occupation of the site from A.D. 900 to 1200. Burials were excavated during legally authorized excavations by the University of Arkansas Museum. The collection is located at the University of Arkansas Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR. There are no known hazardous substances used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects. The 2,215 associated funerary objects are 37 bones, 656 flakes, 305 lithic samples, three shells, one shell casing (ammunition), and 1,213 sherds.

In the early 1960s, under the direction of Charles McGimsey, the University of Arkansas Museum undertook archaeological research at the Old Martin Place site (3LR49) on the Millwood Reservoir, Little River County, AR. Artifacts indicate a Fourche Maline phase with a Caddoan Mississippian occupation of the site from 500 to the Contact Period. Burials were excavated during legally authorized excavations by the University of Arkansas Museum. The collection is located at the University of Arkansas Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR. There are no known hazardous substances used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects. The 804

associated funerary objects are nine antlers, five antler artifacts, 10 bone awls, 639 bones, two daub, one fish hook, 12 shells, 112 sherds, 13 stones, and one wood.

In the early 1960s, Michael P. Hoffman of the University of Arkansas Museum undertook archaeological research at the Millers Crossing site (3SV10) on the Millwood Reservoir, Sevier County, AR. Artifacts indicate an early Caddoan Mississippian occupation of the site from A.D. 900 to 1200. Burials were excavated during legally authorized excavations by the University of Arkansas Museum. The collection is located at the University of Arkansas Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR. There are no known hazardous substances used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects. The seven associated funerary objects are one pigment, two metal, one galena, two jars, and one bowl.

In the early 1980s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Millers Crossing site (3SV10) on Millwood Reservoir, Sevier County, AR. The human remains and associated funerary object were donated to the University of Arkansas by a private donor. Artifacts indicate an early Caddoan Mississippian occupation of the site from A.D. 900 to 1200. The collection is located at the University of Arkansas Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR. There are no known hazardous substances used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is one sherd.

In the early 1960s, Michael P. Hoffman of the University of Arkansas undertook archaeological research at the Graves Chapel site (3SV15) on the Millwood Reservoir, Sevier Co., AR. Artifacts indicate a late Archaic period (3000–650 BC) and Late Woodland (A.D. 500–900) to Early Caddoan Mississippian (A.D. 900–1200) components of the site. Burials were excavated during legally authorized excavations by the University of Arkansas Museum. The collection is located at the University of Arkansas Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR. There are no known hazardous substances used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects. The 154 associated funerary objects are 18 flakes, 96 bones, 27 shells, two ground stones, three cores, and eight sherds.

In the early 1960s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Hutt

site (3HE3) on Millwood Reservoir, Hempstead County, AR. Burials were excavated during legally authorized excavations by the University of Arkansas Museum. Artifacts indicate an early Caddoan Mississippian occupation of the site from A.D. 900 to 1200. The collection is located at the University of Arkansas Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR. There are no known hazardous substances used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects. No known individuals were identified. There are no associated funerary objects.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma is clearly identified by the information available about the associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The University of Arkansas Museum has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 3,390 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Arkansas Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint

repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The University of Arkansas Museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–21531 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7595; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0044044; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: David A. Fredrickson Archaeological Collections Facility at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Sonoma State University intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Kirsten Twork, Sonoma State University, 1801 E Cotati Avenue, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, email tworkk@sonoma.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Sonoma State University, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 374 lots of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 374 lots of objects of cultural patrimony include modified stone, faunal bone, unmodified stone, and historic.

In 2010 CA–NEV–1842, CA–NEV–1843, and CA–NEV–2066 were investigated by the Anthropological Studies Center of Sonoma State University.

Determinations

The Sonoma State University has determined that:

- The 374 lots of objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Sonoma State University must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Sonoma State University is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–21551 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[N7574; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–
NPS0044026; PPWOCRADN0–
PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Boston University, Boston, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Boston University (BU) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Kathryn M. Mellouk, Associate Vice President for Research Compliance, Boston University, One Silber Way, 9th Floor, Boston, MA 02215, email kateski@bu.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of BU, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing at least four individuals have been identified. Based on the information available, four lots of associated funerary objects are present. These are represented by one lot porcelain and ceramic fragments, one lot nails and screws; one lot slag, and one lot mixed materials including soil. On an unknown date the human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Beverly, Essex County, Massachusetts by an unknown

individual. In October 2024 the human remains and associated funerary objects were identified during an archaeological collections assessment of the now defunct Boston University Office of Public Archaeology repository.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

BU has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The four lots of objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a reasonable connection between the associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians; Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe; Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe; Mi'kmaq Nation (previously listed as Aroostook Band of Micmacs); Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut; Narragansett Indian Tribe; Passamaquoddy Tribe; Penobscot Nation; and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, BU must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. BU is responsible

for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–21557 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[N7585; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–
NPS0044036; PPWOCRADN0–
PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and Museum of Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Museum of Northern Arizona University has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Tamara Billie, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Trust Services, Division of Environmental Services and Cultural Resources Management, 1001 Indian School Road NW, Mailbox 44, Albuquerque, NM 87104, email tamara.billie@bia.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the BIA, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found

in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing at least six individuals have been identified from NA897, Long House Pueblo. The 73 associated funerary objects are six ceramic vessels, two unfired ceramic vessels, 50 ceramic sherds, one faunal bone tool, 13 rocks, and one soil sample. Potentially hazardous substances are present on three of the individuals, which were treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was excavated in 1967 and 1969 by the Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA) during an authorized project to address human remains eroding from the midden. Funerary objects from this site (ceramic sherds and rocks) believed to be from the 1969 excavations and found at Northern Arizona University were transferred to MNA for repatriation and are included in the above counts. The site is at the northern end of Long House Valley, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least six individuals have been identified from NA1292. No associated funerary objects are present. Potentially hazardous substances are present on two of the individuals, which were treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was excavated in 1935 during an MNA expedition. The site is near Grand Falls overlooking the Little Colorado River, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least four individuals have been identified from NA1600. The 408 associated funerary objects are 21 ceramic vessels; one worked ceramic sherd; one necklace made of shell, stone, and turquoise beads; one mano; one mano fragment; one head stone; one hand stone; 380 ceramic sherds; and one vegetal sample. Potentially hazardous substances are present on four of the individuals, which were treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was excavated in 1935 during an MNA expedition. The site is near Grand Falls, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least three individuals have been identified from NA2521, Turkey House. The 129 associated funerary objects are one ceramic disc fragment, 125 ceramic sherds and three faunal bones. Potentially hazardous substances are present on one individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones.

Individuals were collected from the surface of the site in 1968 by MNA during an authorized project. The site is in Tsegi Canyon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA2526. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The individual was exposed on the surface of the site and collected in 1934 during MNA's fieldwork associated with the Rainbow Bridge—Monument Valley Expedition. The site is near Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified from NA2537, Turkey House. The 39 associated funerary objects are one stone bead, one ceramic disc fragment, 33 ceramic sherds, three faunal bone, and one vegetal sample. No known hazardous materials are present. The individual was exposed on the surface of the site and collected in 1934 during MNA's fieldwork associated with the Rainbow Bridge—Monument Valley Expedition. The site is near Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA2590. No associated funerary objects are present. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was recorded in 1934 during an MNA expedition, and the individual was probably collected at this time. The site is near the town of Pinyon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA2644. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded in 1933 during the National Park Monument Valley Expedition, who was working with the Rainbow Bridge—Monument Valley Expedition. The individual was identified during inventory of faunal remains at MNA. The site is east of Navajo Mountain, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified from NA2721, Slab House. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was visited by MNA in 1963 to recover human remains eroding from the site. The site is in a tributary of Oljato Wash, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least 22 individuals have been identified from NA3112, Woodchuck Cave. The 427 associated funerary objects are three

bundles of human hair, three human hair cordage fragments, three cordage fragments with human hair, two basket fragments with human hair, one sandal fragment with human hair, two coprolites, 17 cordage fragments (fiber and fiber with beads, fur, feather, stick), three fiber fragments (yucca and sinew), 11 basket fragments, six sandal fragments, three cloth fragments, one hair ornament (wood, animal hide, agave cordage), two comb fragments (wood, shell, stone), two fur robe fragments, 11 feathers, nine animal hide and fur fragments, one animal feces sample, two stone pendants, nine stone and shell pendants, 12 beads (stone and shell), three necklaces (acorn and yucca, shell, stone and shell), nine wooden gaming pieces, three atlatl fragments (wood, animal hide, antler), one wood mortar with pigment, five faunal bone tools (awl, flaking tool), 10 faunal bone beads, three faunal bone dice, seven projectile points, one stone spindle whorl/disc, one stone sphere, four stone manos, two stone abraders, two pieces of unfired pottery, one clay pipe, one stone pipe, one stone pipe with bead, six flaked stone, 17 faunal bones, 212 seeds, four mineral samples, 17 pigment samples, seven pieces of wood, six vegetal samples, and one insect. Potentially hazardous substances are present on one individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was excavated in 1934 by MNA during work related to the Rainbow Bridge—Monument Valley Expedition. The site is southwest of Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA3129. The 14 associated funerary objects are one projectile point, three stone beads, one stone disc or pendant fragment, two shell beads, one shell pendant, and six faunal bone beads. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated in 1934 by MNA during work related to the Rainbow Bridge—Monument Valley Expedition. The site is near Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified from NA4012. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded during an MNA Expedition in 1940. The site is near Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from NA4013. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded during an MNA Expedition in

1940. The site is near Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least three individuals have been identified from NA4238. No associated funerary objects are present. Potentially hazardous substances are present on one of the individuals, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. Exposed human remains were collected from this site by MNA in 1950 during an authorized archaeological clearance project for the El Paso Natural Gas Company's San Juan Pipeline Project. The site is near Dilkon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA4288. The six associated funerary objects are one ceramic vessel, one stone and shell bead necklace, and four faunal bones. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. Exposed human remains were collected from this site by MNA in 1950 during an authorized archaeological clearance project for the El Paso Natural Gas Company's San Juan Pipeline Project. The site is near Dilkon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA5377. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. Human remains were collected from the surface of the site during an authorized MNA service project in 1971. The site is near the junction of Laguna Creek and US160, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA5575. The 32 associated funerary objects are 10 ceramic vessels, one faunal bone tool, 15 ceramic sherds, five flaked stone, and one vegetal sample. Potentially hazardous substances are present on these individuals, which were treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was visited by MNA in 1966 during an authorized project to document and collect exposed human remains. The site is on top of White Mesa, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA6579. The one associated funerary object is a ceramic vessel. Potentially hazardous substances are present on these individuals, which were treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. Human remains eroding from the midden were collected during an

authorized MNA service project in 1957. The site is south of the Shonto Trading Post, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA6660. No associated funerary objects are present. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. Human remains eroding from the midden were collected during an authorized MNA service project in 1957. The site is near Cameron, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA6663. The eight associated funerary objects are two ceramic vessels and six ceramic sherds. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. Human remains were exposed during road grading improvements along BIA Route 221 and collected by MNA in 1957. The site is near Navajo Nation Monument, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA6686. The one associated funerary object is a ceramic vessel. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. Human remains were collected by MNA in 1957 during the authorized Four Corners Pipeline clearance project. The site is located in Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA7111. The 14 associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was excavated by MNA in 1958 during an authorized service project to address exposed human remains. The site is near Chilchinbito, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least eight individuals who have been identified from NA7114. The one associated funerary object is a stone pendant. Potentially hazardous substances are present on all eight individuals, which were treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was excavated by MNA in 1958 during an authorized service project to address exposed human remains. The site is near Rough Rock, Apache County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA7189. The eight associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was recorded during an authorized MNA project in 1958 to address human remains eroding from a road cut. The site is near Leupp, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA7323. The 52 associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was recorded during an authorized MNA project in 1959 to address human remains eroding from a road cut along BIA Route 59. The site is near the Chilchinbito Trading Post, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA7613, Dust Devil Cave. The three associated funerary objects are two bundles of human hair and one fur blanket fragment. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated during a research expedition by MNA in 1970. The site is north of Navajo Mountain, Kane County, Utah.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA8221. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded and exposed human remains were removed by MNA in 1962 during a project in the greater Monument Valley region. The site is near Agathla Peak, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA8602. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated by MNA in 1963 during an authorized project for the construction of State Route 564, which connects US Highway 64 and Navajo National Monument, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA8615. The nine associated funerary objects are three ceramic vessels, three faunal bone tools, and three mineral samples. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated by MNA in 1963 during an authorized project for the construction of State Route 564, which connects US Highway 64 and Navajo National Monument, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA8787. The five associated funerary objects are two projectile points and three flaked stones. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1965 to recover human remains eroding from a wash near the Canyon Diablo Dam. The site is near Leupp, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA8848. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated by MNA in 1964 as part of the Glen Canyon Archaeological Survey Project on Paiute Mesa, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA9183. The 26 associated funerary objects are four ceramic vessels, one faunal bone tool, one stone and shell inlay pendant, one shell pendant, one shell bracelet fragment, one shell bead, two polished pebbles, one pebble, six ceramic sherds, and eight mineral samples. No known hazardous materials are present. This site was excavated by MNA in 1965 during the Hopi Buttes Project. The site is near French Butte, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA9376. The 38 associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds. No known hazardous materials are present. This site was recorded by MNA in 1966 during the Hopi Buttes Project, and human remains eroding from an arroyo bank were removed. The site is near Dilkon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least five individuals have been identified from NA9400. The 21 associated funerary objects are six ceramic vessels and 15 ceramic sherds. No known hazardous materials are present. This site was excavated by MNA in 1966 during the Hopi Buttes Project. The site is near Chimney Butte, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA9410. The 139 associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1966 during an authorized service project to remove exposed human remains. The site is near the Inscription House Trading Post, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA9418. The 13 associated funerary objects are 10 ceramic vessels, one ceramic sherd, one clay sample, and one

vegetal sample. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1966 during an authorized service project to remove exposed human remains. The site is near the Tsegi Trading Post, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA9440. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated in 1966 during the authorized El Paso Gas Pipeline Project. The site is near Dilkon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least eight individuals have been identified from NA9454. The 59 associated funerary objects are 12 ceramic vessels, 33 ceramic sherds, seven faunal bone, three vegetal sample, and four soil samples. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated by MNA in 1967 during an authorized BIA Roads improvement project for State Highway 98 between Page and US Highway 160. The site is within the State Highway 98 right-of-way, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, four individuals have been identified from NA9990. The 31 associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded and partially excavated by MNA in 1968. The site is near Tolchaco, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA10014. The 16 associated funerary objects are nine ceramic vessels, five stone pendants, one shell pendant, and one shell bead or pendant. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded prior to 1966 by Robert Euler as part of the ASC Survey. The human remains and associated funerary objects were catalogued at MNA in 1991. The site is probably in or near the Little Colorado River valley west of Winslow, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least one individual have been identified from NA10026. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded prior to 1966 by Robert Euler as part of the ASC Survey. The human remains and associated funerary objects were catalogued at MNA in 1991. The site is probably in or near the Little Colorado River valley west of Winslow, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA10102. The 27 associated funerary objects are six stone beads, two stone

pendants, one soil sample, and 18 ceramic sherds. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1976 during an authorized service project to document and remove exposed human remains. The site is in Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA10548. The 113 associated funerary objects are 110 ceramic sherds and three ground stone. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1968 during an authorized project to address human remains eroding out of the site. The site is in Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA10549. The 67 associated funerary objects are three ceramic sherds, 63 ceramic sherds, and one vegetal sample. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1968 during an authorized project to address human remains eroding out of the site. The site is in Kiet Siel Canyon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, three individuals have been identified from NA10554. The three associated funerary objects are one ceramic vessel, one sample of wood, and one vegetal sample. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1968 during an authorized project to address human remains eroding from an arroyo. The site is in Long House Valley, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA10753. The 80 associated funerary objects are 77 ceramic sherds, two rocks, and one soil sample. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1970 during an authorized project to address human remains eroding from a drainage. The site is near the old Tsegi Trading Post, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least three individuals have been identified from NA10757. The 75 associated funerary objects are 68 ceramic sherds and seven flaked stones. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded and excavated by MNA in 1970 during an authorized compliance project along BIA Route 15. The site is near Dilkon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA10770. The 88 associated funerary objects are six ceramic vessels, 76

ceramic sherds, and six soil samples. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1970 during an authorized project to address exposed human remains at the site. The site is near the community of Inscription House, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA11141. The one associated funerary object is a ceramic vessel. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1971 during an authorized project to address human remains eroding from the site. The site is near Black Mesa, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA11152. The 124 associated funerary objects are one faunal bone tool, 75 faunal bone, and 48 ceramic sherds. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1971 during an authorized project to address exposed human remains at the site. Although the location of the site is unknown, the ceramics from the site indicate that it is in northern Arizona on the Navajo Nation.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA11276. The 38 associated funerary objects are seven ceramic vessels, four faunal bone gaming pieces, two ground stone, one shell bracelet, 10 samples of wood, two samples of daub, three vegetal samples, and nine soil samples. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded and excavated by MNA in 1974 during an authorized compliance project along BIA Route 15. The site is near Leupp, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least five individuals have been identified from NA11941. The four associated funerary objects are one worked ceramic sherd, one faunal bone tool, and two stone beads. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1973 during the Long House Valley survey that included the collection of exposed human remains. The site is in Long House Valley, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA11963. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1973 during the Long House Valley survey that included the collection of exposed human remains. The site is in Long House Valley, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least three individuals have been identified from NA12063. The one associated funerary object is vegetal material. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1973 during the Long House Valley survey that included the collection of exposed human remains. The site is in Long House Valley, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA13921. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1973 during the Long House Valley survey that included the collection of exposed human remains. The site is in Long House Valley, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA14193. The 23 associated funerary objects are 10 ceramic vessels, seven faunal bone, two flaked stone, two mineral samples, and two soil samples. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1974 for an authorized project to address human remains eroding out of a road-cut resulting from the construction along Navajo Route 15. The site is near Dilkon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified from AZ-J-54-7 (NN). No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated by the Navajo Nation Cultural Resource Management Program in 1979 during an authorized project along the proposed BIA Route N41 corridor. The site is near Pinon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least four individuals have been identified from AZ-J-54-9 (NN). The five associated funerary objects are ceramic vessels. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated by the Navajo Nation Cultural Resource Management Program in 1979 during an authorized project along the proposed BIA Route N41 corridor. The site is near Pinon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The BIA has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 139 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- The 2,222 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.

- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the BIA must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The BIA is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026-21554 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[N7588; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-
NPS0044040; PPWOCRADNO-
PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
University of California, Santa Barbara,
Repository for Archaeological and
Ethnographic Collections, Santa
Barbara, CA**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), Repository for Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Hugh Radde, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, email NAGPRA@ucsb.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the UCSB Repository for Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified (Accession 763.SLO47). No associated funerary objects are present. Accession 763.SLO47 was collected from CA-SLO-47 in San Luis Obispo County, CA, near the area known today as Cave Landing. The collector and date of removal are unknown. On an unknown date, the ancestral remains were transferred to the UC Santa Barbara. In 2025, they were inadvertently discovered without collection documentation or collection history, but the human remains are Native American. In the absence of

documentation identifying the original collector or controlling entity UC Santa Barbara assumed control based on possession. It is unknown whether the human remains were treated with preservative or other potentially hazardous substances.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The UCSB Repository for Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under

ADDRESSES. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the UCSB Repository for Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The UCSB Repository for Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026-21533 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[N7582; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-
NPS0044033; PPWOCRADNO-
PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
University of Kansas; Lawrence, KS**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Kansas has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to John Curran, University of Kansas, Office of Audit, Risk & Compliance, 1450 Jayhawk Blvd., 345 Strong Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045, email repatriation@ku.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the University of Kansas and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing at least one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The remains, a scalp, were transferred to the University of Kansas on June 7, 1956. It had been sent to the university by Alexander Rankin of Mission, Kansas, possibly a descendant of the original collector, also named Alexander Rankin. According to provenance records, the scalp was reportedly taken by the Osage in a raid on a Plains Tribe. An Osage Chief gave the scalp to Alexander Rankin around 1872. Rankin, a U.S. Licensed Indian Trader with the

Sac and Fox Tribe of Quenemo, Kansas, had opened a trading post in 1872 at the Osage Agency, present-day Pawhuska, Oklahoma. There are no known chemical treatments to the human remains.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The University of Kansas has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and The Osage Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Kansas must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The University of Kansas is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026-21558 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7563; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0044023; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco (FAMSF) intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of sacred objects and that have a known lineal descendant.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Christina Hellmich, Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, 50 Hagiwara Tea Garden Drive, San Francisco, CA 94118, email NAGPRA@famsf.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the FAMSF, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of four cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The four sacred objects are one niho palaoa (pendant) and three lei hulu (feathered lei). The items were a gift to FAMSF in 1977 from Mrs. Lloyd (Joan) Dowsett Osborne (1916–2014), Kailua, Hawai'i, in memory of her grandmother, Mrs. John M. Dowsett (Wilhelmina Kekelokalaninui) (1861–1929).

Based on the claim and testimony during consultation, the four items described in this notice have been identified as sacred objects according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant. The NAGPRA regulations require deference to the Native American traditional knowledge of lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations.

Determinations

The FAMSF has determined that:

- The four sacred objects described in this notice are specific ceremonial objects needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant.
- Allan Dowsett is connected to the cultural items described in this notice.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the FAMSF must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The FAMSF is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to all requestors and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026-21544 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7576; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0044028; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Office

of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program (OSA BP) has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Dr. Lara Noldner, Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, 700 S Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242, email lara-noldner@uiowa.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the OSA BP, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. These human remains were collected by a private citizen in the Loess Hills near Pisgah, IA in the 1930s. They were found in the estate of decedent Arthur Henderson in July 2026 and transferred to the State Medical Examiner's Office (IOSME#26-06865) where they were determined to be ancient and not of medico-legal significance. The human remains were then transferred to the OSA in late August 2026. One adult male of Native American ancestry is represented (BP4083). No hazardous substances were used to treat the human remains.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The OSA BP has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of

the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; The Osage Nation; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under

ADDRESSES. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the OSA BP must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The OSA BP is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026-21549 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7586; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0044038; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Tamara Billie, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1001 Indian School Road NW, Mailbox 44, Albuquerque, NM 87104, email tamara.billie@bia.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the BIA, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. In 2024, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, was contacted by an individual in California who discovered an Ancestral skull, including cranium and mandible, among her father-in-law's belongings following his passing in 2021. The individual shared a family oral history indicating that the Ancestral skull had been removed by her father-in-law from the Fort Randall Dam area in Gregory

County and Charles Mix County, South Dakota, during his work on the dam's construction between 1945 and 1947. The individual expressed a desire to repatriate the Ancestral skull and requested that the BIA take the lead in facilitating this process. In March 2025, the BIA subsequently coordinated with the NAGPRA team at the UCLA Fowler Museum to temporarily house the Ancestral skull on a short-term loan, enabling the Bureau to initiate consultation with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota regarding repatriation. At this time, it is unknown whether any potentially hazardous substances were used to treat the Ancestral remains.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The BIA has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the BIA must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The BIA is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in

this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026-21546 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7591; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0044042; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Sonoma State University has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Kirsten Tworck, Sonoma State University, 1801 E Cotati Avenue, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, email tworck@sonoma.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Sonoma State University, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing at least two individuals were requested for repatriation. The 717 lots of associated funerary objects are unmodified shell,

unmodified flakes, modified flakes, historic material, unmodified faunal bone, and cobble stone tools. The individuals and associated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-321 originating in Bodega Bay, California. The Ancestors and material was removed from the site due to a planned project to expand housing of the Bodega Bay Marine Lab. The material has been housed at SSU since 1989.

The 71 lots of associated funerary objects are flaked stone debitage, unmodified shell, and historic material. The associated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-1526, CA-SON-1527, CA-SON-1528, CA-SON-1529, CA-SON-1530, and CA-SON-1531/H in Santa Rosa, in Sonoma County, California. At the time of their removal no burials were identified. However, during an unrelated excavation at a later date burials were identified at CA-SON-1530. The material housed at Sonoma State University was removed from its location during an archaeological survey for a proposed sewerage system master plan for the South Wright Road Area. Since 1986 the cultural material has resided at Sonoma State University.

The 21 lots of associated funerary objects are flaked stone debitage and modified flaked stone tools. The associated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-1776/H originating in Eldridge, California. The material was removed from the site during an archaeological review of the site at the request of the property owners in accordance with Sonoma County Department of Planning regarding adjustments to property lines. The material has been housed at SSU since 1989.

The 144 lots of associated funerary objects are flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, quartz crystals, groundstone tools, and unmodified faunal bone. The associated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-1216 and CA-SON-1217 originating in El Verano, California. The material was removed from the sites during an archaeological review of the George Ranch. The material has been housed at SSU since 1982.

The 732 lots of associated funerary objects were removed from CA-SON-298/H in Bodega Bay, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological investigation to determine the impact to the site that may occur during the installation of the proposed sewerage facilities on the Bodega Bay Public Utility District. The items include groundstone tools, modified stone tools,

flaked stone debitage, flotation samples, unmodified faunal, organic material, unmodified shell, modified shell, clay, quartz, and historics. The cultural items have been at Sonoma State University since 1985.

The 758 lots of associated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–40 in Kenwood, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during three different instances during the 1980s to 1990, all related to the construction of a winery. The items include groundstone tools, modified stone tools, flaked stone debitage, soil, unmodified faunal, modified faunal bone, organic material, unmodified shell, modified shell, quartz, and historics. The cultural items have been at Sonoma State University since they were removed from their location.

The 13 lots of associated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–113 in Glen Ellen, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during two different instances in 1978 and 2009. The portion of the material from 1978 was removed related to an archaeological survey for the Glen Ellen Wastewater Collection System and the 2009 portion was donated to the university by the land owner. The items include groundstone tools, modified stone tools, flaked stone debitage, and historics. The cultural items have been at Sonoma State University since they were brought to the university.

The three lots of associated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–24 in Santa Rosa, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological survey of the Northern Sonoma Valley. The items include modified stone tools. The cultural items have been at Sonoma State University since 1984.

Human remains representing at least one individual were requested for repatriation. The 23 lots of associated funerary objects are unmodified shell, unmodified flakes, modified flakes, historic material, unmodified faunal bone, organics, and soil. The Ancestor and associated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–326 originating in Bodega Bay, California. Information related to why the ancestor and material was removed from the site was not located. The material has been housed at SSU since 1974.

The one lot of associated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–302 in Bodega Bay, California in Sonoma County. Information related to why the material was removed from the site was not located. The items include modified stone tools. The cultural items

have been at Sonoma State University since 1976.

The six lots of associated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–306 in Bodega Bay, California in Sonoma County. The cultural material was removed during an archaeological survey related to housing development. The items include flaked stone debitage and quartz crystal. The cultural items have been at Sonoma State University since 1982.

The one lot of associated funerary objects are modified stone tools. The associated funerary objects were removed from CA–SON–338 originating in Salmon Creek, California. No information as to why the item was removed from the site was located at this time. The material has been housed at SSU since 1993.

The 110 lots of associated funerary objects include debitage, modified stone tools, modified shell, unmodified shell, and unmodified faunal bone. The cultural materials were removed from CA–SON–659 in Sereno del Mar, California in Sonoma county. The material was removed from the sites during an archaeological survey. The cultural material has been housed at SSU since 1975.

In the case of missing cultural items, all items when located will also be repatriated from the collections discussed above. Based on records concerning the ancestors and cultural items and the institution in which they are housed, there is no evidence of the items being treated with hazardous substances.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

Sonoma State University has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 2,600 lots of objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Sonoma State University must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. Sonoma State University is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–21547 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7580; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0044031; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Yale Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven, CT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Yale Peabody Museum intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Professor David Skelly, Director, Yale Peabody Museum, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520–8118, email *david.skelly@yale.edu*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Yale Peabody Museum, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 146 unassociated funerary objects removed from locations in New Mexico have been requested for repatriation.

Of the 146 unassociated funerary objects, a total of one is a lot of copper concretions that was removed from an unknown provenience in the San Juan Watershed by Theophil Mitchell Prudden, Yale University graduate, sometime between 1873 and 1906. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum on April 21, 1906.

Of the 146 unassociated funerary objects, a total of two are ceramic items that were removed from Chaco Canyon in 1896 by Theophil Mitchell Prudden, Yale University graduate. The items are one jar and one lot of bowls. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum on April 21, 1906.

Of the 146 unassociated funerary objects, a total of 71 are ceramic items that were removed from the C–F ranch site in the Mangas Valley in Grant County in 1938 by John Rodman Paul, professor at the Yale School of Medicine. The items are three black-on-white bowls, 61 sherds, 6 lots of sherds, and one lug handle. An exact location for this provenience is not known. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum in January 1940.

Of the 146 unassociated funerary objects, a total of 68 are ceramic, stone, and bone items that were removed from the Thompson Ruin in the Mangas Valley in Grant County in 1938 by John Rodman Paul, professor at the Yale School of Medicine. The ceramic items are one Classic Mimbres black-on-white bowl, 48 sherds, 13 lots of sherds, one olla fragment, and one lug. The stone

items are one stone and one lot of stone. The bone items are two faunal bone fragments. An exact location for this provenience is not known. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum in January 1940.

Of the 146 unassociated funerary objects, a total of one is a Mimbres Classic black-on-white bowl that was removed from an unknown provenience in the Southwest and purchased by the Yale Peabody Museum from Earl Gilmore; the item was removed by Gilmore's brother. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum on June 11, 1974.

Of the 146 unassociated funerary objects, a total of one is a black-on-white bowl that was removed from an unknown provenience in the Southwest and donated to the Yale Peabody Museum by Anni Albers. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum on December 20, 1979.

Of the 146 unassociated funerary objects, a total of one is a game ball removed from a Mimbres grave on ranchland in an unknown location in New Mexico by an unknown collector and donated to the Yale Peabody Museum by Peter David Joralemon. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum on December 20, 1984.

Of the 146 unassociated funerary objects, a total of one is a Mimbres black-on-white bowl that was removed from an unknown provenience in New Mexico. The bowl was originally part of the collection of Peter G. Wray and was donated to the Yale Peabody Museum by Peter David Joralemon. The collection was received at the Yale Peabody Museum on December 30, 1991.

Determinations

The Yale Peabody Museum has determined that:

- The 146 unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Santo Domingo Pueblo; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Yale Peabody Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Yale Peabody Museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–21539 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[N7587; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-
NPS0044039; PPWOCRADN0-
PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Intended Repatriation:
California State University, Fullerton,
Fullerton, CA**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), California State University, Fullerton (CSUF) intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects or objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Sean Walker, California State University, Fullerton, 2600 Nutwood Avenue, Fullerton, CA 92831, email SWALKER@FULLERTON.EDU.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of CSUF, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 979 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 232 unassociated funerary objects are ceramic vessels and sherds, beads, manos and mano fragments, chipped stone tools, debitage, hammerstones, mauls, projectile points, and shell. The 747 objects of cultural patrimony include ceramic vessels and sherds, beads, manos, metates, a pestle, debitage, shell, modified faunal bone including bone awls, chipped stone tools, abraders, a shaft straightener, hammerstones, mauls, modified stone, a stone mortar, faunal bone, pendants, organic material, projectile points, and one lot of uncategorized cultural material.

Unassociated funerary objects and objects of cultural patrimony were

collected by Earl and Mildred Wilson, private collectors that focused primarily on areas of New Mexico and Arizona in the 1950s and 1960s. The Wilsons numbered their collecting locations from 0 to 53 and recorded them on hand-drawn maps and with annotations on an Arizona/New Mexico road map. Notebooks from the Wilsons contain detailed descriptions of objects, locations, and dates of collection. Unnumbered but named collecting locations include Pete Bacca's Ranch, Candelaria Ranch, Bibo's Ranch, Floyd Lee Ranch, Grants, NM, in the sand hills, Mirabel's Ranch, and near Milan, NM. The Wilsons wrote that most cultural items were removed from locations in the vicinity of Grants, NM and most were from areas along NM State Road 117. Wilson locations #21, 27, 35, and 46 were noted as sites of human burials. The cultural items were brought to CSUF in 1974 for curation. The university purchased the collection in 1981 and recorded it as Accession #1.

Additional objects of cultural patrimony consisting of a basaltic lava stone mortar and metate were also identified. These items (Acc. 95.24, Acc. 95.25) were donated to CSUF by Charles Ruby, a private collector, in 1983.

CSUF has not identified any records indicating the presence of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat any of the cultural items.

Determinations

CSUF has determined that:

- The 232 unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- The 747 objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge

of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, CSUF must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. CSUF is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026-21540 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[N7598; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-
NPS0044045; PPWOCRADN0-
PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Intended Repatriation: Rhode
Island School of Design, Museum of
Art, Providence, RI**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Rhode Island School of Design, Museum of Art (RISD), intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or

Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Joe Leduc, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, 20 North Main Street, Providence, RI 02903, email jleduc@risd.edu, or María Fernanda Mancera, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, 20 North Main Street, Providence, RI 02903, email mmancera@risd.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the RISD and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 11 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 11 sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony are *kapa*, traditional barkcloth—non-woven textiles—made by Kanaka Maoli (Indigenous Hawaiians). Six of the cultural items were given to RISD, by Brown University in 1922. The remaining five were added to the collection in the 1990s. One has unclear provenance, one was a gift from Mr. Gustav Radeke, and three were given by Lillian M. Potter. There is no known treatment of the *kapa* with potentially hazardous substances.

Determinations

The RISD has determined that:

- The 11 sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice are, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, specific ceremonial objects needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, and have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision).
- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Hui Iwi Kuamo'o.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: October 19, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–21560 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7589; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0044041; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Jennifer R. Haas, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, PO Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201, email haasjr@uwm.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of one lot of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The one lot of unassociated funerary objects are faunal bone, shell, lithics, pottery, ochre, sediment samples, and fossils. The cultural items were removed from the Fisher site (11WI0005) in Will County, Illinois in circa 1946–1950 under the direction of George R. Horner of Wheaton College. The Horner investigations focused on the house pit 48 area. The collection dates to approximately A.D. 800–1400 and the late 17th century. No hazardous substances are known to have been used to treat any of the cultural items.

Determinations

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee has determined that:

- The one lot of unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026-21559 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7570; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-
NPS0044024; PPWOCRADNO-
PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Indiana University, Bloomington, IN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Indiana University has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Dr. Jayne-Leigh Thomas, Office of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Indiana University, Student Building 318, 701 E Kirkwood Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47405, email thomajay@iu.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of Indiana University, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The two associated funerary objects are one lot of copper and one lot of sand. This collection was excavated from 12Fu3 during construction of S.R. 10 in Fulton County, Indiana in 1954. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains, representing, at least, one individual have been identified. There are no known associated funerary objects. This collection was excavated from an unknown location in Lake County, Indiana on an unknown date. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains, representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The six associated funerary objects are one lot of lithics, one lot of faunal bones, one lot of worked bone, one lot of shell, one lot of worked shell, and one lot of ceramic/clay artifacts. This collection was excavated from the Griesmer Site in Lake County, Indiana in 1962 as part of an Indiana University field school.

Human remains, representing, at least, one individual have been identified. There are no associated funerary objects. This collection was discovered by Mr. Charles Faulkner on an unknown date from the Lake County site (12La166). It was donated to IU by Mr. Oha Zamazel in 1960. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains, representing, at least, one individual have been identified. There are no associated funerary objects. This collection was discovered in 1933 by WPA workers three miles south of Plymouth in Marshall County, Indiana. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains, representing, at least one individual have been identified. The one associated funerary object is one lot of historic artifacts. This collection was discovered in 1950 from an unnamed site (12Mr232) in Marshall County by Mr. Charles Faulkner. It was donated to Indiana University in 1960 by Mr. Al Runnels. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

The two associated funerary objects are one lot of lithics and one lot of soil. The artifacts were collection in 1932 from Vergin Mound (12Pr28), Porter County, by Mr. J. Gilbert McAllister. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains, representing, at least seven individuals have been identified. The eight associated funerary objects are one lot of clay/ceramics objects, one lot of lithics, one lot of charcoal, one lot of soil, one lot of plant materials, one lot of copper, one lot of shell, and one lot of mixed materials. This collection was excavated from Weise Mound (12Pr35) in Porter County, Indiana. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains, representing, at least two individuals have been identified. The five associated funerary objects are one lot of faunal bones, one lot of worked bone, one lot of historic artifacts, one lot of clay/ceramics, and one lot of shell. This collection was excavated from the Fifield site (12Pr55) in Porter County, Indiana. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains, representing, at least, 37 individuals have been identified. The seven associated funerary objects are one lot of faunal bones, one lot of stone, one lot of worked stone, one lot of lithics, one lot of red ochre, one lot of copper, and one lot of shell. This collection was discovered at the Butterfield Camp site (12Wh2) in White County, Indiana by Mr. Jack Householder in 1952. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

Indiana University has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical

remains of 52 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- The 31 objects described in this notice is reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.

- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi (previously listed as Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan); Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Mille Lacs Band); Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; and the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Indiana University must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. Indiana University is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 15, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–21538 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

[OMB Control Number 1010–0106; Docket ID: BOEM–2026–0496]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Oil Spill Financial Responsibility for Offshore Facilities

AGENCY: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) proposes this information collection request (ICR) to revise Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number 1010–0106.

DATES: Comments must be received by the OMB desk officer no later than November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your written comments on this ICR to the OMB's desk officer for the Department of the Interior at www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. From the www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain landing page, find this information collection by selecting "Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function. Please provide a copy of your comments by parcel delivery service or U.S. mail to the BOEM Information Collection Clearance Officer, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, 45600 Woodland Road, Sterling, VA 20166 or by email to regulatoryaffairs@boem.gov. Please reference OMB Control Number 1010–0106 in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Karen Thundiyl by email at regulatoryaffairs@boem.gov, or by telephone at 202–742–0970. 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 of the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, BOEM provides the general public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps BOEM assess the impact of its information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand BOEM's information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

BOEM published a **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day public comment period on the proposed ICR on May 15, 2026 (91 FR 27981). Five sets of comments were received: three from oil and gas industry stakeholders, one from insurance associations, and one from the general public. Stakeholders broadly support BOEM's proposed revisions, emphasizing improved clarity, reduced ambiguity, and the necessity for restoring stability in the OSFR insurance market. Commenters agree that clarifying coverage triggers aligns with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The revised forms are expected to increase insurer participation, expand coverage, reduce premiums, and decrease administrative disputes. Commenters support BOEM's burden hour estimates and recommend electronic submission for efficiency. No comments alter the purpose, need, cost, or hour burden of the ICR.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, BOEM is again soliciting comments on the proposed ICR. BOEM is especially interested in public comments addressing the following issues:

- (1) Is the collection necessary to the proper functions of BOEM?
- (2) What can BOEM do to ensure that this information is processed and used in a timely manner?
- (3) Is the burden estimate accurate?
- (4) How might BOEM enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected?
- (5) How might BOEM minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including minimizing the burden through the use of information technology?

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record and will be available for public review on www.reginfo.gov. BOEM will include or summarize each comment in its ICR to OMB for approval of this information collection.

You should be aware that your entire comment—including your address, phone number, email address, or other

personally identifiable information included in your comment—may be made publicly available at any time. Even if BOEM withholds your personally identifiable information in the context of this ICR, your comment is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552). Your information will only be withheld if a determination is made that one of the FOIA exemptions to disclosure applies. Such a determination will be made in accordance with the Department of the Interior's (DOI) FOIA implementing regulations (43 CFR part 2) and applicable law.

For BOEM to consider withholding from disclosure your personally identifiable information, you must identify, in a cover letter, any information contained in the submittal of your comments that, if released, would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of your personal privacy. You must also briefly describe any possible harmful consequences of the disclosure of information, such as embarrassment, injury, or other harm. BOEM will make available for public inspection, in their entirety, all comments submitted by organizations and businesses, or by individuals identifying themselves as representatives of organizations or businesses.

BOEM protects proprietary information in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), DOI's implementing regulations (43 CFR part 2), and 30 CFR part 581.7, promulgated pursuant to the OCSLA (43 U.S.C. 1352(c)).

Title of Collection: “30 CFR part 553, Oil Spill Financial Responsibility for Offshore Facilities.”

Abstract: Title I of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) (33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*) provides at section 1016 that oil spill financial responsibility (OSFR) for offshore facilities be established and maintained according to methods determined acceptable to the President. Section 1016 of the OPA, as amended, supersedes the offshore facility oil spill financial responsibility provisions of the OCS Lands Act. These authorities and responsibilities are among those delegated to BOEM under which BOEM issues regulations governing oil and gas and sulfur operations in the OCS.

This information collection request addresses the regulations at 30 CFR part 553, Oil Spill Financial Responsibility for Offshore Facilities. BOEM collects the information to ensure proper and efficient administration of its oil spill financial responsibility requirements. BOEM collects this information to:

- Provide a standard method for establishing whether a party is required

to demonstrate oil spill financial responsibility for offshore facilities;

- Identify and maintain a record of those offshore facilities that have a potential oil spill liability requiring the demonstration of oil spill financial responsibility;
- Establish and maintain a continuous record of evidence of oil spill financial responsibility to assure payment of claims for oil spill cleanup and damages resulting from operations conducted on covered offshore facilities and from the transportation of oil from covered offshore facilities;
- Establish and maintain a continuous record of responsible parties, as defined in Title I of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and their agents or authorized representatives for oil spill financial responsibility for covered offshore facilities; and
- Establish and maintain a continuous record of persons to contact and U.S. agents for service of process for claims associated with oil spills from covered offshore facilities.

BOEM uses the information collected under 30 CFR part 553 to verify compliance with section 1016 of OPA. This information is necessary to confirm that designated applicants can cover cleanup costs and damages resulting from hydrocarbon discharges originating from offshore facilities. BOEM uses these forms to ensure the effective and efficient administration of oil spill financial responsibility requirements.

BOEM is revising Forms BOEM–1019 (Insurance Certificate), BOEM–1020 (Surety Bond), and BOEM–1023 (Financial Guarantee) to reflect updated requirements for oil spill financial responsibility, expressly tying the applicable coverage period to when an incident begins. The revisions align the forms with BOEM's updated policy that OSFR coverage going forward will be applicable only in relation to each incident first occurring on or after the effective date of the applicable OSFR instrument and on or before its termination. These changes do not apply retroactively to OSFR providers on earlier iterations of the forms.

OMB Control Number: 1010–0106.

Form Number:

- BOEM–1016, Designated Applicant Information Certification
- BOEM–1017, Appointment of Designated Applicant
- BOEM–1018, Self-Insurance Information
- BOEM–1019, Insurance Certificate
- BOEM–1020, Surety Bond
- BOEM–1021, Covered Offshore Facilities
- BOEM–1022, Covered Offshore Facility Changes

- BOEM–1023, Financial Guarantee
 - BOEM–1025, Independent Designated Applicant Information Certification
- Type of Review:** Revision of a currently approved information collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Designated applicants and holders of leases, permits, right-of-way grants, and right-of-use and easement grants on the OCS and in State coastal waters who are responsible parties. Other respondents may be designated applicants and brokers, bonding companies, and guarantors. Some respondents may also be claimants.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 2,223 responses.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 28,245 hours.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.
Frequency of Collection: On occasion or annual.

Total Estimated Annual Non-hour Cost Burden: None.

The current annual burden for this collection is 34,695 hours. BOEM proposes reducing the burden to 28,245 hours due to faster OSFR demonstration methods, such as increased use of self-insurance and financial guarantees, and a decrease in the number of companies maintaining OSFR coverage.

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.*).

Karen Thundiyl,

Director, Office of Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

[FR Doc. 2026–21604 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4340–98–P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

[NARA–2027–005]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are proposing to request that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) renew OMB 3095–0036, a currently approved information collection. This collection is used to obtain information from private foundations or other entities in order to design, construct and equip Presidential

libraries. Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we invite you to comment on this proposed combined information collection.

DATES: We must receive written comments on or before December 21, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Paperwork Reduction Act Comments (MP), Room 4100; National Archives and Records Administration; 8601 Adelphi Road; College Park, MD 20740–6001, or email them to forms@nara.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kristin Phillips, Paperwork Reduction Act Officer, by email at kristin.phillips@nara.gov or by telephone at 616–254–0405 with requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information collection and supporting statement.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13), we invite the public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed information collections. If you have comments or suggestions, they should address one or more of the following points: (a) whether the proposed information collection is necessary for NARA to properly perform its functions; (b) our estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection and its accuracy; (c) ways we could enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information we collect; (d) ways we could minimize the burden on respondents of collecting the information, including through information technology; and (e) whether the collection affects small businesses.

We will summarize any comments you submit and include the summary in our request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

In this notice, we solicit comments concerning the following information collection:

Title: Presidential Library Facilities.

OMB number: 3095–0036.

Agency form number: None.

Type of review: Regular.

Affected public: Presidential library foundations or other entities proposing to transfer a Presidential library facility to NARA.

Estimated number of respondents: 1.

Estimated time per response: 31 hours.

Frequency of response: On occasion.

Estimated total annual burden hours: 31 hours.

Abstract: The information collection is required for NARA to meet its obligations under 44 U.S.C. 2112(a)(3) to submit a report to Congress before

accepting a new Presidential library facility. The report contains information that can be furnished only by the foundation or other entity responsible for building the facility and establishing the library endowment.

Gulam Shakir,

Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–21592 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–255; NRC–2026–4852]

Palisades Energy, LLC; Palisades Nuclear Plant; License Amendment

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Issuance, and opportunity to request a hearing and petition for leave to intervene.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) has issued an amendment under exigent circumstances to Renewed Facility Operating License (RFOL) No. DPR–20, issued to Palisades Energy, LLC (the licensee), for operation of the Palisades Nuclear Plant (Palisades, PNP). The amendment modifies the PNP Updated Final Safety Analysis Report (UFSAR) Section 9.11, “Fuel Handling and Storage Systems,” and Section 14.19, “Fuel Handling Accident,” on a one-time basis, to facilitate transport of a fuel assembly designated DD41 from the reactor to the spent fuel pool (SFP) utilizing different plant equipment and following a different travel path than is described in the UFSAR.

DATES: The amendment was issued on October 13, 2026. A request for a hearing or petitions for leave to intervene must be filed by December 21, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2026–4852 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2026–4522. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301–415–1003; email: Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual(s) listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

- *NRC’s Agencywide Documents Access and Management System*

(ADAMS): You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select “Begin ADAMS Public Search.” For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC’s Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov. The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced (if it is available in ADAMS) is provided in this document.

- *NRC’s PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Justin Poole, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–2048; email: Justin.Poole@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

The NRC issued Amendment No. 283 to RFOL No. DPR–20, to Palisades Energy, LLC (the licensee), under exigent circumstances, which revised the license for operation of the Palisades Nuclear Plant (the facility) located in Van Buren County, Michigan. A publicly available version of the license amendment is available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML26282A040. Documents related to this amendment are listed in the safety evaluation enclosed with the amendment. The amendment was effective as of the date of its issuance.

The amendment modifies UFSAR sections 9.11 and 14.19, on a one-time basis, to describe an alternative fuel-handling process for recovery of tilted fuel assembly DD41. Palisades entered Mode 6 (Refueling) and began loading fuel into the reactor vessel on August 30, 2026. During core reload, fuel assembly DD41 was placed into core location H–1 and tilted over after being released by the refueling machine, coming to rest at an approximate 30-degree angle with the lower tie plate in core location H–1 and the upper tie plate, leaning against the core shroud on the opposite side of the core. The UFSAR changes were effective immediately upon issuance of the amendment and are applicable for the duration of the recovery of fuel

assembly DD41, including retrieval from the reactor vessel, packaging it within an engineered transfer canister, transporting the canister from the containment building to the spent fuel handling building, and placing the canister and fuel assembly into the cask loading area within the spent fuel pool.

II. Notice of Issuance of Amendment to License, Final Determination of No Significant Hazard Consideration, and Opportunity for a Hearing (Exigent Circumstances)

By letter dated September 30, 2026, PNP requested that the NRC modify UFSAR sections 9.11 and 14.19 on a one-time basis. The NRC issued the amendment, which is described in section II of this **Federal Register** notice.

The NRC has determined for this amendment that the application for the amendment complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (the Act), as amended, and the NRC's rules and regulations. The NRC has made appropriate findings as required by the Act and the NRC's rules and regulations in chapter 1 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), which are set forth in the license amendment.

There were exigent circumstances associated with the date the amendment was needed, in that the NRC and the licensee had to act quickly, and time did not permit the NRC to publish before issuance its usual notice of consideration of issuance of amendment, proposed no significant hazards consideration (NSHC) determination and opportunity for public comment, and opportunity for a hearing in the **Federal Register**. Instead, the NRC published notices in the Grand Rapids Press and the Kalamazoo Gazette (October 6 and 8, 2026), and the Herald Palladium (October 7 and 8, 2026). Public comments were received on the proposed no significant hazards consideration and were addressed by the NRC staff. The NRC was also able to consult the State Official before issuance, and the State of Michigan had no comment.

Under its regulations, the NRC may issue and make an amendment immediately effective, notwithstanding the pendency before it of a request for a hearing from any person, in advance of the holding and completion of any required hearing, where it has determined that NSHC is involved. The Commission has applied the standards of 10 CFR 50.92, "Issuance of amendment," and has made a final determination that the amendment involves NSHC. The basis for this determination is contained in the

Commission documents listed in section II of this notice. Accordingly, the amendment has been issued and made effective as indicated. Because the amendment was issued in exigent circumstances without prior notice of an opportunity for hearing, the NRC is, with this notice, providing an opportunity for hearing on the amendment.

The Commission has determined that this amendment satisfies the criteria for categorical exclusion in accordance with 10 CFR 51.22. Therefore, pursuant to 10 CFR 51.22(d), no environmental impact statement or environmental assessment need be prepared for this amendment.

For further details with respect to this action, including the Commission's final NSHC determination or discussion of exigent circumstances, see the amendment and associated documents such as the Commission's letter and safety evaluation, which are referenced in section II of this notice.

III. Opportunity To Request a Hearing and Petition for Leave To Intervene

For those amendments that have not been previously noticed in the **Federal Register**, within 60 days after the date of publication of this notice, any persons (petitioner) whose interest may be affected by this action may file a request for a hearing and petition for leave to intervene (petition) with respect to the action. Petitions shall be filed in accordance with the Commission's "Agency Rules of Practice and Procedure" in 10 CFR part 2. Interested persons should consult 10 CFR 2.309. If a petition is filed, the Commission or a presiding officer will rule on the petition, and, if appropriate, a notice of a hearing will be issued.

Petitions must be filed no later than 60 days from the date of publication of this notice in accordance with the filing instructions in the "Electronic Submissions (E-Filing)" section of this document. Petitions and motions for leave to file new or amended contentions that are filed after the deadline will not be entertained absent a determination by the presiding officer that the filing demonstrates good cause by satisfying the three factors in 10 CFR 2.309(c)(1)(i) through (iii).

A State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or designated agency thereof, may submit a petition to the Commission to participate as a party under 10 CFR 2.309(h) no later than 60 days from the date of publication of this notice. Alternatively, a State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or designated

agency thereof, may participate as a non-party under 10 CFR 2.315(c).

For information about filing a petition and about participation by a person not a party under 10 CFR 2.315, see ADAMS Accession No. ML20340A053 (<https://adamswebsearch2.nrc.gov/webSearch2/main.jsp?AccessionNumber=ML20340A053>) and the NRC's public website (<https://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/adjudicatory/hearing.html#participate>).

IV. Electronic Submissions (E-Filing)

All documents filed in NRC adjudicatory proceedings, including documents filed by an interested State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or designated agency thereof that requests to participate under 10 CFR 2.315(c), must be filed in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302. The E-Filing process requires participants to submit and serve all adjudicatory documents over the internet, or in some cases, to mail copies on electronic storage media, unless an exemption permitting an alternative filing method, as further discussed, is granted. Detailed guidance on electronic submissions is located in the "Guidance for Electronic Submissions to the NRC" (ML13031A056) and on the NRC's public website (<https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html>).

To comply with the procedural requirements of E-Filing, at least 10 days prior to the filing deadline, the participant should contact the Office of the Secretary by email at Hearing.Docket@nrc.gov, or by telephone at 301-415-1677, to: (1) request a digital identification (ID) certificate, which allows the participant (or their counsel or representative) to digitally sign submissions and access the E-Filing system for any proceeding in which it is participating; and (2) advise the Secretary that the participant will be submitting a petition or other adjudicatory document (even in instances in which the participant, or their counsel or representative, already holds an NRC-issued digital ID certificate). Based upon this information, the Secretary will establish an electronic docket for the proceeding if the Secretary has not already established an electronic docket.

Information about applying for a digital ID certificate is available on the NRC's public website (<https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals/getting-started.html>). After a digital ID certificate is obtained and a docket is created, the participant must submit adjudicatory documents in the Portable Document Format. Guidance on submissions is available on the NRC's

public website (<https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/electronic-sub-ref-mat.html>). A filing is considered complete at the time the document is submitted through the NRC's E-Filing system. To be timely, an electronic filing must be submitted to the E-Filing system no later than 11:59 p.m. ET on the due date. Upon receipt of a transmission, the E-Filing system time-stamps the document and sends the submitter an email confirming receipt of the document. The E-Filing system also distributes an email that provides access to the document to the NRC's Office of the General Counsel and any others who have advised the Office of the Secretary that they wish to participate in the proceeding, so that the filer need not serve the document on those participants separately. Therefore, applicants and other participants (or their counsel or representative) must apply for and receive a digital ID certificate before adjudicatory documents are filed in order to obtain access to the documents via the E-Filing system.

A person filing electronically using the NRC's adjudicatory E-Filing system may seek assistance by contacting the NRC's Electronic Filing Help Desk through the "Contact Us" link located on the NRC's public website (<https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html>), by email to MSHD.Resource@nrc.gov, or by a toll-free call at 1-866-672-7640. The NRC Electronic Filing Help Desk is available between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Participants who believe that they have good cause for not submitting documents electronically must file an exemption request, in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302(g), with their initial paper filing stating why there is good cause for not filing electronically and requesting authorization to continue to submit documents in paper format. Such filings must be submitted in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302(b)-(d). Participants filing adjudicatory documents in this manner are responsible for serving their documents on all other participants. Participants granted an exemption under 10 CFR 2.302(g)(2) must still meet the electronic formatting requirement in 10 CFR 2.302(g)(1), unless the participant also seeks and is granted an exemption from 10 CFR 2.302(g)(1).

Documents submitted in adjudicatory proceedings will appear in the NRC's electronic hearing docket, which is publicly available on the NRC's public website (<https://ehd.nrc.gov>), unless otherwise excluded pursuant to an order of the presiding officer. If you do not have an NRC-issued digital ID certificate as previously described, click "cancel"

when the link requests certificates and you will be automatically directed to the NRC's electronic hearing docket where you will be able to access any publicly available documents in a particular hearing docket. Participants are requested not to include personal privacy information such as social security numbers, home addresses, or personal phone numbers in their filings, unless an NRC regulation or other law requires submission of such information. With respect to copyrighted works, except for limited excerpts that serve the purpose of the adjudicatory filings and would constitute a Fair Use application, participants should not include copyrighted materials in their submission.

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for license amendment dated September 30, 2026 (ADAMS Accession No. ML26273A469), as supplemented on October 2, 2026, October 8, 2026, and October 12, 2026 (ADAMS Accession Nos. ML26275A214, ML26281A333, and ML26285A034, respectively).

Attorney for licensee: Bill Gill, General Counsel, Holtec International, Inc., Krishna P. Singh Technology Campus, 1 Holtec Blvd., Camden, NJ 08104.

NRC Branch Chief: Ilka Berrios.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*

Dated: October 20, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Justin Poole,

Senior Project Manager, Operating Reactor Licensing Branch 3, Division of Licensing Projects 1, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 2026-21594 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50-616 and 50-617; NRC-2026-0265]

SMR, LLC; Palisades SMR, LLC; Pioneer Units 1 and 2; Phased Construction Permit Application—Limited Work Authorization

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice; receipt.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is providing public notice each week, for four consecutive weeks, beginning October 1, 2026, of receipt and availability of the first part of a phased construction permit application, including a limited work authorization (LWA) request, from SMR,

LLC, on behalf of Palisades SMR, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Holtec International (collectively, Holtec), for a dual-unit SMR-300 plant located at the Palisades Energy Center (PEC) in Covert, Michigan. The units are individually named Pioneer Unit 1 and Pioneer Unit 2. This is the fourth of four consecutive weekly notifications.

DATES: October 22, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2026-0265 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC-2026-0265. Address questions about Docket IDs in [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301-415-1003; email: Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual(s) listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION** Contact section of this document.

- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select "Begin ADAMS Public Search." For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, at 301-415-4737, or by email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov. The Pioneer Units 1 and 2 LWA application is available in ADAMS under Package Accession No. ML25365A983.

- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov or call 1-800-397-4209 or 301-415-4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Victoria Huckabay, telephone: 301-415-5183, email: Victoria.Huckabay@nrc.gov and Jason Lising, telephone 301-415-1119; email: Jason.Lising@nrc.gov. Both are staff of the Office of Advanced Reactors at the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Discussion

On December 31, 2025, SMR, LLC, on behalf of Palisades SMR, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Holtec

International (collectively, Holtec), filed with the NRC, the first part (Part 1) of a phased construction permit application for a utilization facility pursuant to Section 103 of the Atomic Energy Act and part 50 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), “Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities.” Part 1 of the application includes a LWA request pursuant to 10 CFR 50.10(d), “Request for limited work authorization”; three exemption requests; and a comprehensive environmental report (ER). In its LWA request, Holtec seeks NRC approval to conduct certain early construction activities of a dual-unit SMR-300 plant at the PEC in Covert, Michigan. Holtec also states that the comprehensive ER addresses the environmental impacts associated with LWA activities (including the requested exemptions), the remainder of construction to complete the plant, and plant operations. Holtec submitted Part 1 of its application as part of a phased application approach for a construction permit for a utilization facility, as described in 10 CFR 2.101(a)(9) and 10 CFR 2.600(d).

On February 27, 2026, the NRC issued a **Federal Register** notice (91 FR 9892) stating that the NRC staff accepted Part 1 of the phased construction permit application for docketing and will perform a detailed technical review. These weekly notices of receipt and availability of the application are being provided in accordance with the requirements in 10 CFR 50.43(a)(3).

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*

Dated: October 5, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Michelle Hayes,

*Chief, Advanced Reactor Licensing Branch
2, Division of Advanced Reactor Licensing,
Office of Advanced Reactors.*

[FR Doc. 2026–21588 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50–317, 50–318, 72–08, 50–461, 72–1046, 50–352, 50–353, 72–65, 50–277, 50–278, 72–29, 50–272, 50–311, 72–48, 50–390, 50–391, 50–327, 50–313, 50–368, 50–416, 50–458, 50–382, 50–445 and 446; NRC–2026–4885]

Issuance of Multiple Exemptions

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing a single notice to announce the issuance of six exemptions in response to requests as detailed in the available documents.

DATES: This notice contains six exemptions that the NRC granted during the period from July 1, 2026, to September 30, 2026, in response to requests submitted by four licensees.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2026–4885 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2026–4885. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301–415–1003; email: Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

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

convenience of the reader, instructions about obtaining materials referenced in this document are provided in the “Availability of Documents” section.

- *NRC’s PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert Kuntz, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–3733; email: Robert.Kuntz@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

During the period from July 1, 2026, through September 30, 2026, the NRC granted the included six exemptions in response to requests submitted by the following licensees: Constellation Energy Generation, LLC, Tennessee Valley Authority, Entergy Operations, Inc., and Vistra Operations Company LLC.

The details of the exemptions that have been issued are provided in the available documents.

II. Availability of Documents

The tables in this notice provide transparency regarding the number and type of exemptions the NRC has issued and provide the licensee name, facility name, docket number, document description, document date, and ADAMS accession number for each exemption issued. Additional details on each exemption issued, including the exemption request submitted by the respective licensee and the NRC’s decision, are provided in each exemption approval listed in the following tables. For additional directions on accessing information in ADAMS, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

Document description	ADAMS accession No.	Document date
Constellation Energy Generation, LLC; Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2; Clinton Power Station, Unit 1; Limerick Generating Station, Units 1 and 2; Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station, Units 2 and 3; and Salem Generating Station, Units 1 and 2; Docket Nos. 50–317, 50–318, 72–08, 50–461, 72–1046, 50–352, 50–353, 72–65, 50–277, 50–278, 72–29, 50–272, 50–311, and 72–48		
Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2; Clinton Power Station, Unit 1; Limerick Generating Station, Units 1 and 2; Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station, Units 2 and 3; and Salem Generating Station, Units 1 and 2—Exemption Request from 10 CFR 50.82(a)(8)(i), 10 CFR 50.82(a)(8)(ii), 10 CFR 50.75(h)(1)(iv), and 10 CFR 50.75(h)(2) to Allow Use of the Decommissioning Trust Fund Earnings for Certain Decommissioning Activities (EPID L–2026–LLE–0017).	ML26180A187, package	July 10, 2026.

Document description	ADAMS accession No.	Document date
Tennessee Valley Authority; Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2; Docket Nos. 50–390 and 50–391		
Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2—Exemption from Requirements of 10 CFR 54.23, “Contents of Application—Environmental Information,” and 10 CFR 51.53(c), “Postconstruction Environmental Reports—Operating License Renewal Stage” (EPID L–2026–LLE–0007).	ML26177A139	July 10, 2026.
Tennessee Valley Authority; Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, Unit 1; Docket No. 50–327		
Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, Unit 1—Exemption from Requirements of 10 CFR 26.205, “Fitness for Duty Programs—Work Hours” (EPID L–2026–LLE–0024).	ML26177A008	July 17, 2026.
Entergy Operations, Inc.; Arkansas Nuclear One, Units 1 and 2; Grand Gulf Nuclear Station, Unit 1; River Bend Station, Unit 1; and Waterford Steam Electric Station, Unit 3; Docket Nos. 50–313, 50–368, 50–416, 50–458, and 50–382		
Arkansas Nuclear One, Units 1 and 2; Grand Gulf Nuclear Station, Unit 1; River Bend Station, Unit 1; and Waterford Steam Electric Station, Unit 3—Exemptions from Specific Requirements of 10 CFR 50.55a(g)(4)(ii) and 10 CFR 50.55a(y) (EPID L–2026–LLE–0009).	ML26203A292, package	August 10, 2026.
Entergy Operations, Inc.; Arkansas Nuclear One, Units 1 and 2; Docket Nos. 50–313 and 50–368		
Arkansas Nuclear One, Units 1 and 2—Exemptions from the Requirements of 10 CFR 2.109(b) Related to the Submission of a Subsequent License Renewal Application (EPID L–2026–LLE–0014).	ML26159A014, package	August 24, 2026.
Vistra Operations Company LLC; Comanche Peak Nuclear Power Plant, Unit Nos. 1 and 2; Docket Nos. 50–445 and 446		
Comanche Peak Nuclear Power Plant, Unit Nos. 1 and 2—Exemption from 10 CFR 50.46 to Allow for the Use of Optimized ZIRLO™ Fuel Rod Cladding Material (EPID L–2026–LLE–0002).	ML26229A042, package	August 25, 2026.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*

Dated: October 20, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Robert Kuntz,

Senior Project Manager, Operating Reactor Licensing Branch 3, Division of Reactor Projects 1, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 2026–21587 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2026–4588]

Draft NUREG: Report on Waste Burial Charges: Changes in Decommissioning Waste Disposal Costs at Low-Level Waste Burial Facilities

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Draft report; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing for public comment a draft report entitled, NUREG–1307, Revision 21, “Report on Waste Burial Charges: Changes in Decommissioning Waste Disposal Costs at Low-Level Waste Burial Facilities.” This report, which is revised periodically, explains the formula acceptable to the NRC for determining the minimum decommissioning fund

requirements for nuclear power reactor licensees, as required by NRC regulations. Specifically, this report provides the adjustment factor and updates the values for the labor, energy, and waste burial escalation factors of the minimum formula.

DATES: Submit comments by November 23, 2026. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the Commission is able to ensure consideration only for comments received before this date.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods; however, the NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website:

- *Federal rulemaking website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2026–4588. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301–415–1003; email: Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

CONTACT section of this document.

- *Mail comments to:* Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, Mail Stop: TWFN–5–A85, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, ATTN: Guidance and Publications Branch.

For additional direction on obtaining information and submitting comments, see “Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments” in the

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emil Tabakov, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–6814; email: Emil.Tabakov@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments

A. Obtaining Information

Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2026–4588 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2026–4588.

- *NRC’s Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select “Begin ADAMS Public Search.” For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC’s Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov. Draft NUREG–1307, Revision 21, “Report on Waste Burial Charges: Changes in Decommissioning Waste Disposal Costs

at Low-Level Waste Burial Facilities,” is available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML26271A165.

• **NRC’s PDR:** The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

B. Submitting Comments

The NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website (<https://www.regulations.gov>). Please include Docket ID NRC–2026–4588 in your comment submission.

The NRC cautions you not to include identifying or contact information that you do not want to be publicly disclosed in your comment submission. The NRC will post all comment submissions at <https://www.regulations.gov> as well as enter the comment submissions into ADAMS. The NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove identifying or contact information.

If you are requesting or aggregating comments from other persons for submission to the NRC, then you should inform those persons not to include identifying or contact information that they do not want to be publicly disclosed in their comment submission. Your request should state that the NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove such information before making the comment submissions available to the public or entering the comment into ADAMS.

II. Discussion

Pursuant to section 50.75 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), “Reporting and recordkeeping for decommissioning planning,” the NRC requires nuclear power reactor licensees to adjust annually, in current year dollars, their estimate of the cost to decommission their plants. The annual updates are part of the process for providing reasonable assurance that adequate funds for decommissioning will be available when needed.

Revision 21 of NUREG–1307, “Report on Waste Burial Charges: Changes in Decommissioning Waste Disposal Costs at Low-Level Waste Burial Facilities,” modifies the previous revision to this report issued in February 2025 (ADAMS Accession No. ML25037A226) and incorporates updates to the labor, energy, and waste burial escalation factors of the NRC minimum

decommissioning fund formula. Due to the inclusion of disposal costs for low activity waste (a subset of low-level waste), unchanged low-level waste (LLW) burial charges at two of the nation’s four LLW disposal facilities to which a majority of licensees are anticipated to dispose some portion of their LLW, and slightly to moderately higher charges at the remaining two facilities to which a small number of licensees are anticipated to dispose of their LLW, the minimum decommissioning fund formula amounts calculated by licensees, based on revised LLW burial factors presented in this report, will generally reflect minimum decommissioning fund requirements that are lower, on average, when compared to those previously reported by licensees in 2025.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*

Dated: October 20, 2026.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Shawn Harwell,

*Acting Chief, Financial Assessment Branch,
Division of Decommissioning, Closure,
Analysis and Financial Oversight, Office of
Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.*

[FR Doc. 2026–21623 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

**[Docket Nos. MC2027–14 and K2027–15;
MC2027–15 and K2027–16]**

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:* October 27, 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

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405, the Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to Competitive negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may propose the addition of a negotiated service agreement from the Competitive product list or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the Competitive product list.

The public portions of the Postal Service’s request(s) can be accessed via the Commission’s website (<http://www.prc.gov>). Non-public portions of the Postal Service’s request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.¹

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request’s acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). The Public Representative does not represent any individual person, entity or particular point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established. Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service’s request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request’s acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are

¹ See Docket No. RM2018–3, Order Adopting Final Rules Relating to Non-Public Information, June 27, 2018, Attachment A at 19–22 (Order No. 4679).

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)*: MC2027–14 and K2027–15; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1514 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: October 19, 2026; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due*: October 27, 2026.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s)*: MC2027–15 and K2027–16; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 1114, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: October 19, 2026; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Danielle LeFlore,
Legal Assistant.

[FR Doc. 2026–21620 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 36363; File No. 812–16066]

Neostellar Capital Corp., et al.

October 20, 2026.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission” or “SEC”).
ACTION: Notice.

Notice of application for an order under sections 17(d) and 57(i) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “Act”) and rule 17d–1 under the Act to permit certain joint transactions otherwise prohibited by sections 17(d) and 57(a)(4) of the Act and rule 17d–1 under the Act.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants request an order to permit certain business development companies (“BDCs”), closed-end management investment companies, and open-end management investment companies to co-invest in portfolio companies with each other and with certain affiliated investment entities.

APPLICANTS: Neostellar Capital Corp., Neostellar Advisors LLC, Magnetar Financial LLC, Magnetar Financial (UK) LLP, MCP Investing LLC and certain vehicles identified in Schedule A and Schedule B, respectively, to the application.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on August 3, 2026, and amended on October 2, 2026.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing on any application by emailing the SEC’s Secretary at *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov* and serving the Applicants with a copy of the request by email, if an email address is listed for the relevant Applicant below, or personally or by mail, if a physical address is listed for the relevant Applicant below. The email should include the file number referenced above. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m., Eastern time, on November 16, 2026, and should be accompanied by proof of service on the Applicants, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0–5 under the Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer’s interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by emailing the Commission’s Secretary at *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov*.

ADDRESSES: The Commission: *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov*. Applicants: Mark D. Klein and Allison Green, respectively, Neostellar Capital Corp., *mklein@neostellaradvisors.com* and *agreen@neostellaradvisors.com*, and Karl Wachter, Esq. and Michael L. Butler, Esq., respectively, Magnetar Financial LLC, *karl.wachter@magnetar.com* and *mike.butler@magnetar.com* with copies to Anne G. Oberndorf, Esq. and Payam Siadatpour, Esq., respectively, Eversheds Sutherland (US) LLP, *anne.oberndorf@eversheds-sutherland.com* and *payam.siadatpour@eversheds-sutherland.com* and Clifford R. Cone, Esq., Sidley Austin LLP, *cliff.cone@sidley.com*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel Loko, Senior Special Counsel, at (202) 551–6720 or *IMOCC@sec.gov* (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel’s Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For Applicants’ representations, legal analysis, and conditions, please refer to Applicants’ amended application, filed October 2, 2026, which may be obtained via the Commission’s website by searching for the file number at the top of this document, or for an Applicant using the Company name search field, on the SEC’s EDGAR system. The SEC’s EDGAR system may be searched at <https://www.sec.gov/search-filings>. You may also call the SEC’s Office of Investor Education and Assistance at (202) 551–8090.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–21621 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106696; File No. SR–CBOE–2026–081]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 5.33(g) and Rule 5.34

October 19, 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 October 9, 2026, Cboe Exchange, Inc. (“Exchange” or “Cboe Options”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “Cboe Options”) proposes to amend (i) Rule 5.33(g) to allow a complex order consisting of legs in different groups of series in the class to Leg into the Simple Book, in addition to being posted to the

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

Complex Order Book (“COB”), where the Exchange has designated those groups as a related group and (ii) Rule 5.34 to allow for the Exchange (and Users, when applicable) to set risk control parameters on a related group basis when the Exchange is permitted to set parameters on a group basis. 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 Rule 5.33, which governs the trading of complex orders. The proposed additions to Rule 5.33(g)(6) would establish a related group framework under which a complex order consisting of legs in different groups of series in the class may Leg into the Simple Book, in addition to being posted to the COB, if the Exchange has designated those groups as a related group and the other applicable legging restrictions that are currently enumerated under Rule 5.33 are satisfied.

Additionally, the Exchange also proposes to add interpretative guidance under Rule 5.34 to establish that, when the Exchange sets parameters for risk controls on a group basis, that the Exchange (or Users, when applicable) may also set parameters for a related group.

Background

Currently, the Exchange has authority under Rule 4.13(f) to list SPX or VIX on

a group basis.³ The Exchange currently lists SPX on a group basis; specifically, the Exchange lists A.M.-settled SPX options under the symbol SPX and lists P.M.-settled SPX options under the symbol SPXW. While SPX and SPXW options are part of the same S&P 500 Index options class, the Exchange may apply different trading parameters to SPXW options than those it applies to SPX options (pursuant to Rule 1.5).⁴ SPX options reside on one matching engine while SPXW is on a separate matching engine. The Exchange intends to launch Weekly A.M.-settled SPX options (“SPXO”)⁵ and list SPXO options as a separate group from both SPX and SPXW. However, SPXO and SPX options will both be on the same matching engine.

Legging

Under Rule 5.33(g) (“Legging”), a complex order may execute against orders and quotes resting in the Simple Book (pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(5)(A) and (e)) if it can execute in full or in a permissible ratio and has no more than the maximum number of legs, as the Exchange determines on a class-by-class basis, and is subject to a list of restrictions. Specifically, one such restriction under Rule 5.33(g)(6) states that “[i]f the Exchange determines to list SPX or VIX on a group basis pursuant to Rule 4.13, a complex order consisting of legs in different groups of series in the class may not Leg into the Simple Book. A complex order consisting of legs in the same group of series may Leg, subject to the other restrictions in this paragraph (g).” Pursuant to this provision, a complex order that consists of SPX and SPXW option legs is currently unable to leg into each underlying leg’s Simple Book. The primary reason for this provision is because the Simple Books for SPX and SPXW are on different matching engines, as noted above.

However, SPXO options will be on the same matching engine as SPX options. As a result, Exchange technology will allow complex orders comprised of legs from these two different groups (SPXO and SPX) to leg

into their respective Simple Books.⁶ Complex orders that include an SPX or SPXO leg and an SPXW leg will continue to not be able to leg into their respective Simple Books.

In order to account for this, the Exchange proposes to add the related group framework to Rule 5.33(g)(6) so that a complex order consisting of legs in different groups of series in the class that Cboe has designated as related groups may Leg into the Simple Book, in addition to being posted to the COB. The proposed related group framework reflects the current technological limitations of the Exchange’s system. The Exchange will announce groups designated as related groups via Exchange Notice. The proposed change does not alter the existing Legging restrictions in Rule 5.33(g); rather, it adds a framework under proposed paragraph (g)(6) for the Exchange to designate groups as related, and thus permit complex orders comprised of legs from different groups to leg into their respective Simple Books, if Exchange technology can accommodate legging of complex orders comprised of legs for different groups. Because the Exchange remains unable to leg complex orders comprised of legs for groups that reside on different matching engines, only groups whose relevant series are processed by the same matching engine may be eligible for designation as a related group.

Risk Controls

Currently, Rule 1.5(c) grants the Exchange authority to set trading parameters on a group basis if parameters are set on a class-by-class basis and the Exchange determines to list SPX or VIX on a group basis pursuant to Rule 4.13. Rule 5.34 allows the Exchange to set several limits on a class by class basis.⁷ Under current Rule 1.5, the Exchange has authority to set those parameters on a group basis when SPX or VIX is listed on a group basis.

The Exchange proposes to add interpretive guidance to allow for the Exchange (or Users, when applicable) to determine trading parameters under Rule 5.34 on a related group basis or on a group basis. The Exchange may designate groups as related for technological reasons, such as if they reside on the same matching engine. The Exchange will announce groups designated as related groups via Exchange Notice. Using SPX and SPXW

³ When the Exchange lists SPX on a group basis, it may establish different trading parameters for each individual group (i.e., SPX and SPXW) in lieu of the class (i.e., SPX).

⁴ For example, under Rule 5.34(c)(1), the Exchange sets a default buffer at or below the NBO (as applicable for buy and sell orders) on a class-by-class basis; thus, permitting the Exchange to set this on a group basis and may then apply different buffers (if it deems necessary) for SPX and SPXW.

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105678 (June 12, 2026), 91 FR 36641 (June 17, 2026) (SR-CBOE-2026-044).

⁶ Legging will occur subject to the restrictions set forth in Rule 5.33(g).

⁷ See, e.g., Rule 5.34(c)(4)(A) which sets various limits, such as notional value of executions and number of executions, on a given class on a particular Executing Firm ID (“EFID”).

as an example, the Exchange looks at these as independent groups as they are on different matching engines (as described above) and because they are on different matching engines, the different risk checks enumerated under Rule 5.34 are applied to each group independently of each other.⁸ However, currently, if groups reside on the same matching engine, such as SPX and SPXO will, the Exchange will designate them as a related group because the Exchange technology does not permit separate settings for different groups on the same matching engine. If the Exchange or User determines parameters on a related group basis, the products designated within a related group will be aggregated for the purpose of Rule 5.34.

For example, under Rule 5.34(c)(4)(A), the Exchange allows for class limits to be set on EFIDs for the notional contract volume. Under the proposed interpretation (and existing Rule 1.5), the Exchange may set these on a group-by-group basis. This would mean that SPX and SPXO would have their own independent limits (similar to the current practice for SPX and SPXW). However, under the proposed language, the Exchange also would have the ability to designate SPX and SPXO as a related group and then aggregate the volumes for SPX and SPXO together for the purpose of reviewing a specific risk check. Consider the following: a limit of \$1,000,000 of notional contract volume for SPX is set for User A, this means, that User A's notional contract volume for both SPX and SPXO cannot exceed \$1,000,000.

Lastly, when the Rules under 5.34 allow Users to set limits, they may also do so on a related group basis when applicable. For example, Rule 5.34(b)(6) permits Users to establish a higher or lower amount than the Exchange default buffer amount for a complex order to buy (sell) that is above (below) the SNBO (SNBB). Users may set this on a group basis, or under the proposed interpretative guidance, may also do so on a related group basis. When the Exchange sets limits on a related group basis, Users may also adjust these same related group limits.

⁸ For example, 5.34(c)(4)(A)(i) sets out a limit for number of contracts executed that is set on a class limit for an EFID. In this event, SPX and SPXW would be on a group-by-group basis, and as such, would have independent values (*i.e.*, SPX may have a limit of 100 contracts and SPXW may have a separate, independent limit of 100 contracts). In line with the proposed change, this limit may be set on a related group basis, meaning that SPX and SPXW would have a single related group limit (*i.e.*, a limit of 100 contracts across both SPX and SPXW).

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)¹¹ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

In particular, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change will 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, because allowing a complex order consisting of legs in different groups of series to Leg into the Simple Book when the Exchange has designated those groups as a related group will provide complex orders comprised of legs in groups that are related with greater opportunity to execute and contributes additional liquidity to the Simple Books, to the benefit of all market participants that interact with those books. While the Exchange may determine to list series of a class as groups to accommodate the different characteristics of those series, the Exchange believes it will benefit investors if it can technologically accommodate the legging of complex orders comprised of legs of those different groups to improve the likelihood of execution.

Additionally, by permitting the Exchange (and Users, when applicable) to determine parameters for a related group (and to aggregate volumes across a related group for the purpose of applicable risk checks) the proposed rule change protects investors by clarifying that the Exchange will link

related groups for the purpose of risk checks due to technology reasons. Users, as needed, may adjust their risk settings accordingly to account for the aggregation of groups designated as a related group (*e.g.*, a firm may increase their limit if they plan to trade both products).

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is not designed to permit unfair discrimination because the enhanced Legging opportunity will be available to all complex orders consisting of legs in groups that the Exchange designates as a related group. Similarly, the interpretive guidance that the Exchange (and Users, when applicable) may determine parameters for a related group, applies uniformly to all market participants. The proposed rule change does not otherwise alter the restrictions applicable to Legging under Rule 5.33(g) or the risk controls under Rule 5.34.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

The Exchange does not believe that 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 because the proposed rule change will apply to market participants in the same manner.

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because the proposed rule change concerns the operation of the Exchange's own legging functionality and risk controls. To the extent the proposed rule change makes the Exchange a more attractive marketplace, market participants on other exchanges are welcome to become Trading Permit Holders.

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 written 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

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹¹ *Id.*

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 Act¹² and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.¹³

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-CBOE-2026-081 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-2026-081. 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-2026-081 and should be submitted on or before November 12, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁴

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-21576 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-106693; File No. SR-MIAX-2026-42]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Miami International Securities Exchange LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Make Non-Substantive Edits to Exchange Rule 1703, Consolidated Audit Trail Compliance Rule—Industry Member Data Reporting

October 19, 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 October 9, 2026, Miami International Securities Exchange LLC ("MIAX" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared 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 is filing a proposal to make a few minor, non-substantive edits to Exchange Rule 1703, Consolidated Audit Trail Compliance Rule—Industry Member Data Reporting.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/miax-options/rule-filings>, and at MIAX's principal office.

¹⁴ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Exchange Rule 1703 to make a few minor, non-substantive edits and clarifying changes to provide accuracy and precision within the rule text.

Specifically, the Exchange proposes to amend Exchange Rules 1703(a)(1) and 1703(a)(2) to modify the references to paragraph (3) to instead refer to paragraph (a)(3). The purpose of the proposed changes is to clarify that such references are to paragraph (a)(3) and are not intended to refer to any other paragraph.

In addition, the Exchange proposes to add a closing parenthesis after the phrase "Industry Member Data" for grammatical correctness and clarity in the rule text of paragraph (a)(2). The purpose of the proposed change is to provide accuracy and precision within the rule text.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed changes are consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act³ in general, and further the objectives of Section 6(b)(1) of the Act⁴ in particular, in that they are designed to enforce compliance by the Exchange's Members⁵ and persons associated with its Members, with the provisions of the rules of the Exchange. In particular, the Exchange believes that the proposed changes will provide greater clarity to Members and the public regarding the Exchange's Rulebook by correcting grammatical errors and providing accuracy and

³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(1).

⁵ The term "Member" means an individual or organization approved to exercise the trading rights associated with a Trading Permit. Members are deemed "members" under the Exchange Act. See Exchange Rule 100.

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

¹³ 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.

consistency within the Exchange's Rulebook. The proposed changes will also make it easier for Members to interpret the Exchange's Rulebook.

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule changes also further the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act. In particular, they are designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, promote just and equitable principles of trade, foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, remove impediments to and perfect the mechanisms of a free and open market and a national market system and, in general, protect investors and the public interest. The Exchange believes the proposed changes would 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 rule changes would provide greater clarity to Members and the public regarding the Exchange's Rulebook by correcting grammatical errors and providing accuracy and consistency within the Exchange's Rulebook. It is in the public interest for the Exchange's Rulebook to be accurate and concise 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 changes will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed changes will not impose any burden on intra-market competition as there is no functional change to the Exchange's System⁶ and because the rules of the Exchange apply to all Members equally. The proposed rule changes will have no impact on competition as they are not designed to address any competitive issue but rather are designed to remedy minor, non-substantive issues and provide added clarity to the Exchange's Rulebook. In addition, the Exchange does not believe the proposal will impose any burden on inter-market competition as the proposal does not address any competitive issues and is intended to protect investors by providing further transparency and accuracy regarding the Exchange's Rulebook.

⁶ The term "System" means the automated trading system used by the Exchange for the trading of securities. See Exchange Rule 100.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days after the date of the filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act⁷ and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.⁸

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)⁹ of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-MIAX-2026-42 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁸ 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.

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(B)(2)(B).

Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-MIAX-2026-42. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-MIAX-2026-42 and should be submitted on or before November 12, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁰

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-21573 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-106691; File No. SR-NYSE-2026-51]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; New York Stock Exchange LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Harmonize NYSE Rule 3220 With Certain Changes by FINRA

October 19, 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 October 9, 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, 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.

¹⁰ 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.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to harmonize NYSE Rule 3220 (Influencing or Rewarding Employees of Others) with certain changes by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") to FINRA Rule 3220 to, among other things, increase the gift limit from \$100 to \$300. 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

This proposed rule change is based on a filing recently submitted by FINRA, and approved by the Commission, to amend FINRA Rule 3220 (Influencing or Rewarding Employees of Others), and is intended to harmonize the Exchange's rules with those of FINRA so as to promote uniform standards across the securities industry.⁴

The Exchange proposes to harmonize NYSE Rule 3220 (Influencing or Rewarding Employees of Others) with certain changes by FINRA to FINRA Rule 3220 to increase the gift limit from \$100 to \$300. Additionally, unlike FINRA Rule 3220, current NYSE Rule 3220 does not include provisions covering: supervision and recordkeeping; gifts incidental to business entertainment; valuation of gifts; aggregation of gifts; personal gifts; bereavement gifts; *de minimis* gifts and promotional or commemorative items;

donations due to federally declared major disasters; or gifts to a member or member organization's associated persons or individual retail customers. To further harmonize its rules with FINRA, the Exchange proposes to adopt these provisions in proposed Supplementary Material .01 through .09 to NYSE Rule 3220 that is substantially similar to Supplementary Material .01 through .09 to FINRA Rule 3220 adopted in the FINRA Rule Change.

Pursuant to Rule 17d-2 under the Act,⁵ the Exchange and FINRA have entered into an agreement to allocate regulatory responsibility for common rules (the "17d-2 Agreement"). The 17d-2 Agreement covers common members⁶ of the Exchange and FINRA and allocates to FINRA regulatory responsibility, with respect to common members, for the following: (i) examination of common members of the Exchange and FINRA for compliance with certain federal securities laws, rules and regulations and rules of the Exchange that the Exchange has certified as identical or substantially similar to FINRA rules; (ii) investigation of common members of the Exchange and FINRA for violations of certain federal securities laws, rules or regulations, or Exchange rules that the Exchange has certified as identical or substantially similar to a FINRA rule; and (iii) enforcement of compliance by common members with certain federal securities laws, rules and regulations, and the rules of the Exchange that the Exchange has certified as identical or substantially similar to FINRA rules.⁷

NYSE Rule 3220 is based on FINRA Rule 3220.⁸ NYSE Rule 3220(a) states that no member, member organization, or person associated with a member organization, shall, directly or indirectly, give or permit to be given anything of value, including gratuities, in excess of one hundred dollars per individual per year to any person, principal, proprietor, employee, agent to representative of another person where such payment or gratuity is in relation to the business of the employer of the

recipient of the payment or gratuity. NYSE Rule 3220(b) provides for certain exceptions from the requirements enumerated in Rule 3220(a). Finally, NYSE Rule 3220(c) requires a member or member organization to maintain a record of payments or gratuities of any amount for a specified period of time.

The Exchange believes that harmonizing NYSE Rule 3220 with FINRA Rule 3220 will help to avoid confusion among Exchange members and member organizations that are also members of FINRA. The proposed changes to NYSE Rule 3220 are also designed to enable the Exchange to incorporate the entirety of NYSE Rule 3220 in the 17d-2 Agreement, further reducing duplicative regulation of members and member organizations that are also members of FINRA. For the avoidance of doubt, NYSE Rule 3220 would equally apply to Exchange-only members and member organizations as the Exchange believes it appropriately protects against improprieties, such as conflicts of interest, that might arise when a member or member organization or person associated with a member organization gives items of value to an employee of another person, such as an institutional customer, vendor or counterparty with the hope of strengthening the relationship with the customer.

As amended, like FINRA Rule 3220(a), paragraph (a) of NYSE Rule 3220 would prohibit gifts in excess of \$300 per individual per year where the gift or gratuity is in relation to the business of the employer of the recipient.

Additionally, the Exchange proposes to adopt Supplementary Material .01 through .09 to NYSE Rule 3220 to codify the provisions within FINRA Supplementary Materials 3220.01 through 3220.09. More specifically, proposed Supplementary Material .01 through .09 to NYSE Rule 3220, like FINRA Supplementary Materials 3220.01 through 3220.09, would codify the FINRA Supplementary Materials to Rule 3220 related to gifts incidental to business entertainment, valuation of gifts, aggregation of gifts, personal gifts, bereavement gifts, *de minimis* gifts and promotional or commemorative items, donations due to federally declared major disasters, supervision and recordkeeping, and gifts to a Member's or Member Organization's associated persons or individual retail customers.

Proposed Supplementary Material .01 (Gifts Incidental to Business Entertainment) would state that a gift given during the course of a business entertainment event is subject to Rule 3220 unless it is consistent with the

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 104830 (February 12, 2026), 91 FR 7570 (February 18, 2026) (SR-FINRA-2025-003) (Order Approving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, To Amend FINRA Rule 3220 (Influencing or Rewarding Employees of Others)) ("FINRA Rule Change").

⁵ 17 CFR 240.17d-2.

⁶ The 17d-2 Agreement defines "common members" to mean broker-dealers that maintain memberships in more than one self-regulatory organization. See *infra* note 6.

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 56148 (July 26, 2007), 72 FR 42146 (August 1, 2007) (approving File No. 4-544). The 17d-2 Agreement includes a certification by NYSE that states that the requirements contained in certain Exchange rules are identical to, or substantially similar to, certain FINRA rules that have been identified as comparable.

⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 59965 (May 21, 2009), 74 FR 25783 (May 29, 2009) (SR-NYSE-2009-25).

requirements of proposed Supplementary Material .04 (Personal Gifts) or .06 (*De Minimis* Gifts and Promotional or Commemorative Items) which is substantially similar to FINRA Rule 3220 Supplementary Material .04 and .06. For the purpose of the \$300 limit, the cost of the business entertainment event itself would not be included in the value of the gift.

Proposed Supplementary Material .02 (Valuation of Gifts) would require members and member organizations to value gifts (other than tickets for sporting or other events) at cost, exclusive of tax and delivery charges, and would require members and member organizations to value tickets for sporting or other events at the higher of cost or face value. If gifts are given to multiple recipients, members and member organizations must record the names of each recipient and calculate and record the value of the gift on a pro-rata, per-recipient basis, for purposes of ensuring compliance with the \$300 limit in Rule 3220(a). FINRA Rule 3220 at Supplementary Material .02 requires Members to value gifts (other than tickets for sporting or other events) at cost rather than at the higher of cost or market value reduces complexity and subjectivity because market value can be difficult and burdensome to determine, while distinguishing tickets for sporting or other events accounts for the fact that such tickets are commonly purchased on secondary markets at costs that differ from face value.

Proposed Supplementary Material .03 (Aggregation of Gifts) would require members and member organizations to aggregate all gifts given by the member, member organization and each person associated with a member organization to a particular recipient over the course of the year for purposes of ensuring compliance with the \$300 limit in Rule 3220(a), and would require each member and member organization to state in its procedures whether it is aggregating all gifts given by the member, member organization and each person associated with a member organization on a calendar year, fiscal year, or on a rolling basis beginning with the first gift to any particular recipient. The aggregation requirement would not apply to personal gifts under proposed Supplementary Material .04 or to gifts of *de minimis* value or promotional or commemorative items under proposed Supplementary Material .06 as they are already not subject to the gift limit. This proposed provision, which is substantially similar to FINRA Rule 3220(a), would help ensure that persons who give multiple

gifts in a year to the same recipient do not circumvent the gift limit.

Proposed Supplementary Material .04 (Personal Gifts) would state that gifts that are given for infrequent life events (e.g., a wedding gift or a congratulatory gift for the birth of a child) are not subject to the restrictions in Rule 3220(a) or the recordkeeping requirements in Rule 3220(c), provided the gifts are customary and reasonable, personal in nature, and not in relation to the business of the employer of the recipient. In determining whether a gift is “personal in nature and not in relation to the business of the employer of the recipient,” members or member organization should consider a number of factors, including the nature of any pre-existing personal or family relationship between the person giving the gift and the recipient and whether the associated person paid for the gift. When the member or member organization bears the cost of the gift, either directly or by reimbursing an associated person, the Exchange will presume that such gift is not personal in nature and instead is in relation to the business of the employer of the recipient. This provision is substantially similar to FINRA Rule 3220 at Supplementary Material .04.

Proposed Supplementary Material .05 (Bereavement Gifts) separates bereavement gifts from personal gifts. Proposed Supplementary Material .05 would state that bereavement gifts that are customary and reasonable are not considered to be in relation to the business of the employer of the recipient and, therefore, are not subject to the restrictions in Rule 3220(a) or the recordkeeping requirements in Rule 3220(c). This provision is substantially similar to FINRA Rule 3220 at Supplementary Material .05.

Proposed Supplementary Material .06 (*De Minimis* Gifts and Promotional or Commemorative Items), at paragraph (a), would state that gifts of a *de minimis* value (e.g., pens, notepads, or modest desk ornaments) or promotional items of nominal value that display the member’s or member organization’s logo (e.g., umbrellas, tote bags, or shirts) are not subject to the restrictions in Rule 3220(a) or the recordkeeping requirements in Rule 3220(c), provided that the value of the gift or promotional item is substantially below the \$300 limit. Proposed Supplementary Material .06(b) would state that customary and reasonable solely decorative items commemorating a business transaction are not subject to the restrictions in Rule 3220(a) or the recordkeeping requirements in Rule 3220(c). These provisions are substantially similar to

FINRA Rule 3220 at Supplementary Material .06.

Proposed Supplementary Material .07 (Donations Due to Federally Declared Major Disasters) would state that donations by a member, member organization, or person associated with a member organization to any person, principal, proprietor, employee, agent or representative of another person to provide assistance to the individual for losses sustained in a natural event that the President has declared to be a major disaster, such as a wildfire, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, or flood, are not considered “in relation to the business of the employer of the recipient” for purposes of Rule 3220(a) and are not subject to the restrictions in Rule 3220(a) or the recordkeeping requirements of Rule 3220(c). This provision is substantially similar to FINRA Rule 3220 at Supplementary Material .07 which recognizes that the nature of such disasters is unpredictable and catastrophic.

Proposed Supplementary Material .08 (Supervision and Recordkeeping) would state that Rule 3110 requires member organizations to have a supervisory system reasonably designed to achieve compliance with applicable securities laws and regulations and Exchange rules, including Rule 3220. To meet these standards, member organizations would be required to have systems and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that payments and gratuities in relation to the business of the employer of the recipient given by the member organization or persons associated with a member organization to employees of another person are (a) reported to the member organization; (b) reviewed for compliance with Rule 3220; and (c) maintained in the member organization’s records. Such procedures must be reasonably designed to ensure that an associated person who is giving a payment or gratuity is not responsible for determining whether such payment or gratuity is in relation to the business of the recipient’s employer. Member organizations are not required to maintain records of gifts that are consistent with the requirements of proposed Supplementary Material .04 through .07 of Rule 3220. Requiring a person other than the associated person giving the gift to assess the nature of the gift is intended to encourage objectivity in making such determinations, consistent with existing FINRA guidance.

Proposed Supplementary Material .09 (Gifts to a Member Organization’s Associated Persons or Individual Retail Customers) would state that Rule 3220 does not apply to gifts from a member

organization to its own associated persons, or to gifts from a member organization or person associated with a member organization to individual retail customers. The Exchange believes that proposed Supplementary Material .09 would clarify, and improve awareness and understanding of, the scope of Rule 3220, consistent with FINRA Rule 3220 at Supplementary Material .09.

The Exchange notes that, although the FINRA Rule Change provides authority for FINRA to grant exemptive relief to FINRA Rule 3220, the Exchange's proposed rule change would not harmonize or align with FINRA through the inclusion of a corresponding provision.⁹ The Exchange notes that, historically, it has not always aligned with FINRA with respect to providing exemptive relief to member organizations and in fact, has provided exemptive relief in very limited circumstances to member organizations, as illustrated in NYSE Rule 9610.

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change would promote efficiency without reducing protection for investors and the public interest. The proposed changes to NYSE Rule 3220 to conform to the rules of FINRA improve transparency, awareness, and understanding of NYSE Rule 3220's requirements. The Exchange believes these proposed changes would also help facilitate compliance with NYSE Rule 3220 and would provide regulatory certainty to members and member organizations.

2. Statutory Basis

The proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹⁰ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5),¹¹ 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 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.

⁹ The FINRA Rule Change included a new section within Rule 3220, which authorizes FINRA staff, pursuant to the FINRA Rule 9600 series, to conditionally or unconditionally grant an exemption from any provision of Rule 3220 for good cause shown, taking into account all relevant factors and provided that such exemption is consistent with the purposes of FINRA Rule 3220, the protection of investors, and the public interest. See FINRA Rule 3220(d).

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change will further these requirements by providing greater harmonization between Exchange and FINRA rules of similar purpose, resulting in greater uniformity and less burdensome and more efficient regulatory compliance. As such, the proposed rule change would foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in facilitating transactions in securities and would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system in accordance with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act.¹²

As noted above, the proposed rule change to amend current NYSE Rule 3220 is designed to conform the Exchange's Rule to the comparable FINRA rule. The Exchange also notes the changes proposed herein align NYSE Rule 3220 with a recent filing submitted by FINRA and approved by the Commission.¹³

As described above, the Exchange believes the proposed change to amend current Exchange Rule 3220 to conform to FINRA Rule 3220 is consistent with the Act because it is intended to harmonize the Exchange Rule with the comparable FINRA rule and will promote uniform standards across the securities industry. The Exchange also believes the proposed change to adopt Supplementary Material .01 through .09 to Exchange Rule 3220 is consistent with the Act because it is a conforming change to adopt the provisions within FINRA Supplementary Materials 3220.01 through 3220.09. The Exchange further believes that these changes will help to reduce and avoid potential confusion among members, member organizations, and persons associated with member organizations of the Exchange that are also members of FINRA by harmonizing Exchange Rule 3220 with FINRA Rule 3220. The proposed rule change is designed to enable the Exchange to incorporate Exchange Rule 3220 into the 17d-2 Agreement, further reducing duplicative regulation of members, member organizations, and persons associated with member organizations that are also members of FINRA. For the avoidance of doubt, Exchange Rule 3220 would equally apply to Exchange-only members and member organizations as the Exchange believes it appropriately protects against improprieties that might arise when substantial gifts or monetary payments are given to certain persons.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ See *supra* note 4.

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change would promote efficiency without reducing protection for investors and the public interest. The proposed changes to Exchange Rule 3220 to conform to the rules of FINRA improve transparency, awareness, and understanding of the Exchange Rule's requirements. The Exchange believes these proposed changes would also help facilitate compliance with NYSE Rule 3220.

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 not designed to address any competitive issues but rather to provide greater harmonization among Exchange and FINRA rules of similar purpose, resulting in less burdensome and more efficient regulatory compliance for common members and facilitating FINRA's performance of its regulatory functions under the 17d-2 Agreement. As such, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

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 Act¹⁴ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.¹⁵ 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.

¹⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

¹⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)¹⁶ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),¹⁷ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B)¹⁸ of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

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-2026-51 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-2026-51. 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-2026-51 and should be submitted on or before November 12, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁹

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-21571 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-106692; File No. SR-CboeEDGX-2026-067]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 19.3 and Rule 19.4 To Establish Generic Listing Criteria and Continued Listing Standards for Options on Commodity-Based Trusts Holding Multiple Crypto Assets and To Permit the Listing of Options on Exchange-Traded Funds

October 19, 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 October 6, 2026, Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. ("Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange filed the proposal as a "non-controversial" proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.⁴ The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. ("EDGX" or the "Exchange") is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission" or "SEC") a proposed rule change to amend Rule 19.3 (Criteria for Underlying Securities) and Rule 19.4 (Withdrawal of Approval of Underlying Securities) to (i) establish listing criteria and continued listing standards for

options on shares of commodity-based trusts holding multiple crypto assets, (ii) update Rule 19.3(i)(1) to permit the listing of options on an exchange traded fund as defined in Rule 6c-11 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Rule 6c-11"), and (iii) make conforming amendments to remove individual product-specific references and update cross-references within the rules. 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 Rule 19.3 (Criteria for Underlying Securities) and Rule 19.4 (Withdrawal of Approval of Underlying Securities) to (i) establish listing criteria and continued listing standards for options on shares of commodity-based trusts holding multiple crypto assets, (ii) update Rule 19.3(i)(1) to permit the listing of options on an exchange traded fund as defined in Rule 6c-11 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Rule 6c-11"),⁵ and (iii) make conforming amendments to remove individual product-specific references and update cross-references within the rules.

Background

The Exchange's existing rules permit the listing and trading of options on various types of exchange-traded products, including options on shares of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), commodity pool ETFs, currency trust shares, and commodity-based trusts

¹⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

¹⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

⁵ See 17 CFR 270.6c-11.

holding a single crypto asset. Specifically, Rule 19.3(i) sets forth the criteria for securities deemed appropriate for options trading, including Fund Shares that are principally traded on a national securities exchange and defined as an “NMS stock” under Rule 600 of Regulation NMS.

Cboe Options Exchange, Inc. (“Cboe Options”), an affiliate of the Exchange, recently received approval from the Commission to list and trade options on commodity-based trusts holding multiple crypto assets.⁶ Specifically, Cboe Options adopted Rules 4.3.06(a)(6) and 4.4.06(c) to establish initial and continued generic listing criteria for options on commodity-based trusts holding multiple crypto assets.⁷ Additionally, Cboe Options amended Rule 4.3.06(a)(4) to remove individual product-specific references for crypto asset ETPs, and in a separate filing⁸ amended Rule 4.3.06(a)(1) to permit the listing of options on ETFs as defined in Rule 6c–11.

Proposed Rule Changes

The Exchange now proposes to adopt rules that are substantively identical to the Cboe Options Rules described above. Specifically, the Exchange proposes the following amendments.

Amendments to Rule 19.3(i)

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 19.3(i) to establish generic listing criteria for options on commodity-based trusts holding multiple crypto assets. Currently, Rule 19.3(i)(5) permits the listing of options on commodity-based trusts that hold a single crypto asset meeting certain requirements. The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 19.3(i)(5) to also permit the listing of options on commodity-based trusts that hold multiple crypto assets, provided that each underlying crypto asset held by such trust satisfies the following requirements:

- i. the total global supply of each underlying crypto asset held by the Commodity-Based Trust has an average daily market value of at least \$700 million over the last 12 months; and
- ii. each crypto asset held by the Commodity-Based Trust underlies a derivatives contract that trades on a market with which the Exchange has a comprehensive surveillance sharing agreement, whether directly or through common membership in the Intermarket Surveillance Group (“ISG”).

These requirements are designed to ensure that each crypto asset underlying options approved for trading on the Exchange has sufficient market capitalization and is subject to adequate market surveillance. These criteria are substantively identical to those approved by the Commission for Cboe Options.⁹

In addition, the Exchange proposes to update Rule 19.3(i)(1) to permit the listing of options on exchange traded funds as defined in Rule 6c–11, portfolio depositary receipts, or index fund shares. Proposed Rule 19.3(i)(1) is substantively identical to Cboe Rule 4.3.06(a)(1). The requirements of Rule 19.3(i)(1) are generally based on the generic listing standards for exchange-traded funds that pre-dated the adoption of Rule 6c–11. The Exchange proposes to eliminate the language from the rule text that specifies the securities and/or financial instruments that the entity holds and instead provide that the securities deemed appropriate for options trading shall include shares or other securities (“Fund Shares”), including but not limited to Partnership Units as defined in this Rule, that are principally traded on a national securities exchange and are defined as an “NMS stock” under Rule 600 of Regulation NMS, and that are listed pursuant to generic listing standards for an exchange-traded fund as defined in Rule 6c–11, portfolio depositary receipts, or index fund shares.

In 2019, the Commission adopted Rule 6c–11 to permit exchange-traded funds that satisfy certain conditions to operate without obtaining an exemptive order from the Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940.¹⁰ In 2020, the Commission approved generic listing standards pursuant to Rule 19b–4(e) of the Exchange Act for exchange-traded funds that meet the requirements

of Rule 6c–11 (*i.e.*, ETF Shares).¹¹ The Commission found that the ETF Shares generic listing standards are reasonably designed to help prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices particularly because a central qualification for listing generically is ongoing compliance with Rule 6c–11, which requires, among other things, ETF Shares to prominently disclose the portfolio holdings that will form the basis for each calculation of net asset value per share. The Commission stated that it believes that such portfolio transparency should help prevent manipulation of the price of ETF Shares.¹² The Exchange believes this same transparency rationale supports the generic listing of options on ETF Shares by aligning the options generic listing standards with the ETF Shares generic listing standards. This proposal simply creates a streamlined pathway for listing options on qualifying ETF Shares that meet the enhanced transparency standards under Rule 6c–11.

The Exchange believes this proposed listing standard for options on ETF Shares is reasonable and will result in options that are not readily susceptible to manipulation in light of existing Rule 6c–11 transparency requirements and options listing requirements.¹³ The Commission has determined that portfolio transparency is central to preventing manipulation of ETF Share prices and serves as the primary qualification for generic listing of ETF Shares.¹⁴ Where ETF Shares have been deemed sufficiently transparent to warrant generic listing, the Exchange believes the manipulation risks for both the underlying shares and overlying options are adequately mitigated through this transparency framework as options manipulation is typically achieved through manipulation of the underlying security.

The Exchange also proposes conforming amendments to renumber certain subparagraphs and cross-references within Rule 19.3(i) and to remove references to specific crypto asset ETPs from Rule 19.3(i)(4) for products that are now captured by the

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105175 (April 8, 2026) 91 FR 18960 (April 13, 2026) (SR–CBOE–2026–020) (Order Approving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, To Exchange Rules 4.3 (Criteria for Underlying Securities) and 4.4 (Withdrawal of Approval of Underlying Securities) To Establish Listing Criteria and Withdrawal Standards for Options on Commodity-Based Trusts Holding Multiple Crypto Assets) (the “Approval Order”).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103686 (August 12, 2025) 90 FR 39435 (August 15, 2025) (SR–CBOE–2025–053) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Interpretation and Policy .06 of Rule 4.3 To Permit the Listing of Options on an Exchange-Traded Fund as Defined in Rule 6c–11 Under the Investment Company Act of 1940) (the “Proposal to List Options on 6c–11 ETFs”).

⁹ See *supra* note 6. See Cboe Rules 4.3.06(a)(6) and 4.4.06(c).

¹⁰ See Release Nos. 33–10695; IC–33646; File No. S7–15–18 (Exchange-Traded Funds) (September 25, 2019), 84 FR 57162 (October 24, 2019) (the “Rule 6c–11 Release”).

¹¹ See *e.g.*, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88566 (April 6, 2020) 85 FR 20312 (April 10, 2020) (SR–CboeBZX–2019–097) (Order Granting Accelerated Approval of a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 2, To Adopt BZX Rule 14.11(l) Governing the Listing and Trading of Exchange-Traded Fund Shares) (“BZX ETF Shares Approval Order”).

¹² See the BZX ETF Shares Approval Order at 20320.

¹³ See Interpretation and Policy .06(b) to Exchange Rule 4.3.

¹⁴ See the BZX ETF Shares Approval Order at 20320.

generic criteria in proposed Rule 19.3(i)(5). Currently, Rule 19.3(i)(4) lists by name certain crypto asset ETPs approved for options trading. Because the proposed generic criteria in Rule 19.3(i)(5) would permit the listing of options on any commodity-based trust holding crypto assets that meet the specified requirements, the individual product-specific references to crypto asset ETPs in Rule 19.3(i)(4) are no longer necessary and are proposed to be removed.

The Exchange also proposes to redesignate the existing Fund Share criteria and additional listing requirements currently set forth in Rule 19.3(i) as Rule 19.3(i)(6)(A) and (B) and Rule 19.3(i)(7), respectively, with conforming updates to the lettering and numbering of subparagraphs thereunder. Additionally, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 19.3(i)(7)(i) to add “ETF Shares” as an additional category of generic listing standards, consistent with Cboe Options Rule 4.3, Interpretation and Policy .06(c)(1) and the amendments to Rule 19.3(i)(1), and to remove the reference to “series of” portfolio depositary receipts and index fund shares to align with the updated terminology throughout Rule 19.3(i).

The Exchange also proposes to correct erroneous cross-references in Rule 19.4(g). Currently, Rule 19.4(g)(1) references “Rule 19.3(i)(4)(A)” and Rule 19.4(g)(2) references “Rule 19.3(i)(4)(B)”;¹⁵ however, no such subparagraphs currently exist in Rule 19.3(i). The Exchange proposes to correct these cross-references to reference Rule 19.3(i)(6)(A) and Rule 19.3(i)(6)(B), respectively, which correspond to the redesignated Fund Share listing criteria. Cboe Options Rule 4.3.06(a)(4) similarly does not include individual product-specific references for crypto asset ETPs, instead relying on the generic listing criteria in Rule 4.3.06(a)(6). The Exchange’s proposed conforming amendments follow this same approach by reorganizing Rule 19.3(i) to incorporate the new generic listing criteria for commodity-based trusts holding multiple crypto assets while updating existing cross-references to maintain internal consistency within the rule.

Amendments to Rule 19.4(g)

Consistent with the Approval Order and Cboe Options Rule 4.4, Interpretation and Policy .06(e), the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 19.4(g) to establish continued listing standards applicable to options on commodity-based trusts holding multiple crypto assets. In the Approval Order, the Commission approved Cboe

Options’ adoption of continued listing standards for options on commodity-based trusts holding multiple crypto assets, finding that such standards are designed to ensure ongoing compliance with the listing criteria and appropriate market surveillance. Similarly, the Exchange proposes to add a new subparagraph (3) to Rule 19.4(g) providing that the Exchange shall consider the suspension of opening transactions in any series of options of the class covering Fund Shares approved pursuant to Rule 19.3(i)(5) if the criteria under Rule 19.3(i)(5)(B)(i) are no longer satisfied, as determined by the Exchange on a monthly basis, or the criteria in Rule 19.3(i)(5)(B)(ii) are no longer satisfied.¹⁵

The Exchange also proposes conforming amendments to update cross-references within Rule 19.4(g) to reflect the redesignation of Rule 19.3(i) subparagraphs. As discussed above, Rule 19.4(g)(1) and Rule 19.4(g)(2) currently contain erroneous cross-references to Rule 19.3(i)(4)(A) and Rule 19.3(i)(4)(B), respectively, which would be corrected to reference Rule 19.3(i)(6)(A) and Rule 19.3(i)(6)(B). The Exchange also proposes to renumber existing subparagraphs (3) and (4) of Rule 19.4(g) as subparagraphs (4) and (5), respectively.

These continued listing standards are substantively identical to those set forth in Cboe Options Rule 4.4.06(c) and are designed to ensure appropriate ongoing monitoring of crypto asset-based products listed on the Exchange.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.¹⁶ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)¹⁷ 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)¹⁸ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act for the following reasons. First, with respect to the proposed initial and continued listing criteria for options on commodity-based trusts holding multiple crypto assets, the proposed amendments would permit the Exchange to list and trade such options using generic listing standards that are substantively identical to those set forth in Cboe Options Rules 4.3.06(a)(6) and 4.4.06(c). The requirements that each underlying crypto asset has an average daily market value of at least \$700 million over the last 12 months and that each crypto asset underly a derivatives contract trading on a market with which the Exchange has a comprehensive surveillance sharing agreement are designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices and to protect investors and the public interest.

Second, with respect to the proposed amendments to Rule 19.3(i)(1) to permit the listing of options on an exchange traded fund as defined in Rule 6c–11, these amendments are consistent with the approach taken by Cboe Options in the Proposal to List Options on 6c–11 ETFs.¹⁹ The Exchange believes these amendments are consistent with the Act because existing Rule 6c–11 transparency requirements and options listing requirements are reasonably designed to help ensure that such options are not readily susceptible to manipulation. Where ETF Shares have been deemed sufficiently transparent to warrant generic listing, the Exchange believes the manipulation risks for both the underlying shares and overlying options are adequately mitigated through this transparency framework. This proposal creates a streamlined pathway for listing options on qualifying ETF Shares that meet the enhanced transparency standards under Rule 6c–11.

Third, with respect to the proposed amendment to Rule 19.3(i)(7)(i) to add ETF Shares, this amendment is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because it ensures that Fund Shares listed pursuant to the ETF Shares generic listing standards are subject to the same additional listing requirements applicable to other categories of generically listed Fund Shares, thereby providing consistent investor

¹⁵ See *supra* note 6.

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ See *supra* note 8.

protections across all categories of generically listed fund products.

Fourth, with respect to the proposed conforming amendments to remove individual product-specific references in Exchange Rule 19.3(i)(4), remove the reference to “series of” portfolio depositary receipts and index fund shares, and update cross-references, these amendments are consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because they are designed to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market by aligning the Exchange’s rules with the approach in Cboe Options Rule 4.3.06(a)(4), thereby promoting consistency across Cboe-affiliated exchanges without altering the substantive protections afforded to investors.

Fifth, with respect to the proposed amendments to Rule 19.4(g) to establish continued listing standards for options on commodity-based trusts holding multiple crypto assets and to update cross-references, these amendments are consistent with the Approval Order and are designed to ensure ongoing compliance with the listing criteria and appropriate market surveillance.

The Exchange further believes that the proposed rule change removes impediments to and perfects the mechanism of a free and open market by enabling market participants to trade options on multi-crypto-asset trusts on the Exchange under the same terms and conditions approved for Cboe Options. The proposed rule change promotes fair and orderly markets and is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers, as the same generic listing criteria would apply equally to all eligible products.

The Commission has already determined that substantially identical rules satisfy the requirements of the Act in approving the Approval Order. The proposed amendments are also consistent with the Commission’s prior approval of the Proposal to List Options on 6c–11 ETFs and with Cboe Options Rules 4.3.06(a)(4) and 4.3.06(a)(6), which established the framework for generic listing criteria that the Exchange now proposes to adopt. The Exchange therefore believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed rule change is designed to permit the Exchange to list and trade

options on the same types of products that have been approved for trading on Cboe Options and to adopt the same modernized descriptions and conforming amendments approved by the Commission for Cboe Options. Rather than imposing a burden on competition, the proposed rule change is designed to enhance competition by enabling the Exchange to compete on a level playing field with Cboe Options in offering options on commodity-based trusts holding multiple crypto assets, listing options on 6c–11 ETFs, and applying generic listing criteria instead of product-specific references.

The Exchange notes that the proposed rule change does not impose any burden on intramarket competition, as the generic listing criteria would apply equally to all eligible products and market participants. The proposed rule change also does not impose any burden on intermarket competition, as it merely permits the Exchange to list the same types of products already approved for trading on another exchange.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²⁰ and Rule 19b–4(f)(6)²¹ thereunder. Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; or (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act²² and Rule 19b–4(f)(6)²³ thereunder.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b–4(f)(6)²⁴ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after

the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b4(f)(6)(iii),²⁵ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposed rule change may become operative immediately upon filing. The Exchange proposes to amend its rules to establish listing criteria and withdrawal standards for options on Commodity-Based Trusts that hold multiple crypto assets. This aspect of the proposal would amend the Exchange’s rules to be substantively identical in relevant part to rules governing listing standards and withdrawal criteria for options on Commodity-Based Trusts that hold multiple crypto assets on another options exchange, as discussed herein.²⁶ The Exchange also proposes to amend its rules to permit the listing of options on Exchange-Traded Funds as defined in Rule 6C–11 in a manner substantively identical in relevant part to rules on another exchange, as discussed herein.²⁷ The non-substantive technical edits conform the Exchange rulebook given the proposed substantive changes and will add clarity to the Exchange rulebook. This proposal does not raise any novel legal or regulatory issues. For these reasons, the Commission finds that waiver of the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Therefore, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change to be operative upon filing.²⁸

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

²⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6)(iii).

²⁶ See *supra* Section II.A.1. See also note 6 and accompanying text.

²⁷ See *supra* Section II.A.1. See also note 8 and accompanying text.

²⁸ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has also considered the proposed rule’s impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²¹ 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

²² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

²³ 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) requires the Exchange to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

²⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

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-2026-067 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-2026-067. 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-2026-067 and should be submitted on or before November 12, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁹

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-21572 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-106695; File No. SR-LTSE-2026-23]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Long-Term Stock Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Modify Listing Rules Regarding Dually-Listed Securities

October 19, 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 October 5, 2026, Long-Term Stock Exchange,

Inc. (the "Exchange" or "LTSE") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange filed the proposal as a "non-controversial" proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.⁴ The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange is filing with the Commission a proposed rule change to adopt Supplementary Material .02 to Rule 14.210 (Dually-Listed Securities) to specify that all companies listing securities on LTSE must be listed on another registered national securities exchange ("Supplementary Material .02").

The text of the proposed rule change is available at the Exchange's website at <https://longtermstockexchange.com/>, at the principal office of the Exchange and on the Commission's website at <https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The self-regulatory organization has prepared summaries, set forth in Sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to adopt Supplementary Material .02 to Rule 14.210 (Dually-Listed Securities) to specify that all companies listing securities on LTSE must be listed on another registered national securities exchange ("Supplementary Material .02").

While LTSE maintains primary listing standards in its Rulebook and intends to

operate as a primary listing market in the future, LTSE currently lists only issuers that also maintain a primary listing on another national securities exchange. The proposed rule text does not modify or eliminate LTSE's underlying initial or continued listing standards; instead, it clarifies the relationship between those standards and LTSE's current listing model for dually listed issuers.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 6 of the Act,⁵ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,⁶ in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change promotes just and equitable principles of trade and protects investors by providing clear and transparent rules regarding LTSE's current listing model. Although LTSE maintains comprehensive primary listing standards within its Rulebook, LTSE currently operates under a model where listed issuers maintain a dual listing on another registered national securities exchange. The Exchange believes that codifying this requirement in proposed Supplementary Material .02 ensures that issuers, investors, and market participants have clarity regarding the requisite dual-listing status for LTSE-listed securities. By eliminating potential ambiguity surrounding LTSE's current listing operations, the proposed rule change prevents confusion in the marketplace and ensures that all market participants operate with a shared, precise understanding of LTSE's dual-listing framework.

Importantly, the proposed rule text does not modify, relax, or eliminate LTSE's existing initial or continued listing standards.⁷ Instead, it simply clarifies the practical application of those standards in relation to LTSE's present operating model. By preserving underlying quality and governance benchmarks while harmonizing rule text

⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78f.

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

⁷ For example, companies that dually list on LTSE must satisfy its unique listing requirements, including those set forth in Rule 14.425 (Long-Term Policies), in addition to satisfying the requirements on the primary listing venue.

²⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12), (59).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

with operational reality, the Exchange maintains high listing standards that promote market integrity without disrupting existing trading mechanisms or regulatory oversight across the national market system.

The mandatory dual-listing requirement under Supplementary Material .02 will apply uniformly to all issuers listing securities on LTSE. Furthermore, the proposed rule change is identical in substance to existing rules previously approved or adopted by other self-regulatory organizations. Specifically, the proposed rule text mirrors Nasdaq Texas, LLC ("Nasdaq TX") IM-5220-1, which similarly requires all companies listing on that exchange to maintain a dual-listing on another national securities exchange.⁸ Adopting an identical approach establishes regulatory consistency across listing venues.

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 fosters intermarket competition by clarifying the parameters under which issuers may list on LTSE while maintaining their primary listings elsewhere. Because the rule is substantively identical to Nasdaq Texas IM-5220-1, it ensures a level playing field among national securities exchanges that operate dual-listing structures.

The proposed rule will apply equally to all issuers listing securities on LTSE. Because the proposed rule merely codifies current operational practice and explicitly preserves the Exchange's underlying listing standards, it imposes no unexpected burdens on issuers or market participants while fostering fair and open competition within the national market system.

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 Nasdaq TX IM-5220-1 ("All Companies listed on LTSE must be listed on another national securities exchange."). Like LTSE, Nasdaq TX plans to support primary listings in the future and similarly has rules related to the qualification, listing and delisting of companies on its exchange. See, e.g., Nasdaq TX Rule Series 5000 (consisting of Rules 5000-5999).

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 Act⁹ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.¹⁰ 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 Act¹¹ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.¹²

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)¹³ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),¹⁴ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposal may become operative upon filing. The Exchange states that the proposed rule is identical to the rule of another national securities exchange.¹⁵ Further, the Exchange states that the proposed change would add clarity and transparency to LTSE's Rulebook regarding its current listing model. For these reasons, and because the proposed rule change does not raise any new or novel regulatory issues, the Commission finds that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change as operative upon filing.¹⁶

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹² 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

¹³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

¹⁵ See *supra* note 8 and accompanying text (regarding Nasdaq Texas IM-5220-1).

¹⁶ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has also considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See U.S.C. 78c(f).

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B)¹⁷ 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-LTSE-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-LTSE-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 internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-LTSE-2026-23 and should be submitted on or before November 12, 2026.

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁸

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–21575 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0681]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension: Rules 15Ba1–1 to 15Ba1–8—Registration of Municipal Advisors and Forms MA, MA–I, MA–W, and MA–NR

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.*) (“PRA”), the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) is submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) this request for the extension and approval of the mandatory collection of information related to the registration of municipal advisors provided for in Rules 15Ba1–1 to 15Ba1–8 (17 CFR 240.15Ba1–1 to 17 CFR 240.15Ba1–8) and Forms MA (17 CFR 249.1300), MA–I (17 CFR 249.1310), MA–W (17 CFR 249.1320), and MA–NR (17 CFR 249.1330)¹ under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*) (the “Exchange Act”). The required **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published.²

In 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”) amended Section 15B of the Exchange Act to require a new class of regulated persons, “municipal advisors,” to register with

the Commission.³ Section 15B(a)(1)(B) of the Exchange Act, as added by the Dodd-Frank Act, makes it unlawful for a municipal advisor to provide advice to or on behalf of a municipal entity or obligated person with respect to municipal financial products or the issuance of municipal securities, or to undertake certain solicitations of a municipal entity or obligated person, unless the municipal advisor is registered with the Commission.⁴

On September 20, 2013, the Commission adopted Rules 15Ba1–1 through 15Ba1–8 and Rule 15Bc4–1 under the Exchange Act to establish the rules by which a municipal advisor must obtain, maintain, and terminate its registration with the Commission.⁵ The rules, among other things: (i) require municipal advisors to file Forms MA, MA–I, MA–W, and MA–NR with the Commission to obtain, maintain, or terminate their registration with the Commission, (ii) require municipal advisors to maintain certain books and records in accordance with the Exchange Act, (iii) interpret the definition of the term “municipal advisor,” (iv) interpret the statutory exclusions to that definition, and (v) provide certain additional regulatory exemptions.⁶ The rules became effective on January 13, 2014; however, on January 13, 2014, the Commission temporarily stayed such rules until July 1, 2014.⁷ Amendments to Forms MA and MA–I designed to eliminate aspects of the forms that request filers to provide certain forms of personally identifiable information of natural persons, including Social Security numbers, dates of birth, and foreign identity numbers became effective on May 14, 2018.⁸

I. Forms MA and MA–I

Rule 15Ba1–2 requires each person applying for registration with the

Commission as a municipal advisor to file electronically with the Commission Form MA and, with respect to each natural person associated with the municipal advisory firm who engages in municipal advisory activities on its behalf, Form MA–I.⁹ Rule 15Ba1–5 and the Instructions for the Form MA Series require municipal advisors to amend Form MA annually; amend Form MA whenever certain information previously provided therein becomes inaccurate or materially inaccurate; amend Form MA–I whenever the information previously provided therein becomes inaccurate for any reason; and amend Form MA–I to indicate that an individual is no longer an associated person of the municipal advisory firm filing the form or no longer engaged in municipal advisory activities on its behalf.¹⁰ Rule 15Ba1–7 requires municipal advisors to report succession of registration on Form MA.¹¹

Forms MA and MA–I help ensure that the Commission can make information about municipal advisors transparent and easily accessible to the investing public, including municipal entities and obligated persons who engage municipal advisors; investors who may purchase securities from offerings in which municipal advisors participated; and other regulators. Further, the information provided on Forms MA and MA–I expands the amount of publicly available information about municipal advisors and their associated persons, including conflicts of interest and disciplinary history. Although much of the information required by Form MA is already publicly available with respect to municipal advisors that are already registered with the Commission as investment advisers or broker-dealers, many municipal advisors that are not currently registered with the Commission in another capacity will make this information available for the first time. Consequently, the rules and forms allow municipal entities and obligated persons, as well as others, to become more fully informed about municipal advisors in a more efficient manner.

In addition, the requirement that each municipal advisory firm register with the Commission on Form MA and complete Form MA–I with respect to

³ See 15 U.S.C. 78o–4; Dodd-Frank Act, Public Law 111–203, title IX, section 975, July 21, 2010, 124 Stat. 1915–1923, available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-111publ203/pdf/PLAW-111publ203.pdf>.

⁴ See 15 U.S.C. 78o–4(a)(1)(B).

⁵ See *Registration of Municipal Advisors*, Exchange Act Release No. 70462 (Sept. 20, 2013), 78 FR 67468 (Nov. 12, 2013), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2013-11-12/pdf/2013-23524.pdf>.

⁶ See *id.*

⁷ See *Registration of Municipal Advisors; Temporary Stay of Final Rule*, Exchange Act Release No. 71288 (Jan. 13, 2014), 79 FR 2777 (Jan. 16, 2014), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2014-01-16/pdf/2014-00740.pdf>.

⁸ See *Amendments to Forms and Schedules to Remove Provision of Certain Personally Identifiable Information*, Exchange Act Release No. 83097 (Apr. 24, 2018), 83 FR 22190 (May 14, 2018), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2018-05-14/pdf/2018-10227.pdf>.

⁹ See 17 CFR 240.15Ba1–2. The terms “municipal advisor” and “municipal advisory firm” are used interchangeably herein. Both terms include sole proprietors. See Instructions for the Form MA Series, at 19, available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/formmadata.pdf>.

¹⁰ See 17 CFR 240.15Ba1–5; Instructions for the Form MA Series, at 2–3 & 4–5, available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/formmadata.pdf>.

¹¹ See 17 CFR 240.15Ba1–7.

¹⁸ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12), (59).

¹ Reference copies of the forms and instructions are available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/formma.pdf> (Form MA), <https://www.sec.gov/files/formma-i.pdf> (Form MA–I), <https://www.sec.gov/files/formma-w.pdf> (Form MA–W), and <https://www.sec.gov/files/formma-nr.pdf> (Form MA–NR), and <https://www.sec.gov/files/formmadata.pdf> (Instructions for the Form MA Series).

² *Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rules 15Ba1–1 to 15Ba1–8—Registration of Municipal Advisors and Forms MA, MA–I, MA–W, and MA–NR*, 91 FR 40622 (July 2, 2026) (“60-Day Notice”), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-07-02/pdf/2026-13358.pdf>.

each natural person who is a person associated with the municipal advisor and engages in municipal advisory activities on its behalf will help ensure that the Commission has information to oversee respondents and their activities in the municipal securities market effectively. In particular, the information provided in Form MA will be used to determine whether to grant a municipal advisor's application for registration or to institute proceedings to determine whether registration should be denied. The information will also be used to focus examinations and aid in risk-based examinations. Moreover, Forms MA and MA-I will enable the Commission to obtain an accurate estimate of the number of municipal advisors, by size and by municipal advisory activity; analyze data regarding the various types of municipal advisory activities; and evaluate the disciplinary history of all municipal advisors and associated persons, including regulatory, civil, and criminal proceedings.

The requirement that a municipal advisor file amendments to Forms MA and MA-I will help ensure the availability of up-to-date information about municipal advisors and their associated persons.

No assurances of confidentiality are provided with respect to Forms MA and MA-I, except with respect to certain private residential addresses reported therein. Forms MA and MA-I require applicants and registered municipal advisors to report various addresses, which may include private residential addresses. However, where the forms request an address, the applicant or registrant is asked to indicate whether the address provided is a private residence and is advised that, if so, the private residential address will not be included in publicly available versions of the form.

Form MA

The initial application for municipal advisor registration under Form MA is a one-time reporting burden. The Commission estimates that this collection of information would apply to approximately 15 new municipal advisory firms that will submit new Form MA applications in each of the next three years.¹² This estimate is

based on existing Form MA submission data. Over the three years of the information collection, the total estimated number of Form MA applicants would be 45, or 15 per year.¹³ The Commission further estimates that the average amount of time for a municipal advisory firm to complete Form MA would be approximately 3.5 hours. This figure is based on the estimated average amount of time for a municipal advisory firm to complete Form MA and the estimated average amount of time for an investment adviser to complete Part 1A of Form ADV. Thus, the Commission estimates that the aggregate annual reporting burden placed on Form MA applicants will be approximately 53 hours.¹⁴

In addition to filing initial Form MA applications, the rules require municipal advisory firms to amend Form MA once annually (Form MA-A) and after the occurrence of any enumerated material event (Form MA/A). The requirement to amend Form MA is an ongoing annual reporting burden that applies to all registered municipal advisory firms. As of December 31, 2025, there were approximately 419 municipal advisors registered with the Commission and, as noted above, the Commission anticipates receiving 15 new Form MA submissions annually in each of the next three years; however, the Commission also estimates that it will receive an average of 21 withdrawals on Form MA-W annually in each of the next three years,¹⁵ and the Commission further estimates that it will enter orders cancelling or revoking the registration of 4 municipal advisors on average in each of the next three years,¹⁶ for a net decrease of 10 municipal advisors annually in each of the next three years.¹⁷ Therefore, the Commission expects that the rules'

requirement to amend Form MA will apply to approximately 409 municipal advisors in year one, approximately 399 municipal advisors in year two, and approximately 389 municipal advisors in year three, or 399 respondents on average.¹⁸ The Commission estimates that the average amount of time for a municipal advisor to prepare an annual amendment to Form MA would be approximately 1.5 hours. The Commission further estimates that the average amount of time necessary to prepare any interim updating amendment to Form MA other than the required annual amendment would be approximately 0.5 hours. This figure is based on the burden estimates for an interim updating amendment for Form ADV. The Commission estimates that each municipal advisor would likely submit two Form MA amendments annually in each of the next three years—one annual amendment and one interim updating amendment. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total annual reporting burden to amend Form MA would be approximately 818 hours in year one,¹⁹ 798 hours in year two,²⁰ and 778 hours in year three,²¹ or approximately 2,394 hours over a three-year period. The annual reporting burden per respondent to amend Form MA per year is 2.0 hours.

¹⁸ $(409 \text{ (year one)} + 399 \text{ (year two)} + 389 \text{ (year three)}) \div 3 = 399$.

¹⁹ $((409 \text{ (number of municipal advisors required to submit an annual amendment to Form MA in year one)} \times 1.5 \text{ hours (average estimated time to prepare an annual amendment to Form MA)}) \times 1.0 \text{ (number of annual amendments per year)}) + ((409 \text{ (number of municipal advisors required to submit an interim updating amendment to Form MA in year one)} \times 0.5 \text{ hours (average estimated time to prepare an interim updating amendment to Form MA)}) \times 1.0 \text{ (number of interim updating amendments per year)}) = 818 \text{ hours}$.

²⁰ $((399 \text{ (number of municipal advisors required to submit an annual amendment to Form MA in year two)} \times 1.5 \text{ hours (average estimated time to prepare an annual amendment to Form MA)}) \times 1.0 \text{ (number of annual amendments per year)}) + ((399 \text{ (number of municipal advisors required to submit an interim updating amendment to Form MA in year two)} \times 0.5 \text{ hours (average estimated time to prepare an interim updating amendment to Form MA)}) \times 1.0 \text{ (number of interim updating amendments per year)}) = 798 \text{ hours}$.

²¹ $((389 \text{ (number of municipal advisors required to submit an annual amendment to Form MA in year three)} \times 1.5 \text{ hours (average estimated time to prepare an annual amendment to Form MA)}) \times 1.0 \text{ (number of annual amendments per year)}) + ((389 \text{ (number of municipal advisors required to submit an interim updating amendment to Form MA in year three)} \times 0.5 \text{ hours (average estimated time to prepare an interim updating amendment to Form MA)}) \times 1.0 \text{ (number of interim updating amendments per year)}) = 778 \text{ hours}$.

¹² The estimate is derived by averaging the number of Form MA filings over the last three calendar years. There were 11 Form MA submissions in 2023, 20 Form MA submissions in 2024, and 13 Form MA submissions in 2025.

¹³ $15 \text{ (estimated number of Form MA applicants, year one)} + 15 \text{ (estimated number of Form MA applicants, year two)} + 15 \text{ (estimated number of Form MA applicants, year three)} = 45$.

¹⁴ $15 \text{ (estimated number of Form MA applicants per year)} \times 3.5 \text{ hours (average time required to submit a completed Form MA)} = 52.5 \text{ hours}$.

¹⁵ See *infra*, Section II.

¹⁶ The estimate is derived by averaging the number of CANCELLATION-MA and REVOCATION-MA filings over the last three calendar years. There were 8 CANCELLATION-MA filings in 2023, 1 CANCELLATION-MA filing in 2024, and 1 CANCELLATION-MA filing in 2025. There were 0 REVOCATION-MA filings in 2023, 0 REVOCATION-MA filings in 2024, and 0 REVOCATION-MA filings in 2025. $((8 + 0) + (1 + 0) + (1 + 0)) \div 3 = 3.33$, rounded up to 4.

¹⁷ $15 - (21 + 4) = -10$.

The Commission estimates that the average internal cost of compliance per hour (occupational hourly rate)²² associated with the completion, amendment, and submission of Form MA is approximately \$271.²³

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total reporting burden for the completion, amendment, and submission of Form MA would be 2,552 hours (\$691,592 cost equivalent),²⁴ or

²² To calculate the occupational hourly rates used in this 30-Day Notice, 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," BLS, <https://www.bls.gov/oes>; see also "Standard Occupational Classification," BLS, <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," BLS, <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," BLS, <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>.

²³ This estimate uses a blended rate for Financial Examiners (SOC Code 13-2061) (\$375/hour), and Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks (SOC Code 43-3031) (\$167/hour). (\$375/hour + \$167/hour) ÷ 2 = \$271/hour. See generally BLS, OEWS, "13-2061 Financial Examiners," <https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/oes132061.htm> ("Enforce or ensure compliance with laws and regulations governing financial and securities institutions and financial and real estate transactions. May examine, verify, or authenticate records."); BLS, OEWS, "43-3031 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks," <https://www.bls.gov/oes/2019/may/oes433031.htm> ("Compute, classify, and record numerical data to keep financial records complete. Perform any combination of routine calculating, posting, and verifying duties to obtain primary financial data for use in maintaining accounting records. May also check the accuracy of figures, calculations, and postings pertaining to business transactions recorded by other workers. Excludes 'Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks' (43-3051).").

²⁴ (45 (municipal advisory firms required to file Form MA, over three years) × 3.5 hours (average estimated time to complete Form MA)) + 2,394 (total reporting burden to amend Form MA, over three years) = 2,551.5 hours.

851 hours (\$230,621) per year when annualized over three years. The average reporting burden per respondent would be approximately 6.40 hours (\$1,734 cost equivalent),²⁵ or approximately 2.13 hours (\$577) per year when annualized over three years.

The Commission further believes that some municipal advisory firms would seek outside counsel or outside compliance consultants to help them comply with the requirements of the final rules and to complete Form MA. For PRA purposes, the Commission assumes that all 45 municipal advisory firms registering on Form MA during the three-year period would, on average, consult with outside counsel or outside compliance consultants for one hour, and would cost \$25,875 for all municipal advisory firms.²⁶ Thus, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total additional cost burden for all municipal advisory firms to hire outside counsel and outside compliance consultants to complete Form MA would be approximately \$25,875,²⁷ or \$8,625 per year when annualized over three years.

Form MA-I

The initial completion of Form MA-I for each natural person who is a person associated with a municipal advisor is a one-time reporting burden. The Commission estimates that municipal advisors would need to submit a new Form MA-I for approximately 370 individuals annually in each of the next three years.²⁸ This estimate is based on existing Form MA-I submission data. Over the three years of the information collection, the total estimated number of Form MA-I submissions would be approximately 1,110.²⁹ The Commission further

²⁵ 2,552 (estimated average total burden to complete and amend Form MA, annually) ÷ 399 (estimated average number of respondents annually) = 6.40 hours.

²⁶ 45 (estimated number of municipal advisory firms that would hire outside counsel or outside compliance consultants, over three years) × 1 hour (average estimated time spent by outside counsel to help a municipal advisory firm comply with the rule) × \$575 (estimated blended average hourly rate for an outside attorney and outside compliance consultant) = \$25,875. The hourly cost estimate of \$575 uses a blended rate for Lawyers (SOC Code 23-1011) (\$774/hour), and Financial Examiners (SOC Code 13-2061) (\$375/hour). (\$774/hour + \$375/hour) ÷ 2 = \$574.5/hour, rounded up. See generally *supra* note 22.

²⁷ See *supra* note 26.

²⁸ The estimate is derived by averaging the number of Form MA-I submissions over the last three calendar years and rounding up. There were 344 Form MA-I submissions in 2023, 385 Form MA-I submissions in 2024, and 379 Form MA-I submissions in 2025. (344 (2023) + 385 (2024) + 379 (2025)) ÷ 3 = 369.33.

²⁹ 370 (estimated number of Form MA-I submissions, year one) + 370 (estimated number of

estimates that the average amount of time for a municipal advisory firm to complete each Form MA-I would be approximately three hours. Accordingly, the Commission estimates that respondents will spend approximately 3,330 hours completing Form MA-I over the three-year period. The estimated average annual reporting burden per respondent to submit new Form MA-I is approximately 2.89 hours.³⁰

In addition, municipal advisory firms will need to complete amendments to Form MA-I (Form MA-I/A) whenever the information previously provided therein becomes inaccurate, or to indicate that the individual is no longer an associated person of the municipal advisor or no longer engages in municipal advisory activities on its behalf. As discussed above, as of December 31, 2025, there were approximately 419 municipal advisors registered with the Commission, and the Commission estimates that approximately 45 firms will submit Form MA applications over the next three years.³¹ These firms would need to prepare amendments to Form MA-I for approximately 3,573 associated persons in year one,³² 3,943 associated persons in year two,³³ and 4,313 associated persons in year three.³⁴ During calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025, municipal advisors submitted approximately 0.39 Form MA-I amendments for each Form MA-I on file or, approximately, 1,232 Form MA-I amendments per year.³⁵

Form MA-I submissions, year two) + 370 (estimated number of Form MA-I submissions, year three) = 1,110.

³⁰ ((1,110 (estimated total burden to complete Form MA-I, year one) + 370 (estimated number of respondents, year one)) + (1,110 (estimated total burden to complete Form MA-I, year two) + 385 (estimated number of respondents, year two)) + (1,110 (estimated total burden to complete Form MA-I, year three) + 400 (estimated number of respondents, year three))) ÷ 3 = 2.89 hours.

³¹ See *supra* Section I, Form MA.

³² 3,203 (estimated number of active Form MA-I submissions on file with the Commission as of December 31, 2025) + 370 (estimated number of Form MA-I submissions, year one) = 3,573. The estimated number of active Form MA-I filings is derived by taking the total number of Form MA-I submissions filed with the Commission from the inception of the rules to December 31, 2025, and subtracting the total number of Form MA-I/A withdrawals filed with the Commission from the inception of the rules to December 31, 2025. 9,596 (Form MA-I submissions) – 6,393 (Form MA-I/A withdrawals) = 3,203 active Form MA-I on file.

³³ 3,573 (estimated number of active MA-I submissions on file with the Commission after year one) + 370 (estimated number of MA-I submissions, year two) = 3,943.

³⁴ 3,943 (estimated number of active Form MA-I submissions on file with the Commission after year two) + 370 (estimated number of MA-I submissions, year three) = 4,313.

³⁵ (1,234 (number of MA-I/A filed in 2023) + 1,043 (number of MA-I/A filed in 2024) + 1,419

The Commission, however, expects that firms will file an increasing number of Form MA–I amendments as the municipal advisor registration regime continues to mature. As a result, the Commission estimates that a Form MA–I respondent would submit an average of 2.91 amendments annually in each of the next three years,³⁶ and that each such amendment would take approximately 0.5 hours to complete. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total annual burden municipal advisors will incur to prepare amendments to Form MA–I would be approximately 5,199 hours in year one,³⁷ 5,737 hours in year two,³⁸ and 6,275 hours in year three,³⁹ or approximately 17,211 hours over a three-year period. This results in an estimated average annual reporting burden of 14.41 hours per respondent.⁴⁰

The Commission estimates that the average internal cost of compliance per hour (occupational hourly rate) associated with the completion, amendment, and submission of Form MA–I is approximately \$271.⁴¹

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period,

(number of MA–I/As filed in 2025)) + 9,596 (estimated total number of MA–Is on file with the Commission as of December 31, 2025) = 0.39. (1,234 (number of MA–I/As filed in 2023) + 1,043 (number of MA–I/As filed in 2024) + 1,419 (number of MA–I/As filed in 2025)) ÷ 3 = 1,232.

³⁶ The estimate is derived by averaging the number of amendments submitted by respondents over the last three calendar years. In 2023, the average number was 1,234 Form MA–I/As ÷ 428 municipal advisors = 2.88. In 2024, the average number was 1,043 Form MA–I/As ÷ 425 municipal advisors = 2.45. In 2025, the average number was 1,419 Form MA–I/As ÷ 419 municipal advisors = 3.39. Averaging the average number of amendments for the last calendar three years: (2.88 (2023) + 2.45 (2024) + 3.39 (2025)) ÷ 3 = 2.91 amendments per year.

³⁷ (3,573 (estimated number of associated persons for whom amendments to Form MA–I would need to be filed, year one) × 2.91 (average number of amendments per year)) × (0.50 hours (average estimated time to prepare an amendment to Form MA–I)) = 5,198.72 hours per year.

³⁸ (3,943 (estimated number of associated persons for whom amendments to Form MA–I would need to be filed, year two) × 2.91 (average number of amendments per year)) × (0.50 hours (average estimated time to prepare an amendment to Form MA–I)) = 5,737.07 hours per year.

³⁹ (4,313 (estimated number of associated persons for whom amendments to Form MA–I would need to be filed, year three) × 2.91 (average number of amendments per year)) × (0.50 hours (average estimated time to prepare an amendment to Form MA–I)) = 6,275.42 hours per year.

⁴⁰ ((5,199 hours (estimated total annual reporting burden for Form MA–I amendments, year one) ÷ 409 (estimated number of respondents required to amend Form MA–I, year one)) + (5,737 (estimated total annual reporting burden for Form MA–I amendments, year two) ÷ 399 (estimated number of respondents required to amend Form MA–I, year two)) + (6,275 (estimated total annual reporting burden for Form MA–I amendments, year three) ÷ 389 (estimated number of respondents required to amend Form MA–I, year three))) ÷ 3 = 14.41 hours.

⁴¹ See *supra* notes 22–23.

the total reporting burden for the completion, amendment, and submission of Form MA–I would be 20,541 hours (\$5.6 million cost equivalent),⁴² or 6,847 hours (\$1.9 million) per year when annualized over three years. The average reporting burden per respondent would be approximately 51.48 hours (\$13,951 cost equivalent), or approximately 17.16 hours (\$4,650) per year when annualized over three years.

II. Form MA–W

Rule 15Ba1–4 requires that notice of withdrawal from registration as a municipal advisor be filed electronically with the Commission on Form MA–W.⁴³

The requirement that a municipal advisor file Form MA–W to withdraw from registration will inform the Commission that a municipal advisor is no longer engaging in municipal advisory activities.

No assurances of confidentiality are provided with respect to Form MA–W.

Withdrawal from municipal advisor registration is a one-time reporting burden. The Commission estimates that there would be approximately 21 withdrawals from Form MA registration annually in each of the next three years.⁴⁴ Over the three years of the information collection, the total estimated number of Form MA–W submissions would be 63.⁴⁵

The Commission further estimates that the average amount of time for a municipal advisor to complete each Form MA–W submission would be approximately 0.5 hours.

The Commission estimates that the average internal cost of compliance per hour (occupational hourly rate) associated with the completion of Form MA–W is approximately \$271.⁴⁶

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total one-time reporting burden for the completion of Form MA–W would be 31.5 hours (\$8,537 cost equivalent),⁴⁷

⁴² 3,330 (estimated total burden to complete and file Form MA–Is during three-year period) + 17,211 (estimated total burden to complete and file Form MA–I amendments during three-year period) = 20,541 hours.

⁴³ See 17 CFR 240.15Ba1–4.

⁴⁴ The estimate of 21 Form MA–W submissions is derived by averaging the number of Form MA–W submissions over the last three calendar years and rounding up. There were 21 Form MA–W submissions in 2023, 22 Form MA–W submissions in 2024, and 18 Form MA–W submissions in 2025.

⁴⁵ 21 (estimated number of Form MA–W submissions, year one) + 21 (estimated number of Form MA–W submissions, year two) + 21 (estimated number of Form MA–W submissions, year three) = 63.

⁴⁶ See *supra* notes 22–23.

⁴⁷ 63 (estimated number of Form MA–W submissions, over three years) × 0.5 hours (average

or approximately 10.5 hours (\$2,846) per year when annualized over three years. The one-time reporting burden would be 0.5 hours (\$136) per respondent.⁴⁸

III. Form MA–NR

Rule 15Ba1–6 provides that each non-resident municipal advisor shall, at the time of its application, furnish to the Commission for itself and for each non-resident general partner, non-resident managing agent, and non-resident natural person associated with the municipal advisor who engages in municipal advisory activities on behalf of the municipal advisor Form MA–NR, which appoints an agent in the United States for the service of process, as well as an opinion of counsel on Form MA stating that the municipal advisor can, as a matter of law, provide the Commission with access to its books and records as required by law and submit to inspection and examination by the Commission.⁴⁹

The requirement that a non-resident municipal advisor complete Form MA–NR, and furnish Form MA–NR for its non-resident general partners, non-resident managing agents, and associated persons engaged in municipal advisory activities, will help minimize legal or logistical obstacles that the Commission may encounter when attempting to effect service, conserve Commission resources, and avoid potential conflicts of law. The requirement that a non-resident municipal advisor provide an opinion of counsel on Form MA will help ensure that such non-resident municipal advisor can provide access to its books and records and submit to inspection and examination by the Commission.

No assurances of confidentiality are provided with respect to Form MA–NR.

The Commission estimates that approximately four municipal advisors will have a non-resident general partner, non-resident managing agent, or non-resident associated person⁵⁰ and such advisors will submit a total of approximately seven Form MA–NRs annually in each of the next three

estimated time to complete Form MA–W) = 31.5 hours.

⁴⁸ 31.5 hours (total burden to complete Form MA–W, over three years) ÷ 63 (total number of MA–W submissions, over three years) = 0.5 hours.

⁴⁹ See 17 CFR 240.15Ba1–6.

⁵⁰ The estimate is derived by averaging the number of Form MA–NR respondents over the last three calendar years and rounding up. There were three Form MA–NR respondents in 2023, two Form MA–NR respondent in 2024, and six Form MA–NR respondents in 2025.

years.⁵¹ These estimates are based on existing Form MA–NR submission data. Over three years, the four non-resident municipal advisor respondents would file approximately 21 Form MA–NRs.⁵²

The Commission further estimates that the average amount of time to complete each Form MA–NR would be approximately one hour. This figure is based on the burden estimates for completing Form ADV–NR. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total annual burden to complete Form MA–NR would be approximately 28 hours,⁵³ or approximately 7 hours per respondent annually.⁵⁴

In addition, each respondent that submits a Form MA–NR must also provide an opinion of counsel on Form MA stating that the municipal advisor can, as a matter of law, provide the Commission with access to its books and records as required by law and submit to inspection and examination by the Commission. The Commission estimates that such an opinion of counsel would take three hours to complete. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total annual burden to provide the opinions of counsel would be approximately 12 hours, or 36 hours over the three-year period.⁵⁵

The Commission estimates that the average internal cost of compliance per hour (occupational hourly rate) associated with the completion of Form MA–NR is approximately \$271.⁵⁶

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total reporting burden for the completion of Form MA–NR would be approximately 64 hours (\$17,344 cost equivalent),⁵⁷ or approximately 21.3 hours (\$5,772) per year when annualized over three years. The reporting burden per respondent would

be approximately 16 hours (\$4,336 cost equivalent),⁵⁸ or approximately 5.3 hours (\$1,436) per year when annualized over three years.

The Commission further believes that non-resident municipal advisors would seek outside counsel to comply with the opinion of counsel requirements of Form MA–NR. The Commission estimates that this would add \$1,584 in outside legal costs per respondent.⁵⁹ Thus, the Commission estimates that the total annual cost for all non-resident municipal advisory firms to hire outside counsel as part of providing an opinion of counsel would be \$6,336,⁶⁰ or \$19,008 over the three-year period.

IV. Consent to Service of Process From Certain Associated Persons

Rule 15Ba1–8 and Form MA–I require each municipal advisory firm to obtain and retain, for not less than five years, a written consent from each natural person associated with the municipal advisor who engages in municipal advisory activities on its behalf that service of any civil action brought by, or notice of any proceeding before, the SEC or any self-regulatory organization (“SRO”) in connection with the individual’s municipal advisory activities may be given by registered or certified mail to the individual’s address given in Item 1 of Form MA–I.⁶¹

The requirement that a municipal advisor obtain and retain a consent to service of process from certain associated persons will help minimize legal or logistical obstacles that the Commission and SROs may encounter when attempting to effect service, conserve Commission and SRO resources, and avoid potential conflicts of law. The associated recordkeeping requirement will help ensure that such natural persons have indeed executed consents to service of process and will

allow Commission staff to examine such consents to service of process.

The consent to service of process from certain associated persons is a one-time recordkeeping burden. Over three years, the Commission estimates that all 45 new municipal advisory firms expected to register with the Commission will need to complete a written consent to service of process from each natural person engaged in municipal advisory activities on their behalf.⁶² The Commission further estimates that each municipal advisory firm would spend approximately one hour to draft a template document to use in obtaining the written consents to service of process, amounting to an initial, one-time burden of approximately 45 hours over three years,⁶³ or 15 hours per year.

In addition to the one-time burden borne by new municipal advisory firms that register with the Commission during the three-year period, the Commission estimates that existing municipal advisory firms would need to obtain 370 consents to service of process from natural persons that begin engaging in municipal advisory activities on their behalf in each of the next three years. The Commission further estimates that, after the written consents are drafted, it will take municipal advisory firms approximately 0.10 hours to obtain each consent. Thus, the Commission estimates that municipal advisory firms would spend approximately 111 hours over the three-year period obtaining written consents from their associated persons,⁶⁴ or 37 hours per year. Based on existing registration data, the Commission estimates that approximately 35 of the 111 hours municipal advisory firms will spend obtaining written consents will be borne by newly registered firms, while approximately 76 of such hours will be borne by municipal advisory firms currently registered with the Commission.⁶⁵

⁵¹ The estimate is derived by averaging the number of Form MA–NR submissions over the last three calendar years and rounding up. There were six Form MA–NR submissions in 2023, six Form MA–NR submissions in 2024, and eight Form MA–NR submissions in 2025.

⁵² 7 (estimated number of Form MA–NR submissions, year one) + 7 (estimated number of Form MA–NR submissions, year two) + 7 (estimated number of Form MA–NR submissions, year three) = 21.

⁵³ 7 (estimated Form MA–NR submissions each year) × 4 (estimated number of respondents each year) × 1 hour (average estimated time to complete Form MA–NR) = 28 hours.

⁵⁴ 28 hours (estimated total annual burden to complete and file Form MA–NRs) ÷ 4 (estimated number of respondents, annually) = 7 hours.

⁵⁵ 4 (non-resident municipal advisory firms expected to provide opinion of counsel, annually) × 3.0 hours (average estimated time to provide an opinion of counsel) = 12 hours.

⁵⁶ See *supra* notes 22–23.

⁵⁷ 28 hours (total burden to complete Form MA–NR) + 36 hours (total burden to provide opinions of counsel) = 64 hours.

⁵⁸ 64 hours (estimated total burden to complete Form MA–NR and opinion of counsel, over three years) ÷ 4 (estimated number of non-resident municipal advisory firms) = 16 hours.

⁵⁹ The \$1,584 figure is based on an hourly cost estimate of \$528 on average for outside counsel and three hours of work. Based on previous burden estimates, the Commission estimated that outside counsel will take, on average, three hours to assist in the preparation of the opinion of counsel, for an average cost of \$1,584 per respondent. The hourly cost estimate of \$528 uses a blended rate for Lawyers (SOC Code 23–1011) (\$774/hour), and Paralegals and Legal Assistants (SOC Code 23–2011) (\$281/hour). (\$774/hour + \$281/hour) ÷ 2 = \$527.5/hour, rounded up. See *generally supra* note 22.

⁶⁰ 4 (non-resident municipal advisory firms expected to provide opinion of counsel, annually) × \$1,584 (average estimated cost to hire outside counsel to provide an opinion of counsel) = \$6,336.

⁶¹ See 17 CFR 240.15Ba1–8(a)(8); Form MA–I, Item 7, available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/formma-i.pdf>.

⁶² Rule 15Ba1–8(a)(8) requires each municipal advisory firm to retain written consents to service of process from each natural person who is a person associated with the municipal advisor and engages in municipal advisory activities solely on behalf of such registered municipal advisor.

⁶³ 45 (estimated number of applicants for municipal advisor registration over the three-year period) × 1.0 hour (estimated time required to draft a template to use in obtaining the written consents to service of process) = 45 hours.

⁶⁴ (370 (estimated number of Form MA–I submissions, year one) + 370 (estimated number of Form MA–I submissions, year two) + 370 (estimated number of Form MA–I submissions, year three)) × 0.10 hours (estimated time required to obtain the written consents to service of process) = 111 hours.

⁶⁵ Current registration data indicate that the average number of associated persons per municipal advisory firm is approximately 7.64 (3,203 (estimated number of active Form MA–I

The Commission estimates that the average internal cost of compliance per hour (occupational hourly rate) associated with obtaining written consents to service of process is approximately \$271.⁶⁶

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total recordkeeping burden for all municipal advisory firms to obtain written consents to service of process from each natural person engaged in municipal advisory activities on their behalf would be 156 hours (\$42,276 cost equivalent),⁶⁷ or 52 hours (\$14,092) per year when annualized over three years. The recordkeeping burden per respondent would be approximately 0.39 hours (\$106 cost equivalent),⁶⁸ or approximately 0.13 hours (\$35) per year when annualized over three years.

V. Books and Records To Be Made and Maintained by Municipal Advisors

Rule 15Ba1–8 requires all registered municipal advisors to maintain, for not less than five years, true, accurate, and current books and records relating to their municipal advisory activities.⁶⁹

The requirement that a municipal advisor make and keep books and records, including written communications and records of associated persons, will help to ensure

submissions on file with the Commission as of December 31, 2025) ÷ 419 (estimated number of municipal advisors registered with the Commission as of December 31, 2025) = 7.64). Accordingly, based on the Commission's assumption that it will receive 15 new Form MA applications per year over the three-year period, those new applicants will also submit approximately 115 new Form MA–Is per year over the three-year period (15 new Form MA applications, annually) × 7.64 (average number of associated persons per municipal advisory firm) = 114.6. (115 (estimated number of Form MA–I submissions by new registrants, year 1) + 115 (estimated number of Form MA–I submission by new registrants, year 2) + 115 (estimated number of Form MA–I submissions by new registrants, year 3)) × 0.10 hours (estimated time required to obtain the written consents to service of process) = 34.5 hours.

⁶⁶ See *supra* notes 22–23.

⁶⁷ Total estimated annual burden: 15 hours (one-time burden to draft template document) + 37 hours (ongoing burden to obtain consent) = 52 hours. 52 hours (estimated burden for all municipal advisory firms to obtain written consents to service of process from each natural person engaged in municipal advisory activities on their behalf, year one) + 52 hours (estimated burden to obtain written consents to service of process from each natural person engaged in municipal advisory activities on their behalf, year two) + 52 hours (estimated burden to obtain written consents to service of process from each natural person engaged in municipal advisory activities on their behalf, year three) = 156 hours.

⁶⁸ 156 hours (total estimated annual burden for all municipal advisory firms to obtain written consents to service of process from each natural person engaged in municipal advisory activities on their behalf, during the three-year period) ÷ 399 (estimated average number of registered municipal advisory firms, during the three-year period) = 0.391 hours.

⁶⁹ See 17 CFR 240.15Ba1–8.

that records of the respondent's primary municipal advisory activities, as well as the activities of its associated persons, exist. The Commission and other regulators could potentially request books and records during an examination to evaluate the municipal advisor's compliance with the Exchange Act, the rules thereunder, and Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") rules, as well as for other regulatory purposes.

The maintenance of books and records is an ongoing annual recordkeeping burden. The Commission estimates that this collection of information currently applies to approximately 419 municipal advisory firms, and further estimates that it will apply to approximately 409, 399, and 389 municipal advisors annually in each of the next three years, respectively.⁷⁰

The Commission further estimates that the average annual burden for a municipal advisory firm to comply with the recordkeeping requirements would be approximately 182 hours. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total ongoing recordkeeping burden for the three-year period would be 217,854 hours.⁷¹ The estimated annual recordkeeping burden over the three-year period would be 74,438 hours in year one;⁷² 72,618 hours in year two;⁷³ and 70,798 hours in year three.⁷⁴

The Commission estimates that the average internal cost of compliance per hour (occupational hourly rate) associated with this recordkeeping burden is approximately \$271.⁷⁵

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period,

⁷⁰ See *supra* Section I, Form MA.

⁷¹ (409 (estimated number of municipal advisors after year one) × 182 hours (estimated time spent by municipal advisors to ensure annual compliance with the books and records requirement)) + 399 (estimated number of municipal advisors after year two) × 182 hours (estimated time spent by municipal advisors to ensure annual compliance with books and records requirement)) + 389 (estimated number of municipal advisors after year three) × 182 hours (estimated time spent by municipal advisors to ensure annual compliance with books and records requirement)) = 217,854 hours.

⁷² (409 (estimated number of municipal advisors after year one) × 182 hours (estimated time spent by municipal advisors to ensure annual compliance with the books and records requirement)) = 74,438 hours.

⁷³ (399 (estimated number of municipal advisors after year two) × 182 hours (estimated time spent by municipal advisors to ensure annual compliance with the books and records requirement)) = 72,618 hours.

⁷⁴ (389 (estimated number of municipal advisors after year three) × 182 hours (estimated time spent by municipal advisors to ensure annual compliance with the books and records requirement)) = 70,798 hours.

⁷⁵ See *supra* notes 22–23.

the total recordkeeping burden would be 217,854 hours (\$59 million cost equivalent),⁷⁶ or 72,618 hours (\$19.7 million) when annualized over three years. The estimated annual recordkeeping burden per respondent would be 182 hours (\$49,322).

VI. Independent Registered Municipal Advisor Exemption

Rule 15Ba1–1(d)(3)(vi) exempts from the definition of "municipal advisor" any person engaging in municipal advisory activities in a circumstance in which a municipal entity or obligated person is otherwise represented by an independent registered municipal advisor with respect to the same aspects of a municipal financial product or an issuance of municipal securities, provided that certain written requirements are satisfied.⁷⁷

The requirement that certain written representations and disclosures be made in order for a person to be exempt from the definition of municipal advisor (where a municipal entity or obligated person is represented by an independent registered municipal advisor with respect to the same aspects of a municipal financial product or an issuance of municipal securities) will allow the Commission staff to determine whether a person engaging in municipal advisory activities has failed to register with the Commission. Further, the information will allow municipal entities and obligated persons to understand whether a person is acting as a municipal advisor.

The written representations required pursuant to the exemption when a municipal entity or obligated person is represented by an independent registered municipal advisor is a one-time third-party disclosure burden. The Commission estimates that this collection of information would apply to approximately 157 respondents annually in each of the next three years.⁷⁸ The Commission further estimates that each respondent seeking to rely on this exemption would need approximately one hour to draft a template document to use in obtaining the written representation, amounting to

⁷⁶ See *supra* note 71 and accompanying text.

⁷⁷ See 17 CFR 240.15Ba1–1(d)(3)(vi).

⁷⁸ Estimate based on information obtained from Mergent Municipal Bond Securities Database. The estimate is derived by averaging the number of underwriters that participated in negotiated transactions from 2023 to 2025. There were 158 underwriters that participated in negotiated transactions in 2023, 160 underwriters that participated in negotiated transactions in 2024, and 153 underwriters that participated in negotiated transactions in 2025.

an initial, one-time burden of approximately 157 hours.⁷⁹

The Commission also recognizes that respondents will be subject to a recurring burden each time they seek to rely on this exemption. The Commission estimates that respondents may seek the exemption on approximately 12,381 transactions annually in each of the next three years.⁸⁰ The Commission further estimates that a person seeking to rely on this exemption would need approximately 0.25 hours to obtain a written representation from a municipal entity or obligated person, amounting to an annual ongoing burden of approximately 3,095.25 hours,⁸¹ or 9,286 hours over the three-year period.

The Commission estimates that the average internal cost of compliance per hour (occupational hourly rate) related to the exemption when a municipal entity or obligated person is represented by an independent registered municipal advisor is approximately \$271.⁸²

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total one-time third-party disclosure burden related to the exemption when a municipal entity or obligated person is represented by an independent registered municipal advisor would be 9,443 hours (\$2.6 million cost equivalent),⁸³ or 3,148 hours (\$853,108) per year when annualized over three years. The third-party disclosure burden per respondent would be approximately 60.15 hours (\$16,300 cost equivalent),⁸⁴

or 20.05 hours (\$5,434) per year when annualized over three years.

VII. Exception to Definition of Municipal Escrow Investments

Section 15B of the Exchange Act provides in pertinent part that, unless registered with the Commission, a municipal advisor may not provide advice to or on behalf of a municipal entity or obligated person with respect to “municipal financial products,” a term that is defined to include “investment strategies” such as: (i) the recommendation of and brokerage of “municipal escrow investments,” and (ii) plans or programs for the investment of the “proceeds of municipal securities.”⁸⁵ Rule 15Ba1–1(h)(2) provides that in determining whether or not funds to be invested or reinvested constitute “municipal escrow investments,” a person may rely on representations in writing made by a knowledgeable official of the municipal entity or obligated person whose funds are to be invested or reinvested regarding the nature of such investments, provided that the person seeking to rely on such representations has a reasonable basis for such reliance.⁸⁶

The exception to the definition of municipal escrow investments for reasonable reliance will allow the Commission staff to determine whether a person engaging in municipal advisory activities has failed to register with the Commission.

The written representations required to qualify for the exception for reasonable reliance on representations related to municipal escrow investments is a one-time third-party disclosure burden. The Commission believes that state-registered investment advisers with municipal entity clients are the persons most likely to rely on this exception. The Commission estimates that approximately 611 persons may seek to rely on this exception.⁸⁷

The Commission further estimates that each person seeking to rely on this exception would need approximately one hour to draft a template document to use in obtaining the written representation, amounting to an initial, one-time burden of approximately 611

hours.⁸⁸ In addition, the Commission estimates that, once drafted, a person seeking to rely on this exception would need approximately 0.25 hours to obtain a written representation from its client each time they seek to rely on the exception. Based on responses to Form ADV, the Commission estimates that persons that would seek to rely on this exception have approximately 1,855 clients that are municipal entities.⁸⁹ Thus, the Commission estimates that the burden to obtain the written representation would be 471 hours.⁹⁰

The Commission estimates that the average internal cost of compliance per hour (occupational hourly rate) associated with the exception for reasonable reliance on representations related to municipal escrow investments is approximately \$271.⁹¹

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the one-time total third-party disclosure burden for all persons to rely on the exception for reasonable reliance on representations related to municipal escrow investments would be 1,082 hours (\$293,222 cost equivalent),⁹² or 361 hours (\$97,831) per year when annualized over three years. The one-time third-party disclosure burden per respondent would be approximately 1.77 hours (\$480 cost equivalent),⁹³ or approximately 0.59 hours (\$160) per year when annualized over three years.

VIII. Exception to Definition of Proceeds of Municipal Securities

Rule 15Ba1–1(m)(3) provides that in determining whether or not funds to be invested constitute “proceeds of municipal securities” (see Section VII above), a person may rely on representations in writing made by a knowledgeable official of the municipal entity or obligated person whose funds

⁷⁹ 157 (estimated number of respondents that will seek to rely on the exemption) × 1.0 hours (estimated time required to draft the written representation) = 157 hours. The Commission believes that once these disclosures have been drafted, such language would become part of the standard municipal advice documentation and, accordingly, there would be no further ongoing associated burden.

⁸⁰ Estimate based on information obtained from Mergent Municipal Bond Securities Database. The estimate is derived by averaging the number of negotiated deals using an underwriter each year from 2023 to 2025 and rounding up. There were 11,825 negotiated deals using an underwriter in 2023, 12,545 negotiated deals using an underwriter in 2024, and 12,771 negotiated deals using an underwriter in 2025.

⁸¹ 12,381 (estimated average number of negotiated deals per year) × 0.25 hours (estimated time required to obtain the written representation) = 3,095.25 hours.

⁸² See *supra* notes 22–23.

⁸³ (157 hours (estimated time to draft a template document to use in obtaining the written representation, year one) + 9,286 hours (estimated time to obtain a written representation from a municipal entity or obligated person, three-year period)) = 9,443 hours.

⁸⁴ 9,443 hours (total burden related to the exemption when a municipal entity or obligated person is represented by an independent registered municipal advisor, over three years) ÷ 157 (estimated number of persons who will seek to rely on the exemption) = 60.15 hours.

⁸⁵ See 15 U.S.C. 78o–4(a)(1)(B), (e)(3), (e)(5).

⁸⁶ See 17 CFR 240.15Ba1–1(h)(2).

⁸⁷ The Commission estimates in this section are based on information reported directly by state-registered-only investment advisers (*i.e.*, not dual registrants) in Item 5.D.(i)(1) within Form ADV, as of December 31, 2025. The number of state-registered investment advisers that reported state or municipal government entity clients in Item 5.D.(i)(1) within Form ADV = 611.

⁸⁸ 611 (estimated number of persons who will seek to rely on the exemption) × 1.0 hours (estimated time required to draft the written representation) = 611 hours.

⁸⁹ The number of state or municipal government entity clients reported by state-registered investment advisers in Item 5.D.(i)(1) within Form ADV = 1,885.

⁹⁰ 1,885 (estimated number of clients from which written representation will be obtained) × 0.25 hours (estimated time required to obtain the written representation) = 471.25 hours.

⁹¹ See *supra* notes 22–23.

⁹² 611 hours (estimated time to draft a template document to use in obtaining the written representation, over three years) + 471 hours (estimated time required to obtain the written representations from clients, over three years) = 1,082 hours.

⁹³ 1,082 hours (total burden related to the exception for reasonable reliance on representations related to municipal escrow investments, during the three-year period) ÷ 611 (estimated number of persons who will seek to rely on the exception, during the three-year period) = 1.77 hours.

are to be invested regarding the nature of such funds, provided that the person seeking to rely on such representations has a reasonable basis for such reliance.⁹⁴

The exception to the definition of proceeds of municipal securities for reasonable reliance will allow the Commission staff to determine whether a person engaging in municipal advisory activities has failed to register with the Commission.

The written representations required to qualify for the exception for reasonable reliance on representations related to proceeds of municipal securities is a one-time third-party disclosure burden. The Commission believes the persons most likely to rely on this exception are state-registered investment advisers with clients that are: (i) state or municipal government entities, or (ii) certain pooled investment vehicles in which municipal entities invest. Based on responses to Form ADV, the Commission estimates that approximately 669 persons may seek to rely on this exception.⁹⁵

The Commission further estimates that each person seeking to rely on this exception would need approximately one hour to draft a template document to use in obtaining the written representation, amounting to an initial, one-time burden of approximately 669 hours.⁹⁶ In addition, the Commission estimates that, once drafted, a person seeking to rely on this exception would need approximately 0.25 hours to obtain a written representation from its client each time they seek to rely on the exception. Based on responses to Form ADV, the Commission estimates that persons that would seek to rely on this exception have approximately 3,326

clients that are state or municipal government entities or that are pooled investment vehicles (other than registered investment companies and business development companies) with municipal entity investors.⁹⁷ Thus, the Commission estimates that the burden to obtain the written representation would be 832 hours.⁹⁸

The Commission estimates that the average internal cost of compliance per hour (occupational hourly rate) associated with the exception for reasonable reliance on representations related to proceeds of municipal securities is approximately \$271.⁹⁹

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total one-time third-party disclosure burden for all persons to rely on the exception for reasonable reliance on representations related to proceeds of municipal securities would be 1,501 hours (\$406,771 cost equivalent),¹⁰⁰ or 500.33 hours (\$135,589) per year when annualized over three years. The one-time third-party disclosure burden per respondent would be approximately 2.24 hours (\$607),¹⁰¹ or approximately 0.75 hours (\$203) per year when annualized over three years.

IX. Consultations Outside the Agency

The required **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published.¹⁰² The Commission received two comment letters in response to this comment solicitation.¹⁰³ In addition to the

standard requests for comment (“RFCs”) that must appear in PRA extension notices, the Commission solicited comments on 12 specific topics that were designed to help the Commission better understand the real-world costs and burdens of municipal advisor regulation, identify opportunities to reduce unnecessary regulatory friction, clarify areas of interpretive uncertainty through updates to the Registration of Municipal Advisors Frequently Asked Questions (“FAQs”)¹⁰⁴ or other staff statements, improve the functionality and user experience of the EDGAR filing system, improve the public accessibility of filed forms and data, and determine whether any aspects of the current rules, forms, or instructions should be amended or eliminated because they impose requirements without a corresponding regulatory benefit—all with the broader goal of ensuring that the municipal advisor registration framework operates as efficiently and transparently as possible for municipal entities and obligated persons, investors, registrants, regulators, and other stakeholders.¹⁰⁵ Both commenters responded to these RFCs, as discussed more fully in the Supporting Statement.¹⁰⁶

As discussed more fully in the Supporting Statement,¹⁰⁷ it is the view of Commission staff that most of the comments received either: (i) addressed the information collection burden generally but did not provide any quantified alternative estimate or specific supporting data related to the burden that would allow the Commission to determine what revised burden estimate would be appropriate for each rule, form, and filing type; or (ii) recommended changes to the rules, forms, and related processes that would likely need to be effected pursuant to a Commission rulemaking, or a rulemaking by other entities, and are

⁹⁴ See 17 CFR 240.15Ba1–1(m)(3).

⁹⁵ The Commission estimates in this section are based on information reported directly by state-registered-only investment advisers (*i.e.*, not dual registrants) in Items 5.D.(i)(1) and 5.D.(f)(1) within Form ADV, as of December 31, 2025. The number of state-registered investment advisers that reported pooled investment vehicle clients (other than investment company and business development company clients) in Item 5.D.(f)(1) within Form ADV = 480. The percentage of state-registered investment advisers that reported state or municipal government entity clients in Item 5.D.(f)(1) within Form ADV, out of the total number of state-registered investment advisers = 12%. $(480 \times .12)$ = approximately 58 state-registered investment advisers with clients that are pooled investment vehicles (other than registered investment companies and business development companies) in which municipal entities invest. The number of state-registered investment advisers that reported state or municipal government entity clients in Item 5.D.(i)(1) within Form ADV = 611. $(58 + 611)$ = 669 respondents.

⁹⁶ 669 (estimated number of respondents that will seek to rely on the exception) $\times$ 1.0 hours (estimated time required to draft the written representation) = 669 hours.

⁹⁷ The number of state or municipal government entity clients reported by state-registered investment advisers in Item 5.D.(i)(1) within Form ADV = 1,885 clients. The number of pooled investment vehicle clients (other than investment company and business development company clients) reported by state-registered investment advisers in Item 5.D.(f)(1) within Form ADV = 1,441 clients. $(1,885 + 1,441)$ = 3,326 clients.

⁹⁸ $3,326$ (estimated number of clients from which written representation will be obtained) $\times$ 0.25 hours (estimated time required to obtain the written representation) = approximately 832 hours.

⁹⁹ See *supra* notes 22–23.

¹⁰⁰ 669 hours (estimated time to draft a template document to use in obtaining the written representation, during the three-year period) + 832 hours (estimated time required to obtain the written representations from clients, during the three-year period) = 1,501 hours.

¹⁰¹ $1,501$ hours (total burden related to the exception for reasonable reliance on representations related to proceeds of municipal securities, over three years) $\div$ 669 (estimated number of persons who will seek to rely on the exception, over three years) = 2.24 hours.

¹⁰² 60-Day Notice, 91 FR at 40622.

¹⁰³ Letter from Susan Gaffney, Executive Director, National Association of Municipal Advisors (“NAMA Letter”), August 31, 2026; Letter from Leslie M. Norwood, Managing Director and Associate General Counsel, and Gerald O’Hara, Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association

(“SIFMA Letter”), August 31, 2026. In addition, Commission staff discussed the 60-Day Notice, among other things, during three video conferences with a representative of NAMA. See OMS Memoranda dated July 16, 2026 and August 26, 2026.

¹⁰⁴ See Registration of Municipal Advisors: Frequently Asked Questions (Jan. 10, 2014; additional FAQs issued in 2014, 2017, 2023, 2025, and 2026), <https://www.sec.gov/about/divisions-offices/office-municipal-securities/registration-municipal-advisors>.

¹⁰⁵ See 60-Day Notice, 91 FR at 40629.

¹⁰⁶ See PRA Supporting Statement for the Extension of Rules 15Ba1–1 to 15Ba1–8—Registration of Municipal Advisors and Forms MA, MA–I, MA–W, and MA–NR, Section 8, available at https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202607-3235-004.

¹⁰⁷ See *id.*

therefore beyond the scope of the PRA analysis.

Nonetheless, as discussed more fully in the Supporting Statement,¹⁰⁸ the Commission is amenable to increasing its estimated time burdens, cost equivalents, and additional cost burdens to better reflect the actual, average burdens borne by respondents, as appropriate. Should the commenters respond to the present 30-Day Notice by providing quantified alternative estimates and specific supporting data for each burden estimate that it asserts is too low, the Commission would take such additional comments under advisement and consider revising its burden estimates this PRA extension cycle. In addition, as discussed more fully in the Supporting Statement,¹⁰⁹ Commission staff has determined to take concrete steps to further develop, study, and/or act upon nearly all comments received, including comments suggesting that the Commission should: (i) define which municipal advisors constitute “small entities” for purposes of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (“RFA”) or municipal advisor regulation more broadly; (ii) undertake a retrospective rule review of the rules and forms; (iii) make enhancements to the current EDGAR filing system, EDGAR Filer Manual, and EDGAR filer support line; (iv) make enhancements to *SEC.gov*, including the EDGAR website, to improve the public accessibility of registrant information; (v) provide clarification on certain aspects of the rules and forms through public statements by Commission staff; and (vi) coordinate with the MSRB, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), and other financial regulators to identify and eliminate potential regulatory duplication related to the municipal advisor registration process.¹¹⁰

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=202607-3235-004 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 November 23, 2026.

Dated: October 19, 2026.

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–21562 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106694; File No. SR–PEARL–2026–42]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MIAx PEARL, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Make a Non-Substantive Correction to Exchange Rule 1014, Imposition of Fines for Minor Rule Violations

October 19, 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 October 9, 2026, MIAx PEARL LLC (“MIAx Pearl” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange is filing a proposal to make a non-substantive correction to Exchange Rule 1014, Imposition of Fines for Minor Rule Violations.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s website at <https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/pearl-options/rule-filings>, and at MIAx Pearl’s principal office.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Exchange Rule 1014(d)(5) to make a non-substantive correction to the table which describes violations of Rule 520(b). Specifically, the column titled, “Number of Violations Within One Calendar Year,” provides a numerical range of violations which corresponds to the second column which provides the associated sanction. For example, the first row provides that 1 to 5 violations will result in a sanction consisting of a Letter of Caution. Similarly, the second row provides that 6 to 10 violations within one calendar year will result in a sanction consisting of a fine in the amount of \$500. The Exchange now proposes to correct the fourth row in the first column to state “16 to 20” whereas it currently incorrectly states “16 or 20.” The Exchange believes this correction will provide clarity and precision in the Exchange’s rules and eliminate the potential for confusion regarding violations of Exchange Rule 520(b).

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act ³ in general, and further the objectives of Section 6(b)(1) of the Act ⁴ in particular, in that they are designed to enforce compliance by the Exchange’s Members ⁵ and persons associated with its Members, with the provisions of the rules of the Exchange. In particular, the Exchange believes that the proposed change will provide greater clarity to Members and the public regarding the Exchange’s Rulebook by making a non-substantive correction to rule text. The proposed change will also make it easier for Members to interpret the Exchange’s Rulebook.

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change also furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act. In particular, it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, promote just and equitable principles of trade, foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged

³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(1).

⁵ The term “Member” means an individual or organization that is registered with the Exchange pursuant to Chapter II of these Rules for purposes of trading on the Exchange as an “Electronic Exchange Member” or “Market Maker.” Members are deemed “members” under the Exchange Act. See Exchange Rule 100.

¹⁰⁸ See *id.*

¹⁰⁹ See *id.*

¹¹⁰ Commission staff does not commit to take any course of action beyond the steps outlined in the Supporting Statement.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, remove impediments to and perfect the mechanisms of a free and open market and a national market system and, in general, protect investors and the public interest. The Exchange believes the proposed change promotes 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 rule change will provide greater clarity to Members and the public regarding the Exchange's Rulebook by making a non-substantive correction to rule text. It is in the public interest for the Exchange's Rulebook to be accurate and concise 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 change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed change will not impose any burden on intra-market competition as there is no functional change to the Exchange's System⁶ and because the rules of the Exchange apply to all Members equally. The proposed rule change will have no impact on competition as it is not designed to address any competitive issue but rather is designed to remedy a non-substantive issue and provide added clarity and precision to the Exchange's Rulebook. In addition, the Exchange does not believe the proposal will impose any burden on inter-market competition as the proposal does not address any competitive issues and is intended to protect investors by providing further clarity and accuracy regarding the Exchange's Rulebook.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become

operative for 30 days after the date of the filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act⁷ and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.⁸

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)⁹ 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-PEARL-2026-42 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.
- All submissions should refer to file number SR-PEARL-2026-42. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should

submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-PEARL-2026-42 and should be submitted on or before November 12, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁰

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-21574 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-106697]

Notice of Intention To Cancel Registrations of Certain Transfer Agents

October 19, 2026.

Notice is hereby given that the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") intends to issue an order, pursuant to Section 17A(c)(4)(B) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"),¹ cancelling the registrations of the transfer agents whose names appear in the attached Appendix.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin Schopp or Tina Barry, Senior Special Counsels, or Bryant Eng, Special Counsel, Office of Clearance and Settlement at (202) 551-5500, Division of Trading and Markets, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-7010 or by email at tradingandmarkets@sec.gov with the phrase "Notice of Intention to Cancel Transfer Agent Registration" in the subject line.

Background

Section 17A(c)(4)(B) of the Act provides that if the Commission finds that any transfer agent registered with the Commission is no longer in existence or has ceased to do business as a transfer agent, the Commission shall by order cancel that transfer agent's registration.

Although the Commission has made efforts to locate and to determine the status of each of the transfer agents listed in the Appendix, based on the facts it has, the Commission believes that each of those transfer agents is no longer in existence or has ceased doing business as a transfer agent.

⁶ The term "System" means the automated trading system used by the Exchange for the trading of securities. See Exchange Rule 100.

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁸ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) requires the Exchange to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(B)(2)(B).

¹⁰ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(c)(4)(B).

Accordingly, at any time after December 1, 2026, the Commission intends to issue an order cancelling the registrations of the transfer agents listed in the Appendix.

The representative of any transfer agent listed in the Appendix who believes the registration of the transfer

agent should not be cancelled must notify the Commission by email within 30 days after the notice date. Email notifications must be sent to tradingandmarkets@sec.gov with the phrase "Notice of Intention to Cancel Transfer Agent Registration" in the subject line.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

Appendix

Transfer agent name	File No.
ATLAS RESOURCES, LLC	084-06185
BOSTON FINANCIAL GROUP LTD PARTNERSHIP	084-05769
CAMERON AHAD NAZERMOUSSAVI LIVING ESTATE TRUST RE 026 796 737 US	084-06753
CHRISTEN GROUP, INC	084-06666
DIGITAL ASCENSION GROUP LLC	084-06913
EARN TRANSFER, LLC	084-06806
ENDEAVOR SHANGHAI BUSINESS SERVICES, LTD	084-06427
FIRST STOCK TRANSFER, INC	084-06768
GEMISYS TRANSFER AGENTS	084-01008
GTI CORPORATE TRANSFER AGENTS LLC	084-06151
KEC CONSULTING LLC	084-06701
NATASHA MICHELLE BOYLAND TRUST	084-06736
NEIGHBORLY REGISTRY, LLC	084-06586
OTR INC	084-01240
REDBLOCK INC	084-06698
S&Z FUND SERVICES LLC	084-06555
SECURE STOCK TRANSFER	084-06805
SECURITY STOCK TRANSFER INC	084-06404
VAIL STOCK TRANSFER	084-06660
WAX, INC	084-06812

[FR Doc. 2026-21577 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21975 and #21976;
NEW YORK Disaster Number NY-20050]

Administrative Declaration of a Disaster for the State of New York

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice of an Administrative declaration of a disaster for the state of New York dated October 19, 2026. Incident: Severe Storms and Flooding.

DATES: Issued on October 19, 2026.

Incident Period: September 3, 2026.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: December 18, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: July 19, 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, 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: Erie.

Contiguous Counties:

New York: Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee, Niagara, Wyoming.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
<i>For Physical Damage:</i>	
Homeowners with Credit Available Elsewhere	6.000
Homeowners without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.000
Businesses with Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000

	Percent
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
<i>For Economic Injury:</i>	
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 219756 and for economic injury is 219760.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery.

[FR Doc. 2026-21566 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026-09-P

² 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(22).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 13154]

Notice of Determinations; Culturally Significant Objects Being Imported for Exhibition—Determinations: “Two Minds, One Vision” Exhibition

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: I hereby determine that certain objects being imported from abroad pursuant to agreements with their foreign owners or custodians for temporary display in the exhibition “Two Minds, One Vision” at the Embassy of Italy, Washington, District of Columbia; the Italian Cultural Institute, New York, New York; and at possible additional exhibitions or venues yet to be determined, are of cultural significance, and, further, that their temporary exhibition or display within the United States as aforementioned is in the national interest. I have ordered that Public Notice of these determinations be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Reed Liriano, Program Coordinator, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State (telephone: 202–632–6471; email: section2459@state.gov). The mailing address is U.S. Department of State, L/PD, 2200 C Street NW (SA–5), Suite 5H03, Washington, DC 20522–0505.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The foregoing determinations were made pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, Delegation of Authority No. 236–3 of August 28, 2000, and Delegation of Authority No. 523 of December 22, 2021.

Sherry C. Keneson-Hall,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2026–21595 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–05–P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. MCF 21156]

Reliant Transportation Group, LLC, TIP MNC Acquisition, LLC, TIP MN Investments LP, and Tiger Infrastructure Partners Fund IV AIV LP—Acquisition of Control—Safe-Way Bus Co. and Safe-Way Wisconsin, Inc.

AGENCY: Surface Transportation Board.

ACTION: Notice Tentatively Approving and Authorizing Finance Transaction.

SUMMARY: On August 31, 2026, Reliant Transportation Group, LLC (Reliant); TIP MNC Acquisition, LLC; TIP MN Investments LP; and Tiger Infrastructure Partners Fund IV AIV LP (collectively, Applicants) filed an application seeking authority to acquire, from Jane M. Stiles and Thomas W. Stiles (collectively, Sellers), control of two federally regulated interstate passenger motor carriers: Safe-Way Bus Co. (Safe-Way Bus) and Safe-Way Wisconsin, Inc. (Safe-Way Wisconsin) (collectively, Additional Carriers). The Board is tentatively approving and authorizing the proposed transaction. If no opposing comments are timely filed, this notice will be the final Board action.

DATES: Comments may be filed by December 7, 2026. If any comments are filed, Applicants may file a reply by December 21, 2026. If no opposing comments are filed by December 7, 2026, this notice shall be effective on December 8, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Comments, referring to Docket No. MCF 21156, may be filed with the Board either via e-filing on the Board’s website or in writing addressed to: Surface Transportation Board, 395 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20423–0001. A copy of any comments filed with the Board must also be sent to Applicants’ representative: Edward Fishman, Hogan Lovells Cadwalader US LLP, Columbia Square, 555 Thirteenth Street NW, Washington, DC 20004–1109.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Amy Ziehm at (202) 918–5462. If you require an accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act, please call (202) 245–0245.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Reliant, a Delaware limited liability company headquartered in Hastings, Minn., seeks Board authority to acquire control of the Additional Carriers by purchasing 100% of the equity interests from Sellers. (Appl. 2, 21.)¹ According to the

¹ Applicants supplemented their application on September 28, 2026, to provide revised organizational structure and ownership charts (Revised Organizational Structure Charts), (Suppl., Exs. 2, 3), and to addresses issues related to Safe-

application, Reliant is a noncarrier company that was formed to own, operate, and manage various motor carriers of passengers and related companies. (*Id.* at 2.) Applicants state that Reliant does not itself conduct regulated motor carrier operations and that it is owned and controlled, through a series of noncarrier holding companies, by several investment entities associated with Tiger Infrastructure Partners LP (Tiger Infrastructure). (*Id.*)² The application states that at the top of the ownership chain is Tiger Infrastructure Partners Fund IV AIV LP,³ which owns 100% of TIP MN Investments LP,⁴ which in turn owns 100% of TIP MNC Acquisition, LLC (collectively, Tiger Infrastructure Investment Entities).⁵ (Appl. 2–3.) TIP MNC Acquisition, LLC owns 73.56% of MNC Holdings, LP, which owns 100% of MNC Intermediate Holdings, LLC, which owns 100% of MNC Parent, LLC, which in turn owns 100% of Reliant. (Appl. 3.)

According to the application, Reliant’s upstream ownership forms part of a broader transportation investment platform affiliated with Tiger Infrastructure, a private equity

Way Bus’s Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) operating authority, *see infra* note 9. The date of the supplement, September 28, 2026, is therefore deemed the filing date for purposes of determining the procedural schedule and statutory deadlines. *See* 49 CFR 1182.4(a).

² The Revised Organizational Structure Charts appear to identify Tiger Infrastructure Partners LP as “Tiger Infrastructure Associates GP LP.” (Suppl., Exs. 2, 3.)

³ The Revised Organizational Structure Charts appear to identify Tiger Infrastructure Partners Fund IV AIV LP as “Tiger Infrastructure Partners Fund AIV.” (Suppl., Exs. 2, 3.)

⁴ The Revised Organizational Structure Charts appear to identify TIP MN Investments LP as “TIP Minnesota Coaches Investments LP.” (Suppl., Exs. 2, 3.)

⁵ The Revised Organizational Structure Charts show “Tiger Infrastructure Associates GP LP,” to be above Tiger Infrastructure Partners Fund IV AIV LP (identified as “Tiger Infrastructure Partners Fund AIV” in the charts), though with the notation “[n]on-economic.” (Suppl., Exs. 2, 3.) Applicants state, “[a]s noted in prior filings, Tiger Infrastructure Partners Fund IV AIV LP is managed by Tiger Infrastructure Associates GP IV LP, which is its General Partner and does not have any economic interest in Tiger Infrastructure Partners Fund IV AIV LP (or any of the other entities in the corporate structure).” (Appl. 2 n.1.) The organizational structure charts included with the application also listed the following entities above Tiger Infrastructure Partners Fund IV AIV LP: Tiger Flow-Through LPs; Tiger Blocked LPs; and TIP Minnesota Coaches Blocker. (*See* Appl., Exs. 2, 3; Suppl., Exs. 2, 3.) Applicants state in their supplement that these three entities “were inadvertently included in the organizational chart submitted with the Application.” (Suppl. 1.) According to Applicants, the Revised Organizational Structure Charts “are consistent with the organizational chart used in the Applicants’ prior filings and accurately reflect[] the entities relevant to the Application.” (*Id.*)

infrastructure investment firm founded in 2010 that is focused on growth equity investments across transportation, digital infrastructure, and energy transition sectors in North America and Europe. (*Id.* at 3.) In January 2025, the Board approved Tiger Infrastructure's indirect acquisition of control of seven interstate motor carriers of passengers through the Tiger Infrastructure Investment Entities and through the following intermediate holding companies: MNC Holdings, LP; MNC Intermediate Holdings, LLC; MNC Parent, LLC; and MNC Transportation, LLC (then referred to as Minnesota Borrower, LLC). (*Id.*) See *TIP Minn. Coaches Acquis. LLC—Acquis. of Control—Marschall Line, Inc.*, MCF 21127 (STB served Jan. 8, 2025). Applicants state that, after that decision was issued and as part of the post-closing reorganization that was conducted in connection with that prior control transaction, MNC Transportation, LLC, was renamed Reliant Transportation Group, LLC, and therefore is now referred to as Reliant in this application. (Appl. 3.) Applicants note that there was no other change in ownership or control of Reliant after the Board issued its decision in Docket No. MCF 21127. (*Id.*)

Applicants state that as a result of that post-closing reorganization and a subsequent acquisition of control transaction earlier this year,⁶ Reliant is an indirect owner of nine federally regulated interstate motor carriers of passengers (collectively, Affiliated Carriers). (*Id.* at 4.) The Affiliated Carriers are:

- Marschall Line, LLC (Marschall Line), which operates solely as a provider of school bus transportation services, both under its legal name as well as the assumed name Mid-County Bus Company. Its services consist of regular route, general, and special education transportation for school districts, as well as school bus charter services supporting extracurricular activities and special events. While Marschall Line occasionally conducts charter trips that cross state lines into Wisconsin or other neighboring states, these interstate movements are incidental and limited when compared to the company's predominantly intrastate operations within Minnesota.

Marschall does not engage in motorcoach operations, (*id.* at 5–6);

- Reliant Motorcoaches, LLC (Reliant Motorcoaches) (operating in its name and through the assumed names Hasting Bus Company, Big River Bus, and Big River Tours), which provides school bus transportation services and motorcoach services on a charter and contract basis. Reliant Motorcoaches conducts general and special education transportation for school districts on a regular schedule and also provides charter services for school-related activities using a mixed fleet that includes school buses and motorcoaches. Within the company's motorcoach business, roughly half of motorcoach mileage is travelled within Minnesota. Out-of-state motorcoach mileage is concentrated primarily in nearby states, including Wisconsin and Iowa, with more limited operations in Illinois and Missouri, and occasional longer-distance trips driven by customer demand. Reliant Motorcoaches does not operate regularly scheduled motorcoach routes, (*id.* at 6–7);

- Rehbein Transit, LLC (Rehbein Transit), which operates exclusively as a school bus transportation provider. Its operations consist of regular route, general, and special education transportation for school districts, together with limited school bus charter services supporting extracurricular and special activities. Interstate operations are rare and limited to occasional charter trips into Wisconsin or other neighboring states, with the overwhelming majority of service conducted within Minnesota. Rehbein Transit does not conduct any motorcoach services, (*id.* at 8);

- Faribault Transportation Service, LLC (FTS), which operates exclusively as a provider of school bus transportation services. Its operations include regular route, general, and special education transportation, as well as school bus charter services for extracurricular activities and special events. Interstate service occurs only occasionally, typically involving charter trips into Wisconsin or other nearby states, and is minimal relative to the company's intrastate operations within Minnesota. FTS does not offer motorcoach services, (*id.* at 9);

- Reliant Student Transport, LLC (Reliant Student Transport), which provides school bus transportation services and motorcoach services on a charter and contract basis. Its school transportation services include general and special education routes and charter operations supporting school-related activities, using both school buses and motorcoaches. Interstate operations are limited and occur primarily in

connection with selected school-related activities involving neighboring states, most commonly Wisconsin. Reliant Student Transport also provides motorcoach charter and contract services for universities, athletic programs, and other institutional or private customers, as well as event-specific charters. Longer-distance trips occur on occasion in response to customer demand, generally favoring states geographically proximate to Minnesota. Reliant Student Transport does not operate regularly scheduled motorcoach routes, (*id.* at 9–10);

- Minn-Dakota Coaches, LLC (Minn-Dakota), which provides school bus transportation services and motorcoach charter services. School transportation services include regular route, general, and special education transportation, along with school charter services. Interstate service is limited and typically involves occasional trips into neighboring states, particularly North Dakota, based on school or customer needs. With respect to motorcoach operations, approximately half of Minn-Dakota's total motorcoach mileage is conducted within Minnesota. Interstate mileage is concentrated in nearby states, particularly North Dakota and South Dakota, with more limited operations in Iowa and Wisconsin, and occasional longer-distance charter activity. Minn-Dakota does not operate regularly scheduled motorcoach routes, (*id.* at 11);

- Ready Bus Company, LLC (Ready Bus), which provides school bus transportation services and motorcoach charter services. Its services include general and special education transportation, school bus charter services for extracurricular activities, and charter motorcoach services for institutional and private customers. Interstate transportation occurs on a limited basis and generally involves travel between Minnesota and neighboring states, particularly Wisconsin. Ready Bus also provides motorcoach charter and contract services for universities, athletic programs, and private events throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin, and surrounding states. Ready Bus does not operate regularly scheduled motorcoach routes, (*id.* at 12);

- Southwest Coaches, LLC (Southwest Coaches), which provides school transportation and charter services, using a fleet of school buses and motorcoaches. Southwest Coaches serves customers primarily in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, but operates trips in other states as customer needs require. Southwest Coaches' school transportation service

⁶ *Reliant Transp. Group, LLC—Acquis. of Control—Southwest Coaches, Inc.*, MCF 21149 (STB served June 12, 2026). Applicants state that the entities acquired in this transaction were converted into LLCs as part of a post-closing tax reorganization and are hereinafter referred to as Southwest Coaches, LLC, and Minnesota Motor Bus, LLC. (Appl. 4 n.2.)

includes regular and special education routes and extracurricular trips. It also provides charter services for educational institutions and universities, private events (including weddings and similar events), and coach travel tours, (*id.* at 13–14); and

- Minnesota Motor Bus, LLC (Minnesota Motor Bus), which provides school transportation and charter services, using a fleet of school buses and motorcoaches. Its school bus transportation includes transporting students to and from school and for extracurricular trips, as well as transportation of preschool and special needs students. Minnesota Motor Bus also provides charter bus service for university and youth groups for sporting events and similar activities within Minnesota and across state lines, primarily into Iowa and South Dakota. Minnesota Motor Bus does not operate regularly scheduled motorcoach routes, (*id.* at 14–15).

Applicants state that each Affiliated Carrier operates as a separate legal entity and holds its own operating authority issued by the FMCSA. (*Id.* at 4.) The Affiliated Carriers collectively provide a combination of school transportation services and motorcoach charter services throughout Minnesota and certain neighboring states, primarily operating under long-standing contracts with school districts and institutional customers, as well as charter agreements with universities, tour operators, and other private customers. (*Id.* at 4–5.) According to the application, although indirectly owned through common holding companies associated with Tiger Infrastructure, the Affiliated Carriers generally operate in distinct geographic service areas, maintain separate management teams, and retain separate operating authorities, terminals, fleets, and customer relationships. (*Id.* at 5.)⁷

Applicants state that the structure of the ownership platform was designed to preserve the independent operations of the carrier subsidiaries and is not intended to result in the consolidation of routes, school district contracts, or charter operations among the Affiliated Carriers. (*Id.* at 5.) They state that the purpose of the common ownership structure is to provide long-term ownership stability, increased access to capital and other resources for fleet modernization and safety investments, and continuity of experienced local management, rather than operational

integration. (*Id.*) Applicants explain that the proposed acquisition of Safe-Way Bus and Safe-Way Wisconsin would add two additional carriers to this existing group of motor carriers of passengers that similarly provide school transportation and charter services, operating in geographic areas distinct from many of the Affiliated Carriers or otherwise serving different school districts and other customer bases. (*Id.*)

According to the application, if the proposed transaction is approved, Reliant will acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding equity interests of Safe-Way Bus and Safe-Way Wisconsin from Sellers pursuant to a Membership Interest Purchase Agreement dated August 31, 2026. (*Id.* at 21.) Applicant state that Sellers are not motor carriers and do not hold individual operating authority. (*Id.* at 15.) Applicants further state that Sellers each own 50% of Safe-Way Bus and 50% of Safe-Way Wisconsin. (*Id.* at 15–16.) According to Applicants, Sellers acquired their respective 50% of the shares in each of the Additional Carriers as a result of the settlement of the estate of their late brother Daniel Stiles on March 28, 2022.⁸ (*Id.* at 16.)

Following closing of the proposed transaction, Applicants state that they will obtain control of both Additional Carriers, which will continue to operate under their existing FMCSA operating authorities. (*Id.* at 21.)

The application states that Safe-Way Bus is a Minnesota corporation that provides service out of its Inver Grove Heights terminal in the Twin Cities region of Minnesota and its terminal in Hudson, Wis. (*Id.* at 17, 22.) Safe-Way Bus is authorized to operate as an interstate motor carrier of passengers subject to the jurisdiction of the FMCSA pursuant to authority issued in Docket No. MC–362288; U.S. DOT No. 813377.⁹

⁸ In April 2026, Sellers sought after-the-fact approval for their 2022 acquisition of control of the Additional Carriers, which the Board tentatively approved on May 6, 2026. *Jane Stiles & Thomas Stiles—Acquis. of Control—Safe-Way Bus Co.*, MCF 21148 (STB served May 6, 2026). No opposing comments were filed by the June 22, 2026 deadline, and the Board's approval therefore became effective the following day. (*See* Appl. 16.) Following that decision, Reliant reached an agreement with Sellers to acquire control of the Additional Carriers, and Applicants are submitting this application so that the parties can close on the proposed transaction as soon as Board authority is obtained. (*Id.* at 16–17.)

⁹ The application states that Safe-Way Bus holds FMCSA operating authority. (*Id.* at 17.) However, the FMCSA Company Snapshot attached to the application as Exhibit 1 indicates that Safe-Way Bus is not authorized to conduct interstate operations. (*Id.*, Ex. 1.) In its supplement, Applicants state that Safe-Way Bus's operating authority "was made inactive as a result of an issue concerning the insurance coverage filing reflected in FMCSA's records" and that "Safe-Way Bus is in the process

Safe-Way Bus also has intrastate operating authority as a motor carrier of passengers from the Minnesota DOT pursuant to Minnesota DOT # 142460. (Appl. 17.)

Safe-Way Bus provides school transportation service under contract to two school districts in the Twin Cities, Minn., area (Inver Grove Heights Public Schools district ISD 199 and South St. Paul Public Schools district/SSD 6), as well as to the Hudson, Wis., public school district. (*Id.* at 17–18.) The application also states that, until June 2023, Safe-Way Bus also provided school transportation service under contract to the St. Paul Public Schools district ISD 625. (*Id.* at 17.)

The Inver Grove Heights Public Schools district consists of approximately five public schools. (*Id.*) The district has approximately 3,500 students and the service area encompasses approximately 30 square miles. (*Id.* at 17–18.) The contract service that Safe-Way Bus provides for the Inver Grove Heights Public Schools district involves approximately 23 full-sized school buses that are used for transporting students to and from school and conducting extracurricular trips. (*Id.* at 18.)

The South St. Paul Public Schools district consists of approximately five public schools. (*Id.*) The district has approximately 3,100 students and the service area encompasses approximately six square miles. (*Id.*) The contract service that Safe-Way Bus provides for the South St. Paul Public Schools district involves approximately seven full-sized school buses that are used for transporting students to and from school and conducting extracurricular trips. (*Id.*) Safe-Way Bus also utilizes approximately seven smaller buses to transport preschool and special-needs students. (*Id.*)

The Hudson Public Schools district consists of approximately eight public schools and one private school. (*Id.*) The district has approximately 5,300 students and the service area encompasses approximately 77 square miles. (*Id.*) The contract service that Safe-Way Bus provides for the Hudson Public Schools District involves

of rectifying that issue with FMCSA." (Suppl. 1.) The Board takes notice that FMCSA's website now indicates that Safe-Way Bus is authorized to provide interstate service. *See* U.S. Dep't of Transp., Fed. Motor Carrier Safety Admin., Safety & Fitness Electronic Records (SAFER) Sys., https://safer.fmcsa.dot.gov/query.asp?searchtype=ANY&query_type=queryCarrierSnapshot&query_param=USDOT&original_query_param=NAME&query_string=813377&original_query_string=SAFE-WAY%20BUS%20COMPANY (last visited Oct. 20, 2026).

⁷ Additional information about these motor carriers, including U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) numbers, motor carrier numbers, and USDOT safety fitness ratings can be found in the application. (*Id.* at 5–15.)

approximately 42 full-sized school buses that are used for transporting students to and from school and conducting extra-curricular trips. (*Id.*) Safe-Way also utilizes approximately 12 smaller buses and four vans/SUVs to transport pre-K and special-needs students. (*Id.*)

Applicants state that Safe-Way Bus also provides after-school trips as part of its contracts with the relevant school districts in the Twin Cities area. (*Id.*) On limited occasions, these services involve transportation across state lines into neighboring states, including Wisconsin. (*Id.*) Safe-Way Bus also provides charter bus service for university and youth groups, transporting them to sporting events and similar activities within the state of Minnesota and across state lines, primarily into Wisconsin. (*Id.* at 18–19.)

The application states that in the 12-month period prior to March 2026, Safe-Way Bus conducted approximately 334 interstate trips and approximately 2.11% of its overall revenue is derived from these interstate trips. (*Id.* at 19.) Safe-Way Bus does not conduct regularly scheduled motorcoach service in interstate commerce. (*Id.*) Safe-Way Bus operates its student transportation services out of its terminals in Inver Grove Heights and Hudson. (*Id.*) The Safe-Way Bus terminal in Inver Grove Heights has a fleet of approximately 51 school buses. (*Id.*) That terminal has approximately 50 employees, including 45 drivers and five other employees. (*Id.*) The terminal in Hudson has approximately 64 employees, including 58 drivers and six other employees. (*Id.*)

The application describes Safe-Way Wisconsin as a Wisconsin corporation, with a name change effective as of May 30, 2006, that has its principal business address in Somerset, Wis. (*Id.*) Safe-Way Wisconsin is authorized to operate as an interstate motor carrier of passengers subject to the jurisdiction of the FMCSA pursuant to authority issued in Docket No. MC–1451781; U.S. DOT No. 3923185. (*Id.* at 19; *id.*, Ex. 1.) Safe-Way Wisconsin also has intrastate operating authority from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation to operate as a common carrier of passengers. (*Id.* at 19.)

According to the application, Safe-Way Wisconsin operates from its terminals in Somerset, Wis., and Balsam Lake, Wis. (*Id.* at 21.) Safe-Way Wisconsin is a school transportation operator, providing general and special education transportation to and from schools on regular routes under contract to the Somerset Public Schools district in Somerset and the Unity School District in Balsam Lake. (*Id.* at 19–20.)

The Somerset Public Schools district consists of three public schools and one non-public school. The district has approximately 1,500 students and encompasses a service area of approximately 95 square miles. (*Id.* at 20.) The contract service that Safe-Way Wisconsin provides for the Somerset Public Schools district involves running approximately 19 full-sized school buses that are used for transporting students to and from school and for extracurricular trips. (*Id.*) The Unity School District consists of three public schools in the towns of Balsam Lake, Milltown, and Centuria, Wis. (*Id.*) The district has approximately 945 students and encompasses a service area of approximately 140 square miles. (*Id.*) The contract service that Safe-Way Wisconsin provides for the Unity Public Schools district involves running approximately 15 full-sized school buses that are used for transporting students to and from school and for extracurricular trips. (*Id.*) Safe-Way Wisconsin also utilizes approximately one smaller bus and three vans that transport preschool and special-needs students within the Unity Public School district. (*Id.*)

The application states that Safe-Way Wisconsin employs approximately 19 school bus drivers and has 22 total employees at the Somerset terminal. (*Id.*) In addition, Safe-Way Wisconsin employs approximately 18 school bus drivers and has 21 total employees at the Balsam Lake terminal. (*Id.*) Safe-Way Wisconsin has serviced the Somerset Public Schools district continually since 2006, and the Unity School District since 2023. (*Id.*)

According to the application, Safe-Way Wisconsin also provides after-school trips as part of its contract with Somerset Public Schools and the Unity School District for extracurricular activities and other special events within Wisconsin. (*Id.*) On limited occasions, these services involve transportation across state lines into neighboring states including Minnesota. (*Id.*) Safe-Way Wisconsin also provides charter bus service for university and youth groups, transporting them to sporting events and similar activities within the state of Wisconsin and across state lines, primarily into Minnesota. (*Id.* at 20–21.) According to the application, Safe-Way Wisconsin does not conduct regularly scheduled motorcoach service in interstate commerce. (*Id.* at 21.) It conducts approximately 111 interstate trips per year between its Somerset and Balsam Lake terminals, a number that, according to the application, is minimal in comparison to Safe-Way Wisconsin's

overall intrastate school transportation operations. (*Id.*) Approximately 2.01% of its overall revenue is from interstate operations. (*Id.*)

Applicants state that the proposed transaction is not designed to result in material operational changes. (*Id.* at 22.) The Additional Carriers will continue to provide substantially the same services to their customers following closing as they currently provide, including school transportation services under contract and charter transportation services. (*Id.*) Applicants state that they have no current plans to discontinue service, materially modify routes, close terminals, or reduce headcount as a result of the proposed transaction. (*Id.*) The territories primarily serviced by Safe-Way Bus and Safe-Way Wisconsin do not overlap, as they are located approximately 30 miles apart in different states. (*Id.*) Safe-Way Bus provides service out of its Inver Grove Heights terminal in the Twin Cities region of Minnesota and its Hudson, Wis., terminal, while Safe-Way Wisconsin provides service out of its terminal in Somerset, Wis., and from a terminal in Balsam Lake, Wis. (*Id.*)

According to the application, Safe-Way Bus's main competitors for student transportation services in the greater Twin Cities area and in the Hudson, Wis., area include First Student Transportation, Schmitty & Sons Transportation, Transit Team, Voigt's School Service Inc., Billie Bus Transportation, and American Student Transportation. (*Id.*) Safe-Way Wisconsin's main competitors for student transportation services include Kobussen Buses LTD and Go-Riteway Transportation Group. (*Id.*) There are approximately five other direct competitors in each of the service areas, and the competitive landscape has not materially changed since Sellers acquired the Additional Carriers in 2022. (*Id.*) Both Additional Carriers generally face competition from national, regional, and local bus providers operating within their respective service areas. (*Id.*) In addition, both companies face considerable competition for transportation services from other modes of transportation including ride sharing services and local bus service operated by transit agencies. (*Id.*)

Under 49 U.S.C. 14303(b), the Board must approve and authorize a transaction that it finds consistent with the public interest, taking into consideration at least (1) the effect of the proposed transaction on the adequacy of transportation to the public, (2) the total fixed charges resulting from the proposed transaction, and (3) the

interest of affected carrier employees. Applicants have submitted the information required by 49 CFR 1182.2, including information demonstrating that the transaction is consistent with the public interest under 49 U.S.C. 14303(b), *see* 49 CFR 1182.2(a)(7), and a jurisdictional statement under 49 U.S.C. 14303(g) that the aggregate gross operating revenues of the involved carriers exceeded \$2 million during a consecutive 12-month period ending not more than six months before the date of the agreement of the parties, *see* 49 CFR 1182.2(a)(5). (Appl. 23–28.)

Applicants do not expect that the proposed transaction will adversely affect the adequacy of transportation to the public, or that it will result in any material reduction in competition among interstate motor carriers. (*Id.* at 24.) They state that Safe-Way Bus and Safe-Way Wisconsin will continue to operate as separate legal entities, providing substantially the same school transportation and charter services that they provide today, under existing contracts, operating authorities, and management structures. (*Id.* at 25.) Applicants do not intend to consolidate routes, modify existing service patterns, discontinue service, or redirect equipment or personnel as a result of the proposed transaction. (*Id.*)

Additionally, Applicants state that the services provided by the Additional Carriers do not materially overlap with Reliant's existing Affiliated Carriers. (*Id.*) Applicants assert that the Affiliated Carriers operate primarily in distinct, localized geographic service areas within Minnesota, serve different school districts and institutional customers, and conduct operations pursuant to separate contracts, terminals, fleets, and operating authorities. (*Id.*) Applicants further state that school transportation services, which constitute a significant portion of operations for many of the Affiliated Carriers, are inherently contract-specific and district-based, with routes designed exclusively to serve discrete school districts under long-term contractual arrangements. (*Id.*) As a result, Applicants state, these routes are not transferable or interchangeable across carriers and do not compete directly with one another. (*Id.*)

Applicants state that the Additional Carriers each provide school transportation service under contract to different school districts. (*Id.*) They explain that Safe-Way Bus serves two school districts in the Twin Cities, Minnesota area: Inver Grove Heights Public Schools district ISD 199, and South St. Paul Public Schools district/SSD 6, while Safe-Way Wisconsin

serves Somerset Public Schools district in Somerset, Wis., and the Unity School district in Balsam Lake, Wis. (*Id.*) Those school districts are in different service areas approximately 30 miles apart in different states. (*Id.*) Applicants note that Safe-Way Bus also serves the Hudson School district in Hudson, Wis., and that there is no overlap in the school district service areas served by Safe-Way Bus and Safe-Way Wisconsin. (*Id.*) Applicants state that none of Reliant's Affiliated Carriers serve these school districts, nor do they operate school transportation routes in those communities. (*Id.* at 25–26.) Furthermore, Applicants state, both carriers face substantial competition for student transportation services from other bus providers (national, local, and regional) and from numerous other modes of transportation. (*Id.* at 26.) Accordingly, Applicants maintain, the transaction will not reduce competition in any relevant geographic market and has not impaired the adequacy of transportation to the public. (*Id.*)

Similarly, Applicants state that to the extent that multiple carriers under common ownership provide motorcoach charter services, those services are customer-driven, irregular, and geographically unique, rather than route-based or scheduled. (*Id.*) Charter trips are performed pursuant to individual customer requests and vary by destination, duration, and frequency. (*Id.*) The Affiliated Carriers' charter operations are concentrated in different regions of Minnesota, such as the Twin Cities metropolitan area, southeastern Minnesota, northern Minnesota, or western Minnesota, and are typically marketed and performed through longstanding local customer relationships. (*Id.*) The interstate charter trips conducted by the Affiliated Carriers are conducted from terminals in different areas and therefore service different customer bases. (*Id.*) The Additional Carriers only provide occasional trips across state lines, their charter activities rely on separate customer bases, and do not involve the operation of regularly scheduled routes that could be consolidated or eliminated as a result of common ownership. (*Id.*)

Moreover, Applicants state, each carrier will continue to maintain separate operating authorities, terminals, fleets, safety programs, and management teams. (*Id.*) The common ownership structure is designed to preserve the independent operation of each carrier, while providing access to long-term capital and financial stability. (*Id.*) It is not intended to facilitate operational integration or the

coordination of pricing or service offerings. (*Id.*)

Finally, even within the limited markets in which Applicants' carriers operate, Applicants state that they face substantial competition from a wide range of other transportation providers, including local and regional bus operators, national charter providers, and alternative modes of transportation such as private motor vehicles, airlines, and intercity rail. (*Id.* at 27.) Customers—particularly school districts and institutional clients—typically select providers through competitive procurement processes or negotiated contracts and retain the ability to change providers upon contract expiration. (*Id.*) Accordingly, Applicants contend, the proposed transaction will not foreclose competition or impair customer choice. (*Id.*) For these reasons, Applicants maintain that the proposed transaction will preserve the adequacy of transportation services, will not result in any anticompetitive consolidation of routes or services, and is fully consistent with the public interest standard under 49 U.S.C. 14303(b). (*Id.*)

With respect to total fixed charges, Applicants anticipate financing the cost of the proposed transaction with a combination of current available funds and equity capital. (*Id.*) Applicants do not expect that any resulting fixed charges will adversely affect the Additional Carriers' ability to continue to provide safe and quality transportation service, given the stability of their contractual school transportation operations and continuing charter operations. (*Id.*) Applicants explain that each of the Additional Carriers has a very stable revenue stream from contracts with school districts, universities, and other institutional entities, which should be more than adequate to service existing and anticipated future debt. (*Id.*) According to the application, the proposed transaction will also enable the Additional Carriers to maintain future financial stability through access to considerable funds from Tiger Infrastructure Investment entities and their affiliates. (*Id.*)

Applicants further state that the proposed transaction is not expected to have any material adverse effect on employees or labor conditions. (*Id.* at 28.) Applicants indicate that they have no current plans for employee layoffs or staffing reductions, and do not anticipate adverse changes to wages, benefits, or working conditions as a result of the proposed transaction. (*Id.*)

Based upon Applicants' representations, the Board finds that the

proposed transaction, as described in the application, is consistent with the public interest. The application will be tentatively approved and authorized. If any opposing comments are timely filed, these findings will be deemed vacated, and, unless a final decision can be made on the record as developed, a procedural schedule will be adopted to reconsider the application. *See* 49 CFR 1182.6. If no opposing comments are filed by the expiration of the comment period, this notice will take effect automatically and will be the final Board action in this proceeding.

This action is categorically excluded from environmental review under 49 CFR 1105.6(c).

Board decisions and notices are available at www.stb.gov.

It is ordered:

1. The transaction is approved and authorized, subject to the filing of opposing comments.

2. If opposing comments are timely filed, the findings made in this notice will be deemed vacated.

3. This notice will be effective December 8, 2026, unless opposing comments are filed by December 7, 2026. If any comments are filed, Applicants may file a reply by December 21, 2026.

4. A copy of this notice will be served on: (1) the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590; (2) the U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, 10th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20530; and (3) the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of the General Counsel, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

5. This notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Decided: October 20, 2026.

By the Board, Anika S. Cooper, Chief Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel.

Kenyatta Clay,
Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2026–21628 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; **Fraud.gov** Tip Intake and Referral Form

AGENCY: Departmental Offices, U.S. Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other federal agencies to comment on the proposed information collection listed below, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before December 21, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send comments regarding the burden estimate, or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to U.S. Department of the Treasury, Attention: Treasury PRA Clearance Officer, 1500 Suite #8100, JBAB, 250 Murray Lane SW, BLDG 410/Door 123, Washington, DC 20222, or email at PRA@treasury.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Copies of the submissions may be obtained from Spencer W. Clark by emailing PRA@treasury.gov, calling (202) 927–5331, or viewing the entire information collection request at www.reginfo.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: **Fraud.gov** Tip Intake and Referral Form.

OMB Control Number: 1505–0284.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Description: The Department of the Treasury is launching a government-wide intake and referral portal for members of the public to report suspected waste, fraud, abuse, improper payments, misuse of Federal funds, and related misconduct affecting Federal programs at **Fraud.gov**. The collection supports Treasury's implementation of Executive Order 14249, "Protecting America's Bank Account Against Fraud, Waste, and Abuse," and Executive Order 14395, "Establishing the Task Force To Eliminate Fraud." On behalf of the Task Force to Eliminate Fraud, Treasury will collect information necessary to receive, review, triage, categorize, de-duplicate, and refer allegations to the appropriate Federal agency, inspector general, law enforcement organization, or other authorized entity for review and potential action. The collection also supports program integrity, payment integrity, oversight, fraud prevention, and related administrative functions. The tip intake form hosted on **Fraud.gov** allows respondents to provide a narrative description of their allegations, supporting documentation, contact information and related information necessary to evaluate and

route submissions. An artificial intelligence tool will process the initial entry and populate it into standardized fields, along with suggested routing recommendations, which respondents can review and edit before submitting. The tool is intended to assist with standardization and routing recommendations; respondents may review and edit populated fields before submission, and Treasury personnel will apply appropriate review and quality-control procedures before referral.

Form: **Fraud.gov** Tip Intake and Referral Form.

Affected Public: Individuals and Households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 80,000.

Frequency of Response: Once.

Estimated Total Number of Annual Responses: 80,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 30 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 40,000.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. 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 technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services required to provide information.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)

Spencer W. Clark,

Treasury PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026–21578 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AK–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**[OMB Control No. 2900–0850]****Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Requirements for Recognition as a VA Accredited Organization****AGENCY:** Office of General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that the Office of General Counsel (OGC), Department of Veterans Affairs, will submit the collection of information abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden, and it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: Comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent by November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To submit comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection, please type the following link into your browser: www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain, select “Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments”, then search the list for the information collection by Title or “OMB Control No. 2900–0850.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: VA PRA information: Dorothy Glasgow, 202–461–1084, VAPRA@va.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Requirements for Recognition as a VA Accredited Organization.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0850
<https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRASearch>.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: In order for an organization to provide representation to claimants before VA regarding claims for VA benefits, the organization must be recognized by VA for that purpose. Section 5902(a) of title 38, United States Code, authorizes VA to recognize organizations for the limited purpose of ensuring competent representation of veterans in claims for benefits administered by VA. VA implemented this authority in 38 CFR 14.628. An organization must apply for VA recognition, supplying information as specified in section 14.628 to demonstrate that it satisfies the legal requirements for recognition. (Organizations may provide services to

veterans without VA recognition if the services do not include the preparation, presentation, and prosecution of claims for VA benefits.) The information submitted by the organizations in conjunction with a request for recognition is used by VA in reviewing accreditation applications to determine whether organizations meet the requirements for VA recognition under section 14.628. VA relies on this information to ensure that it is granting recognition only to organizations that can provide long-term, competent representation to VA claimants.

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 **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published at 91 FR 48508, July 31, 2026.

In response to a comment received during the 60-day comment period, VA is increasing the estimated annual burden from 50 hours to 250 hours and the estimated average burden per respondent from 5 hours to 25 hours.

Affected Public: Individuals, not-for-profit institutions, and state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated Annual Burden: 250 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per

Respondent: 25 hours.

Frequency of Response: One time.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 10.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Shunda Willis,

Alternate, VA PRA Clearance Officer, Office of Information and Technology, Office of Data Governance and Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–21591 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**[OMB Control No. 2900–0059]****Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Statement of Person Claiming To Have Stood in Relation of Parent**

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that the Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, will

submit the collection of information abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden, and it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: Comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent by November 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To submit comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection, please type the following link into your browser: www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain, select “Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments”, then search the list for the information collection by Title or “OMB Control No. 2900–0059.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

VA PRA information: Dorothy Glasgow, 202–461–1084, VAPRA@va.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: 21P–524, Statement of Person Claiming to Have Stood in Relation of Parent.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0059
<https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRASearch>.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: VA Form 21P–524 is used to gather the necessary information to determine a claimant’s parental relationship to a deceased Veteran when the claimant is not the Veteran’s natural mother or father or adopted mother or father. Without this information, determination of entitlement would not be possible. 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 **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published at 91 FR 48510, July 31, 2026.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 42 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per

Respondent: 2 hours.

Frequency of Response: One time.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 21.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Shunda Willis,

Acting, VA PRA Clearance Officer, Office of Information and Technology, Office of Data Governance and Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2026–21627 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans and Community Oversight and Engagement Board, Notice of Meeting, Amended

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) gives notice under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. Ch. 10, that the Veterans and Community Oversight and Engagement Board will meet virtually on October 21, 2026 via Microsoft Teams. The meeting session will begin, and end as follows:

Date	Time
October 21, 2026.	9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Pacific Standard Time (PST).

The meetings are open to the public. The Board was established by the West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016 on September 29, 2016. The purpose of the Board is to provide advice and make recommendations to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on: identifying the goals of the community and Veteran partnership; improving services and outcomes for Veterans, members of the Armed Forces, and the families of such Veterans and members; and on the implementation of the Draft Master Plan

approved by the Secretary on January 28, 2016, and on the creation and implementation of any successor master plans.

On October 21, 2026, the agenda will include opening remarks from the Department of Veterans Affairs Leadership. There will be a general update from VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System (VAGLAHS). The Office of Asset Enterprise Management will provide status briefing activities since August 2025. The Board will hear reports on activities since the last meeting and information provided from subject matters experts.

Time will be allocated for receiving public comments on October 21, from 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. PST. The comment period may end sooner if there are no comments presented or they are exhausted before the end time. Individuals wishing to make public comments should contact Chi Szeto at Chihung.szeto@va.gov and are requested to submit a 1–2-page summary of their comments for inclusion in the official meeting record. Only those members of the public (first 12 public comment registrants) who have confirmed registrations to provide public comment will be allowed to provide public

comment. Each speaker will be held to 5-minutes time limit. Members of the public can attend the meeting via Microsoft Teams by joining from the meeting link below. *Video:* Copy and paste highlighted link below.

Microsoft Teams Meeting

Join: <https://teams.microsoft.com/join/264028341877895?p=7rGwJtEHFGTl4f9qFH>.
Meeting ID: 264 028 341 877 895.
Passcode: hT22XE3z.

Need Help? | System Reference

Dial in by phone: +1 872–701–0185,,142656445# United States, Chicago.

Find a Local Number

Phone conference ID: 142 656 445#. Any member of the public seeking additional information should contact Chi Szeto at (562) 708–9959 or at Chihung.Szeto@va.gov.

Dated: October 19, 2026.
Jelessa M. Burney,
Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer.
[FR Doc. 2026–21583 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8320–01–P



FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 91
No. 203

Thursday,
October 22, 2026

Part II

The President

Executive Order 14437—Advancing Women’s Health To Improve Outcomes
in All Phases of Life

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Executive Order 14437 of October 19, 2026

The President

Advancing Women's Health To Improve Outcomes in All Phases of Life

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Purpose and Policy.* My Administration is committed to advancing women's health and ensuring that medical research, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment reflect the highest quality scientific evidence, with the goal of improving health outcomes in all phases of life.

Despite considerable advances in biomedical science, many diseases and conditions that disproportionately or uniquely affect women have not received the level of research, clinical attention, and treatment that other diseases and conditions have received. More research is needed in critical aspects of women's health, including cardiovascular and heart disease, cancer, stroke, Alzheimer's Disease, autoimmune and inflammatory conditions, osteoporosis, mental health, chronic pain, endometriosis, fibroids, polyendocrine metabolic ovary syndrome, infertility, maternal health, menopause, neurological disorders, aging, and more. Improving health outcomes for women requires coordinated Federal leadership, bolstered scientific investment, and accelerated translation of research into clinical and community practice.

While previous administrations have invested in women's health research, there is a need to enhance, streamline, and elevate Federal efforts regarding both research and the critical step of translation into health solutions. My Administration is committed to ensuring that American women are receiving the best scientifically-supported medical advice in the world. Therefore, it is the policy of the United States to prioritize translating research into improved clinical care that benefits women and girls through a comprehensive approach to women's health that recognizes evolving health needs from infancy, childhood, and adolescence through pregnancy, midlife, menopause, and aging, and supports timely, stage-specific prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and care.

Sec. 2. *Establishment of the Women's Health Division Within the National Institutes of Health.* (a) The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), shall establish a Women's Health Division within an appropriate institute or center within 90 days.

(b) The Women's Health Division shall, in coordination with the NIH Office of Research on Women's Health:

- (i) increase the scientific review of women's health conditions in all phases of life that remain understudied or insufficiently understood;
- (ii) advance and coordinate research on women's health conditions at all phases of life, including replication studies;
- (iii) promote innovation and advanced research technologies to accelerate time to diagnosis and improve access to high-quality prevention, treatment, specialized healthcare services, personalized medicine, and coordinated care delivery for women's health conditions;
- (iv) strengthen interdisciplinary collaboration to advance basic and clinical research on women's health;

(v) support data-collection methodologies and research methodologies that improve understanding of sex-specific health outcomes and increase inclusion of women and girls in clinical trials;

(vi) develop accountability for grant recipients to enhance adherence to the NIH policy requiring research to account for sex as a biological variable; and

(vii) facilitate translation of scientific discoveries into clinical practice and public health implementation across Federal, State, and local jurisdictions.

(c) The Women's Health Division shall work with all relevant Federal partners to continue to expand strategic coordination and policy leadership on, career development in, and advancement of women's health research across disciplines.

Sec. 3. *Establishing the White House Women's Health Task Force.* (a) There is hereby established the White House Women's Health Task Force (Task Force) co-chaired by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff.

(b) In addition to the Co-Chairs, the Task Force shall include the following officials:

(i) the Secretary of War;

(ii) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(iii) the Secretary of Labor;

(iv) the Secretary of Education;

(v) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs;

(vi) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(vii) the Commissioner of Food and Drugs;

(viii) the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

(ix) the Director of the National Institutes of Health;

(x) the Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health;

(xi) the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; and

(xii) other members of my Administration invited to participate, at the discretion of the Co-Chairs.

(c) The Co-Chairs may hold public hearings, meetings, roundtables, and similar events, as appropriate, and may receive expert input from leaders in women's health, technology, academia, the private sector, philanthropy, and other relevant subject matter areas to inform coordinated action with measurable results.

(d) The Department of Health and Human Services shall provide funding for the administrative costs of the Task Force.

Sec. 4. *Task Force Functions.* (a) The Task Force shall ensure that the Federal Government pursues a comprehensive approach to women's health that recognizes evolving health needs from infancy, childhood, and adolescence through pregnancy, midlife, menopause, and aging, and supports necessary policy and regulatory reforms to ensure timely and stage-specific prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and care for women. To achieve those goals, the Task Force shall focus on:

(i) advancing the science of women's health through strengthening research and initiatives across the Federal Government to improve prevention, early detection, diagnosis, treatment, and long-term health outcomes for women and girls, including through acceleration of the development of new therapies and cures;

(ii) accelerating proven, measurable, and evidence-based strategies to increase innovation, translation, adoption, and implementation of women's

health research into policies, evidence-based medicine, and best clinical practices, including through updated clinical education based on the best available science. These efforts shall prioritize grantmaking focused on prevention, treatment, and long-term health by promoting early identification and management of health risks throughout infancy, childhood, adolescence, reproductive years, midlife, menopause, and aging, to reduce the burden of chronic disease and improve long-term health outcomes;

(iii) advancing patient-centered care by supporting education and research into coordinated, preventive, and woman-centered care as well as integration and implementation across primary care, specialty care, and behavioral health providers, including through ensuring a robust supply chain of providers and medical products to deliver high-quality clinical care. These efforts may include advising heads of executive departments and agencies (agency heads) on opportunities to implement pilot programs that improve incentives to integrate prevention, early intervention, and treatment and remove obsolete silos between agencies, programs, or systems, in each case as deemed appropriate by the agency head and consistent with applicable law; and

(iv) consulting with States, tribal nations, local jurisdictions, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, the private sector, philanthropic entities, and other relevant stakeholders on the best strategies to translate research into practice. This consultation will ensure that scientific and technological advances in women's health research are effectively incorporated into evidence-based policies and integrated across clinical practice, public health programs, and community-level initiatives. Such collaboration shall accelerate innovation, strengthen public-private partnerships, promote investment in women's health solutions, and support the broad adoption of evidence-based interventions by both healthcare providers and women to improve women's health outcomes.

Sec. 5. *Revocation of Prior Actions.* The following executive actions are hereby revoked:

(a) Executive Order 14120 of March 18, 2024 (Advancing Women's Health Research and Innovation).

(b) Presidential Memorandum of November 13, 2023 (White House Initiative on Women's Health Research).

Sec. 6. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

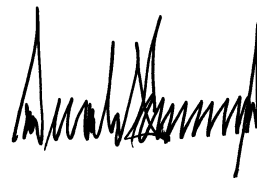
(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(d) The costs for publication of this order shall be borne by the Department of Health and Human Services.




THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 19, 2026.

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