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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency

7 CFR Part 760

[FSA–2025–0005]

RIN 0560–AI73

Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 and 2024; Approval of Information Collection Request

AGENCY: Farm Service Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Final rule; notice of approval of Information Collection Request (ICR).

SUMMARY: The final rule entitled Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 and 2024 was published on May 29, 2025. The Office of Management and Budget cleared the associated information collection requirements (ICR) on May 28, 2025. This document announces approval of the ICR.

DATES: The ICR associated with the final rule published in the **Federal Register** on May 29, 2025, at 90 FR 22614, was approved by OMB on May 28, 2025, under OMB Control Number 0503–0028.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathy Sayers; telephone: (202) 720–6870; email: *Kathy.Sayers@usda.gov.* Individuals with disabilities who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and text telephone (TTY mode)) or dial 711 for Telecommunications Relay Service (both voice and text telephone users can initiate this call from any telephone).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The information collection request has been approved by OMB under the control number 0503–0028; Expiration Date: 10/31/2027. FSA will use Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) documentation as the basis for making ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments to producers. For the information collection changes related to the existing approval under 0503–0028, the agency is seeking to use FSA–510 with this data collection.

William Beam,

Administrator, Farm Service Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–10850 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–EA–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. FAA–2024–0190; Special Conditions No. 25–877–SC]

Special Conditions: The Boeing Company, Boeing Model 747–8 Series Airplane; Short-Term Occupancy of Lower Lobe During Flight and Installation of Stairway Between Main Deck and Lower-Lobe

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final special conditions.

SUMMARY: These special conditions are issued for the The Boeing Company (Boeing) Model 747–8 series airplane. This airplane, as modified by Boeing, will have a novel or unusual design feature when compared to the state of technology envisioned in the airworthiness standards for transport category airplanes. This design feature is the installation of stairs for flightcrew to access the forward and aft lower lobe compartments during flight. These compartments will have two main functions: storage of service items and that of a Class C cargo compartment. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for this design feature. These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

DATES: Effective July 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alan Sinclair, Technical Policy Branch, Policy and Standards Division, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, FAA Seattle Headquarters, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, Washington 98198; telephone and fax 206–231–3215; email: *alan.sinclair@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 2, 2018, Boeing applied for a supplemental type certificate (STC) for the installation of stairs for inflight flightcrew to access the forward and aft lower lobe compartments that will have two main functions: access of service items that have been stored and that of a Class C cargo compartment in the Model 747–8 series airplane. The modified Boeing Model 747–8 series airplane, which is a derivative of the Model 747–8F series airplane currently approved under Type Certificate No. A20WE, is a four-engine, transport category airplane with a VIP interior configuration, not for common carriage, seating for 93 passengers and 15 flightcrew, and a maximum takeoff weight of 987,000 pounds.

Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) 21.101, Boeing must show that changes to the Boeing Model 747–8 series airplane, as changed, continues to meet the applicable provisions of the regulations listed in Type Certificate No. A20WE or the applicable regulations in effect on the date of application for the change, except for earlier amendments as agreed upon by the FAA.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (*e.g.,* 14 CFR part 25) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the Boeing Model 747–8 series airplanes because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under the provisions of § 21.16.

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

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the Boeing Model 747–8 series airplanes must comply with the exhaust-emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34, and the noise-certification requirements of 14 CFR part 36.

The FAA issues special conditions, as defined in 14 CFR 11.19, in accordance with § 11.38, and they become part of

the type certification basis under § 21.101.

Novel or Unusual Design Feature

Certain Boeing Model 747–8 series airplanes will incorporate the following novel or unusual design feature:

The installation of stairs for flightcrew to access the forward and aft lower lobe compartments during flight. The compartments will have two main functions: storage of service items and that of a Class C cargo compartment.

Discussion

Existing regulations address service areas and Class C cargo compartments independently, but do not address compartments that have both uses. A service compartment can be occupied, and a Class C cargo compartment cannot. Further, firefighting is dealt with differently in each compartment. The crew fights a fire in a service compartment and a flooding suppression system is used to fight a fire in a Class C cargo compartment.

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

Discussion of Comments

The FAA issued Notice of Proposed Special Conditions No. 25–24–01–SC, for the Boeing Model 747–8 airplane airplane, which was published in the **Federal Register** on November 29, 2024 (89 FR 94620).

The FAA received one response, from an individual. The commenter recommends that the FAA clarify in the final special conditions whether there will be a suppression system in the service compartment or if the crew is to fight a fire in this area.

There will be a fire suppression system in the service compartment. As explained in the Notice of Proposed Special Conditions, this project modifies the lower lobe forward and aft Class C cargo compartments to function as storage of service items (also known as the service area in this document) that can be used during flight, and for other cargo or baggage that is the traditional function of a Class C cargo compartment. The service areas are within the Class C cargo compartments and as such, these service areas must be covered by the Class C cargo compartment built-in fire extinguishing or suppression system per 14 CFR 25.857(c)(2).

In addition, these special conditions address only the aspects of this novel or unusual design feature that were not envisaged by the current airworthiness standards for transport category airplanes. All other applicable regulations for transport category airplanes apply to this project and are not included in these special conditions. For example, Class C cargo compartments are required to incorporate an approved built-in fire extinguishing or suppression system controllable from the cockpit per 14 CFR 25.857(c)(2).

Further, Title 14 CFR 91.505(b) requires that crewmembers must be familiar with emergency equipment and with the procedures for the use of that equipment in an emergency situation (*e.g.,* fighting a fire in an area on the airplane as appropriate for such action, such as the cabin, a galley, etc.). Those procedures are required by 14 CFR 121.135 to be included in applicable crew manuals for all flight crew and cabin crew members on transport category airplanes and are required for certification. Therefore, the FAA did not include those regulations or include the associated actions in these special conditions.

The commenter also recommends that ''. . . the procedure for dealing with a fire that spreads across the entire lower lobe should be clarified. If a fire starting in the cargo hold were to spread to the service compartment before fire door activation and suppressant release in the cargo area, the flight crew could be unnecessarily endangered by having to re-enter the lower lobe and fight the spread of the fire after the suppressant was released in the cargo area.''

The FAA concurs that normal, abnormal, and emergency procedures must be provided as required in 14 CFR 25.1585, 121.133 and 121.135. However, these procedures are developed upon completion of a failure hazard assessment and system safety evaluations that consider the likelihood of the event occurring (*i.e.,* the probability of the failure/fire scenario).

Historically, the FAA has considered the likelihood of multiple fires in separate compartments on a transport category airplane to be extremely improbable. The lower lobe Class C cargo compartments are physically separate from each other and from the access stairwell.

The boundaries of the Class C cargo compartments (*i.e.,* composed of liner material and hardwall surfaces) must meet the flammability and heat resistance requirements in 14 CFR 25.855 and Appendix F. The FAA finds that these requirements are appropriate based upon in-service experience. Access doors are provided for each Class C cargo compartment in this airplane design and those access doors must meet the requirements in 14 CFR 25.855.

In addition, the crewmembers who access the lower lobe Class C cargo compartments are required to be trained and expected to follow procedures that ensure the access doors must remain closed except when a crewmember is entering or exiting the compartment. For the reasons explained above, the FAA finds that the scenario the commenter describes is extremely improbable, and did not change these special conditions as a result of this comment.

Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to the Boeing Model 747–8 airplanes as modified by Boeing. Should the applicant apply for a STC to modify any other model included on the same type certificate to incorporate the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would apply to the other model as well.

Conclusion

This action affects only a certain novel or unusual design feature on one model; Boeing Model 747–8 series of airplanes. It is not a rule of general applicability and affects only the applicant who applied to the FAA for approval of these features on the airplane.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority Citation

The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

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

The Special Conditions

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the type certification basis for the Boeing Model 747–8 series airplane.

Requirements Specific to Lower Lobe Access

(a) Alerts and indications are required in the lower lobe compartments to indicate decompression, smoke/fire detection, and the need to return to one's seat. The definition for alert categorization must be consistent with 14 CFR 25.1322.

(1) There must be a flight deck indication to advise the flightcrew when the lower lobe service/cargo compartment(s) are occupied. The indication must be accompanied by a

placard or message in the flight deck indicating someone is in the lower lobe compartment(s). The flight deck indication must be initiated automatically when the compartments become occupied, without input from the occupying flightcrew other than required to gain access. The flight deck indication must be canceled automatically when the compartment(s) are no longer occupied, and the means of access is returned to the unoccupied configuration.

(i) There must be flight deck indication to advise the flightcrew that the in-flight accessible doors to the lower lobe compartments are closed prior to initiation of the fire suppression system.

(2) There must be an ''on/off'' visual alert light located outside and on or near the access doors to each lower lobe service/cargo compartment with a placard stating, ''When light is illuminated entrance is prohibited'' (or similar words). The alert is to be automatic in the event of decompression, smoke/fire detection or anytime the compartment visual alerting system is activated.

(3) A flightcrew operated visual alerting system, which is recognized in accessible areas within the lower lobe compartment(s), must be installed to indicate, during turbulence, that persons must return to their seats. Appropriate procedures and limitations (if required) must be established to ensure that the flightcrew alerting systems notify the occupants to return to their seats at the onset of turbulence and prior to taxi, takeoff and landing.

(4) An automatically activated aural and visual decompression alerting system must be present and immediately recognizable in accessible areas of the lower lobe compartments to notify occupants when to don oxygen masks.

(5) An automatically activated aural and visual alerting system, which is recognized in the lower lobe compartment(s), must be installed. This aural and visual alerting system is to indicate that, in the event of smoke detection in the lower lobe compartment(s), persons must don their oxygen masks and initiate oxygen flow, exit the compartment, ensure that the door is closed (smoke barrier) and that communication with the flight deck is established. Entry must not be allowed during flight after release of fire suppressant.

(6) These alerting requirements must be distinctive and effective, and:

(i) Visual alerts must be visible from all occupant locations during all expected operational conditions including a rapid decompression where moisture in the air may condense.

(ii) Aural alerts must be loud enough to be heard during all expected operational conditions including a rapid decompression where the ambient noise level will increase.

(iii) If there are two or more alerts that an occupant may hear or is expected to respond to, there must be an automatic visual alert in addition to the automatic aural alert. There must be training in the sound of the alerting system, the meaning of the alerting system, and the response to the signal (*i.e.,* procedures for donning the masks and activating the flow of oxygen).

(b) Placards

(1) There must be appropriate placards installed inside and outside each access door to the lower lobe compartment(s) to indicate:

(i) The maximum number of occupants allowed, or number of occupants required, as applicable to the compartment.

(ii) Occupancy is restricted to crewmembers trained in the procedures of the lower lobe compartment(s).

(iii) Occupancy is prohibited during taxi, takeoff, and landing, and whilst the fire suppression system is activated.

(iv) The access door must remain closed except when someone is entering or exiting the compartment.

(v) Occupancy of the compartment should be of minimum duration.

(vi) Anyone entering the lower lobe compartment(s) during flight must carry portable oxygen equipment for the entire time that they are in the compartment.

(2) There must be appropriate placards located conspicuously on or near each lower lobe compartment exit defining the location and operating instructions for each evacuation route. Placards must be readable from a distance of 30 inches under emergency lighting conditions.

(3) There must be a placard located adjacent to the visual alert light required by condition (a) (2) of these special conditions that state, ''When light is illuminated, entrance is prohibited'' (or similar words).

(4) In addition to the above special conditions, the following additional placards must be included for an electronics equipment (E/E) Bay:

(i) No stowage allowed within an E/E Bay.

(ii) In-flight access for panels/cabinets not designed to be used in-flight is prohibited.

(iii) Provided the section (g) in-flight maintenance requirements in instructions for continued airworthiness (ICA) are met, placarding must declare that ''Entrance is prohibited except by permission of the pilot in command'' (or similar words).

(iv) ''Access is not permitted during flight'' if the in-flight maintenance requirements in ICA section (g) are not met.

(v) A placard must be installed on all access panels and doors within lower lobe compartments prohibiting use of those that are not intended for use in flight.

(c) Equipment: In lieu of that required by §§ 25.819, 25.851(a), 25.1439(a) and 25.1447(c) the following equipment is required:

(1) There must be a portable oxygen bottle with mask attached to it meeting the requirements § 25.1439(b)(1), (b)(2)(i) and (b)(4) for each crewmember occupying the lower lobe compartment(s). The equipment must be mounted outside each access door to the lower lobe service/cargo compartment(s). The equipment and system must be designed to prevent any inward leakage to the inside of the device and prevent any outward leakage causing significant increase in the oxygen content of the local atmosphere (*i.e.,* full face mask type). A portable oxygen bottle must be carried by each crewmember who is occupying the lower lobe service/cargo compartment. The portable oxygen bottle must also meet the minimum performance requirements of § 25.1443(a) or (b), or the equipment must be shown to protect the occupant from hypoxia at an activity level required to return to a seat on the main deck where oxygen is available following a rapid decompression.

(2) In addition to the emergency illumination required by § 25.819(a), at least two flashlights, each equipped with a locator light, must be provided. One flashlight must be located adjacent to each emergency exit and entrance in the lower lobe compartment(s).

(3) In addition to the evacuation route requirements of § 25.819(a), all entrances and exits from the lower lobe service/cargo compartment must be capable of being closed after entering and exiting and, after closing, must prevent hazardous quantities of smoke, flames, or fire suppressant agent from entering any compartments occupied by passengers or crew and must prevent loss of fire suppressant agent when activated.

(4) In lieu of the emergency equipment required by §§ 25.851(a) and 25.1439(a), when the procedures allow for a single occupant in a potential ''dead end'' volume further than 5 feet from an exit in the lower lobe compartment(s) there must be a readily accessible fire extinguisher, appropriate

to the types and kinds of fires that may occur.

(5) A means must be in place to preclude anyone from being trapped inside the lower lobe compartment(s). If a locking mechanism is installed in the door, it must be capable of being unlocked from the either side of the door without the aid of any tools.

(6) A means must be in place to restrict access and prevent inadvertent damage to critical aircraft systems and equipment located within the compartment during flight.

(7) There must be a means to communicate with the flight deck from within the E/E Bay.

(d) Training: Training manuals and training must include:

(1) Use and actions associated with aural and visual alerts and placards specified herein.

(2) Entering and exiting the lower lobe compartment(s), including emergency exiting.

(3) Checking the oxygen bottle pressure for adequacy prior to entering the lower lobe service/cargo compartment.

(4) Carrying the oxygen bottle when entering the lower lobe compartment(s) and using the bottle in emergency situations.

(5) Maintaining exit path aisle and access for the evacuation routes.

(6) Identification of equipment related hazards such as the potential for electric shock and burns.

(7) Limiting the occupancy for duration of the required tasks.

(e) Procedures

(1) A procedure must be established to ensure that the appropriate actions are taken in the event of smoke/fire detection. These actions are to include evacuation of the lower lobe compartments if occupied, communication with flight deck, determination of the event severity and the closure of the compartment doors for compartment sealing. These actions ensure the fire barriers (*i.e.,* doors) are closed prior to release of fire suppressant agent in the cargo compartments. Reentry into the lower lobe service/cargo compartments after a smoke/fire detection event would only be allowed by the pilot in command, via controlled procedures.

(2) A procedure must be established to ensure that required equipment, such as portable oxygen, fire extinguishers, protective breathing equipment, and warning light are functional prior to takeoff.

(f) Limitations of Special Condition

(1) An FAA approved cabin crew manual requiring the cabin crew verify the lower lobe compartment(s) are not occupied during taxi, takeoff, landing, or after fire suppression activation must be created. The cabin crew manual must include instructions for allowing access; procedures for fire/smoke detection/firefighting; procedures for decompression. The cabin crew manual must be specified by the master drawing list and called out on the description of type design change section of the STC.

(2) The airplane flight manual (AFM) supplement must include instructions for: allowing access; procedures for fire/smoke detection/firefighting; and procedures for decompression.

(3) The weight and balance manual must include cargo loading restrictions to maintain escape paths.

(g) Instructions for Continued Airworthiness (ICAs)

(1) The ICAs must contain appropriate procedures to ensure maintenance can be safely accomplished in-flight.

(i) The ICA supplement must contain instructions that highlight the special considerations associated with in-flight maintenance. This content includes any assumptions or requirements for compliance with §§ 25.1309, 25.1360, 25.1529 and 25.1721.

(ii) The ICAs must establish an appropriate foreign object damage (FOD) control process for performing maintenance in-flight. The hazards associated with FOD may be mitigated by design and existing FOD control processes.

(iii) The ICAs must establish an appropriate lock-out/tag-out procedure for performing maintenance in-flight. A new single lock-out/tag-out procedure may be created for both ground and flight.

Requirements Specific to the Stairway

(h) The stairway must have essentially straight route segments with a landing at each significant change in segment direction.

(i) The stairway must have essentially rectangular treads.

(j) The stairway must accommodate the carriage of an incapacitated occupant from the lower deck to the main deck. The crewmember procedures for such carriage must be established and included in the AFM.

(k) In normal operation, the general illumination level must not be less than 0.05 foot-candles when measured along the center lines of each tread and landing.

(l) The stairway must have a handrail on at least one side to allow occupants to steady themselves during moderate turbulence in flight. The handrail(s) must be constructed so there is no obstruction on them that will cause the user to release his/her grip or hinder the continuous movement of the hands along the handrail. The design must accommodate the stature of a 5th percentile female and a 95th percentile male.

(m) The public address system must be intelligible in the stairway during all flight phases.

(n) ''Return to seat'' signs must be installed and visible in the stairway both going up and down and at the stairway entrances.

(o) Appropriate placards must be located outside each main deck entrance to the lower lobe access stairs to indicate:

(1) The maximum number of occupants allowed in flight.

(2) Occupancy during flight is restricted to crewmembers that are trained in the procedures for the lower lobe compartments.

(3) Occupancy is prohibited during taxi, take-off, and landing.

(4) The stowage of cargo or passenger baggage is not allowed in the stair enclosure. This placard is also required at each stair landing.

(p) Passengers must be prevented from entering the stairway in the event of an emergency or when no flight attendant is present.

(q) The means required by condition (p) must be capable of being quickly opened from inside the stairway, even when crowding occurs at the passenger cabin side of the stair entrance.

(r) A means must be in place to preclude anyone from being trapped inside the stairway. If a locking mechanism is installed, it must be capable of being unlocked from either side without the aid of tools.

(s) There must be appropriate placards conspicuously located as follows:

(1) Inside the stairs on or near each exit to the main deck defining the operating instructions for the door.

(2) On the cabin side, when the door is closed, no higher than 4 feet from the floor, indicating that the door is not an emergency exit.

(t) For the placards required by condition (s) the following applies:

(1) Placards must be readable from a distance of 30 inches under emergency lighting conditions.

(2) Placards must be illuminated to at least 160 micro-lamberts under emergency lighting conditions.

(u) There shall be a means (visible and audible) to notify an occupant of the stairway of the need to don supplemental oxygen equipment in the event of a decompression. The aural and visual alerts must activate before the cabin pressure altitude exceeds 15,000 feet.

(v) A means must be available, in the event of failure of the airplane's main power system, or of the normal stairway lighting system, for emergency illumination to be automatically provided in the stairway.

(1) This emergency illumination must be independent of the main lighting system.

(2) The sources of general illumination may be common to both the emergency and the main lighting systems if the power supply to the emergency lighting system is independent of the power supply to the main lighting system.

(3) Emergency illumination must be provided so that, when measured along the centerlines of each tread and landing, the illumination is not less than 0.05 foot-candles.

Issued in in Kansas City, Missouri, on June 4, 2025.

Patrick R. Mullen,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10837 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–1101; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–00616–Q; Amendment 39–23060; AD 2025–12–02]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Ipeco Holdings Limited Pilot and Co-Pilot Seats

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Ipeco Holdings Limited (Ipeco) pilot and co-pilot seats. This AD was prompted by reports of unexpected rearward movement of pilot and co-pilot seats during take-off and landing. This AD requires a one-time visual inspection of each affected seat, accomplishment of applicable corrective actions, and operational tests. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective June 30, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of June 30, 2025.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by July 28, 2025.

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

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–1101; 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, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Ipeco material identified in this AD, contact Ipeco Holdings Limited, Aviation Way, Southend on Sea, SS2 6UN, United Kingdom; phone: +44 1702 545118; fax: +44 1702 540782; email: *technicalsupport@ipeco.com.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–1101.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this final rule. Send your comments using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2025–1101; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–00616–Q'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the final rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this final rule because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

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

Background

The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), which is the aviation authority for the United Kingdom (UK), has issued UK CAA AD G–2025–0002, dated April 11, 2025; corrected April 25, 2025 (UK CAA AD G–2025–0002) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition on certain Ipeco pilot and co-pilot seats. The MCAI states that occurrences were reported of unexpected rearward movement of pilot and co-pilot seats during take-off and landing. Investigations originally determined that horizontal guide block wear, presence of burrs on horizontal center track, and horizontal track lock system weakness (spring tension too low) were causes which contributed to the seat not being correctly locked. The original unsafe condition was addressed through UK CAA AD G–2022–0011, dated June 9, 2022, (which corresponds with FAA AD 2023–14–10, Amendment 39–22510, dated August 3, 2023 (88 FR 51230) (FAA AD 2023–14–10)). However, the incorrect distribution of

the stops and packers during the modification required by FAA AD 2023–14–10 has been found to cause the seat not to positively lock in position because of the unequal re-installation of the stops and packers onto the fore/aft tubes during seat reassembly, which can result in unexpected rearward movement of pilot and co-pilot seats during take-off and landing.

The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products, which, if not corrected, could lead to further cases of unwanted flight crew seat movement, which could result in reduced control of the airplane, a rapid descent of the airplane, and serious injury to passengers and crew. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–1101.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Ipeco Service Bulletin 063–25–20, Issue 1, dated March 25, 2025. This material describes procedures to conduct a one-time visual inspection of each affected seat, and if any incorrect installation is found (stops or packers), remove and install the stops and packers, and perform operational tests of the seats. This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

FAA's Determination

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

AD Requirements

This AD requires accomplishing the actions specified in the Ipeco material described previously. See ''Differences Between This AD and the MCAI'' for a discussion of the general differences included in this AD.

Differences Between This AD and the MCAI

UK CAA AD G–2025–0002, dated April 11, 2025; corrected April 25, 2025, does not mention Part C of the Accomplishment Instructions of Ipeco Service Bulletin 063–25–20, Issue 1, dated March 25, 2025. This AD, however, requires the accomplishment of Part C of the Accomplishment Instructions of Ipeco Service Bulletin 063–25–20, Issue 1, dated March 25, 2025. The FAA has coordinated this change with the UK CAA.

Justification for Immediate Adoption and Determination of the Effective Date

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

An unsafe condition exists that requires the immediate adoption of this AD without providing an opportunity for public comments prior to adoption. The FAA has found that the risk to the flying public justifies forgoing notice and comment prior to adoption of this rule because movement of the pilot and co-pilot seats during take-off and landing could result in reduced control of the airplane, a rapid descent of the airplane, and serious injury to passengers and crew. Additionally, the compliance time in this AD is shorter than the time necessary for the public to comment and for publication of the final rule. Accordingly, notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b).

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

Regulatory Flexibility Act

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

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 120 appliances installed on, but not limited to, ATR–GIE Avions de Transport Régional Model ATR42 and ATR72 airplanes. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170	$0	$170	$20,400

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

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
1 work-hour × $85 per hour = $85	$420	$505

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:

2025–12–02 Ipeco Holdings Limited: Amendment 39–23060; Docket No. FAA–2025–1101; Project Identifier MCAI–2025–00616–Q.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective June 30, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

(1) This AD applies to Ipeco Holdings Limited (Ipeco) pilot and co-pilot seats, identified by series part number in figure 1 to paragraph (c)(1) of this AD.

FIGURE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (c)(1)—AFFECTED SEATS

Pilot seat	Co-pilot seat
3A063–0033–( )–( )	3A063–0034–( )–( )
3A063–0035–( )–( )	3A063–0036–( )–( )
3A063–0037–( )–( )	3A063–0038–( )–( )
3A063–0079–( )–( )	3A063–0080–( )–( )
3A063–0099–( )–( )	3A063–0100–( )–( )

(2) These pilot and co-pilot seats are known to be installed on, but not limited to, ATR–GIE Avions de Transport Régional Model ATR42 and ATR72 airplanes.

(d) Subject

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

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by reports of unexpected rearward movement of pilot and co-pilot seats during take-off and landing. The FAA is issuing this AD to address unexpected movement of pilot and co-pilot seats on takeoff and landing. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in reduced control of the airplane, a rapid descent of the airplane, and serious injury to passengers and crew.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Inspection and Replacement of Stops and Packers

(1) Within 3 months after the effective date of this AD, inspect all affected seats which have been modified by Ipeco Service Bulletin 063–25–15; Ipeco Service Bulletin 063–25–16; Ipeco Service Bulletin 063–25–17; or Ipeco Service Bulletin 063–25–18. Do the inspection in accordance with Part A of the Accomplishment Instructions of Ipeco Service Bulletin 063–25–20, Issue 1, dated March 25, 2025.

(2) If, during the inspection as required by paragraph (g)(1) of this AD, correct installation of the stops and packers is found, before further flight, perform the operational tests, in accordance with Part C of the Accomplishment Instructions of Ipeco Service Bulletin 063–25–20, Issue 1, dated March 25, 2025.

(3) If, during the inspection as required by paragraph (g)(1) of this AD, any incorrect installation of the stops or packers is found, before further flight, remove and install the stops and packers and perform operational tests, in accordance with Part B and Part C of the Accomplishment Instructions of Ipeco Service Bulletin 063–25–20, Issue 1, dated March 25, 2025.

(h) Special Flight Permits

Special flight permits, as described in 14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199, are not allowed.

(i) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

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

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA; or the UK CAA; or Ipeco Holdings Limited's UK CAA Alternative Procedures to Design Organization Approval (ADOA). If approved by the ADOA, the approval must include the ADOA-authorized signature.

(j) Additional Information

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

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Ipeco Service Bulletin 063–25–20, Issue 1, dated March 25, 2025.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For Ipeco material identified in this AD, contact Ipeco Holdings Limited, Aviation Way, Southend on Sea, SS2 6UN, United Kingdom; phone: +44 1702 545118; fax: +44 1702 540782; email: *technicalsupport@ipeco.com.*

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

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

Issued on June 10, 2025.

Christopher R. Parker,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10823 Filed 6–10–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 866

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1503]

Medical Devices; Immunology and Microbiology Devices; Classification of the Cellular Analysis System for Multiplexed Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final amendment; final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, the Agency, or we) is classifying the cellular analysis system for multiplexed antimicrobial susceptibility testing into class II (special controls). The special controls that apply to the device type are identified in this order and will be part of the codified language for the cellular analysis system for multiplexed antimicrobial susceptibility testing's classification. We are taking this action because we have determined that classifying the device into class II (special controls) will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. We believe this action will also enhance patients' access to beneficial innovative devices, in part by reducing regulatory burdens.

DATES: This order is effective June 13, 2025. The classification was applicable on February 23, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ryan Lubert, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 3414, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 240–402–6357, *Ryan.Lubert@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Upon request, FDA has classified the cellular analysis system for multiplexed antimicrobial susceptibility testing as class II (special controls), which we have determined will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. In addition, we believe this action will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens by placing the device into a lower device class than the automatic class III assignment.

The automatic assignment of class III occurs by operation of law and without any action by FDA, regardless of the level of risk posed by the new device. Any device that was not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, is automatically classified as, and remains within, class III and requires premarket approval unless and until FDA takes an action to classify or reclassify the device (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)). We refer to these devices as ''postamendments devices'' because they were not in commercial distribution prior to the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976, which amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act).

FDA may take a variety of actions in appropriate circumstances to classify or reclassify a device into class I or II. We may issue an order finding a new device to be substantially equivalent under section 513(i) of the FD&C Act to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(i)). We determine whether a new device is substantially equivalent to a predicate device by means of the procedures for premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807).

FDA may also classify a device through ''De Novo'' classification, a common name for the process authorized under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act (see also part 860, subpart D (21 CFR part 860, subpart D)). Section 207 of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105–115) established the first procedure for De Novo classification. Section 607 of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112–144) modified the De Novo application process by adding a second procedure. A device sponsor may utilize either procedure for De Novo classification.

Under the first procedure, the person submits a 510(k) for a device that has not previously been classified. After receiving an order from FDA classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, the person then requests a classification under section 513(f)(2).

Under the second procedure, rather than first submitting a 510(k) and then a request for classification, if the person determines that there is no legally marketed device upon which to base a determination of substantial equivalence, that person requests a classification under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act.

Under either procedure for De Novo classification, FDA is required to classify the device by written order within 120 days. The classification will be according to the criteria under section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360c(a)(1)). Although the device was automatically placed within class III, the De Novo classification is considered to be the initial classification of the device.

We believe this De Novo classification will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens. When FDA classifies a device into class I or II via the De Novo process, the device can serve as a predicate for future devices of that type, including for 510(k)s (see section 513(f)(2)(B)(i) of the FD&C Act). As a result, other device sponsors do not have to submit a De Novo request or premarket approval application to market a substantially equivalent device (see section 513(i) of the FD&C Act, defining ''substantial equivalence''). Instead, sponsors can use the less burdensome 510(k) process, when necessary, to market their device.

II. De Novo Classification

On July 14, 2016, FDA received Accelerate Diagnostics, Inc.'s request for De Novo classification of the Accelerate PhenoTest BC Kit. FDA reviewed the request in order to classify the device under the criteria for classification set forth in section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act.

We classify devices into class II if general controls by themselves are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness, but there is sufficient information to establish special controls that, in combination with the general controls, provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use (see 513(a)(1)(B) of the FD&C Act). After review of the information submitted in the request, we determined that the device can be classified into class II with the establishment of special controls. FDA has determined that these special controls, in addition to the general controls, will provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device.

Therefore, on February 23, 2017, FDA issued an order to the requestor classifying the device into class II. In this final order, FDA is codifying the classification of the device by adding 21

CFR 866.1650.[1] We have named the generic type of device a cellular analysis system for multiplexed antimicrobial susceptibility testing, and it is identified as a multiplex qualitative and/or quantitative in vitro diagnostic device intended for the identification and determination of the antimicrobial susceptibility results of organisms detected in samples from patients with suspected microbial infections. This device is intended to aid in the determination of antimicrobial susceptibility or resistance when used in conjunction with other laboratory findings.

FDA has identified the following risks to health associated specifically with this type of device and the measures required to mitigate these risks in table 1.

TABLE 1—A CELLULAR ANALYSIS SYSTEM FOR MULTIPLEXED ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTING RISKS TO HEALTH AND REQUIRED MITIGATIONS

Identified risks to health	Mitigation measures
If identification assay is included, false positive or false negative results or incorrect identifications can lead to: • a delay in determining the true cause of the infection; • unnecessary, ineffective, or lack of antimicrobial therapy; • delayed or skipped treatments or diagnostic procedures; • inappropriate infection prevention and control measures and/or public health procedures; • interference with antimicrobial stewardship efforts.	Special controls (1) and (2)(i).
Failure to perform appropriate antimicrobial susceptibility testing may result in: • unnecessary, ineffective or lack of antimicrobial therapy; • interference with antimicrobial stewardship efforts; • development of antimicrobial resistance.	
An organism determined to be resistant when it is susceptible may lead to: • treatment with an ineffective antibiotic; • administration of unnecessary broad-spectrum drugs; • side effects from potent antimicrobials; • implementation of infection control measures.	
An organism determined to be susceptible when it is resistant may lead to: • treatment with an ineffective antibiotic; • increased morbidity or death.	
Errors in interpretation	Special control (2)(ii).
Failure to correctly operate the test system	Special control (2)(iii).

FDA has determined that special controls, in combination with the general controls, address these risks to health and provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. For a device to fall within this classification, and thus avoid automatic classification in class III, it would have to comply with the special controls named in this final order. The necessary special controls appear in the regulation codified by this final order. This device is subject to premarket notification requirements under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act.

III. Analysis of Environmental Impact

The Agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.34(b) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final order establishes special controls that refer to previously approved collections of information found in other FDA regulations. These collections of information are subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). The collections of information in part 860, subpart D, regarding De Novo classification have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0844; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 814, subparts A through E, regarding premarket approval have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0231; the collections of information in part 807, subpart E, regarding premarket notification submissions have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0120; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 820 regarding quality system regulation have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0073; and the collections of information in 21 CFR parts 801 and 809 regarding labeling have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0485;

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 866

Biologics, Laboratories, Medical devices.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 866 is amended as follows:

PART 866—IMMUNOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY DEVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 866 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 360*l,* 371.

■ 2. Add § 866.1650 to subpart B to read as follows:

§ 866.1650 A cellular analysis system for multiplexed antimicrobial susceptibility testing.

(a) *Identification.* A cellular analysis system for multiplexed antimicrobial susceptibility testing is a multiplex qualitative and/or quantitative in vitro diagnostic device intended for the identification and determination of the antimicrobial susceptibility results of organisms detected in samples from patients with suspected microbial infections. This device is intended to aid in the determination of antimicrobial susceptibility or resistance when used in conjunction with other laboratory findings.

[1] FDA notes that the **ACTION** caption for this final order is styled as ''Final amendment; final order,'' rather than ''Final order.'' Beginning in December 2019, this editorial change was made to indicate that the document ''amends'' the Code of Federal Regulations. The change was made in accordance with the Office of Federal Register's (OFR) interpretations of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 15), its implementing regulations (1 CFR 5.9 and parts 21 and 22), and the Document Drafting Handbook.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are:

(1) Design verification and validation must include:

(i) Detailed device description documentation, including the device components, ancillary reagents required but not provided, a detailed explanation of the methodology, including primer/probe sequence, design, rationale for sequence selection, and details of the antimicrobial agents, as applicable.

(ii) Detailed documentation from the following analytical and clinical performance studies: limit of detection, inclusivity, precision, reproducibility, interference, cross-reactivity, carryover, and cross-contamination, quality control and additional studies, as applicable to specimen type and assay intended use.

(iii) Detailed documentation from an appropriate clinical study. The study, performed on a study population consistent with the intended use population, must compare the device performance to results obtained from well-accepted reference methods.

(iv) Detailed documentation for device software, including software applications and hardware-based devices that incorporate software.

(2) The labeling required under § 809.10(b) of this chapter must include:

(i) Limitations and protocols regarding the need for correlation of results by standard laboratory procedures, as applicable.

(ii) A detailed explanation of the interpretation of results and acceptance criteria.

(iii) A detailed explanation of the principles of operation and procedures for assay performance and troubleshooting.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10787 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 866

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1505]

Medical Devices; Immunology and Microbiology Devices; Classification of the Clinical Mass Spectrometry Microorganism Identification and Differentiation System

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final amendment; final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, the Agency, or we) is classifying the clinical mass spectrometry microorganism identification and differentiation system into class II (special controls). The special controls that apply to the device type are identified in this order and will be part of the codified language for the clinical mass spectrometry microorganism identification and differentiation system's classification. We are taking this action because we have determined that classifying the device into class II (special controls) will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. We believe this action will also enhance patients' access to beneficial innovative devices, in part by reducing regulatory burdens.

DATES: This order is effective June 13, 2025. The classification was applicable on April 20, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dina Jerebitski, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 3574, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–2411, *Dina.Jerebitski@fda.hhs.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Upon request, FDA has classified the clinical mass spectrometry microorganism identification and differentiation system as class II (special controls), which we have determined will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. In addition, we believe this action will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens by placing the device into a lower device class than the automatic class III assignment.

The automatic assignment of class III occurs by operation of law and without any action by FDA, regardless of the level of risk posed by the new device. Any device that was not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, is automatically classified as, and remains within, class III and requires premarket approval unless and until FDA takes an action to classify or reclassify the device (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)). We refer to these devices as ''postamendments devices'' because they were not in commercial distribution prior to the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976, which amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act).

FDA may take a variety of actions in appropriate circumstances to classify or reclassify a device into class I or II. We may issue an order finding a new device to be substantially equivalent under section 513(i) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360c(i)) to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. We determine whether a new device is substantially equivalent to a predicate device by means of the procedures for premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807).

FDA may also classify a device through ''De Novo'' classification, a common name for the process authorized under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act (see also part 860, subpart D (21 CFR part 860, subpart D)). Section 207 of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105–115) established the first procedure for De Novo classification. Section 607 of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112–144) modified the De Novo application process by adding a second procedure. A device sponsor may utilize either procedure for De Novo classification.

Under the first procedure, the person submits a 510(k) for a device that has not previously been classified. After receiving an order from FDA classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, the person then requests a classification under section 513(f)(2).

Under the second procedure, rather than first submitting a 510(k) and then a request for classification, if the person determines that there is no legally marketed device upon which to base a determination of substantial equivalence, that person requests a classification under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act.

Under either procedure for De Novo classification, FDA is required to classify the device by written order within 120 days. The classification will be according to the criteria under section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act. Although the device was automatically placed within class III, the De Novo classification is considered to be the initial classification of the device.

We believe this De Novo classification will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens. When FDA classifies a device into class I or II via the De Novo process, the device can serve as a predicate for future devices of that type, including for 510(k)s (see section 513(f)(2)(B)(i) of the FD&C Act). As a result, other device sponsors do not have to submit a De Novo request or premarket approval application to market a substantially equivalent device

(see section 513(i) of the FD&C Act, defining ''substantial equivalence''). Instead, sponsors can use the less burdensome 510(k) process, when necessary, to market their device.

II. De Novo Classification

On September 29, 2017, FDA received Bruker Daltonik GmbH's request for De Novo classification of the MALDI Biotyper CA System. FDA reviewed the request in order to classify the device under the criteria for classification set forth in section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act.

We classify devices into class II if general controls by themselves are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness, but there is sufficient information to establish special controls that, in combination with the general controls, provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use (see 513(a)(1)(B) of the FD&C Act). After review of the information submitted in the request, we determined that the device can be classified into class II with the establishment of special controls. FDA has determined that these special controls, in addition to the general controls, will provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device.

Therefore, on April 20, 2018, FDA issued an order to the requester classifying the device into class II (special controls). FDA issued a correction to the order on June 22, 2018. In this final order, FDA is codifying the classification of the device by adding 21 CFR 866.3378.[1] We have named the generic type of device ''clinical mass spectrometry microorganism identification and differentiation system,'' and it is identified as a qualitative in vitro diagnostic device intended for the identification and differentiation of microorganisms from processed human specimens. The system acquires, processes, and analyzes spectra to generate data specific to a microorganism(s). The device is indicated for use in conjunction with other clinical and laboratory findings to aid in the diagnosis of bacterial and fungal infection.

FDA has identified the following risks to health associated specifically with this type of device and the measures required to mitigate these risks in table 1.

TABLE 1—CLINICAL MASS SPECTROMETRY MICROORGANISM IDENTIFICATION AND DIFFERENTIATION SYSTEM RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Identified risks to health	Mitigation measures
Incorrect identification or lack of identification of a pathogenic microorganism.	Special controls (1) (21 CFR 866.3378(b)(1)), (2) (21 CFR 866.3378(b)(2)), (3) (21 CFR 866.3378(b)(3)), (4) (21 CFR 866.3378(b)(4)), and (5) (21 CFR 866.3378(b)(5)).
Failure to correctly interpret test results	Special control (3) (21 CFR 866.3378(b)(3)).
Failure to correctly operate the instrument	Special controls (3)(i) (21 CFR 866.3378(b)(3)(i)), and (5)(iv)(H) (21 CFR 866.3378(b)(5)(iv)(H)).

FDA has determined that special controls, in combination with the general controls, address these risks to health and provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. For a device to fall within this classification, and thus avoid automatic classification in class III, it would have to comply with the special controls named in this final order. The necessary special controls appear in the regulation codified by this final order. This device is subject to premarket notification requirements under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act.

III. Analysis of Environmental Impact

The Agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.34(b) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final order establishes special controls that refer to previously approved collections of information found in other FDA regulations and guidance. These collections of information are subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). The collections of information in part 860, subpart D, regarding De Novo classification have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0844; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 814, subparts A through E, regarding premarket approval have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0231; the collections of information in part 807, subpart E, regarding premarket notification submissions have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0120; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 820 regarding the quality system regulation have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0073; and the collections of information in 21 CFR parts 801 and 809 regarding labeling have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0485.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 866

Biologics, Laboratories, Medical devices.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 866 is amended as follows:

PART 866—IMMUNOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY DEVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 866 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. .351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 360l, 371.

■ 2. Add § 866.3378 to subpart D to read as follows:

§ 866.3378 Clinical mass spectrometry microorganism identification and differentiation system.

(a) *Identification.* A clinical mass spectrometry microorganism identification and differentiation system is a qualitative in vitro diagnostic device intended for the identification and differentiation of microorganisms from processed human specimens. The

[1] FDA notes that the **ACTION** caption for this final order is styled as ''Final amendment; final order,'' rather than ''Final order.'' Beginning in December 2019, this editorial change was made to indicate that the document ''amends'' the Code of Federal Regulations. The change was made in accordance with the Office of Federal Register's (OFR) interpretations of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 15), its implementing regulations (1 CFR 5.9 and parts 21 and 22), and the Document Drafting Handbook.

system acquires, processes, and analyzes spectra to generate data specific to a microorganism(s). The device is indicated for use in conjunction with other clinical and laboratory findings to aid in the diagnosis of bacterial and fungal infection.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are:

(1) The intended use statement must include a detailed description of what the device detects, the type of results provided to the user, the clinical indications appropriate for test use, and the specific population(s) for which the device is intended, when applicable.

(2) Any sample collection device used must be FDA-cleared, -approved, or -classified as 510(k) exempt with an indication for in vitro diagnostic use.

(3) The labeling required under § 809.10(b) of this chapter must include:

(i) A detailed device description, including all device components, control elements incorporated into the test procedure, instrument requirements, ancillary reagents required but not provided, and a detailed explanation of the methodology and all pre-analytical methods for processing of specimens, and algorithm used to generate a final result. This must include a description of validated inactivation procedure(s) that are confirmed through a viability testing protocol, as applicable.

(ii) Performance characteristics for all claimed sample types from clinical studies with clinical specimens that include prospective samples and/or, if appropriate, characterized samples.

(iii) Performance characteristics of the device for all claimed sample types based on analytical studies, including limit of detection, inclusivity, reproducibility, interference, cross-reactivity, interfering substances, carryover/cross-contamination, sample stability, and additional studies regarding processed specimen type and intended use claims, as applicable.

(iv) A detailed explanation of the interpretation of test results for clinical specimens and acceptance criteria for any quality control testing.

(4) The device's labeling must include a prominent hyperlink to the manufacturer's website where the manufacturer must make available their most recent version of the device's labeling required under § 809.10(b) of this chapter, which must reflect any changes in the performance characteristics of the device. FDA must have unrestricted access to this website, or manufacturers must provide this information to FDA through an alternative method that is considered and determined by FDA to be acceptable and appropriate.

(5) Design verification and validation must include:

(i) Any clinical studies must be performed with samples representative of the intended use population and compare the device performance to results obtained from an FDA-accepted reference method and/or FDA-accepted comparator method, as appropriate. Documentation from the clinical studies must include the clinical study protocol (including predefined statistical analysis plan, if applicable), clinical study report, and results of all statistical analyses.

(ii) Performance characteristics for analytical and clinical studies for specific identification processes for the following, as appropriate:

(A) Bacteria,

(B) Yeasts,

(C) Molds,

(D) Mycobacteria,

(E) Nocardia,

(F) Direct sample testing (*e.g.,* blood culture),

(G) Antibiotic resistance markers, and

(H) Select agents (*e.g.,* pathogens of high consequence).

(iii) Documentation that the manufacturer's risk mitigation strategy ensures that their device does not prevent any device(s) with which it is indicated for use, including incorporated device(s), from achieving their intended use (*e.g.,* safety and effectiveness of the functions of the indicated device(s) remain unaffected).

(iv) A detailed device description, including the following:

(A) Overall device design, including all device components and all control elements incorporated into the testing procedure.

(B) Algorithm used to generate a final result from raw data (*e.g.,* how raw signals are converted into a reported result).

(C) A detailed description of device software, including validation activities and outcomes.

(D) Acquisition parameters (*e.g.,* mass range, laser power, laser profile and number of laser shots per profile, raster scan, signal-to-noise threshold) used to generate data specific to a microorganism.

(E) Implementation methodology, construction parameters, and quality assurance protocols, including the standard operating protocol for generation of reference entries for the device.

(F) For each claimed microorganism characteristic, a minimum of five reference entries for each organism (including the type strain for microorganism identification), or, if there are fewer reference entries, a clinical and/or technical justification, determined by FDA to be acceptable and appropriate, for why five reference entries are not needed.

(G) DNA sequence analysis characterizing all type strains and at least 20 percent of the non-type strains of a species detected by the device, or, if there are fewer strain sequences, then a clinical and/or technical justification, determined by FDA to be acceptable and appropriate, must be provided for the reduced number of strains sequenced.

(H) As part of the risk management activities, an appropriate end user device training program, which must be offered as an effort to mitigate the risk of failure from user error.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10788 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 866

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1262]

Medical Devices; Immunology and Microbiology Devices; Classification of the Device To Detect and Identify Fungal Nucleic Acids Directly in Respiratory Specimens

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Final amendment; final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, Agency, or we) is classifying the device to detect and identify fungal nucleic acids directly in respiratory specimens into class II (special controls). The special controls that apply to the device type are identified in this order and will be part of the codified language for the device to detect and identify fungal nucleic acids directly in respiratory specimens' classification. We are taking this action because we have determined that classifying the device into class II (special controls) will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. We believe this action will also enhance patients' access to beneficial innovative devices, in part by reducing regulatory burdens.

DATES: This order is effective June 13, 2025. The classification was applicable on November 29, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ryan Lubert, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 3414, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 240–402–6357, *Ryan.Lubert@fda.hhs.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Upon request, FDA has classified the device to detect and identify fungal nucleic acids directly in respiratory specimens as class II (special controls), which we have determined will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. In addition, we believe this action will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens by placing the device into a lower device class than the automatic class III assignment.

The automatic assignment of class III occurs by operation of law and without any action by FDA, regardless of the level of risk posed by the new device. Any device that was not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, is automatically classified as, and remains within, class III and requires premarket approval unless and until FDA takes an action to classify or reclassify the device (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)). We refer to these devices as ''postamendments devices'' because they were not in commercial distribution prior to the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976, which amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act).

FDA may take a variety of actions in appropriate circumstances to classify or reclassify a device into class I or II. We may issue an order finding a new device to be substantially equivalent under section 513(i) of the FD&C Act (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(i)) to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. We determine whether a new device is substantially equivalent to a predicate device by means of the procedures for premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807).

FDA may also classify a device through ''De Novo'' classification, a common name for the process authorized under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act (see also part 860, subpart D (21 CFR part 860, subpart D)). Section 207 of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105–115) established the first procedure for De Novo classification. Section 607 of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112–144) modified the De Novo application process by adding a second procedure. A device sponsor may utilize either procedure for De Novo classification.

Under the first procedure, the person submits a 510(k) for a device that has not previously been classified. After receiving an order from FDA classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, the person then requests a classification under section 513(f)(2).

Under the second procedure, rather than first submitting a 510(k) and then a request for classification, if the person determines that there is no legally marketed device upon which to base a determination of substantial equivalence, that person requests a classification under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act.

Under either procedure for De Novo classification, FDA is required to classify the device by written order within 120 days. The classification will be according to the criteria under section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act. Although the device was automatically placed within class III, the De Novo classification is considered to be the initial classification of the device.

We believe this De Novo classification will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens. When FDA classifies a device into class I or II via the De Novo process, the device can serve as a predicate for future devices of that type, including for 510(k)s (see section 513(f)(2)(B)(i) of the FD&C Act). As a result, other device sponsors do not have to submit a De Novo request or premarket approval application to market a substantially equivalent device (see section 513(i) of the FD&C Act, defining ''substantial equivalence''). Instead, sponsors can use the less-burdensome 510(k) process, when necessary, to market their device.

II. De Novo Classification

On August 1, 2017, FDA received DxNA, LLC's request for De Novo classification of the GeneSTAT.MDx *Coccidioides* Assay. FDA reviewed the request in order to classify the device under the criteria for classification set forth in section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act.

We classify devices into class II if general controls by themselves are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness, but there is sufficient information to establish special controls that, in combination with the general controls, provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(a)(1)(B)). After review of the information submitted in the request, we determined that the device can be classified into class II with the establishment of special controls. FDA has determined that these special controls, in addition to the general controls, will provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device.

Therefore, on November 29, 2017, FDA issued an order to the requester classifying the device into class II. In this final order, FDA is codifying the classification of the device by adding 21 CFR 866.3376.[1] We have named the generic type of device a device to detect and identify fungal nucleic acids directly in respiratory specimens, and it is identified as an in vitro diagnostic device intended for the detection and identification of fungal pathogens in respiratory specimens collected from patients with signs or symptoms and suspicion of fungal infection. The device is intended to aid in the diagnosis of fungal disease in conjunction with clinical signs and symptoms and other laboratory findings.

FDA has identified the following risks to health associated specifically with this type of device and the measures required to mitigate these risks in table 1.

[1] FDA notes that the **ACTION** caption for this final order is styled as ''Final amendment; final order,'' rather than ''Final order.'' Beginning in December 2019, this editorial change was made to indicate that the document ''amends'' the Code of Federal Regulations. The change was made in accordance with the Office of Federal Register's (OFR) interpretations of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 15), its implementing regulations (1 CFR 5.9 and parts 21 and 22), and the Document Drafting Handbook.

TABLE 1—DEVICE TO DETECT AND IDENTIFY FUNGAL NUCLEIC ACIDS DIRECTLY IN RESPIRATORY SPECIMENS RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Identified risks to health	Mitigation measures
Incorrect identification or lack of identification of a pathogenic microorganism by the device can lead to improper patient management.	General Controls and Special Controls (1) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(1)); (2)(i) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(2)(i)); (2)(ii) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(2)(ii)); (2)(iii) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(2)(iii)); (2)(iv) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(2)(iv)); (2)(v) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(2)(v)); (3)(i) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(3)(i)); (3)(ii) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(3)(ii)); and (3)(iii) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(3)(iii)).
Failure to correctly interpret test results	General Controls and Special Controls (1) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(1)); (2)(iii) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(2)(iii)); (2)(iv) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(2)(iv)); and (2)(v) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(2)(v)).
Failure to correctly operate the instrument	General Controls and Special Controls (1) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(1)); (2)(i) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(2)(i)); (3)(ii) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(3)(ii)); and (3)(iii) (21 CFR 866.3376(b)(3)(iii).

FDA has determined that special controls, in combination with the general controls, address these risks to health and provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. For a device to fall within this classification, and thus avoid automatic classification in class III, it would have to comply with the special controls named in this final order. The necessary special controls appear in the regulation codified by this order. This device is subject to premarket notification requirements under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act.

III. Analysis of Environmental Impact

The Agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.34(b) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final order establishes special controls that refer to previously approved collections of information found in other FDA regulations and guidance. These collections of information are subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). The collections of information in part 860, subpart D, regarding De Novo classification have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0844; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 814, subparts A through E, regarding premarket approval, have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0231; the collections of information in part 807, subpart E, regarding premarket notification submissions, have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0120; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 820 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0073; and the collections of information in 21 CFR parts 801 and 809, regarding labeling, have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0485.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 866

Biologics, Laboratories, Medical devices.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 866 is amended as follows:

PART 866—IMMUNOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY DEVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 866 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 360*l,* 371.

■ 2. Add § 866.3376 to subpart D to read as follows:

§ 866.3376 Device to detect and identify fungal nucleic acids directly in respiratory specimens.

(a) *Identification.* A device to detect and identify fungal nucleic acids directly in respiratory specimens is an in vitro diagnostic device intended for the detection and identification of fungal pathogens in respiratory specimens collected from patients with signs or symptoms and suspicion of fungal infection. The device is intended to aid in the diagnosis of fungal disease in conjunction with clinical signs and symptoms and other laboratory findings.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are:

(1) The intended use must include a detailed description of what the device detects, the type of results provided to the user, the clinical indications appropriate for test use, and the specific population(s) and testing location(s) for which the device is intended.

(2) The labeling required under 21 CFR 809.10(b) must include:

(i) A detailed device description, including the parts that make up the device, instrument requirements, ancillary reagents required but not provided, and a detailed explanation of the methodology including all pre-analytical methods for processing of specimens.

(ii) Performance characteristics from analytical studies, including analytical sensitivity (Limit of Detection), inclusivity, reproducibility, interference, cross-reactivity, interfering substances, carryover/cross-contamination, and specimen stability.

(iii) A statement that the device is intended to be used in conjunction with clinical history, signs and symptoms and the results of other diagnostic tests.

(iv) A detailed explanation of the interpretation of test results and acceptance criteria for any quality control testing.

(v) A limiting statement that negative results do not preclude the possibility of infection, and should not be used as the sole basis for diagnosis, treatment, or other patient management decisions.

(3) Design verification and validation activities must include:

(i) Performance characteristics from clinical studies that include prospective (sequential) samples and, if appropriate, additional characterized samples. The study must be performed on a study population consistent with the intended use population and compare the device performance to results obtained from comparator methods. Documentation from the clinical studies must include the clinical study protocol (including predefined statistical analysis plan), clinical study report, and results of all statistical analyses.

(ii) A detailed device description of the following:

(A) Overall device design including all parts that make up the device and all control elements incorporated into the testing procedure.

(B) Thorough description of the methodology including, primer/probe

sequences, primer/probe design and rationale for target sequence selection.

(C) Computational path from collected raw data to reported result (*e.g.,* how collected raw signals are converted into a reported signal and result, as applicable.

(iii) A detailed documentation for device software, including, software applications and hardware-based devices that incorporate software.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10786 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 892

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1529]

Medical Devices; Radiology Devices; Classification of the Radiological Computer-Assisted Detection and Diagnosis Software

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final amendment; final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, the Agency, or we) is classifying the radiological computer-assisted detection and diagnosis software into class II (special controls). The special controls that apply to the device type are identified in this order and will be part of the codified language for the radiological computer-assisted detection and diagnosis software's classification. We are taking this action because we have determined that classifying the device into class II (special controls) will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. We believe this action will also enhance patients' access to beneficial innovative devices, in part by reducing regulatory burdens.

DATES: This order is effective June 13, 2025. The classification was applicable on May 24, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dina Jerebitski, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 3574, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–2411, *Dina.Jerebitski@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Upon request, FDA has classified radiological computer-assisted detection and diagnosis software as class II (special controls), which we have determined will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. In addition, we believe this action will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens by placing the device into a lower device class than the automatic class III assignment.

The automatic assignment of class III occurs by operation of law and without any action by FDA, regardless of the level of risk posed by the new device. Any device that was not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, is automatically classified as, and remains within, class III and requires premarket approval unless and until FDA takes an action to classify or reclassify the device (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)). We refer to these devices as ''postamendments devices'' because they were not in commercial distribution prior to the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976, which amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act).

FDA may take a variety of actions in appropriate circumstances to classify or reclassify a device into class I or II. We may issue an order finding a new device to be substantially equivalent under section 513(i) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360c(i)) to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. We determine whether a new device is substantially equivalent to a predicate device by means of the procedures for premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807).

FDA may also classify a device through ''De Novo'' classification, a common name for the process authorized under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act (see also part 860, subpart D (21 CFR part 860, subpart D)). Section 207 of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105–115) established the first procedure for De Novo classification. Section 607 of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112–144) modified the De Novo application process by adding a second procedure. A device sponsor may utilize either procedure for De Novo classification.

Under the first procedure, the person submits a 510(k) for a device that has not previously been classified. After receiving an order from FDA classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, the person then requests a classification under section 513(f)(2).

Under the second procedure, rather than first submitting a 510(k) and then a request for classification, if the person determines that there is no legally marketed device upon which to base a determination of substantial equivalence, that person requests a classification under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act.

Under either procedure for De Novo classification, FDA is required to classify the device by written order within 120 days. The classification will be according to the criteria under section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act. Although the device was automatically placed within class III, the De Novo classification is considered to be the initial classification of the device.

We believe this De Novo classification will enhance patients' access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens. When FDA classifies a device into class I or II via the De Novo process, the device can serve as a predicate for future devices of that type, including for 510(k)s (see section 513(f)(2)(B)(i) of the FD&C Act). As a result, other device sponsors do not have to submit a De Novo request or premarket approval application to market a substantially equivalent device (see section 513(i) of the FD&C Act, defining ''substantial equivalence''). Instead, sponsors can use the less burdensome 510(k) process, when necessary, to market their device.

II. De Novo Classification

On February 5, 2018, FDA received Imagen Technologies, Inc.'s request for De Novo classification of the OsteoDetect. FDA reviewed the request in order to classify the device under the criteria for classification set forth in section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act.

We classify devices into class II if general controls by themselves are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness, but there is sufficient information to establish special controls that, in combination with the general controls, provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use (see section 513(a)(1)(B) of the FD&C Act). After review of the information submitted in the request, we determined that the device can be classified into class II with the establishment of special controls. FDA has determined that these special controls, in addition to the general controls, will provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device.

Therefore, on May 24, 2018, FDA issued an order to the requester classifying the device into class II. FDA is codifying the classification of the device by adding 21 CFR 892.2090.[1] We have named the generic type of device ''radiological computer-assisted detection and diagnosis software,'' and it is identified as an image processing device intended to aid in the detection, localization, and characterization of fracture, lesions, or other disease-specific findings on acquired medical images (*e.g.,* radiography, magnetic resonance, computed tomography). The device detects, identifies, and characterizes findings based on features or information extracted from images, and provides information about the presence, location, and characteristics of the findings to the user. The analysis is intended to inform the primary diagnostic and patient management decisions that are made by the clinical user. The device is not intended as a replacement for a complete clinician's review or their clinical judgment that takes into account other relevant information from the image or patient history.

FDA has identified the following risks to health associated specifically with this type of device and the measures required to mitigate these risks in table 1.

TABLE 1—RADIOLOGICAL COMPUTER-ASSISTED DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS SOFTWARE RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Identified risks to health	Mitigation measures
False positive results	General controls and special controls (1) (21 CFR 892.2090(b)(1)) and (2) (21 CFR 892.2090(b)(2)).
False negative results	General controls and special controls (1) (21 CFR 892.2090(b)(1)) and (2) (21 CFR 892.2090(b)(2)).
Device misuse (analyzing images from unintended patient population or of an unintended anatomical site; or images acquired with an unintended modality, incompatible imaging hardware, or incompatible image acquisition parameters) resulting in lower device performance (inappropriate detection/diagnosis information being displayed to the end user).	General controls and special controls (1) (21 CFR 892.2090(b)(1)) and (2) (21 CFR 892.2090(b)(2)).
Device failure leading to absence of results, delay of results, or incorrect results, leading to delayed or inaccurate patient diagnosis.	General controls and special controls (1) (21 CFR 892.2090(b)(1)) and (2) (21 CFR 892.2090(b)(2)).

FDA has determined that special controls, in combination with the general controls, address these risks to health and provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. For a device to fall within this classification, and thus avoid automatic classification in class III, it would have to comply with the special controls named in this final order. The necessary special controls appear in the regulation codified by this final order. This device is subject to premarket notification requirements under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act.

III. Analysis of Environmental Impact

The Agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.34(b) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final order establishes special controls that refer to previously approved collections of information found in other FDA regulations and guidance. These collections of information are subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). The collections of information in part 860, subpart D, regarding De Novo Classification have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0844; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 814, subpart A through E, regarding premarket approval have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0231; the collections of information in part 807, subpart E, regarding premarket notification submissions have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0120; the collections of information in 21 CFR part 820 regarding quality system regulation have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0073; and the collections of information in 21 CFR part 801 regarding labeling have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0485.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 892

Medical devices, Radiation protection, X-rays.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 892 is amended as follows:

PART 892—RADIOLOGY DEVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 892 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 360l, 371.

■ 2. Add § 892.2090 to subpart B to read as follows:

§ 892.2090 Radiological computer-assisted detection and diagnosis software.

(a) *Identification.* A radiological computer-assisted detection and diagnostic software is an image processing device intended to aid in the detection, localization, and characterization of fracture, lesions, or other disease-specific findings on acquired medical images (*e.g.,* radiography, magnetic resonance, computed tomography). The device detects, identifies, and characterizes findings based on features or information extracted from images, and provides information about the presence, location, and characteristics of the findings to the user. The analysis is intended to inform the primary diagnostic and patient management decisions that are made by the clinical user. The device is not intended as a replacement for a complete clinician's review or their clinical judgment that takes into account other relevant information from the image or patient history.

[1] FDA notes that the **ACTION** caption for this final order is styled as ''Final amendment; final order,'' rather than ''Final order.'' Beginning in December 2019, this editorial change was made to indicate that the document ''amends'' the Code of Federal Regulations. The change was made in accordance with the Office of Federal Register's (OFR) interpretations of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 15), its implementing regulations (1 CFR 5.9 and parts 21 and 22), and the Document Drafting Handbook.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are:

(1) Design verification and validation must include:

(i) A detailed description of the image analysis algorithm, including a description of the algorithm inputs and outputs, each major component or block, how the algorithm and output affects or relates to clinical practice or patient care, and any algorithm limitations.

(ii) A detailed description of pre-specified performance testing protocols and dataset(s) used to assess whether the device will provide improved assisted-read detection and diagnostic performance as intended in the indicated user population(s), and to characterize the standalone device performance for labeling. Performance testing includes standalone test(s), side-by-side comparison(s), and/or a reader study, as applicable.

(iii) Results from standalone performance testing used to characterize the independent performance of the device separate from aided user performance. The performance assessment must be based on appropriate diagnostic accuracy measures (*e.g.,* receiver operator characteristic plot, sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values, and diagnostic likelihood ratio). Devices with localization output must include localization accuracy testing as a component of standalone testing. The test dataset must be representative of the typical patient population with enrichment made only to ensure that the test dataset contains a sufficient number of cases from important cohorts (*e.g.,* subsets defined by clinically relevant confounders, effect modifiers, concomitant disease, and subsets defined by image acquisition characteristics) such that the performance estimates and confidence intervals of the device for these individual subsets can be characterized for the intended use population and imaging equipment.

(iv) Results from performance testing that demonstrate that the device provides improved assisted-read detection and/or diagnostic performance as intended in the indicated user population(s) when used in accordance with the instructions for use. The reader population must be comprised of the intended user population in terms of clinical training, certification, and years of experience. The performance assessment must be based on appropriate diagnostic accuracy measures (*e.g.,* receiver operator characteristic plot, sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values, and diagnostic likelihood ratio). Test datasets must meet the requirements described in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section.

(v) Appropriate software documentation, including device hazard analysis, software requirements specification document, software design specification document, traceability analysis, system level test protocol, pass/fail criteria, testing results, and cybersecurity measures.

(2) Labeling must include the following:

(i) A detailed description of the patient population for which the device is indicated for use.

(ii) A detailed description of the device instructions for use, including the intended reading protocol and how the user should interpret the device output.

(iii) A detailed description of the intended user, and any user training materials or programs that address appropriate reading protocols for the device, to ensure that the end user is fully aware of how to interpret and apply the device output.

(iv) A detailed description of the device inputs and outputs.

(v) A detailed description of compatible imaging hardware and imaging protocols.

(vi) Warnings, precautions, and limitations must include situations in which the device may fail or may not operate at its expected performance level (*e.g.,* poor image quality or for certain subpopulations), as applicable.

(vii) A detailed summary of the performance testing, including test methods, dataset characteristics, results, and a summary of sub-analyses on case distributions stratified by relevant confounders, such as anatomical characteristics, patient demographics and medical history, user experience, and imaging equipment.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10789 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket Number USCG–2025–0257]

RIN 1625–AA08

Special Local Regulation; 4th of July Fireworks, Lower East River & Upper New York Bay, Manhattan and Brooklyn, NY

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a special local regulation on the navigable waters of the Lower East River and New York Harbor, NY, for a 4th of July fireworks display. This special local regulation allows the Coast Guard to control vessel movement and prohibit all vessel traffic from entering the fireworks barge buffer zone and establish four separate viewing areas. This rule is necessary to provide for the safety of life on the navigable waters immediately before, during, and after a fireworks display on a highly congested waterway.

DATES: This rule is effective from 5:30 p.m. on July 4 through 11:30 p.m. on July 5, 2025. It will only be subject to enforcement, however, during the hours of 5:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. on July 4, or, in the event the fireworks display is postponed due to inclement weather or other causes, from 5:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. on July 5, 2025.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2025–0257 in the search box and click ''Search.'' Next, in the Document Type column, select ''Supporting & Related Material.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, call or email Lieutenant Junior Grade Rebecca Fitzgerald-Smith, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 718–801–2932, email *Rebecca.R.Fitzgerald-Smith@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

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

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

July 4, 2025, marks the 49th anniversary of the annual Macy's 4th of July fireworks. The firework launch barges have changed location throughout the years between the Hudson River, East River, and the Lower East River. Three years ago on June 21, 2022, the Captain of the Port, Sector New York (COTP) created a Final Rule titled, ''Special Local Regulation; East River 4th of July Fireworks, New York, NY'' which was published in the **Federal Register** (87 FR 36763) June 21, 2022. That rule, codified at 33 CFR 100.110, established a special local regulation on the navigable waters of the East River and New York Harbor, New York, NY for vessel management in the vicinity of the Macy's 4th of July fireworks barges. The 2022 Macy's 4th of July Fireworks occurred without incident.

On February 18, 2025, Macy's Inc. notified the Coast Guard that it desires to conduct their 4th of July fireworks display in 2025 at a different location on the Lower East River and Upper Bay. Because of the location change this year, we are promulgating this temporary rule rather than using the permanent rule at 33 CFR 100.110, which will not be subject to enforcement this year.

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule under the authority in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). This statutory provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' 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 impractical to do so due to insufficient time to publish a final rule by July 4.

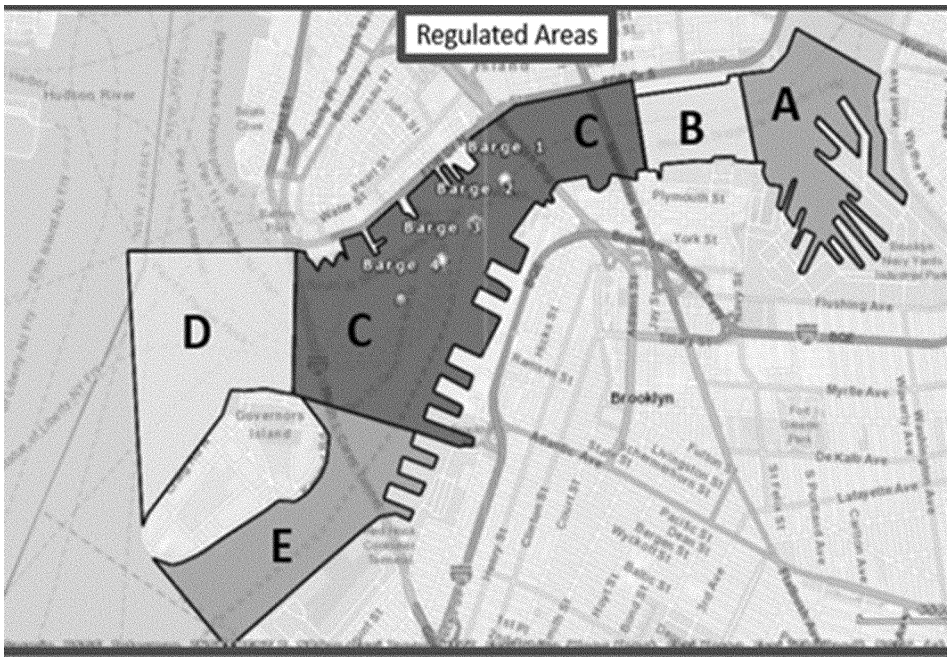
33 CFR 100.110, titled ''East River 4th of July Fireworks, East River, Manhattan, NY'' establishes a permanent special local regulation, which is enforced annually on July 4, from 5:30 p.m. through 11:30 p.m. In the event the fireworks display is postponed due to inclement weather or other causes, it would be enforced on July 5, from 5:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. 33 CFR 100.110 is suspended from 5:30 p.m. on July 4, 2025, until 11:30 p.m. on July 5, 2025, due to this special local regulation.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034. The Captain of the Port Sector New York (COTP) has determined that this rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the regulated areas to ensure the safety of spectators and vessels from hazards associated with the fireworks display.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

The Coast Guard is establishing a special local regulation subject to enforcement from 5:30 p.m. through 11:30 p.m. on July 4, 2025, with July 5, 2025, from 5:30 p.m. through 11:30 p.m. being a contingency date. This special local regulation creates five regulated areas: a buffer zone around each firework display barge and four viewing areas. As shown in the illustration below, the buffer zone, area ''C,'' will exclude all nonparticipating vessels from the area surrounding the barges immediately before, during, and after the display. The four separate viewing areas, areas ''A,'' ''B,'' ''D,'' and ''E,'' will separate vessels based on the vessels' length and timing of entry into each zone. Vessels desiring to utilize ALPHA (''A''), BRAVO (''B''), or ECHO (''E'') limited access areas must enter the area by 7:30 p.m. Vessels desiring to utilize DELTA (''D'') may begin entering the designated viewing area at 8:00 p.m. and must be in a holding position no later than 9:00 p.m.



(Illustration showing locations of regulated areas)

The duration of the enforcement times is intended to ensure the safety of vessels, participants, spectators, and those transiting the area during the fireworks display. Navigation rules, 33 CFR part 83, will apply at all times within the areas. The Coast Guard will provide notice of the special local regulation by Local Notice to Mariners, Broadcast Notice to Mariners, and on-scene designated representatives.

V. 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. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. This rule has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

This regulatory action determination is based on the special local regulation's size, location, and duration. In addition, although this rule restricts access to the waters encompassed by the special local regulation, the effect of this rule will not be significant because the local waterway users will be notified in advance via a public Broadcast Notice to Mariners and Local Notice to Mariners. The entities most likely affected are commercial vessels and pleasure crafts engaged in recreational activities.

B. 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 not subject to notice and comment. As 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), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule will affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 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.

C. Collection of Information

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

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

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 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 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.

E. 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 rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. 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. 4321–4370f), 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 involves a temporary regulated area lasting six hours or less that would limit persons or vessels from transiting a portion of the Lower East River and portions of the Upper Bay during the scheduled event. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L61 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. For instructions on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

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

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 100 as follows:

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70041; 33 CFR 1.05–1.

■ 2. Add § 100.T01–0257 to read as follows:

§ 100.T01–0257 Special Local Regulation; 4th of July Fireworks, Lower East River & New York Harbor, Manhattan, NY

(a) *Regulated areas.* The regulations in this section apply to the following areas:

(1) *Area ALPHA (''A''):* All navigable waters of the East River bound by a line connecting the following coordinates: from 40°42′46″ N 73°58′34″ W (near Grand St. Manhattan), thence to 40°42′38″ N 73°58′12″ W, along the shore to 40°42′22″ N, 073°58′45″ W (near Little Street, Brooklyn, NY), thence to 40°42′37″ N, 073°58′50″ W (the corner of Pier 42, Manhattan, NY), then along the shoreline back to the point of origin.

(2) *Area BRAVO (''B''):* All navigable waters of the East River bound by a line connecting the following points: from 40°42′37″ N, 073°58′50″ W (near Pier 42, Manhattan, NY), thence to 40°42′22″ N, 073°58′45″ W (near Little Street, Brooklyn, NY), along the shore to 40°42′19″ N 73°59′15″ W (near Pearl Street, Brooklyn, NY), thence to 40°42′33″ N 73°59′18″ W (near Jefferson Street, Manhattan, NY) then along the shoreline to the point of origin.

(3) *Area CHARLIE (''C''):* All navigable waters of the East River bound by a line connecting the following

points: beginning at 40°42′33″ N 73°59′18″ W (near Jefferson Street, Manhattan, NY), thence to 40°42′19″ N 73°59′15″ W (near Pearl Street, Brooklyn, NY), along the shore thence to 40°41′28″ N 74°00′19″ W (Pier 8, Brooklyn, NY), thence to 40°41′34.728″ N 74°00′54″ W (near Governors Island Ferry Slip), thence to 40°42′03″ N 74°00′55″ W (near Battery Park, Manhattan, NY), then along the shoreline back to the point of origin.

(4) *Area DELTA (''D''):* All navigable waters of the Upper Bay bound by a line connecting the following points from 40°42′03″ N 74°00′55″ W (near Battery Park, Manhattan, NY), thence to 40°41′35″ N 74°00′54″ W (near the Governors Island Ferry Slip), along the shoreline of Governors Island thence to 40°41′09″ N 74°01′36″ W, then north thence to 40°42′03″ N, 074°01′40″ W, then back to the point of origin.

(5) *Area ECHO (''E''):* All navigable waters of the Upper Bay bound by a line connecting the following points beginning at 40°41′34″ N, 74°0′51″ W (near Governors Island) thence to 40°41′28″ N 74°00′19″ W (Pier 8, Brooklyn, NY), thence to 40°40′44″ N 74°01′10″ W (Red Hook), thence to 40°41′03″ N 74°01′32″ W, then along the shore back to the point of origin.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section—

(1) *Coast Guard Patrol Commander* means a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel.

(2) *Designated representative* means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port New York (COTP) in the enforcement of the regulations in this section.

(3) *Official Patrol Vessel* means any Coast Guard, Coast Guard Auxiliary, Federal, State or local law enforcement vessel assigned or approved by the COTP New York to assist in the enforcement of this section.

(4) *Spectator* means a person or vessel not registered with the event sponsor as participants or official patrol vessels.

(5) *Participant* means all persons and vessels hired by the event sponsor as a participant in the event.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) All non-participants are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area described in paragraph (a) of this section unless authorized by the Captain of the Port New York (COTP) or their designated representative.

(2) All vessels that are authorized by the COTP or a designated representative to enter the regulated areas established by this section must adhere to the following restrictions:

(i) Area ALPHA (''A'') is limited to vessels over 20 meters (65.6ft) in length.

(ii) Area BRAVO (''B'') is limited to vessels less-than or equal to 20 meters (65.6ft) in length.

(iii) All vessels are prohibited from entering area CHARLIE (''C'') without permission from the COTP or a designated representative after 6:00 p.m. Commercial passenger vessels that need to transit through the Charlie Section enroute to their designated viewing areas, or designated facility must receive authorization from the Coast Guard Patrol Commander. Commercial passenger vessels must pass as close to the pierhead as possible and must transit through the zone no later than 7:30 p.m. Vessels must operate at the minimum speed necessary to maintain safe course while crossing through area CHARLIE and comply with all direction that may be provided by the Coast Guard.

(iv) Area DELTA (''D'') is limited to vessels over 20 meters (65.6ft) in length.

(v) Area ECHO (''E'') is limited to vessels less-than or equal to 20 meters (65.6ft) in length.

(vi) Vessels desiring to utilize ALPHA (''A''), BRAVO (''B''), or ECHO (''E'') limited access areas must enter the area by 7:30 p.m.

(vii) Vessels desiring to utilize DELTA (''D'') may begin entering the designated viewing area at 8 p.m. and must be in a holding position no later than 9 p.m.

(3) During periods of enforcement all persons and vessels in the limited access areas must comply with all lawful orders and directions from the COTP New York or the COTP New York's designated representative.

(4) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within a limited access area should contact the designated representative at 844–NYC–USCG or on VHF 16 to obtain permission.

(5) Spectators or other vessels must not anchor, block, loiter or impede the transit of event participants or official patrol vessels in the limited access area during the enforcement period and times unless authorized by COTP New York or designated representative.

(6) The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public through local notice to mariners. Broadcast Notices to Mariners, or both, of the enforcement period for the regulated area as well as any changes of the enforcement times.

(d) *Enforcement periods.* This section will be subject to enforcement from 5:30 p.m. through 11:30 p.m. on July 4, 2025. In the event the fireworks display is postponed due to inclement weather or other causes, this section will be enforced from 5:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. on July 5, 2025.

Jonathan Andrechik,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Sector New York.

[FR Doc. 2025–10767 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket Number USCG–2025–0023]

RIN 1625–AA08

Special Local Regulation; Duluth Harbor, Duluth, MN

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary special local regulation for certain waters of the Duluth Harbor entrance to Superior Bay on Lake Superior. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on these navigable waters near Duluth, MN during the Festival of Sail 2025 event beginning on July 10, 2025, and ending the evening of July 13, 2025. This regulation prohibits persons and vessels from being in the safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Duluth or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9 a.m. on July 10, 2025, through 9 p.m. on July 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2025–0023 in the search box and click ''Search.'' Next, in the Document Type column, select ''Supporting & Related Material.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, call or email Lieutenant Zachary Fedak, Marine Safety Unit Duluth, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 218–522–0708, email *Zachary.A.Fedak@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

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

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

On June 27, 2024, an organization notified the Coast Guard that from 9 a.m. on July 10, 2025, though 9 p.m. on July 13, 2025, it will be conducting a Festival of Sail Event in Duluth, MN. In response, on May 21, 2025, the Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) titled, ''Special Local Regulation; Duluth Harbor, Duluth, MN.'' [1] There we stated why we issued the NPRM and invited comments on our proposed regulatory action related to this fireworks display. During the comment period that ended June 6, 2025, we received 1 comment.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under the authority in 46 U.S.C. 70041. The Captain of the Port (COTP) Duluth has determined that potential hazards associated with the Festival of Sail to on July 10, 2025, through July 13, 2025, will be a safety concern for anyone the parade route and festival grounds. The purpose of this rule is to ensure safety of vessels and the navigable waters in the special local regulation zone before, during, and after the scheduled event.

IV. Discussion of Comments, Changes, and the Rule

As noted above, we received 1 comment on our NPRM which published on May 21, 2025. The comment did not pertain to the proposed rule, the Festival of Sail event, or any aspect of maritime safety or navigation. As such, the comment was deemed unrelated to the proposed rule.

However, we have made two revisions to the regulatory text based on internal review and updated operational planning. First, the coordinates defining the special local regulation zone for the Parade of Sail Area were amended to correct discrepancies identified during chart and geographic verification. Second, the boundaries of the Festival Grounds Area were adjusted to reflect increased dock space availability, allowing for a more accurate delineation of where participating vessels will be moored during the event. These changes are intended to improve clarity, accuracy, and operational effectiveness without altering the purpose or overall impact of the rule.

This rule establishes a temporary special local regulation from 9 a.m. on July 10, 2025, through 9 p.m. on July 13, 2025. The temporary special local regulation will cover all navigable waters encompassed within the staging area and parade route from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on July 10, 2025. This will include all waters of Lake Superior and Duluth Harbor bounded by Rice's Point to the west and Duluth to the north, and then within the following boundaries: beginning at position 46°46′36.00″ N, 092°06′07.02″ W; then across Duluth Harbor and following the shoreline toward the Duluth Aerial Lift Bridge; then out the Duluth Harbor Entrance; then northwest and then back to the north Duluth Harbor Entrance; then following the shoreline and turning northwest once beyond the Duluth Aerial Lift Bridge; then crossing the slip; and then back to the starting point. Additionally, the temporary special local regulation will cover all waters in which the tall ships will be moored from 9 a.m. on July 10, 2025, through 9 p.m. on July 13, 2025. The regulated area will cover all waters encompassed by a projection extending out southeast from the dock wall along Harbor Drive and southwest from S Lake Avenue. The regulatory text below provides exact coordinates for the zones. The duration of the regulated area is intended to ensure the safety of vessels and these navigable waters before, during, and after the scheduled Parade of Sail on July 10, 2025, until the conclusion of the Festival of Sail on July 13, 2025. No vessel or person who is not approved prior to the event would be permitted to enter the established zones without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative.

V. 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. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) and 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review) direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has not designated this rule a ''significant regulatory action,'' under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, OMB has not reviewed it.

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, location, duration and time of day of the regulated area. Vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around the special local regulation zones by means of the Superior Harbor entrance as an alternate entry into Superior Bay, and by means of the Duluth Harbor entrance after the conclusion of the Parade of Sail at 1 p.m. on July 10, 2025. Additionally, this determination was made based on the limited size and short time frame of the special local regulation, and the estimated number of spectator vessels around the Duluth Harbor entrance for the event. Moreover, the Coast Guard will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF–FM marine channel 16 about the zone, and the rule will allow vessels to seek permission to enter the zone.

B. 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 received no comments from the Small Business Administration on this rulemaking. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

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 rule. If the rule will affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you

[1] 90 FR 21705.

wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 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.

C. 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).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

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 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 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.

E. 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 rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. 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. 4321–4370f), 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 involves a special local regulation prohibiting entry within certain zones from 9 a.m. on July 10, 2025, through 9 p.m. on July 13, 2025. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L61 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. For instructions on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

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 100 as follows:

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70041; 33 CFR 1.05–1.

■ 2. Add § 100.T09–0023 to read as follows:

§ 100.T09–0023 Special Local Regulation; Festival of Sail Duluth 2025 Parade of Sail, Duluth, MN.

(a) *Regulated areas.* The regulations in this section apply to the following areas. All geographic coordinates are North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

(1) The *Parade of Sail Area.* All waters of Lake Superior and Duluth Harbor bounded by Rice's Point to the west and Duluth to the north, within the following boundaries: beginning at position 46°46′36.00″ N, 092°06′07.02″ W, across Duluth Harbor to 46°46′31.98″ N, 092°05′37.98″ W, then following the shoreline toward the Duluth Aerial Lift Bridge to 46°46′42.00″ N, 092°05′33.00″ W, out the Duluth Harbor Entrance to 46°46′58.02″ N, 092°04′36.00″ W, then northwest to 46°47′04.98″ N, 092°04′40.98″ W, back to the north Duluth Harbor Entrance at 46°46′45.00″ N, 092°05′34.98″ W, following the shoreline to 46°46′45.00″ N, 092°05′39.00″ W, then turning northwest to 46°46′52.98″ N, 092°05′45.00″ W, crossing the slip to 46°46′43.02″ N, 092°05′57.00″ W, and running along the shoreline back to the starting point.

(2) The *Festival Grounds Area.* All waters of Duluth Harbor from starting point 46°46′52.02″ N, 092°05′43.98″ W to 46°46′46.98″ N, 092°05′40.98″ W along the shore; then in a straight line through the water to 46°46′37.98″ N, 092°05′58.02″ W; then in a straight line through the water to the shore to 46°46′40.98″ N, 092°06′01.02″ W; then along the shore to 46°46′52.02″ N, 092°05′46.02″ W; then in a straight line through the water back to the starting point.

(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 Duluth (COTP) in the enforcement of the regulations in this section.

Participant means all persons and vessels registered with the event sponsor as a participant in the Festival of Sail.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) All non-participants are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section unless authorized by the Captain of the Port (COTP) Duluth or their designated representative.

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

(3) The COTP will provide notice of the regulated area through advanced notice via Local Notice to Mariners and Broadcast Notice to Mariners. Notice will also be provided by on-scene designated representatives.

(4) Vessels and persons receiving COTP Duluth or on-scene representative authorization to enter the area of this special local regulation must do so in accordance with the following restrictions:

(i) Vessels and persons must transit at a speed not to exceed six (6) knots or at no wake speed, whichever is less. Vessels proceeding under sail will not be allowed in this Area unless also propelled by machinery, due to limited maneuvering ability around numerous other spectator craft viewing the Festival of Sail.

(ii) Vessels and persons will not be permitted to impede the Parade of Sail area from 9 a.m. through 2 p.m. on July 10, 2025, once it has commenced, as the tall ships are extremely limited in their ability to maneuver.

(d) *Enforcement period.* The *Festival Grounds Area* will be enforced from 9

a.m. on July 10, 2025, through 9 p.m. on July 13, 2025. The *Parade of Sail Area* will be enforced from 9 a.m. through 2 p.m. on July 10, 2025.

Dated: June 6, 2025.

John P. Botti,

Commander, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Marine Safety Unit Duluth.

[FR Doc. 2025–10766 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 9 and 721

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2023–0328; FRL–11825–02–OCSPP]

RIN 2070–AB27

Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (23–3.5e)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is issuing significant new use rules (SNURs) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for certain chemical substances that were the subject of premanufacture notices (PMNs) and are also subject to an Order issued by EPA pursuant to TSCA. The SNURs require persons to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing the manufacture (defined by statute to include import) or processing of any of these chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use in the SNUR. The required notification initiates EPA's evaluation of the conditions of that use for that chemical substance. In addition, the manufacture or processing for the significant new use may not commence until EPA has conducted a review of the required notification; made an appropriate determination regarding that notification; and taken such actions as required by that determination.

DATES: This rule is effective on August 12, 2025. For purposes of judicial review, this rule shall be promulgated at 1 p.m. (EST) on June 27, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified under docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2023–0328, is available online at *https://www.regulations.gov* or in person at the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Docket (OPPT Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC). Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information contact: Punam Tyagi, New Chemicals Division (7405M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 566–1176; email address: *tyagi.punam@epa.gov.*

For general information on SNURs: William Wysong, New Chemicals Division (7405M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–4163; email address: *wysong.william@epa.gov.*

For general information on TSCA: The TSCA-Hotline, ABVI-Goodwill, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554–1404; email address: *TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. What is the Agency's authority for taking this action?

TSCA section 5(a)(2) (15 U.S.C. 2604(a)(2)) authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a ''significant new use.'' EPA must make this determination by rule after considering all relevant factors, including the factors in TSCA section 5(a)(2).

B. What action is the Agency taking?

EPA is finalizing SNURs under TSCA section 5(a)(2) for the chemical substances identified in this document. These chemical substances were the subject of PMNs and are also subject to an Order issued by EPA pursuant to TSCA section 5(e)(1)(A), as required by the determinations made under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(B). The SNURs identify as significant new uses any manufacturing, processing, use, distribution in commerce, or disposal that does not conform to the restrictions imposed by the underlying TSCA Orders, consistent with TSCA section 5(f)(4). The SNURs require persons who intend to manufacture or process any of these chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use in the SNURs to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity.

Previously, EPA proposed SNURs for these chemical substances in the **Federal Register** of June 11, 2024, (89 FR 49770 (FRL–11825–01–OCSPP)). The docket includes information considered by the Agency in developing the proposed and final rules, including public comments and EPA's responses to the comments received as discussed in Unit II.D.

C. Does this action apply to me?

1. General Applicability

This action applies to you if you manufacture, process, or use the chemical substances identified in Unit III of the proposed rule. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Manufacturers or processors of one or more subject chemical substances (NAICS codes 325 and 324110), *e.g.,* chemical manufacturing and petroleum refineries.

2. Applicability to Importers and Exporters

This action may also apply to certain entities through pre-existing import certification and export notification requirements under TSCA (*https://www.epa.gov/tsca-import-export-requirements*).

Chemical importers are subject to TSCA section 13 (15 U.S.C. 2612), the requirements in 19 CFR 12.118 through 12.127; 19 CFR 127.28, and 40 CFR part 707, subpart B. Importers of chemical substances in bulk form, as part of a mixture, or as part of an article (if required by rule) must certify that the shipment of the chemical substance complies with all applicable rules and orders under TSCA, including regulations issued under TSCA sections 5, 6, 7 and Title IV.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 721.20, any persons who export or intend to export a chemical substance identified in this document are subject to the export notification provisions of TSCA section 12(b) (15 U.S.C. 2611(b)) and must comply with the export notification requirements in 40 CFR part 707, subpart D.

D. What are the incremental economic impacts of this action?

EPA has evaluated the potential costs of establishing SNUN reporting requirements for potential manufacturers and processors of the chemical substances identified in this document. This analysis, which is available in the docket, is briefly summarized here.

1. Estimated Costs for SNUN Submissions

A SNUR requires that any person who intends to engage in such activity in the future must first notify EPA by

submitting a SNUN. If a SNUN is submitted, costs are an estimated $45,000 per SNUN submission for large business submitters and $14,500 for small business submitters. These estimates include the cost to prepare and submit the SNUN (including registration for EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX)), and the payment of a user fee. Businesses that submit a SNUN would be subject to either a $37,000 user fee required by 40 CFR 700.45(c)(2)(ii) and (d), or, if they are a small business as defined at 13 CFR 121.201, a reduced user fee of $6,480 (40 CFR 700.45(c)(1)(ii) and (d)). These estimates reflect the costs and fees as they are known at the time of this rulemaking.

2. Estimated Costs for Export Notifications

EPA has also evaluated the potential costs associated with the pre-existing export notification requirements under TSCA section 12(b) and the implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 707, subpart D. For persons exporting a substance that is the subject of a SNUR, a one-time notice to EPA must be provided for the first export or intended export to a particular country. The total costs of export notification will vary by chemical, depending on the number of required notifications (*i.e.,* the number of countries to which the chemical is exported). While EPA is unable to make any estimate of the likely number of export notifications for the chemical substances covered by these SNURs, as stated in the accompanying economic analysis, the estimated cost of the export notification requirement on a per unit basis is approximately $106.

II. Background

A. General Information About SNURS

Unit II. of the proposed rule provides general information about SNURs, and additional information about EPA's new chemical program is available at *https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca.*

B. Applicability of the Significant New Use Designation

To establish a significant new use, EPA must determine that the use is not ongoing. As discussed in Unit II.E. of the proposed rule, EPA concluded that the proposed significant new uses were not ongoing. If EPA subsequently determines that such a use was ongoing as of the date of publication of the proposed rule and did not cease prior to issuance of the final rule, EPA will not designate that use as a significant new use in the final rule. EPA has no information to suggest that any of the significant new uses identified in this rule meet this criterion.

As discussed in the **Federal Register** of April 24, 1990 (55 FR 17376 (FRL–3658–5)), EPA believes that the intent of TSCA section 5(a)(1)(B) is best served by designating a use as a significant new use as of the date of publication of the proposed rule rather than as of the effective date of the final rule. The objective of EPA's approach is to ensure that a person cannot impede finalization of a SNUR by initiating a significant new use after publication of the proposed rule but before the effective date of the final rule. Uses arising after the publication of the proposed rule are distinguished from uses that are identified in the final rule as having been ongoing on the date of publication of the proposed rule. The former would be new uses, the latter ongoing uses, except that uses that are identified as ongoing as of the publication of the proposed rule would not be considered ongoing uses if they have ceased by the date of issuance of a final rule.

In the unlikely event that before a final rule becomes effective a person begins commercial manufacturing (including importing) or processing of the chemical substances for a use that is designated as a significant new use in that final rule, such a person would have to cease any such activity upon the effective date of the final rule. To resume their activities, these persons would have to first comply with all applicable SNUR notification requirements and wait until all TSCA prerequisites for the commencement of manufacture or processing have been satisfied.

Issuance of a SNUR for a chemical substance does not signify that the chemical substance is listed on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCA Inventory). Guidance on how to determine if a chemical substance is on the TSCA Inventory is available on the internet at *https://www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory.*

C. Important Information About SNUN Submissions

1. SNUN Submissions

SNUNs must be submitted on EPA Form No. 7710–25, generated using e-PMN software, and submitted to the Agency in accordance with the procedures set forth in 40 CFR 720.40 and 721.25. E–PMN software is available electronically at *https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca.*

2. Development and Submission of Information

EPA recognizes that TSCA section 5 does not require development of any particular new information (*e.g.,* generating test data) before submission of a SNUN. There is an exception: If a person is required to submit information for a chemical substance pursuant to a rule, order or consent agreement under TSCA section 4, then TSCA section 5(b)(1)(A) requires such information to be submitted to EPA at the time of submission of the SNUN.

In the absence of a rule, TSCA order, or consent agreement under TSCA section 4 covering the chemical substance, persons are required only to submit information in their possession or control and to describe any other information known to or reasonably ascertainable by them (see 40 CFR 720.50). However, upon review of PMNs and SNUNs, the Agency has the authority to require appropriate testing. To assist with EPA's analysis of the SNUN, submitters are encouraged, but not required, to provide the potentially useful information as identified for the chemical substance in Unit III.C. of the proposed rule.

EPA strongly encourages persons, before performing any testing, to consult with the Agency pertaining to protocol selection. Furthermore, pursuant to TSCA section 4(h), which pertains to reduction of testing in vertebrate animals, EPA encourages consultation with the Agency on the use of alternative test methods and strategies (also called New Approach Methodologies, or NAMs), if available, to generate the recommended test data. EPA encourages dialog with Agency representatives to help determine how best the submitter can meet both the data needs and the objective of TSCA section 4(h). For more information on alternative test methods and strategies to reduce vertebrate animal testing, visit *https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/alternative-test-methods-and-strategies-reduce.*

The potentially useful information described in Unit III. of the proposed rule may not be the only means of providing information to evaluate the chemical substance associated with the significant new uses. However, submitting a SNUN without any test data may increase the likelihood that EPA will take action under TSCA sections 5(e) or 5(f). EPA recommends that potential SNUN submitters contact EPA early enough so that they will be able to conduct the appropriate tests.

SNUN submitters should be aware that EPA will be better able to evaluate SNUNs which provide detailed information about human exposure and environmental release that may result from the significant new use of the chemical substances.

D. Public Comments on Proposed Rule and EPA Responses

EPA received public comments on the proposed SNURs and prepared a Response to Comment document that provides the Agency responses. The comments and the Response to Comment document are available in the docket. As described in the Response to Comment document, and in order to ensure consistency with the TSCA section 5(e) orders for these substances, EPA is finalizing these SNURs with the following changes:

- For PMNs P–21–48 (40 CFR 721.11832); P–21–130 (40 CFR 721.11833); P–21–131 (40 CFR 721.11834); P–21–177 (40 CFR 721.11835); P–21–204 (40 CFR 721.11836); P–22–12 (40 CFR 721.11837); PMN P–21–124 (721.11845); P–21–180 (40 CFR 721.11849); PMN P–22–55 (721.11856); P–22–150 (40 CFR 721.11859); P–22–152 (40 CFR 721.11860); P–22–161 (40 CFR 721.11861); and P–22–177 (40 CFR 721.11862), EPA modified the hazard communication requirements by adding a reference to 40 CFR 721.72(e) and setting the associated *de minimis* concentration at 1.0%.
- For PMNs P–21–48 (40 CFR 721.11832); P–21–130 (40 CFR 721.11833); P–21–131 (40 CFR 721.11834); P–21–177 (40 CFR 721.11835); P–21–204 (40 CFR 721.11836); P–21–180 (40 CFR 721.11849); and P–22–12 (40 CFR 721.11837) EPA corrected the timeframe for manufacture to 9 months rather than 18 months.

In addition to the changes to respond to comments, EPA identified the need to revise the following proposed SNURs:

- For PMN P–22–55 (721.11856), EPA corrected the significant new use regarding the manner in which the substance is imported. The significant new use now reads ''It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less.''
- For PMN P–21–199 (721.11850), EPA corrected the second sentence of paragraph (a)(1) to add the word ''completely'' before ''reacted or destroyed.''
- For PMN P–21–140 (721.11848), EPA added the requirements at 40 CFR 721.80(f) by reference, consistent with the prohibition on domestic manufacture in the TSCA section 5(e) order for the substance.

III. Chemical Substances Subject to These SNURs

A. What is the designated cutoff date for ongoing uses?

EPA designates the date of publication of the proposed rule as the cutoff date for determining whether the new use is ongoing, *i.e.,* June 11, 2024 (89 FR 49770 (FRL–11825–01–OCSPP)). This designation is explained in more detail in Unit II.B.

B. What information is provided for each chemical substance?

In Unit III.C. of the proposed rule, EPA provided the following information for each chemical substance subject to these SNURs:

- PMN number (the CFR citation assigned in the regulatory text section of this document).
- Chemical name (generic name, if the specific name is claimed as CBI).
- Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN) (if assigned for confidential chemical identities).
- Basis for the SNUR (*e.g.,* effective date of and basis for the TSCA Order).
- Potentially useful information.

The regulatory text section of this document specifies the activities designated as significant new uses. Certain new uses, including production volume limits and other uses designated, may be claimed as CBI, as discussed in more detail in Unit II.C. of the proposed rule.

In addition, as discussed in Unit III.B. of the proposed rule, these SNURs include PMN substances that are subject to orders issued under TSCA section 5(e)(1)(A), as required by the determinations made under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(B). Those TSCA Orders require protective measures to limit exposures or otherwise mitigate the potential unreasonable risk. As such, the SNURs identify as significant new uses any manufacturing, processing, use, distribution in commerce, or disposal that does not conform to the restrictions imposed by the underlying TSCA Orders, consistent with TSCA section 5(f)(4).

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

This action establishes SNURs for new chemical substances that were the subject of PMNs. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993).

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) does not apply because a significant new use rule for a new chemical under TSCA section 5 are exempted from review under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

According to the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information that requires OMB approval under PRA, unless it has been approved by OMB and displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations in title 40 of the CFR, after appearing in the **Federal Register**, are listed in 40 CFR part 9, and included on the related collection instrument or form, if applicable.

The information collection requirements related to SNURs have already been approved by OMB pursuant to PRA under OMB control number 2070–0038 (EPA ICR No. 1188). This action does not impose any burden requiring additional OMB approval. If an entity were to submit a SNUN to the Agency, the annual burden is estimated to average between 30 and 170 hours per submission. This burden estimate includes the time needed to review instructions, search existing data sources, gather and maintain the data needed, and complete, review, and submit the required SNUN.

The listing of the OMB control numbers of the collection instruments and their subsequent codification in the table in 40 CFR 9.1 satisfies the display requirements of the PRA and OMB's implementing regulations at 5 CFR part 1320. Since this ICR was previously subject to public notice and comment prior to OMB approval, and given the technical nature of the table in 40 CFR part 9, EPA finds that further notice and comment to amend it is unnecessary. As a result, EPA finds that there is ''good cause'' under section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B)) to amend this table in 40 CFR 9.1 without further notice and comment.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). The requirement to submit a SNUN applies to any person (including small or large entities) who intends to engage in any activity described in the final rule as a ''significant new use.'' Because these uses are ''new,'' based on all information currently available to EPA, EPA has concluded that no small or large entities presently engage in such activities.

A SNUR requires that any person who intends to engage in such activity in the future must first notify EPA by submitting a SNUN. Although some small entities may decide to pursue a significant new use in the future, EPA cannot presently determine how many, if any, there may be. However, EPA's experience to date is that, in response to the promulgation of SNURs covering over 1,000 chemicals, the Agency receives only a small number of notices per year. For example, the number of SNUNs received was 7 in Federal fiscal year (FY) 2020, 9 in FY2021, 9 in FY2022, 23 in FY2023, and 7 in FY2024, and only a fraction of these submissions were from small businesses.

In addition, the Agency currently offers relief to qualifying small businesses by reducing the SNUN submission fee from $37,000 to $6,480. This lower fee reduces the total reporting and recordkeeping cost of submitting a SNUN to about $14,500 per SNUN submission for qualifying small firms. Therefore, the potential economic impacts of complying with these proposed SNURs are not expected to be significant or adversely impact a substantial number of small entities. In a SNUR that published in the **Federal Register** of June 2, 1997 (62 FR 29684) (FRL–5597–1), the Agency presented its general determination that SNURs are not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, which was provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate of $100 million or more (in 1995 dollars) in any one year as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Based on EPA's experience with proposing and finalizing SNURs, State, local, and Tribal governments have not been impacted by SNURs, and EPA does not have any reasons to believe that any State, local, or Tribal government will be impacted by these SNURs. In addition, the estimated costs of this action to the private sector do not exceed $183 million or more in any one year (the 1995 dollars are adjusted to 2023 dollars for inflation using the GDP implicit price deflator). The estimated costs for this action are discussed in Unit I.D.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action will not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it is not expected to have a substantial direct effect on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Accordingly, the requirements of Executive Order 13132 do not apply to this action.

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

This action will not have Tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because it is not expected to have substantial direct effects on Indian Tribes, significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian Tribal governments and does not involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian Tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of Executive Order 13175 do not apply to this action.

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

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it does not concern an environmental health or safety risk. Since this action does not concern a human health risk, EPA's 2021 Policy on Children's Health also does not apply. Although the establishment of these SNURs do not address an existing children's environmental health concern because the chemical uses involved are not ongoing uses, SNURs require that persons notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing manufacture (defined by statute to include import) or processing of the identified chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use by the SNUR. This notification allows EPA to assess the intended uses to identify potential risks and take appropriate actions before the activities commence.

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

This action is not a ''significant energy action'' as defined in Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), because it is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action does not involve any technical standards subject to NTTAA section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

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

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 9

Environmental protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

40 CFR Part 721

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Mary Elissa Reaves,

Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

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

PART 9—OMB APPROVALS UNDER THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 9 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 135 *et seq.,* 136–136y; 15 U.S.C. 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2601–2671; 21 U.S.C. 331j, 346a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.,* 1311, 1313d, 1314, 1318, 1321, 1326, 1330, 1342, 1344, 1345 (d) and (e), 1361; E.O. 11735, 38 FR 21243, 3 CFR, 1971–1975 Comp. p. 973; 42 U.S.C. 241, 242b, 243, 246, 300f, 300g, 300g–1, 300g–2, 300g–3, 300g–4, 300g–5, 300g–6, 300j–1, 300j–2, 300j–3, 300j–4, 300j–9, 1857 *et seq.,* 6901–6992k, 7401–7671q, 7542, 9601–9657, 11023, 11048.

■ 2. In § 9.1, amend the table by adding entries for §§ 721.11829 through 721.11862 in numerical order under the undesignated center heading ''Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances'' to read as follows:

§ 9.1 OMB approvals under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

* * * * *

40 CFR citation	OMB control No.
* * * * *	
Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances	
* * * * *	
721.11829	2070–0038
721.11830	2070–0038
721.11831	2070–0038
721.11832	2070–0038
721.11833	2070–0038
721.11834	2070–0038
721.11835	2070–0038
721.11836	2070–0038
721.11837	2070–0038
721.11838	2070–0038
721.11839	2070–0038
721.11840	2070–0038
721.11841	2070–0038
721.11842	2070–0038
721.11843	2070–0038
721.11844	2070–0038
721.11845	2070–0038
721.11846	2070–0038
721.11847	2070–0038
721.11848	2070–0038
721.11849	2070–0038
721.11850	2070–0038
721.11851	2070–0038
721.11852	2070–0038
721.11853	2070–0038
721.11854	2070–0038
721.11855	2070–0038
721.11856	2070–0038
721.11857	2070–0038
721.11858	2070–0038
721.11859	2070–0038
721.11860	2070–0038
721.11861	2070–0038
721.11862	2070–0038
* * * * *	

* * * * *

PART 721—SIGNIFICANT NEW USES OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

■ 3. The authority citation for part 721 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2604, 2607, and 2625(c).

■ 4. Add §§ 721.11829 through 721.11862 to subpart E to read as follows:

Subpart E—Significant New Uses for Specific Chemical Substances

Sec.

* * * * *

721.11829 Unsaturated dicarboxylic acid polymer with 2-(dialkylamino)alkyl-alkyl-alkanoate, N,N-dialkyl-alkene amide, 2-propenamide and salt of alkyl-substituted alkene sulfonate (generic).

721.11830 Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, polymer with aziridine, 2-oxepanone and tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one, reaction products with disubstituted heteropolycycle (generic).

721.11831 Ethyl 4-alkyl-2-oxocycloalkanecarboxylate (generic).

721.11832 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, polyfluoropolyhydro-2,2-dicarbocyclic-4,7-methano-1,3-benzodioxole-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

721.11833 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, 2-[3,5-bis(haloalkyl)phenyl]-.alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-2-alkyl-4,7-alkano-1,3-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) generic).

721.11834 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, 2-(4-alkoxyhalocarbomonocyclic)-.alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-4,7-methano-1,3-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

721.11835 Sulfonium, monocarbo cyclicbisarylpolyhaloalkyl, .alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-2,2-diaryl-4,7-methano-1,3-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

721.11836 Sulfonium, bis(3,4-polyhalo carbocyclic)aryl-, .alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-2,2-diaryl-4,7-methano-1,3-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

721.11837 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, 2-heteroatom-substituted-4-(halocar bocyclic)carboxylate (1:1) (generic).

721.11838 Fatty acids, reaction products with polyamine-polyacid polymer and fatty acid (generic).

721.11839 Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethandiyl)], .alpha.-(dithiocarboxy)-.omega.-(1-methylethoxy)-, sodium salt (1:1).

721.11840 Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethandiyl)], .alpha.-(dithiocarboxy)-.omega.-butoxy-, sodium salt (1:1).

721.11841 1,4-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dinonyl ester, branched and linear.

721.11842 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydrogenated, 2-(ethenyloxy)ethyl-terminated.

721.11843 Lignin, modified, reaction products with alkylamine by-products, hydrochlorides (generic).

721.11844 Lignin, modified, reaction products with alkylamine by-products (generic).

721.11845 Sulfonium, triphenyl-, salt with fluoroalkyl 5-sulfobicyclo[2.2.1]heptane carboxylate (1:1) (generic).

721.11846 Triazine-trione, tris(isocyana toalkyl)-, polymer with substituted diisocyanato alkylcarbomonocycle, hydro-hydroxypoly(oxyalkanediyl)and hydro-hydroxypoly[oxy(alkyl-alkanediyl)], aliphatic alkyl amine-blocked (generic).

721.11847 Lithium metal oxide (generic).

721.11848 Soybean oil, oleic acid-high, epoxidized.

721.11849 Sulfonium, (halocarbomonocy cle)diphenyl-, salt with 1-heteros ubstituted-2-methylalkyl trihalobenzoate (1:1) (generic).

721.11850 1,6-Disubstituted hexane (generic).

721.11851 1,3-Propanediaminium, 2-hydroxy-N1,N1,N1,N3,N3-pentamethyl-N3-tetradecyl-, chloride (1:2); 1,3-Propanediaminium, N1-hexadecyl-2-hydroxy-N1,N1,N3,N3,N3-pentamethyl-, chloride (1:2); 1,3-Propanediaminium, 2-hydroxy-N1,N1,N1,N3,N3-pentamethyl-N3-octadecyl-, chloride (1:2); 1,3-Propanediaminium, 2-hydroxy-N1,N1,N1,N3,N3-pentamethyl-N3-octadecen-1-yl, chloride (1:2).

721.11852 Alkanes, branched and linear (generic).

721.11853 Polyester with 1,4-benzenedi carboxylic acid, 1,4- dimethyl 1,4-benzenedicarboxylate, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, dodecanedioic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, aliphatic polyester, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropanoate, 1,3-isobenzo furandione and 1,1′-methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene] (generic).

721.11854 Polyester with 1,4-benzenedi carboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, dodecanedioic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, aliphatic polyester, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropanoate, 1,3-isobenzofurandione and 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] (generic).

721.11855 Polyester with 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, dodecanedioic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, aliphatic polyester, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropanoate, 1,3-isobenzofurandione and 1,1′-methylene bis[isocyanatobenzene] (generic).

721.11856 Aromatic sulfonium tricyclo fluoroalkyl sulfonic acid salt (generic).

721.11857 Fluoroheteroacid, metal salt (generic).

721.11858 Hydrocarbons, C5–10.

721.11859 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, .alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalop olyhydro-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

721.11860 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, 2-heteroatom-substituted-4-alkylcarbomon ocyclecarboxylate (1:1) (generic).

721.11861 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, salt with [polyhydro-2-alkyl-5-(polyhalo-2-heteroalkyl)-alkano-1,3-hetropol ycyclic]alkyl polyhaloaryl ester (1:1) (generic).

721.11862 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, .alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalo polyhydro-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

* * * * *

§ 721.11829 Unsaturated dicarboxylic acid polymer with 2-(dialkylamino)alkyl-alkyl-alkanoate, N,N-dialkyl-alkene amide, 2-propenamide and salt of alkyl-substituted alkene sulfonate (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as unsaturated dicarboxylic acid polymer with 2-(dialkylamino)alkyl-alkyl-alkanoate, N,N-dialkyl-alkene amide, 2-propenamide and salt of alkyl-substituted alkene sulfonate (PMN P–20–96) is subject to reporting under this

section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (3) through (5), (b), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 10. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 1.0%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin corrosion and eye irritation. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance unless the percentage of the confidential reactant listed in the Order represents 10% or less (by weight) of the substance.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=490.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11830 Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, polymer with aziridine, 2-oxepanone and tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one, reaction products with disubstituted heteropolycycle (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, polymer with aziridine, 2-oxepanone and tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one, reaction products with disubstituted heteropolycycle (PMN P–21–2) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (3) through (5), (b), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 50 during non-spray applications or 10,000 during spray applications. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 1.0%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin irritation, eye irritation, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o).

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=50.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11831 Ethyl 4-alkyl-2-oxocycloalkanecarboxylate (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified generically as ethyl 4-alkyl-2-oxocycloalkanecarboxylate (PMN P–21–19) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance when the substance is present at less than 0.5% in formulation.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), (b), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 1.0%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f). It is a significant new use to use the substance other than as a fragrance ingredient for making fragrance oils by blending (mixing) with other fragrance ingredients. It is a significant new use to use the substance at a concentration of 0.5% (by weight) or greater in consumer products.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11832 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, polyfluoropolyhydro-2,2-dicarbocyclic-4,7-methano-1,3-benzodioxole-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, polyfluoropolyhydro-2,2-dicarbocyclic-4,7-methano-1,3-benzodioxole-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (PMN P–21–48) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 9 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11833 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, 2-[3,5-bis(haloalkyl)phenyl]-.alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-2-alkyl-4,7-alkano-1,3-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, 2-[3,5-bis(haloalkyl)phenyl]-.alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-2-alkyl-4,7-alkano-1,3-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (PMN P–21–130) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: eye irritation, acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 9 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11834 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, 2-(4-alkoxyhalocarbomonocyclic)-.alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-4,7-methano-1,3-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, 2-(4-alkoxyhalocarbomonocyclic)-.alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-4,7-methano-1,3-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (PMN P–21–131) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii)and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this

substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 9 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11835 Sulfonium, monocarbocyclicbisarylpolyhaloalkyl, .alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-2,2-diaryl-4,7-methano-1,3-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as sulfonium, monocarbocyclicbisarylpolyhaloalkyl, .alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-2,2-diaryl-4,7-methano-1,3-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (PMN P–21–177) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii)and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 9 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11836 Sulfonium, bis(3,4-polyhalocarbocyclic)aryl-, .alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-2,2-diaryl-4,7-methano-1,3-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as sulfonium, bis(3,4-polyhalocarbocyclic)aryl-, .alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-2,2-diaryl-4,7-methano-1,3-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (PMN P–21–204) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 9 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11837 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, 2-heteroatom-substituted-4-(halocarbocyclic)carboxylate (1:1) (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, 2-heteroatom-substituted-4-(halocarbocyclic)carboxylate (1:1) (PMN

P–22–12) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: eye irritation, acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 9 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11838 Fatty acids, reaction products with polyamine-polyacid polymer and fatty acid (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as fatty acids, reaction products with polyamine-polyacid polymer and fatty acid (PMN P–21–55) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted (cured).

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (3) through (5), (b), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 10. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 1.0%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), and (g)(1) and (5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin irritation, eye irritation, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance in a manner that results in an amine value of more than 127 mg KOH/g.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11839 Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethandiyl)], .alpha.-(dithiocarboxy)-.omega.-(1-methylethoxy)-, sodium salt (1:1).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethandiyl)], .alpha.-(dithiocarboxy)-.omega.-(1-methylethoxy)-, sodium salt (1:1) (PMN P–21–71; CASRN 2304726–53–0) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (3) through (5), (b), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 10. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 1.0%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause skin irritation, eye irritation, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f). It is a significant new use to use the substance other than as a floatation aid in sulfide ore mining at mines with valid permits (state, federal, or tribal) for operations and waste handling.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=150.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11840 Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethandiyl)], .alpha.-(dithiocarboxy)-.omega.-butoxy-, sodium salt (1:1).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethandiyl)], .alpha.-(dithiocarboxy)-.omega.-butoxy-, sodium salt (1:1) (PMN P–21–72; CASRN 2304726–56–3) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (3) through (5), (b), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 10. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 1.0%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin irritation, eye irritation, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f). It is a significant new use to use the substance other than as a floatation aid in sulfide ore mining at mines with valid permits (state, federal, or tribal) for operations and waste handling.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=150.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11841 1,4-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dinonyl ester, branched and linear.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dinonyl ester, branched and linear (PMN P–21–73; CASRN 2449089–78–3) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely bound in a PVC article.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), (b), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 1.0%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e) the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: reproductive toxicity and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o). It is a significant new use to use the substance other than as a plasticizer in polyvinyl chloride (PVC) articles.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11842 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer, hydrogenated, 2-(ethenyloxy)ethyl-terminated.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as 1,3-butadiene, homopolymer, hydrogenated, 2-(ethenyloxy)ethyl-terminated (PMN P–21–74; CASRN 2511154–73–5) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), and (g)(1) and (5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: respiratory sensitization, skin sensitization, germ cell mutagenicity, specific target organ toxicity, and reproductive toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(k) and (o). It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are

applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11843 Lignin, modified, reaction products with alkylamine by-products, hydrochlorides (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as lignin, modified, reaction products with alkylamine by-products, hydrochlorides (PMN P–21–89) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(ii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure. It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in direct air releases to the environment except during loading or unloading of transport containers.

(iii) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=2.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (c), (f) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11844 Lignin, modified, reaction products with alkylamine by-products (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as lignin, modified, reaction products with alkylamine by-products (PMN P–21–90) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), (b), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 1.0%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), and (g)(1), (3) and (5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause specific target organ toxicity. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(3), this substance may be toxic to aquatic life. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure. It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in direct air releases to the environment except during loading or unloading of transport containers.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=12.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11845 Sulfonium, triphenyl-, salt with fluoroalkyl 5-sulfobicyclo[2.2.1]heptane carboxylate (1:1) (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as sulfonium, triphenyl-, salt with fluoroalkyl 5-sulfobicyclo[2.2.1]heptane carboxylate (1:1) (PMN P–21–124) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f) and (t). It is a significant new use to use the substance other than as an onium salt that generates strong or weak acid in lithography process. It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 18 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The

provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11846 Triazine-trione, tris(isocyanatoalkyl)-, polymer with substituted diisocyanato alkylcarbomonocycle, hydro-hydroxypoly(oxyalkanediyl)and hydro-hydroxypoly[oxy(alkyl-alkanediyl)], aliphatic alkyl amine-blocked (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as triazine-trione, tris(isocyanatoalkyl)-, polymer with substituted diisocyanato alkylcarbomonocycle, hydro-hydroxypoly(oxyalkanediyl)and hydro-hydroxypoly[oxy(alkyl-alkanediyl)], aliphatic alkyl amine-blocked (PMN P–21–137) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), and (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii) and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin corrosion, skin irritation, skin sensitization, serious eye damage, eye irritation, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, specific target organ toxicity, and respiratory irritation. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o). It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=15.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11847 Lithium metal oxide (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as lithium metal oxide (PMN P–21–138) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (3) through (5), (b), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 1,000 if the dust control capture and reduction rate is at less than 90% or at least 50 if the dust control capture and reduction rate is at least 90%. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 1.0%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), and (g)(1) and (5). For purposes of § 721.72(e) the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: reproductive toxicity and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f)and (o). It is a significant new use to use the substance other than in the manufacture of batteries.

(iv) *Disposal.* Requirements as specified in § 721.85(a)(1) and (2), (b)(1) and (2), and (c)(1) and (2).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (j) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11848 Soybean oil, oleic acid-high, epoxidized.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as soybean oil, oleic acid-high, epoxidized (PMN P–21–140; CASRN 2410202–82–1) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), (b), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 0.1%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 0.1%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin irritation, eye irritation, respiratory sensitization, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f). It is a significant new use to use the substance other than as a chemical intermediate to prepare acrylate-containing oil, which is subsequently polymerized to prepare a viscosity modifier for asphalt. It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part

apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11849 Sulfonium, (halocarbomonocycle)diphenyl-, salt with 1-heterosubstituted-2-methylalkyl trihalobenzoate (1:1) (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as sulfonium, (halocarbomonocycle)diphenyl-, salt with 1-heterosubstituted-2-methylalkyl trihalobenzoate (1:1) (PMN P–21–180) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 9 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11850 1,6-Disubstituted hexane (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as 1,6-disubstituted hexane (PMN P–21–199) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or destroyed.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, eye irritation, respiratory sensitization, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o). It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposures.

(iv) *Disposal.* It is a significant new use to dispose of the substance other than by hazardous waste incineration.

(v) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11851 1,3-Propanediaminium, 2-hydroxy-N1,N1,N1,N3,N3-pentamethyl-N3-tetradecyl-, chloride (1:2); 1,3-Propanediaminium, N1-hexadecyl-2-hydroxy-N1,N1,N3,N3,N3-pentamethyl-, chloride (1:2); 1,3-Propanediaminium, 2-hydroxy-N1,N1,N1,N3,N3-pentamethyl-N3-octadecyl-, chloride (1:2); 1,3-Propanediaminium, 2-hydroxy-N1,N1,N1,N3,N3-pentamethyl-N3-octadecen-1-yl, chloride (1:2).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as 1,3-propanediaminium, 2-hydroxy-N1,N1,N1,N3,N3-pentamethyl-N3-tetradecyl-, chloride (1:2); 1,3-propanediaminium, N1-hexadecyl-2-hydroxy-N1,N1,N3,N3,N3-pentamethyl-, chloride (1:2); 1,3-propanediaminium, 2-hydroxy-N1,N1,N1,N3,N3-pentamethyl-N3-octadecyl-, chloride (1:2); 1,3-propanediaminium, 2-hydroxy-N1,N1,N1,N3,N3-pentamethyl-N3-octadecen-1-yl, chloride (1:2) (PMN P–21–201; CASRNs 1622255–87–1; 63560–76–9; 197862–16–1; and 2748681–38–9) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), (b), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 0.1%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin corrosion, skin irritation, serious eye damage, eye irritation, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o). It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner or method that results in inhalation exposure.

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=21.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11852 Alkanes, branched and linear (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as alkanes, branched and linear (PMN P–21–206) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been incorporated into a fuel.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), (b) and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 0.1%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a).

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance other than as a fuel, fuel additive, or regulated blendstock subject to 40 CFR parts 79 or 1090, including as a component of gasoline or ethanol base fuel (E85).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of Subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11853 Polyester with 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,4- dimethyl 1,4-benzenedicarboxylate, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, dodecanedioic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, aliphatic polyester, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropanoate, 1,3-isobenzofurandione and 1,1′-methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene] (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as polyester with 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,4- dimethyl 1,4-benzenedicarboxylate, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, dodecanedioic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, aliphatic polyester, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropanoate, 1,3-isobenzofurandione and 1,1′-methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene] (PMN P–22–29) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), and (g)(1) and (5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin irritation, eye irritation, respiratory sensitization, skin sensitization, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o). It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11854 Polyester with 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, dodecanedioic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, aliphatic polyester, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropanoate, 1,3-isobenzofurandione and 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as polyester with 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, dodecanedioic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, aliphatic polyester, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropanoate, 1,3-isobenzofurandione and 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] (PMN P–22–30) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be

considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), and (g)(1) and (5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin irritation, eye irritation, respiratory sensitization, skin sensitization, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o). It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11855 Polyester with 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, dodecanedioic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, aliphatic polyester, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropanoate, 1,3-isobenzofurandione and 1,1′-methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene] (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as polyester with 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, dodecanedioic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, aliphatic polyester, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropanoate, 1,3-isobenzofurandione and 1,1′-methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene] (PMN P–22–31) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or cured.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), and (g)(1) and (5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin irritation, eye irritation, respiratory sensitization, skin sensitization, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o). It is a significant new use to manufacture, process, or use the substance in any manner that results in inhalation exposure.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11856 Aromatic sulfonium tricyclo fluoroalkyl sulfonic acid salt (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as aromatic sulfonium tricyclo fluoroalkyl sulfonic acid salt (PMN P–22–55) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: skin irritation, acute toxicity, skin corrosion, skin sensitization, eye irritation, serious eye damage, specific target organ toxicity, genetic toxicity, and reproductive (developmental) toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f) and (t). It is a significant new use to use the substance other than as a photoacid generator (PAG). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 18 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11857 Fluoroheteroacid, metal salt (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as fluoroheteroacid, metal salt (PMN P–22–69) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been incorporated into an article.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (3) through (5), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as

required for § 721.63(a)(1) and (4), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(a)(5), respirators must provide a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 50.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (d), (f), (g)(1), (g)(3)(iii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin corrosion, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o).

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4), where N=380.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11858 Hydrocarbons, C5–10.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as hydrocarbons, C5–10 (PMN P–22–147; CASRN 2779559–23–6) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been incorporated into gasoline.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1) and (3), (b), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible. For purposes of § 721.63(b), the concentration is set at 0.1%.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a).

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f). It is a significant new use to import, process, or use the substance other than as a feedstock for gasoline containing no more than 64% of the substance where the imported gasoline mixture is regulated under applicable EPA regulations for fuels, fuel additives, and regulated blendstocks (40 CFR part 1090), fuel additives, and regulated blendstocks (40 CFR part 1090), registration of fuels and fuel additives (40 CFR part 79).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11859 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, .alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, .alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (PMN P–22–150) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 9 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11860 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, 2-heteroatom-substituted-4-alkylcarbomonocyclecarboxylate (1:1) (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, 2-heteroatom-substituted-4-alkylcarbomonocyclecarboxylate (1:1) (PMN P–22–152) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 9 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

§ 721.11861 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, salt with [polyhydro-2-alkyl-5-(polyhalo-2-heteroalkyl)-alkano-1,3-hetropolycyclic]alkyl polyhaloaryl ester (1:1) (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, salt with [polyhydro-2-alkyl-5-(polyhalo-2-heteroalkyl)-alkano-1,3-hetropolycyclic]alkyl polyhaloaryl ester (1:1) (PMN P–22–161) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 0.1%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, carcinogenicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 9 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

§ 721.11862 Sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, .alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as sulfonium, tricarbocyclic-, .alpha., .alpha., .beta., .beta.-polyhalopolyhydro-heteropolycyclic-5-alkanesulfonate (1:1) (PMN P–22–177) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the substance after they have been completely reacted or adhered (during photolithographic processes) onto a semiconductor wafer surface or similar manufactured article used in the production of semiconductor technologies.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) and (iii), (a)(3), and (c). When determining which persons are reasonably likely to be exposed as required for § 721.63(a)(1), engineering control measures (*e.g.,* enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation) or administrative control measures (*e.g.,* workplace policies and procedures) shall be considered and implemented to prevent exposure, where feasible.

(ii) *Hazard communication.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1), (g)(2)(i) through (iii) and (v), (g)(3)(i) and (ii), and (g)(5). For purposes of § 721.72(e), the concentration is set at 1.0%. For purposes of § 721.72(g)(1), this substance may cause: acute toxicity, skin irritation, serious eye damage, skin sensitization, genetic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity. Alternative hazard and warning statements that meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonized System and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard may be used.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f), (k), and (t). It is a significant new use to import the substance other than in solution, unless in sealed containers weighing 5 kilograms or less. It is a significant new use to process the substance in any way that generates dust, mist, or aerosol in a non-enclosed process. It is a significant new use to manufacture the substance longer than 9 months.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph (b).

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitation or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

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[FR Doc. 2025–10812 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

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Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 113
Friday, June 13, 2025

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 1214

[Doc. No. AMS–SC–24–0004]

Christmas Tree Promotion, Research, and Information Order

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposal invites comments on changes to the Christmas Tree Promotion, Research, and Information Order (Order). These changes include amending the Board's name from ''Christmas Tree Promotion Board'' to ''Real Christmas Tree Board'', increasing the administrative expenses cap from 10 to 15 percent, allowing importers to request refunds of assessments paid on trees that were shipped to the United States but were not sold, and increasing the mandatory period to maintain books and records relating to the Order. Many of these changes are administrative in nature. This action would also make several non-substantive clarifications and changes to modernize the Board's procedures.

DATES: Comments must be received by July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this proposed rule. Comments may be mailed to the Docket Clerk, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250–0237; Fax: (202) 720–8938; or submitted electronically by Email: *SM.USDA.MRP.AMS.MDDComment@usda.gov;* or via internet at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Comments should reference the document number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**. All comments will be made available for public inspection in the Office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours or can be viewed at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Comments submitted in response to this proposed rule will be included in the rulemaking record and will be made available to the public. Please be advised that the identity of the individuals or entities submitting the comments will be made public.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Webster, Marketing Specialist, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Room 1406–S, Stop 0244, Washington, DC 20250–0244; Telephone: (202) 720–8085; or Email: *George.Webster@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This proposed rule affecting the Order (7 CFR part 1214) is authorized by the Commodity Promotion, Research, and Information Act of 1996 (the Act) (7 U.S.C. 7411–7425).

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

USDA is issuing this proposed rule in conformance with Executive Orders 12866 and 13563. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. This proposed action falls within a category of regulatory actions that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) exempted from Executive Order 12866, and therefore, has not been reviewed.

Executive Order 13175

This action has been reviewed in accordance with the requirements of Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments. AMS has assessed the impact of this proposed rule on Indian Tribes and determined that this rule would not have Tribal implications that require consultation under Executive Order 13175. AMS hosts a quarterly teleconference with Tribal leaders where matters of mutual interest regarding the marketing of agricultural products are discussed. Information about the proposed changes to the regulations will be shared during an upcoming quarterly call, and Tribal leaders will be informed about the proposed revisions to the regulation and the opportunity to submit comments. AMS will work with the USDA Office of Tribal Relations to ensure meaningful consultation is provided as needed with regard to these proposed changes to the Order.

Executive Order 12988

This proposal has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. It is not intended to have retroactive effect. Section 524 of the Commodity Promotion, Research, and Information Act of 1996 (the Act) (7 U.S.C. 7423) provides that it shall not affect or preempt any other Federal or State law authorizing promotion or research relating to an agricultural commodity.

Under sec. 519 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 7418), a person subject to an order may file a written petition with USDA stating that an order, any provision of an order, or any obligation imposed in connection with an order, is not established in accordance with the law, and request a modification of an order or an exemption from an order. Any petition filed challenging an order, any provision of an order, or any obligation imposed in connection with an order, shall be filed within two years after the effective date of an order, provision, or obligation subject to challenge in the petition. The petitioner will have the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. Thereafter, USDA will issue a ruling on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States for any district in which the petitioner resides or conducts business shall have the jurisdiction to review a final ruling on the petition if the petitioner files a complaint for that purpose not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of USDA's final ruling.

Background

Under the Christmas Tree Promotion, Research, and Information Order (7 CFR part 1214) (Order), the Christmas Tree Promotion Board (Board), with USDA oversight, administers a nationally coordinated program of research, promotion and information designed to maintain and expand markets for fresh

cut Christmas trees. The program is financed by assessments on domestic producers and importers of 500 or more Christmas trees annually. The Board, which is composed of one importer and eleven domestic producers from three regions across the United States, unanimously recommended these proposed changes during a meeting on September 21, 2023. These proposed changes include: changing the Board name; revising timelines associated with budget and financial requirements; clarifying assessment and exemption requirements; and modernizing language in the Order. The proposal would also make clarifying changes and changes to administrative requirements.

Board Recommendation To Change Board Name

Currently the Order refers to the Board as the ''Christmas Tree Promotion Board''. In 2022, the Board rebranded their name on their website and marketing materials to ''Real Christmas Tree Board'' to alleviate confusion amongst industry members and distinguish the program from other national organizations who represent both real and artificial Christmas trees. This proposed change would align the language of the Order with the Board's name, as it has been used on their website and marketing materials since 2022, and would permit the Board to use the new name for all business purposes. The proposal would make these changes in sections 1214.2 and 1214.40 of the Order.

Changes to Budget and Financial Requirements

Section 1214.46(p) currently states that the Board must submit a budget for approval within 60 days after assessments are due to the Board, which falls on April 15th. This requirement would be removed so Board staff could provide a more accurate budget when final revenue and expenses of the current fiscal period are known. To accommodate this change, a budget submission deadline would be added in section 1214.50(a) which would require the Board to submit a budget for review no more than 90 days or less than 60 days prior to the fiscal period. This change would require the budget to be submitted between May 1st and June 1st, giving the Board additional time to calculate accurate budget numbers.

Section 1214.50(j) would be revised to increase the maximum allowable administrative expenses of the Board from 10 percent of annual revenue to 15 percent. Section 515(e)(5) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 7414(e)(5)) allows a spending limit of up to 15 percent of income for the fiscal period for administrative costs. In 2021, 2022, and 2023, the Board's administrative costs were 7.2 percent, 7.3 percent, and 9.3 percent of revenues, respectively. The Board's administrative costs have increased, largely due to inflation, while revenues have decreased because of weather events. The Board expects this trend to persist and therefore seeks to have greater budgetary flexibility that would allow them to continue paying for administrative costs with decreases in revenues. Notably, most of the other Orders established pursuant to the Act have a 15 percent administrative cost cap.

Section 1214.51 outlines the Board's financial statement requirements. This proposed rule would revise the financial statement requirement in section 1214.51(a) by requiring financial reporting on a periodic basis as opposed to quarterly. This proposed change would align the Order to the Board's current procedure of producing financial statements monthly. Section 1214.51(c) states the Board must submit an annual financial statement within 90 days after the fiscal period. This deadline has proven to be difficult to meet as it falls on October 31st, which is in the middle of the Christmas tree harvesting season for the industry. In order to meet this deadline, Board members must meet during their busy season which can negatively affect their businesses. By extending this deadline to 180 days after the fiscal period, the Board members will be out of their busy season and able to meet more easily to review the annual financial statement.

Changes To Clarify Assessments and Exemptions

Section 1214.52(b) would be revised to clarify who is responsible for paying assessments by referencing the definitions of ''person'' and ''producer'' in sections 1214.14 and 1214.17, respectively. Section 1214.52(c), regarding Christmas tree importers, would be revised to state that if assessments are not collected at the border by the United States Customs and Border Protection (Customs), they should be paid directly to the Board by February 15th of the crop year in which they are imported. The Board anticipates that assessments from importers will be collected by Customs, but in the unlikely event that an assessment is not collected by Customs, importers would be required to pay such assessment directly to the Board by February 15th of the crop year in which the trees are imported. Section 1214.52(c)(3) would be updated to clarify that if assessments are collected by Customs, they shall be paid when the trees enter the United States.

Section 1214.53(a)(7) would be revised to clarify that importers who import less than 500 trees annually shall receive a refund from the Board for assessments collected. The change would remove reference to producers because assessments are not collected from producers who are under the de minimis amount specified in section 1214.53(a) but are collected from importers through Customs.

Section 1214.53(b) would be revised to allow importers the ability to request a refund for assessments paid on trees imported into the United States but not sold. This change would ensure that importers are able to request refunds for assessments paid on any trees that are not sold after importation. Some importers have faced an issue in which their retailer will pay only for the trees sold. The Board would like to give these importers and other importers who may face this problem in the future opportunity for a refund on trees that are imported into the United States but not sold. This option is already available to producers as they can report and pay assessments only on the trees which they were paid for as opposed to importers who pay assessments on each tree imported, regardless of its ultimate disposition.

Changes To Modernize Order Language

Several proposed changes would modernize the Order so the Board can take advantage of different voting and meeting options, specifically electronic capabilities. Using electronic capabilities would increase accessibility, enhance efficiency, and decrease administrative costs. Additionally, the changes would modernize the language to be in line with current industry practices.

Section 1214.41(a) would be revised to allow producers to vote for producer nominees by any means of communication available, so long as the votes cast are verifiable and meet procedural requirements.

Section 1214.44(b) would be revised to lower the minimum days of advanced notice for Board meetings from 14 to 7 to allow for more flexibility in scheduling meetings, particularly virtual ones. Section 1214.44(c) would be revised to clarify that Board members abstaining from any Board vote would not be counted against the motion. The proposed language is consistent with other orders established pursuant to the Act.

Section 1214.44(e) currently provides that in lieu of voting at a properly convened meeting, the Board may take

action by other means in certain circumstances. In light of advancement of electronic capabilities, section 1214.44(e) would be revised to allow meetings by electronic means or by any means of communication available. Section 1214.102(c) would also be updated to allow the Board to vote to take action by any means of communication available. The proposed language in these sections is consistent with other orders established pursuant to the Act.

The proposed changes would update the Harmonized Tariff Schedule numbers of Christmas trees that are assessed in sections 1214.52(c) and 1214.101(e).

Clarifying and Administrative Revisions

Section 1214.9, which defines Importer, would be revised to remove the word ''domestically'' to clarify that the trees are produced outside of the United States. Section 1214.17, which defines Producer, would be revised to change the word ''of'' in ''loss of the production'' to the word ''in'', and to add a semicolon after the clause ''and who owns, or shares the ownership and risk of loss in the production of Christmas trees'' for clarity and readability. Section 1214.101(d)(1), which defines ''eligible domestic producer'' in the context of referendum procedures, would also be revised to change the word ''of'' in ''loss of the production'' to the word ''in'' for consistency.

Section 1214.41(e) would be revised to explain that nominees who are both a producer and an importer, may only seek nomination to the Board and vote in the nomination process as either a producer or an importer, but not both.

Section 1214.53(a)(8) would be revised to further explain that the Board has the power to develop safeguard procedures to prevent improper use of exemptions from mandatory assessments. As prescribed by the regulations, any such procedures shall be implemented through rulemaking by the Secretary.

Section 1214.71, which details books and records requirements for producers and importers, would be modified to require that they retain all relevant records for at least five years to allow the Board to audit additional years' records and collect any potential past due assessments.

Section 1214.82(a) would be revised to clarify that a majority of persons voting in the referendum must be in favor of the program's continuance. This is consistent with the Act and other orders, as well as existing procedure under Sections 1214.81(a)(2)(i) and 1214.81(b)(2).

Section 1214.85, which details personal liability, would be revised to clarify that committee members and agents of the program shall not be held personally responsible, except for acts of dishonesty or willful misconduct. The proposed language in these sections is consistent with other orders established pursuant to the Act.

The term ''fiscal period'' is defined in section 1214.8 of the Order, however, in sections 1214.50(j) and 1214.53(a)(7), the term ''fiscal year'' is used. These two sections would be updated to ensure consistent use of ''fiscal period'' throughout the Order.

Throughout the Order, there are multiple references to the minimum number of Christmas trees produced or imported annually to meet certain requirements of the Board. Sections 1214.41(c), 1214.41(d), 1214.53(a), 1214.101 would all be revised to ensure consistency in stating that the number of trees to exceed the de minimis amount is ''500 or more Christmas trees''.

Formatting Changes

The proposed rule would make several formatting changes. Section 1214.40(a) would correct the alphabetical list of U.S. states. Additionally, § 1214.101, which consists of definitions, would be amended to remove the paragraph (a) through (j) designations and would be reordered in alphabetical order.

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612), agencies are required to examine the impact of the proposed action on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has considered the economic impact of this action on such entities.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of businesses subject to the actions so that small businesses will not be disproportionately burdened. The Small Business Administration (SBA) defines, in 13 CFR part 121, small firms which engage in ''agricultural nursery and tree production'' (domestic manufacturers and importers) as those having annual receipts of no more than $3.25 million (NAICS code 111421).

According to the 2022 Census of Agriculture published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), it is estimated that there are 10,113 farms that sold cut Christmas trees in the United States. According to NASS, the value of cut Christmas trees sold in 2022 was $552,900,000. Dividing that value by the number of farms yields an average annual producer revenue of $54,672. Therefore, it is estimated that all farms that sold Christmas trees had revenue under $3.25 million for the purposes of this RFA analysis [1] and would be considered small entities.

Likewise, based on Customs data, there were 150 importers of nursery and tree production (Harmonized Tariff Schedule codes; 0604.20.00.20, 0604.20.00.40, 0604.20.00.60) in 2023. Of these, 5 importers, or 3 percent, had annual receipts of more than $3.25 million of nursery and tree production. Thus, most importers would be considered small entities. The proposed rule would not disproportionately burden small domestic producers and importers of agricultural nursery and tree production (NAICS code 111421).

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35), the information collection and recordkeeping requirements that are imposed by the Order have been approved previously under OMB control number 0581–0268. One proposed change in this proposal would increase the number of respondents for a current OMB approved form.

Section 1214.53(b) would be updated to allow importers to request a refund of assessments paid on Christmas trees that were imported but not ultimately sold by submitting documentation that they did not receive payment for the trees. This change would create equality between producers and importers as currently, producers are only required to pay assessments on trees that were sold. Should the industry be in favor of this proposal, the changes to the number of respondents would be submitted to OMB in concurrence with a finalized rule to go into effect at the same time.

As with all Federal research and promotion programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce the burden of information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies. USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this proposed rule.

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

[1] NASS and Census are the only available data. Given the limited data, equal revenue is assumed in the calculation to be distributed across all producers. This is done to give an idea of how many domestic producers might be considered ''small'' businesses under the SBA definition.

access to government information and services, and for other purposes.

Regarding alternatives, the Board considered not making the proposed changes to the Order and leaving it as-is. If the Order was left unchanged, the administrative cap of 10 percent would continue to be an issue and could result in the Board becoming out of compliance. Further, without changing the annual financial statement and budget requirements, the Board would continue having problems meeting their submission deadlines which would require increased staff time to reconcile. Board members would also continue needing to meet during harvest season which could adversely affect their businesses if these deadlines are not adjusted. Additionally, confusion amongst industry members and the media regarding the Board's official name would persist, and importers of Christmas trees would remain responsible for assessments paid on trees imported but not sold if the Order is not updated. After considering these potential issues, the Board decided against leaving the Order unchanged.

Regarding outreach efforts, the Board discussed this proposal throughout 2022 and 2023 and the full Board unanimously recommended the proposed changes during their in-person meeting on September 21, 2023. The Board is made up of domestic producers and importers. Additionally, the Board widely circulated a summary of the proposed Order changes amongst industry members via the Board's e-newsletter, at state and regional Christmas tree meetings, and through direct communication with other Christmas tree associations. AMS has performed this initial RFA analysis regarding the impact of this action on small entities and invites comments concerning potential effects of this action.

While this proposed rule as set forth below has not yet received the approval of USDA, it has been determined that it is consistent with and would effectuate the purposes of the Act. A 30-day comment period is provided to allow interested persons to respond to this proposal. All written comments received in response to this proposed rule by the date specified will be considered prior to finalizing this action.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 1214

Administrative practice and procedure, Advertising, Christmas trees, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Agricultural Marketing Service proposes to amend 7 CFR part 1214 as follows:

PART 1214—CHRISTMAS TREE PROMOTION, RESEARCH, AND INFORMATION ORDER

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 1214 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7411–7425; 7 U.S.C. 7401.

§ 1214.2 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 1214.2 by removing the words ''Christmas Tree Promotion Board'' and adding in their place the words ''Real Christmas Tree Board''.

§ 1214.9 [Amended]

■ 3. Amend § 1214.9 by removing the word ''domestically''.

■ 4. Revise § 1214.17 to read as follows:

§ 1214.17 Producer.

Producer means any person who is engaged in the production of Christmas trees in the United States, and who owns, or shares the ownership and risk of loss in the production of Christmas trees; or a person who is engaged in the business of producing, or causing to be domestically produced, Christmas trees beyond personal use and having value at first point of sale.

■ 5. Remove the words ''Christmas Tree Promotion Board'' from the undesignated center heading above § 1214.40 and add in their place the words ''Real Christmas Tree Board.''

■ 6. Amend § 1214.40 by:

■ a. Removing the words ''Christmas Tree Promotion Board'' from paragraph (a) wherever they appear and adding in their place the words ''Real Christmas Tree Board''; and

■ b. Revising paragraph (a)(1)(iii).

The revision reads as follows:

§ 1214.40 Establishment and membership.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(iii) Four producer members from Region #3—Eastern Region (states east of the Great Lakes): Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, DC, West Virginia, and all U.S. Territories located in the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea, including but not limited to Puerto Rico.

* * * * *

■ 7. Amend § 1214.41 by:

■ a. Revising paragraph (a);

■ b. In paragraph (c), removing the words ''more than 500'' and adding in their place the words ''500 or more''; and

■ c. Revising and republishing paragraphs (d) and (e).

The revisions and republications read as follows:

§ 1214.41 Nominations and appointments.

(a) Voting for producer members will be made by any means of communication available, electronic or otherwise, provided that votes cast are verifiable and that procedural requirements are met.

* * * * *

(d) Nomination of producer members will be conducted by the Board. The Board staff will seek nominations for each vacant producer seat from each region from producers who have paid their assessments to the Board in the most recent fiscal period. Producers who produce Christmas trees in more than one region may seek nomination only in the region in which they produce the majority of their Christmas trees. For selection to the initial Board, the Secretary will notify producers to request nominations to the Board. Subsequent nominations will be submitted to the Board office and placed on a ballot that will be sent to known producers of 500 or more Christmas trees in each region for a vote. Producers who produce Christmas trees in more than one region may only vote in the region in which they produce the majority of their Christmas trees. The nominee receiving the highest number of votes and the nominee receiving the second highest number of votes shall be submitted to the Department as the producers' first and second choice nominees. The Board shall submit nominations to the Secretary not less than 90 days prior to the expiration of the term of office.

(e) Nominations for the importer member(s) will be conducted by the Board. The Board will solicit importer nominations from those importers who have paid their assessments to the Board in the most recent fiscal period. Nominees that are both a producer and an importer may seek nomination to the Board and vote in the nomination process as either a producer or an importer, but not both. For selection to the initial Board, the Secretary will notify importers to request nominations to the Board. Subsequent nominations will be submitted to the Board office and placed on a ballot that will be sent to importers for a vote. The Board shall submit those nominations to the Secretary not less than 90 days prior to the expiration of the term of office. Two nominees for each importer position

will be submitted to the Secretary for consideration.

* * * * *

■ 8. Amend § 1214.44 by:

■ a. In paragraph (b), removing the number ''14'' and adding in its place the number ''7'';

■ b. In paragraph (c), adding the words ''and voting'' after the word ''present''; and

■ c. Revising paragraph (e).

The revision reads as follows:

§ 1214.44 Procedure.

* * * * *

(e) The Board may conduct meetings by any means of communication available, electronic or otherwise, that effectively assembles members and the public and facilitates open communication.

* * * * *

■ 9. Amend § 1214.46 by revising paragraph (p) to read as follows:

§ 1214.46 Powers and duties.

* * * * *

(p) To prepare and submit for approval of the Secretary rates of assessment and a fiscal period budget of the anticipated expenses to be incurred in the administration of the Order, in accordance with § 1214.50;

* * * * *

■ 10. Amend § 1214.50 by revising the first sentence of paragraph (a) introductory text and paragraph (j) to read as follows:

§ 1214.50 Budget and expenses.

(a) No more than 90 days or less than 60 days prior to the fiscal period, and as may be necessary thereafter, the Board shall prepare and submit to the Secretary a budget for the fiscal period covering its anticipated expenses and disbursements in administering this part. * * *

* * * * *

(j) For fiscal periods beginning 3 or more years after the date of the establishment of the Board, the Board may not expend for administration, maintenance, and functioning of the Board in a fiscal period an amount that exceeds 15 percent of the assessment and other income received by the Board. Reimbursements to the Secretary required under paragraph (i) of this section are excluded from this limitation on spending.

* * * * *

■ 11. Amend § 1214.51 by:

■ a. Revising the first sentence of paragraph (a); and

■ b. In paragraph (c), removing the number ''90'' and adding in its place the number ''180''.

The revision reads as follows:

§ 1214.51 Financial statements.

(a) The Board shall prepare and submit financial statements to the Secretary on a periodic basis, or at any other time requested by the Secretary. * * *

* * * * *

■ 12. Amend § 1214.52 by revising paragraph (b), the second sentence of paragraph (c) introductory text, and paragraphs (c)(2) and (3) to read as follows:

§ 1214.52 Assessments.

* * * * *

(b) The payment of assessments on domestic Christmas trees that are cut and sold will be the responsibility of the producer, as defined in §§ 1214.14 and 1214.17.

(c) * * * If Customs does not collect an assessment from an importer, the importer will be responsible for paying the assessment directly to the Board in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

(1) * * *

(2) The import assessment shall be uniformly applied to imported Christmas trees that are identified by the numbers 0604.20.00.20, 0604.20.00.40, and 0604.20.00.60 in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States or any other numbers used to identify Christmas trees in that schedule.

(3) If collected by Customs, the assessments due on imported Christmas trees shall be paid when the Christmas trees enter into the United States.

* * * * *

■ 13. Amend § 1214.53 by revising paragraphs (a)(6) and (7), the first sentence of paragraph (a)(8), and the first sentence of paragraph (b)(1) to read as follows:

§ 1214.53 Exemption from and refunds of assessments.

(a) * * *

(6) Producers and importers who received an exemption certificate from the Board but domestically produced or imported 500 or more Christmas trees during the fiscal period shall pay the Board the applicable assessments owed and submit any necessary reports to the Board pursuant to § 1214.70.

(7) Importers who did not apply to the Board for an exemption and imported less than 500 Christmas trees during the fiscal period shall receive a refund from the Board for the applicable assessments within 30 calendar days after the end of the fiscal period. Board staff shall determine the assessments paid and refund the amount due to the importers accordingly.

(8) The Board may develop additional safeguard procedures as it deems necessary for accurately accounting for this exemption and to prevent improper use of this exemption. * * *

(b) * * *

(1) Importers who are exempt from assessment or certify and provide verification that Christmas trees were not sold shall be eligible for a refund of assessments collected by Customs during the applicable fiscal period.

* * *

* * * * *

§ 1214.71 [Amended]

■ 14. Amend § 1214.71 by removing the word ''two'' and adding in its place the word ''five''.

§ 1214.82 [Amended]

■ 15. Amend § 1214.82 in paragraph (a) by adding the words ''a majority of'' after the words ''not favored by''.

■ 16. Revise § 1214.85 to read as follows:

§ 1214.85 Personal liability.

No member, committee member, agent, or employee of the Board shall be held personally responsible, either individually or jointly with others, in any way whatsoever, to any person for errors in judgment, mistakes, or other acts, either of commission or omission, as such member, committee member, agent, or employee, except for acts of dishonesty or willful misconduct.

■ 17. Amend § 1214.101 by:

■ a. Removing the first-level paragraph designations from paragraphs (a) through (j);

■ b. Reordering the definitions in alphabetical order; and

■ c. Revising the introductory text and paragraph (1) of the definition of ''Eligible domestic producer'' and the first sentence of the definition of ''Eligible importer''.

The revisions read as follows:

§ 1214.101 Definitions.

* * * * *

Eligible domestic producer means any person who domestically produces 500 or more Christmas trees annually in the United States, and who:

(1) Owns, or shares the ownership and risk of loss in the production of Christmas trees;

* * * * *

Eligible importer means any person importing 500 or more Christmas trees annually into the United States as a principal or as an agent, broker, or consignee of any person who produces or handles Christmas trees outside of the United States for sale in the United States, and who is listed as the importer

of record for such Christmas trees that are identified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States by the numbers 0604.20.00.20, 0604.20.00.40, and 0604.20.00.60 during the representative period. * * *

* * * * *

■ 18. Amend § 1214.102 by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 1214.102 Voting.

* * * * *

(c) All ballots are to be cast by any means of communication available, electronic or otherwise, as instructed by the Department.

* * * * *

Erin Morris,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–10717 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0924; Project Identifier AD–2025–00294–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain The Boeing Company Model 787–8, 787–9, and 787–10 airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by a report of multiple instances of loss of transponder for airplanes entering airspace in the presence of continuous wave (CW) interference, where the transponder did not meet the minimum operational performance standards (MOPS) requirement for transponder response. This proposed AD would require replacing the left and right integrated surveillance system processor unit (ISSPU) hardware. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by July 28, 2025.

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

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0924; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For the Boeing material identified in this proposed AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; website *myboeingfleet.com.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0924.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Closson, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3973; email: *Michael.P.Closson@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2025–0924; Project Identifier AD–2025–00294–T'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as ''PROPIN.'' The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Michael Closson, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3973; email: *Michael.P.Closson@faa.gov.* Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA has received a report of multiple instances of loss of transponder for airplanes entering airspace in the presence of CW interference. The transponder did not meet the MOPS requirement of transponder response in the presence of CW interference in that the transponder did not correctly reply to at least 90 percent of the interrogations. This condition, if not addressed, could result in an unannunciated loss of Mode S transponder function and subsequent unannunciated loss of traffic alert and collision avoidance system advisory messages, which could lead to a loss of separation with other airplanes and a mid-air collision.

FAA's Determination

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

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB340065–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 11, 2025. This material

specifies procedures for replacing the left and right ISSPU hardware part number 822–2120–101 and 822–2120–102 with part number 822–2120–113, performing an installation test, and repeating the test until it is successful.

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

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in the material already described, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. For information on the procedures and compliance times, see this material at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0924.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 150 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Replace left and right ISSPU and ensure a successful installation test.	4 work-hours × $85 per hour = $340	$52,661	$53,001	$7,950,150

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

The Boeing Company: Docket No. FAA–2025–0924; Project Identifier AD–2025–00294–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by July 28, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 787–8, 787–9, and 787–10 airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB340065–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 11, 2025.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 34, Navigation.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by multiple instances of loss of transponder for airplanes entering airspace in the presence of continuous wave (CW) interference where the transponder did not meet the minimum operational performance standards requirement for transponder response. The FAA is issuing this AD to address loss of transponder when in the presence of CW interference. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in an unannunciated loss of Mode S transponder function and subsequent unannunciated loss of traffic collision avoidance system advisory messages, which could lead to loss of separation from other airplanes and a mid-air collision.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB340065–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 11, 2025, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB340065–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 11, 2025.

Note 1 to paragraph (g): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB340065–00, Issue 001, dated February 11, 2025, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB340065–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 11, 2025.

(h) Exception to Requirements Bulletin Specifications

Where the ''Boeing Recommended Compliance Time (Whichever Occurs Later)'' column in the table under the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB340065–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 11, 2025, refers to the Issue 001 date of Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB340065–00 RB, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

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

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

(j) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Michael Closson, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3973; email: *Michael.P.Closson@faa.gov.*

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

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB340065–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 11, 2025.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

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

Issued on June 4, 2025.

Lona C. Saccomando,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10759 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0926; Project Identifier AD–2025–00200–E]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; International Aero Engines AG Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain International Aero Engines AG (IAE AG) Model V2522–A5, V2524–A5, V2525–D5, V2527–A5, V2527E–A5, V2527M–A5, V2528–D5, V2530–A5, V2531–E5, and V2533–A5 engines. This proposed AD was prompted by a manufacturer investigation that revealed a quality escape following angled ultrasonic inspections (AUSIs) performed on certain high-pressure turbine (HPT) 1st-stage hubs and HPT 2nd-stage hubs. This proposed AD would require removal and replacement of certain HPT 1st-stage hubs and HPT 2nd-stage hubs. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by July 28, 2025.

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

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0926; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carol Nguyen, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: (781) 238–7655; email: *carol.nguyen@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2025–0926; Project Identifier AD–2025–00200–E'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may revise this proposal because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

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

Background

The FAA received a report of a quality escape on HPT 1st-stage hubs and HPT 2nd-stage hubs that had AUSIs performed at production and are installed on certain IAE AG Model V2522–A5, V2524–A5, V2525–D5, V2527–A5, V2527E–A5, V2527M–A5, V2528–D5, V2530–A5, V2531–E5, and V2533–A5 engines. A manufacturer investigation of these AUSIs revealed that the quality escape resulted from the misinterpretation of a rejection criteria for the AUSIs performed on affected HPT 1st-stage hubs and HPT 2nd-stage hubs. This condition, if not addressed, could result in an uncontained hub failure, release of high-energy debris, damage to the engine, damage to the airplane, and loss of the airplane.

FAA's Determination

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

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require removal and replacement of certain HPT 1st-stage hubs and HPT 2nd-stage hubs.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect two engines of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates that two engines would need replacement of the HPT 1st-stage hub and no engines would need replacement of the HPT 2nd-stage hub.

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

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Replace HPT 1st-stage hub	100 work-hours × $85 per hour = $8,500	$460,000	$468,500	$937,000
Replace HPT 2nd-stage hub	100 work-hours × $85 per hour = $8,500	360,000	368,500	0

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

International Aero Engines AG: Docket No. FAA–2025–0926; Project Identifier AD–2025–00200–E.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by July 28, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to International Aero Engines AG (IAE AG) Model V2522–A5, V2524–A5, V2525–D5, V2527–A5, V2527E–A5, V2527M–A5, V2528–D5, V2530–A5, V2531–E5, and V2533–A5 engines.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 7250, Turbine Section.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a manufacturer investigation that revealed a quality escape following angled ultrasonic inspections performed on certain high-pressure turbine (HPT) 1st-stage hubs and HPT 2nd-stage hubs. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent failure of the HPT 1st-stage hub and HPT 2nd-stage hub. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in an uncontained hub failure, release of high-energy debris, damage to the engine, damage to the airplane, and loss of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

For engines with an installed part, part number (P/N) and serial number (S/N) identified in table 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD, at the next engine shop visit after the effective date of this AD before exceeding the applicable removal cycle limit listed in table 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD or within 100 flight cycles from the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, remove the affected part from service and replace with a part eligible for installation.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (g)—AFFECTED HPT 1ST STAGE AND HPT 2ND STAGE HUBS

Part	P/N	S/N	Removal cycle limit (cycles since new)
HPT 1st-stage hub	2A5001	PKLBSK9287	100
HPT 1st-stage hub	2A5001	PKLBSS9200	4,800
HPT 1st-stage hub	2A5001	PKLBST5011	5,500
HPT 1st-stage hub	2A5001	PKLBST7489	6,200
HPT 2nd-stage hub	2A4802	PKLBST5005	4,000
HPT 2nd-stage hub	2A4802	PKLBSS9840	3,900
HPT 2nd-stage hub	2A4802	PKLBSS0301	5,000
HPT 2nd-stage hub	2A4802	PKLBSR2100	6,000

(h) Installation Prohibition

After the effective date of this AD, do not install an HPT 1st-stage hub or HPT 2nd-stage hub that has a P/N and S/N listed in table 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD in any engine.

(i) Definitions

For the purpose of this AD:

(1) A ''part eligible for installation'' is an HPT 1st-stage hub or HPT 2nd-stage hub having a P/N and S/N that is not listed in table 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD.

(2) An ''engine shop visit'' is the induction of an engine into the shop for maintenance involving the separation of any major mating engine flanges, H–P, except for the following situations, which do not constitute an engine shop visit:

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

(ii) Engine removal for the purpose of performing field maintenance activities at a maintenance facility in lieu of performing them on-wing.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

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

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

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Carol Nguyen, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: (781) 238–7655; email: *carol.nguyen@faa.gov*.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

None.

Issued on June 9, 2025.

Lona C. Saccomando,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10764 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 110

[Docket Number USCG–2025–0324]

RIN 1625–AA01

Anchorage Regulations; Anchorage D & E Disestablishment, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is proposing to disestablish Anchorage D, Chicago Harbor Lock South, and Anchorage E, Chicago Harbor Lock North, in Chicago, IL. This action is necessary to reflect that these two Federal anchorage areas are no longer in use by commercial or recreational vessels. We invite your comments on this proposed rulemaking.

DATES: Comments and related material must be received by the Coast Guard on or July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2025–0324 using the Federal Decision-Making Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov*. See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further 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 about this proposed rulemaking, call or email Lieutenant Commander Jessica Anderson, Sector Lake Michigan Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 414–747–7182, email *Jessica.P.Anderson@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

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

II. Background, Purpose, and Legal Basis

Anchorage area D, Chicago Harbor Lock South, and Anchorage area E, Chicago Harbor Lock North, were established on August 19, 1985. During the comment period, the local Park District noted that the area north of the locks (anchorage E) could restrict access to future recreation boating developments south of the Navy Pier and that there were plans to develop the slope north of Navy Pier. As the waters of Chicago Harbor are not exclusively for recreational boating needs, commercial vessel needs supported the establishment of the anchorage area. At the time, the new locations provided a slight transit time advantage to the marine towing industry. Anchorages D and E were utilized as temporary mooring areas for towing vessels and tows during inclement weather while awaiting a change of towing vessels.

The Ninth District Commander has determined that, following a 2023 Anchorage Grounds Risk Assessment, Anchorages D and E are no longer in use and their disestablishment would not reduce safety of navigation. Therefore, it is pertinent to revise the current anchorage regulations in 33 CFR 110.205 by removing subparagraphs (a)(4) and (a)(5) to disestablish Anchorages D and E and revise the text in 33 CFR 110.205(b)(7) to remove references to Anchorages D and E.

The purpose of this rulemaking is to disestablish these two anchorage grounds in Chicago, IL. The Coast Guard

is proposing this rulemaking under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70006 and 70034.

III. Discussion of Proposed Rule

The Coast Guard is proposing to revise the current anchorage regulations in 33 CFR 110.205 to remove subparagraphs (a)(4) and (a)(5) to disestablish Anchorages D and E. Additionally, we are proposing to revise the text in subparagraph (b)(7) to remove the references to Anchorages D and E. The regulatory text we are proposing appears at the end of this document.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

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

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. This NPRM has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action'' under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the NPRM has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

This regulatory action determination is based on the previous rulemaking and the disestablishment of these anchorages reducing the scope of the previous regulation.

B. 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.

This regulatory action determination is based on the lack of use of Anchorage D and Anchorage E by both commercial and recreational users. The Ninth District Commander has determined the disestablishment of the anchorages poses no risks to the safety of life and property for the maritime public.

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

C. Collection of Information

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

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

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 call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

E. 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 would not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the potential effects of this proposed rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this proposed rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have made a preliminary determination 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 involves disestablishing two anchorage areas in vicinity of Chicago, IL that are no longer in use. Normally such actions are categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L59(b) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1. A Record of Environmental Consideration is not required for actions that disestablish or reduce the size of anchorage grounds. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this proposed rule.

V. Public Participation and Request for Comments

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

Submitting comments. We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal Decision-Making Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* To do so, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2025–0324 in the search box and click ''Search.'' Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If you cannot submit your material by using *https://www.regulations.gov,* call or email the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

CONTACT section of this proposed rule for alternate instructions.

Viewing material in 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 click on the Dockets tab and then the proposed rule, you should see a ''Subscribe'' option for email alerts. The option will notify you when comments are posted, or a final rule is published.

We review all comments received, but we will only post comments that address the topic of the proposed rule. We may choose not to post off-topic, inappropriate, or duplicate comments that we receive.

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

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 110

Anchorage grounds.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Coast Guard proposes to amend 33 CFR part 110 as follows:

PART 110—ANCHORAGE REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 110 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 2071; 46 U.S.C. 70006, 70034; 33 CFR 1.05–1; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3.

■ 2. Amend § 110.205 by:

■ a. Removing paragraphs (a)(4) and (5); and

■ b. Revising paragraph (b)(7).

The revision reads as follows:

§ 110.205 Chicago Harbor, Ill.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(7) No vessel may use anchorages A or B except commercial vessels operated for profit. No person may place floats or buoys for making moorings or anchors in place in anchorages A and B. No person may place fixed moorings piles or stakes in anchorages A and B.

* * * * *

Dated: April 24, 2025.

J.P. Hickey,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Ninth District.

[FR Doc. 2025–10765 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

39 CFR Part 3030

[Docket Nos. RM2021–2, RM2022–5, RM2022–6, and RM2024–4; Order No. 8893]

RIN 3211–AA37

System for Regulating Rates and Classes for Market Dominant Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The notice of proposed rulemaking proposes revisions to the system for regulating rates and classes for Market Dominant products (ratemaking system). In Order No. 8891, the Commission determined that the ratemaking system was not achieving the statutory objectives. Two proposed revisions address concerns: restricting rate adjustments to once per fiscal year from 2025 to 2030 and ensuring workshare discounts align with avoided costs to enhance efficiency by closing a regulatory gap allowing excessive passthrough reductions. These proposals aim to enhance predictability, reduce administrative burden, and maximize efficiency and cost reduction, ensuring a ratemaking system that better fulfills the statutory objectives. This document informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* July 14, 2025.

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. The Rule Summary can be found on the Commission's Rule Summary Page at *https://www.prc.gov/rule-summary-page.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Background
II. Basis of Proposed Rules
III. Proposed Rules

I. Background

On April 5, 2024, the Commission issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking seeking comments on the Commission's review of the system for regulating rates and classes for Market Dominant products (ratemaking system).[1] In Order No. 8891, the Commission determined that the system for regulating rates and classes for Market Dominant products was not achieving the objectives appearing in 39 U.S.C. 3622(b), taking into account the factors in 39 U.S.C. 3622(c) and has determined to undertake a phased approach to considering modifications necessary to achieve the statutory objectives.[2]

II. Basis of Proposed Rules

Pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 503 and 3622, the Commission considers proposed revisions to its rules pertaining to two aspects of the ratemaking system at this time.

First, in response to Order No. 7032, many commenters express their concerns about the frequency of the Market Dominant rate adjustments that the Postal Service has implemented since the issuance of Order No. 5763. Since the issuance of Order No. 5763, the Postal Service established a schedule of implementing rate adjustments twice each year, with a few exceptions. Commenters generally assert that the Postal Service's current schedule of twice-per-year Market Dominant rate adjustments frustrates the achievement of the statutory objectives to ''create predictability and stability in rates'' and to ''reduce the administrative burden and increase the transparency of the ratemaking process'' as provided by Objectives 2 and 6 respectively. *See* 39 U.S.C. 3622(b)(2) and (6). To address the observed weaknesses relating to

[1] Docket Nos. RM2021–2, RM2022–6, RM2022–5 and RM2024–4, Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on the Statutory Review of the System for Regulating Rates and Class for Market Dominant Products, April 5, 2024 (Order No. 7032) (89 FR 25554, April 11, 2024). The Commission previously reviewed the ratemaking system and adopted final rules via Order No. 5763. *See generally* Docket No. RM2027–3, Order Adopting Final Rules for the System of Regulating Rates and Classes for Marketing Dominant Products, November 30, 2020 (5763) (85 FR 81124, December 15, 2020). After the final rules took effect on January 14, 2021, the Postal Service filed several rate adjustments for Market Dominant products, and Market Dominant volume and pieces declined year-over-year. These declines and stakeholder concerns prompted the Commission to initiate another review of the ratemaking system. *See generally* Order No. 7032.

[2] Order Presenting Findings on the Statutory Review of the System for Regulating Rates and Classes for Market Dominant Products (Phase 1 Completion), June 9, 2025 (Order No. 8891); Procedural Order on Phased Rulemaking, June 9, 2025 (Order No. 8892).

achieving these statutory objectives, the Commission proposes to restrict the Postal Service from adjusting rates of general applicability for Market Dominant products more than once per fiscal year from October 1, 2025, through October 1, 2030, unless such rate adjustment filings only include rate decreases or are de minimis rate increases. *See id.* At this time, the Commission finds it prudent to include a 5-year sunset period on the proposed rule (*i.e.,* the proposed rule will be effective from October 1, 2025, through October 1, 2030). This would promote stability for mailers in the next 5 years while also recognizing the uncertainties of the environment over which the ratemaking system regulates and in which the Postal Service operates. The Commission is interested in receiving comments from stakeholders on the proposed sunset period and the proposed effective dates of October 1, 2025, through October 1, 2030. Depending on public comment, the Commission may decide to consider potential adjustments to the proposed sunset period and the proposed effective dates of October 1, 2025, through October 1, 2030.

Second, in response to Order No. 7032, several commenters express concerns that the Postal Service's approach to setting workshare discounts under the Modified Ratemaking System undermines efficiency and frustrates the achievement of multiple statutory objectives. As noted several times in Docket No. RM2017–3, workshare discounts are considered most efficient when discounts are set as closely as practicable to the avoided costs of the particular workshare activity (*i.e.,* 100 percent passthroughs). *See e.g.,* Order No. 5763 at 8. In Order No. 5763, the Commission codified § 3030.282, labeling it as a ''do no harm'' principle, intended to prohibit the Postal Service from making workshare discounts more inefficient. Order No. 5763 at 214. However, since its adoption of these rules, a regulatory gap in § 3030.282 inadvertently permits the Postal Service to reduce workshare discounts with excessive passthroughs down to the 85 percent passthrough floor found in § 3030.284(e), frustrating the ''do no harm principle.'' To correct this regulatory gap that directly affects the achievement of Objective 1 (maximizing incentives to reduce costs and increase efficiency), the Commission proposes an amendment to ensure that workshare discounts remain as close to avoided costs as possible. *See* 39 U.S.C. 3622(b)(1).

Each proposal is necessary to address areas that frustrate the ability of the ratemaking system to achieve the statutory objectives found in 39 U.S.C. 3622.

III. Proposed Rules

The Commission proposes revisions to the system for regulating rates and classes for Market Dominant products (ratemaking system). These proposals aim to enhance predictability, reduce administrative burden, and maximize efficiency and cost reduction, ensuring a ratemaking system that better fulfills the statutory objectives.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 3030

Administrative practice and procedure, Fees, Postal Service.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Commission proposes to amend 39 CFR part 3030 as follows:

PART 3030—REGULATION OF RATES FOR MARKET DOMINANT PRODUCTS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 3030 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 39 U.S.C. 503; 3622.

■ 2. Add § 3030.103 to read as follows:

§ 3030.103 Implementation of rate adjustments.

(a) Except as described in paragraph (b) of this section, effective October 1, 2025, through October 1, 2030, the Postal Service may not adjust rates of general applicability for Market Dominant products using the rate authorities provided under subparts C through H of this part more than one time each fiscal year.

(b) Rate adjustment filings that only include rate decreases calculated pursuant to § 3030.244 or are de minimis rate increases compliant with § 3030.129 are not subject to paragraph (a) of this section.

■ 3. In § 3030.282, add paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 3030.282 Increased pricing efficiency.

* * * * *

(d) No proposal to adjust a rate associated with a workshare discount may increase the absolute value of the difference between the workshare discount and the cost avoided by the Postal Service for not providing the applicable service.

By the Commission. Commissioner Ann C. Fisher dissenting.

Erica A. Barker,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10758 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 25

[SB Docket No. 25–157; FCC 25–23; FR ID 294294]

Modernizing Spectrum Sharing for Satellite Broadband

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission or we) seeks comment on modernizing spectrum sharing between geostationary (GSO) and non-geostationary (NGSO) satellite systems operating in the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz frequency bands in which equivalent power-flux density (EPFD) limits apply.

DATES: Comments are due July 28, 2025. Reply comments are due August 27, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by SB Docket No. 25–157, by any of the following methods:

- *FCC website: https://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *People with Disabilities:* Contact the FCC to request reasonable accommodations (accessible format documents, sign language interpreters, CART, etc.) by email: *FCC504@fcc.gov* or phone: 202–418–0530 or TTY: 202–418–0432.

For detailed instructions for submitting comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clay DeCell, 202–418–0803, *Clay.DeCell@fcc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), FCC 25–23, adopted April 28, 2025, and released April 29, 2025. The full text is available online at *https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-25-23A1.pdf.* The document is also available for inspection and copying during business hours in the FCC Reference Center, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities, send an email to *FCC504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice), 202–418–0432 (TTY).

Procedural Matters

Comment Filing Requirements

Interested parties may file comments and reply comments on or before the dates indicated in the **DATES** section above. Comments may be filed using the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS).

- *Electronic Filers.* Comments may be filed electronically using the internet by accessing the ECFS: *https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs.*
- *Paper Filers.* Parties who file by paper must include an original and one copy of each filing.
  - Filings can be sent by commercial overnight courier, or by first-class or overnight U.S. Postal Service mail. All filings must be addressed to the Commission's Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.
  - Hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the Commission's Secretary are accepted between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. by the FCC's mailing contractor at 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701. All hand deliveries must be held together with rubber bands or fasteners. Any envelopes and boxes must be disposed of before entering the building.
  - Commercial courier deliveries (any deliveries not by the U.S. Postal Service) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.
  - Filings sent by U.S. Postal Service First-Class Mail, Priority Mail, and Priority Mail Express, must be sent to 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.
- *People with Disabilities.* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice), 202–418–0432 (TTY).

Ex Parte Presentations

Pursuant to 47 CFR 1.1200(a), this proceeding will be treated as a ''permit-but-disclose'' proceeding in accordance with the Commission's *ex parte* rules. Persons making *ex parte* presentations must file a copy of any written presentation or a memorandum summarizing any oral presentation within two business days after the presentation (unless a different deadline applicable to the Sunshine period applies). Persons making oral *ex parte* presentations are reminded that memoranda summarizing the presentation must (1) list all persons attending or otherwise participating in the meeting at which the *ex parte* presentation was made, and (2) summarize all data presented and arguments made during the presentation. If the presentation consisted in whole or in part of the presentation of data or arguments already reflected in the presenter's written comments, memoranda or other filings in the proceeding, the presenter may provide citations to such data or arguments in his or her prior comments, memoranda, or other filings (specifying the relevant page and/or paragraph numbers where such data or arguments can be found) in lieu of summarizing them in the memorandum. Documents shown or given to Commission staff during *ex parte* meetings are deemed to be written *ex parte* presentations and must be filed consistent with 47 CFR 1.1206(b). In proceedings governed by 47 CFR 1.49(f) or for which the Commission has made available a method of electronic filing, written *ex parte* presentations and memoranda summarizing oral *ex parte* presentations, and all attachments thereto, must be filed through the electronic comment filing system available for that proceeding, and must be filed in their native format (*e.g.,* .doc, .xml, .ppt, searchable .pdf). Participants in this proceeding should familiarize themselves with the Commission's *ex parte* rules.

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), requires that an agency prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for notice-and-comment rulemaking proceedings, unless the agency certifies that ''the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.'' Accordingly, the Commission has prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) concerning the possible impact of potential rule and policy changes contained in the NPRM on small entities. The IRFA is set forth in Appendix A of the Commission document, *https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-25-23A1.pdf.* The Commission invites the general public, in particular small businesses, to comment on the IRFA. Comments must be filed by the deadlines for comments indicated on the first page of this document and must have a separate and distinct heading designating them as responses to the IRFA.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This document does not contain proposed information collections subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act

Consistent with the Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act, Public Law 118–9, a summary of this document will be available on *https://www.fcc.gov/proposed-rulemakings.*

Synopsis

I. Introduction

1. The United States' pursuit of space leadership demands that the Commission's rules stay ahead of the rapidly unfolding space innovations that are providing massive consumer benefit to Americans. Our nation's commercial space industry is already delivering services that are changing lives, from connecting rural families with high-speed, low latency broadband to enabling life-saving communications in rural places as well as forests, mountains, and wilderness areas. And every indication is that this is only at the beginning. In a matter of years—with the right framework in place—the U.S. space industry will be delivering even faster high-speed services, will bring more competition and choice for consumers, and will support entirely new categories of innovation to keep America the strongest and safest nation on Earth. It is imperative the Commission does everything possible to clear the way for American innovation and investment in space excellence.

2. With this goal at the forefront, in the NPRM, we initiate a review of the decades-old spectrum sharing regime between geostationary (GSO) and non-geostationary (NGSO) satellite systems operating in the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands that represents the single most constraining regulatory requirement on NGSO satellite systems currently deploying at breakneck speed. By taking a fresh look at today's satellite technology and operations, this proceeding will ensure highly efficient and effective use of the shared spectrum, and support a more efficient and competitive market for satellite broadband and other in-demand services while uncapping the potential of satellite constellations that were unthinkable when the current regime was developed, to the ultimate benefit of American consumers.

II. Background

3. *Overview.* Recent years have witnessed unprecedented growth and innovation in the satellite marketplace. New NGSO satellite operators have launched thousands of satellites in the span of a few years, and have begun to offer high-speed, low-latency broadband services. Established GSO satellite operators continue to deploy powerful, new satellites with enhanced capabilities. By one estimate, the supply of high-throughput satellite capacity tripled between 2021 and 2023, with NGSO operators accounting for over 90% of the net supply. GSO and NGSO satellites are helping bridge the digital divide.

4. These services rely on a spectrum access system predicated on different systems—satellite as well as terrestrial—sharing the same spectrum bands and rules that enable them to coexist. In frequency bands between 10.7 GHz and 30 GHz, NGSO fixed-satellite service (FSS) systems share FSS allocations with GSO FSS networks, and must also operate compatibly with broadcasting-satellite service (BSS) networks and stations in other services, including terrestrial services. NGSO FSS systems must comply with power limits expressed in equivalent power-flux density (EPFD) to protect GSO FSS and BSS networks, and separate power limits expressed in power-flux density (PFD) to protect terrestrial services. Within the 10.7–30 GHz range, NGSO FSS EPFD downlink limits apply in the 10.7–12.7 GHz, 17.3–18.6 GHz, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands in the United States. Applicants for NGSO FSS space station licenses, and non-U.S.-licensed satellite operators seeking access to the U.S. market, must certify that they will comply with the specified EPFD limits. Prior to initiating service, NGSO FSS operators' EPFD showings submitted to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) must receive a ''favorable'' or ''qualified favorable'' finding by the ITU Radiocommunication Bureau (BR).

5. *EPFD History.* Early proponents of NGSO FSS systems in the 1990s prompted the international community, and the Commission, to develop sharing criteria for NGSO FSS systems to share frequencies with incumbent GSO networks. In 1997, the ITU World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) first adopted provisional EPFD limits for NGSO FSS systems operating in the Ku-band and Ka-band. These preliminary EPFD limits were studied during the 1998–2000 ITU–R study period. Final EPFD limits were adopted at WRC–2000. The Commission added the ITU's Ku-band EPFD limits to its rules in 2000, incorporated the Ka-band EPFD limits into its rules in 2017, and extended EPFD limits to new NGSO FSS operations in the 17.3–17.8 GHz band in 2024.

6. In 2019, the international community again considered sharing criteria among GSO and NGSO FSS systems, this time in the higher Q- and V-bands between 37.5 GHz and 51.4 GHz. WRC–19 did not adopt EPFD limits in these bands, however. Instead, it required NGSO FSS systems to protect GSO networks under specific short-term and long-term protection criteria that incorporate a degraded throughput methodology.

7. *Current ITU Work.* WRC–23 considered a proposal from the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) co-signed by ten member states, including the United States, to review the EPFD limits under a future agenda item for WRC–27. While the proposed agenda item was not adopted, WRC–23 invited ITU–R to conduct technical studies on the EPFD limits and to inform WRC–27 of the results of the studies, without any regulatory consequences. These studies are being carried out in ITU–R Working Party (WP) 4A.

8. *Petition for Rulemaking.* On August 9, 2024, SpaceX filed a petition for rulemaking asking the Commission to revisit the NGSO–GSO sharing regime in downlink frequency bands between 10.7 GHz and 30 GHz that are subject to EPFD limits and to amend §§ 25.146 and 25.289 of the Commission's rules. SpaceX argues that the EPFD limits referenced in these rule sections are based on ''flawed and outdated assumptions'' that result in inefficient spectrum sharing between GSO and NGSO systems. SpaceX states that compliance with EPFD limits imposes ''wide-ranging constraints and costs on virtually all aspects of next-generation'' NGSO FSS systems. SpaceX asks that the Commission develop an updated sharing framework, with appropriate short-term and long-term GSO protection criteria and realistic GSO reference links, that NGSO FSS operators could use in the United States as an alternative to compliance with the current EPFD limits in these bands.

9. The Commission sought comment on the Petition on October 2, 2024. Seven comments, two oppositions, and eight reply comments were filed. Most parties support a review of the current EPFD limits. Several argue the Commission should initiate a rulemaking now, while others suggest the Commission postpone until further ITU developments. Viasat, which has previously urged the Commission to rethink the Ka-band EPFD limits, opposes the Petition and argues that current EPFD limits must be preserved. EchoStar cites particular concerns regarding the BSS and terrestrial operations in the 12.2–12.7 GHz band in its opposition to the Petition.

III. Discussion

A. SpaceX Petition for Rulemaking

10. Given the Commission's obligation ''to make available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States . . . world-wide wire and radio communication service'' and given the slow pace of international progress relative to the rapid sprint at which the American space industry is operating, we recognize that now is the time for us to act to ensure America leads the way to the future of space. Therefore, after review of the Petition and the comments and oppositions filed, we conclude that the record on the Petition discloses sufficient reasons to justify initiating a rulemaking proceeding seeking further comment on the proposal. Indeed, the time is ripe to revisit the NGSO–GSO sharing regime in the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz frequency bands developed a quarter century ago. Modern NGSO satellite constellations delivering high-speed broadband connectivity bear little resemblance to the theoretical NGSO systems considered in the 1990s. Satellite technologies and spectrum management techniques have evolved. NGSO modeling has improved. GSO networks have continued to innovate.

11. Despite the ongoing revolution in the FSS marketplace, compliance with EPFD limits based on 90s-era system designs significantly limits the services offered by NGSO broadband satellite constellations today. To comply with these limits, NGSO system designers state that they adjust four key operational parameters of their systems, each of which can affect the quality of service experienced by the end user. First, they limit radiated power levels (effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP)), reducing signal quality on the ground and making it harder to ensure a consistently high level of service. Second, they implement wide ''avoidance angles'' of the geostationary arc, which can reduce the coverage of the entire system as other satellites are diverted to fill in the gap created by satellites that may not transmit because they fall within the ''avoidance angle.'' Third, they restrict the number of satellites simultaneously serving a particular location on the ground (Nco), constraining the number of co-frequency beams that an NGSO system may place

in one area and thereby limiting its ability to increase capacity resulting in less efficient spectrum sharing. And fourth, they employ higher earth station antenna minimum elevation angles, which, in combination with GSO avoidance angles, reduce the area of the sky above these earth stations that NGSO operators have available, affecting service as well as coordination options with other NGSO operators. Under current ITU regulations, EPFD limits must be met at every location on Earth, even locations in which a GSO network has no earth stations present. As a result, some percentage of NGSO satellites and their capacity cannot be utilized to serve consumers even where there is no risk of harmful downlink interference to GSO networks. Current NGSO systems, however, can be flexible in controlling the amount of power transmitted in each beam and precise in how those beams are directed to a particular location on the ground as the satellite traverses its orbit. In total, compliance with the current EPFD limits constrains NGSO systems and directly degrades the efficiency of spectrum use by these systems.

12. Beyond their significant impact on burgeoning NGSO systems, the particular EPFD limits themselves have raised questions as to whether they constitute the most efficient spectrum sharing regime for GSO and NGSO systems in the 10.7–12.7 GHz, 17.3–18.6 GHz, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands. As an illustrative example in the Ku-band, one initial study has indicated that if GSO satellite operators were required to meet the current NGSO FSS EPFD limits with respect to other GSO operators, it would require an orbital separation of between 25–30 degrees between GSO satellites, which is four-to-five times more restrictive than the six-degree separation that GSO operators have determined would lead to negligible interference internationally, and 12-to-15 times more restrictive than the longstanding two-degree spacing rules the Commission has determined promotes more efficient GSO FSS operations in the United States. Similarly, in the Ka-band, if the current NGSO FSS EPFD limits that apply in the 19.7–20.2 GHz band had to be met among GSO FSS operators, it could require GSO orbital separations of 46 degrees—more than five times the GSO separation of eight degrees used internationally, and 23 times the GSO separation used for service in the United States. Potential internal inconsistencies in the NGSO FSS EPFD limits also stand out. In the Ka-band, the NGSO FSS EPFD limit in the upper portion of the band is 15 dB (31.6 times) lower than the NGSO FSS EPFD limit in the lower portion of the band, despite only a 1.1 gigahertz separation between the two. And the overall methodology used to derive the current NGSO FSS EPFD limits, including whether it incorporated an appropriate long-term protection criteria, or used unrealistic GSO reference links, has also been questioned by parties.

13. Initiating a review of the current NGSO–GSO sharing regime in the 10.7–12.7 GHz, 17.3–18.6 GHz, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands in the United States is consistent with longstanding Commission precedent and priorities. Indeed, the cornerstone of Commission policy on GSO–GSO FSS spectrum sharing, premised on two-degree orbital spacing between GSO satellites, resulted from independent Commission consideration and is a departure from more conservative spacings of six degrees or greater applied internationally. Our closer-spacing allowances for GSO FSS satellites have enabled more satellites to serve the United States for decades, enhancing competition and service offerings for American consumers. More recently, the Commission has adopted clear rules for NGSO–NGSO FSS spectrum sharing while comparable international guidance remains long under development. Even when adopting the current Ka-band EPFD limits into our rules, the Commission noted that they ''were not developed with the most advanced modern GSO networks in mind'' but it concluded that, in the absence of any alternative limits proposed on the record, ''it would not be advisable to remain without Ka-band EPFD limits in our rules pending such deliberations.'' Similarly, last year when the Commission adopted EPFD limits on new NGSO FSS operation in the 17.3–17.8 GHz band, consistent with decisions taken at WRC–23, the Commission noted international efforts to modernize EPFD limits and stated that it may reevaluate its rules considering international technical developments. This rulemaking will provide a dedicated forum for the Commission to reassess the complex technical issues associated with NGSO–GSO spectrum sharing in the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands, including any international technical developments.

14. The status of international work in this area also supports a review by the Commission for services in the United States of the current NGSO–GSO sharing regime reflected in EPFD limits. ITU–R studies are ongoing, as they have been for years. There is no explicit item on the agenda for WRC–27 to review EPFD limits, and the invitation for ITU–R study of the matter during the current study period includes the phrase ''without any regulatory consequences.'' Initiating our review of the NGSO–GSO sharing regime now will enable us to have a full record to make any needed changes to our rules for the benefits of any revised NGSO–GSO sharing regime to American consumers in a timely manner. While we move forward on behalf of consumers in the United States, we will continue to monitor and participate in international studies and share our experience with other countries. We anticipate a Commission rulemaking may spur additional discussion and technical analyses that benefit international deliberations as well. We are happy to lead in this way and encourage the international community to modernize their domestic as well as international frameworks. As we start this proceeding, however, our primary focus will be on developing a domestic record that will enable the Commission to make an informed decision with the best interests of American consumers in mind. International updates can be done in due course.

15. While the suitability of existing NGSO FSS EPFD limits to the modern satellite environment is therefore in need of a fresh review, the fundamental importance of ensuring compatibility between NGSO FSS systems and GSO FSS and BSS networks remains unchanged. Modern satellites in GSO and NGSO orbits are helping bridge the digital divide across the United States, particularly in the most rural areas of the country where it may be uneconomical to build terrestrial networks. GSO and NGSO FSS satellites currently under construction are expected to offer broadband connectivity at fiber-like speeds. At the same time, GSO BSS satellites continue to serve millions of satellite television subscribers.

16. GSO and NGSO satellites also coexist in shared and adjacent spectrum environments with other services, including terrestrial and radio astronomy services. This proceeding will not change the existing PFD limits that apply to GSO and NGSO systems to protect terrestrial services. However, we will consider how any modifications to the NGSO–GSO sharing regime might affect terrestrial and radio astronomy stations.

17. While NGSO–GSO spectrum sharing conditions vary in different portions of the 10.7–12.7 GHz, 17.3–18.6 GHz, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands, this proceeding will provide a single U.S. forum for the complex technical

discussions that underlie NGSO–GSO sharing in all of the bands, as well as flexibility to consider operations in different frequency segments individually. We believe that initiating multiple NGSO–GSO sharing proceedings based on different frequency bands would risk multiplication of the substantial technical work and discussions necessary to evaluate this difficult issue. Particular concerns associated with any potential alternative frameworks will be considered based on this record.

18. In light of the above, the oppositions to the Petition do not justify its dismissal or denial. Contrary to Viasat's claims, initiating a domestic review of the NGSO–GSO sharing regime is fully consistent with Commission precedent promoting efficient spectrum sharing in the United States. Echostar's objections do not counsel against initiating a rulemaking given that it would have an opportunity to submit comments and contribute to developing the technical record in this rulemaking. Domestic rulemaking will enhance, not ''jeopardize,'' ongoing international discussions. Developing a technical record in this proceeding, without any proposed rules, also does not constitute ''rash action.'' There is no inconsistency between the Commission's prior decision not to have its staff duplicate the time-consuming technical review of EPFD showings that is already performed by the staff of the ITU BR, using ITU-approved software, and our decision to revisit the sharing regime itself, which could substantially improve efficiency and competition. Nor will including the 12.2–12.7 GHz band in this rulemaking prejudge the outcome of the separate 12 GHz band rulemaking; on the contrary, excluding the band here would forgo the important technical record to be developed in this proceeding. Finally, EchoStar's assertion that derogation from international EPFD limits ''prior to an ITU consensus would also result in harmful interference and disruption of service'' cannot simply be accepted. Such a claim must specify in detail what the change would be, and the Commission must analyze these claims. However, in any event, the concerns EchoStar raises can be fully evaluated in the context of this rulemaking prior to any decision on a potential alternative NGSO–GSO sharing framework. Accordingly, we deny the oppositions to initiating a rulemaking on these issues.

B. NPRM

19. *Overview.* The NPRM seeks to develop a substantial technical record concerning modern and efficient spectrum sharing among NGSO FSS systems and GSO FSS and BSS networks in the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands, while ensuring that any rule changes do not affect the continued protection of co-frequency terrestrial services. We seek comment on how the satellite industry has changed since ITU EPFD limits were adopted in 2000; how the current limits protect GSO networks and impact NGSO systems; what a modern, realistic set of GSO reference links would be; what short-term and long-term GSO protection criteria would be appropriate; methodological considerations; alternative NGSO–GSO sharing frameworks; information sharing; aggregate interference; protection of terrestrial stations and radio astronomy; cross-border considerations; compliance; costs and benefits; NGSO–GSO sharing in additional frequency bands; and transitional measures. A robust record developed from these inquiries will assist the Commission in promoting a more competitive and efficient marketplace for satellite broadband and other services in these bands.

20. *Changes since 2000.* As an initial matter, we invite comment on what relevant changes have taken place in the satellite industry since the adoption of EPFD limits by the ITU in 2000. How have the assumptions underlying this NGSO–GSO spectrum sharing regime changed? How have the capabilities and techniques of current and future GSO networks changed regarding their ability to share spectrum? How has NGSO system design changed? Are the modeling assumptions used in the verification of compliance with EPFD limits, such as continuous transmission at maximum power or the use of a worst-case geometry algorithm, realistic with respect to current NGSO operations? Are the protection criteria (*e.g.,* interference-to-noise (I/N) ratios) assumptions still valid or do current satellite technology and design warrant different criteria?

21. *Current EPFD Protection of GSOs.* Next, we invite comment on whether the current NGSO EPFD limits may overprotect modern GSO networks. What levels of protection (short-term and long-term) do GSO networks reasonably require? Are the current EPFD limits appropriate for those requirements? What levels of protection do the current EPFD limits offer to GSO networks? If a modern NGSO system is compliant with the EPFD limits, what is the expected loss in throughput or increase in unavailability for a modern GSO satellite link that relies on Adaptive Coding and Modulation (ACM)? Does this expected level of degradation vary for gateways and user terminal earth stations? What is the level of short-term protection provided by current NGSO EPFD limits to GSO satellite links that do not rely on ACM? How do these levels of protection compare to other sources of interference, such as attenuation due to atmospheric conditions such as rain or interference from other GSO networks? How do these levels of protection compare to any triggers for coordination? Are the protection criteria on which the EPFD limits are based (*e.g.,* I/N ratios) still valid?

22. *Current Impact on NGSOs.* At the same time, do the current EPFD limits overly restrict modern NGSO operations? What are the impacts of the operational changes that NGSO FSS systems make to comply with the current EPFD limits on the quality or availability of service within the United States? To what extent would NGSO systems be able to offer higher capacity or better service in certain areas with less restrictive limits? We encourage commenters to submit studies showing the impact of less restrictive limits on capacity and other measures of service quality.

23. What GSO arc avoidance angles, or restrictions on where NGSO FSS systems can steer their antenna beams to prevent in-line interference events with GSO satellite networks, are NGSO operators adopting to comply with current EPFD limits, and how do those differ from the angles they could operate with under less restrictive limits? How do they differ from the equivalent separation angles used by GSO satellites for inter-arc sharing? How much must NGSO operators restrict their power levels to ensure compliance with EPFD limits and how do they implement such power level changes? Do they need to restrict their power levels differently in different bands given the EPFD limits? What Nco, representing the number of co-frequency, co-polarization satellite beams transmitting to a given point on the Earth's surface simultaneously, must NGSO operators adopt to comply with the EPFD limits? What Nco could NGSO operators adopt if these limits were not in place, and how would that change their available capacity? Given how the EPFD limits were designed, how well do modern NGSO operations map onto the EPFD limits? Is it plausible for a modern NGSO operator to take full advantage of the required masks, or are the masks more restrictive than they appear? How do these levels of restriction differ in the Ku-band and the Ka-band?

24. *GSO Reference Links.* We also seek input on developing a set of

modern GSO reference links to be used for analysis. What are the most representative GSO links used in the United States today? What is an appropriate set of GSO FSS reference links in these bands? What is an appropriate set of GSO BSS reference links in these bands? Which of these links use ACM, and which do not? What is the actual antenna pattern performance for these GSO earth stations? How many locations should be used in analyzing GSO reference links, and how can the Commission ensure that those analyzed appropriately reflect the impact of differing geographies on performance? What would be appropriate rain and interference margin for proposed links, and what would be their carrier-to-noise (C/N) below which the GSO link is lost? What is the receive system noise temperature of these reference links? What criteria should be used for evaluating the potential for harmful interference? What, if anything, should be apportioned for margin above that criteria? Are there any additional costs associated with developing the GSO reference links? If so, we seek estimates of these costs.

25. *Protection of GSOs That Use ACM.* What is the appropriate methodology for protecting GSO operations that use ACM? In the NGSO–NGSO sharing context, the Commission has made use of a degraded throughput methodology, with a long-term protection criterion representing a percentage of time-weighted average throughput degradation and a short-term protection criterion representing a percentage of absolute increase in link unavailability. A degraded throughput methodology could be implemented by requiring NGSO FSS operators to demonstrate that they will comply with short-term and long-term protection criteria for GSO FSS and GSO BSS networks. We tentatively conclude that degraded throughput is a more appropriate methodology to use in the context of NGSO–GSO sharing when the GSO satellite uses ACM. What are the appropriate protection criteria? Is there any reason to think those criteria should be higher or lower, or should differ between gateways and user terminals or based on whether the earth station is using the Ku-band, the lower Ka-band, or the upper Ka-band? Is there a better methodology available to establish the actual impact an NGSO operator is likely to have on a GSO link that uses ACM? In establishing a methodology and thresholds, how should the Commission balance the need for protection of GSO incumbents with maximizing the benefits of NGSO systems? Should the Commission provide NGSO operators with the same flexibility it did in the NGSO–NGSO sharing context to adjust their operations to meet the new methodology and thresholds?

26. *Protection of GSOs That Do Not Use ACM.* What is the appropriate methodology for protecting GSO operations that do not use ACM? Is a degraded throughput methodology appropriate for such links, and if so, what changes would be needed to the methodology to account for the lack of ACM? Should the only criterion be a short-term protection criterion? If so, what would an appropriate short-term protection criterion be? Alternatively, would an I/N threshold be a more appropriate long-term protection criterion for GSO links that do not use ACM? If the Commission were to adopt an I/N threshold, what should it be and how can the Commission ensure that such a threshold reflects the necessary protection requirements of GSO operations? If the Commission were to adopt an I/N threshold, what should be the associated percentage of time? If the Commission were to adopt such a long-term threshold, what should the short-term protection criterion be for such links, if any? Finally, what is the approximate number and percentage of FSS, BSS GSO satellites that currently do not use ACM?

27. *Methodology.* What modeling assumptions should underlie any methodology? For example, should the Commission adopt a minimum link availability threshold to guard against the risk of low-performing links? Should the Commission adopt standardized reference C/N threshold values to account for the performance of efficient, modern modems and receivers? Should the Commission adopt a minimum receiver performance standard, such as a limit on the receiver noise temperature? Should the Commission incorporate interference from other GSO operations into the baseline calculations for any methodology? What is the level of static interference that a GSO network should accept from its neighboring GSO satellites? Should the Commission require the use of particular rain-fade characteristics, such as those found in Recommendations ITU–R P.618 or P.676?

28. *Alternative NGSO–GSO Sharing Frameworks.* More generally, we seek comment on what NGSO–GSO spectrum sharing framework should apply in the 10.7–12.7 GHz, 17.3–18.6 GHz, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands. In light of the Commission's recent decision to use a degraded throughput methodology when assessing inter-round interference among NGSO FSS systems, and international adoption of a degraded throughput methodology for the protection of GSO networks from NGSO systems in in bands between 37.5 GHz and 51.4 GHz, we tentatively conclude that a similar degraded throughput methodology would offer a more efficient alternative to spectrum sharing among NGSO and GSO systems that use ACM and operate in the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands. To that end, we propose that the Commission ultimately adopt backstop short-term and long-term interference protection criteria against which to assess interference into modern, realistic and validated GSO reference links. Consistent with the NGSO–NGSO sharing regime, we believe any short-term interference protection criterion should assess the absolute change in unavailability against a minimum availability threshold and any long-term interference protection criterion for GSO reference links using ACM should use a degraded throughput methodology. We also tentatively conclude that allowing NGSO systems to operate at a minimum avoidance angle from operational satellites in the GSO arc, such as four degrees, may provide a reasonable backstop in cases where realistic GSO reference links are unavailable for evaluating possible interference. We seek comment on the foregoing. In addition, should the Commission require GSO and NGSO operators to coordinate in good faith in these bands? Should the Commission continue to require NGSO operators not to cause unacceptable interference into GSO networks, absent coordination? Should the Commission instead require GSO operators to not cause unacceptable interference into NGSO systems in these bands, absent coordination, as the Commission requires in the 18.8–19.3 GHz downlink band, and what would be the benefits and costs of this alternative to both GSO and NGSO operations? Should any protections offered to GSO operations be uniform in scope, or should they be tailored to the actual usage in particular orbital slots? Should any protections offered to GSO operations be the same for earth stations in motion as those offered to fixed earth stations? Alternatively, should the Commission revise the current spectrum sharing methodology, which relies on EPFD limits?

29. *Information Sharing.* What information, if any, should GSO operators be required to share to facilitate efficient spectrum use? Should GSO operators be required to share the

actual antenna patterns of their deployed earth stations to the extent they differ from those in public records? Should GSO operators be required to share their actual power levels or other system characteristics that could impact their baseline operations? Should GSO operators be required to share the actual spectrum used or spectrum usage patterns of particular satellites to maximize spectral efficiency? Should GSO operators be required to identify links that require particular interference protection as well as the basis for any such heightened need? Should GSO operators be required to share whether their networks rely on ACM and, if not, the link budgets they use? To the extent a GSO network has blanket-authorized earth stations (such as user terminals), should a GSO operator be required to share whether any such stations are in a given area (so as to avoid protecting stations that do not exist)? What confidentiality measures may be needed to facilitate information sharing when viewing potentially commercially sensitive operational data? What are the estimated costs associated with information sharing?

30. *Aggregate Interference.* How should we address the potential for aggregate interference from multiple NGSO systems into a GSO network? Should we continue to rely on an approach similar to ITU–R Resolution 76 or ITU–R Resolution 769? How should we address any implementation issues regarding aggregate limits? Is an aggregate limit on NGSO–GSO interference in fact necessary to prevent harmful interference, or might the cost of such regulation outweigh its benefits and create an unjustified obstacle to NGSO deployment? In the context of NGSO–NGSO spectrum sharing, the Commission declined to create an aggregate interference threshold. Should we follow a similar approach here? Should we rely on coordination among NGSO and GSO operators to resolve potential issues of aggregate interference?

31. *Protection of Terrestrial Operations.* How would any changes to the NGSO–GSO sharing regime affect co-frequency terrestrial operations? If current EPFD limits are not met, would any additional constraints on NGSO FSS operation be necessary to protect terrestrial wireless operations, beyond the existing PFD limits? How should the Commission ensure that terrestrial services in different portions of the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands are not adversely impacted?

32. *Radio Astronomy.* We note the extensive recent record of successful coordination and cooperation between radio astronomy systems and satellite systems, facilitated in part by previous FCC rulemakings. Would any additional considerations with respect to NGSO FSS operation be necessary to protect radio astronomy operations, beyond the existing PFD limits? How would any changes to the NGSO–GSO sharing regime affect co-frequency or adjacent-band radio astronomy operations, and how should the Commission ensure that successful coordination continue?

33. *Cross-Border Considerations.* We invite comments on cross-border considerations and any safeguards that may be needed to protect GSO operations in neighboring countries. We seek comment on any needed bilateral engagements to alleviate cross-border interference concerns in our region and share our experience, the record of this proceeding, and our findings. How should the Commission coordinate operations near the borders of Canada and Mexico, and how close to the border would NGSO operations need to be to qualify for such coordination? Are there any other jurisdictions that the Commission would need to coordinate with? We will continue to work with our regional and international partners and participate in international studies in various venues. We believe that this rulemaking may spur additional discussion and technical analyses that benefit the international deliberations. With respect to cross-border considerations, commenters should identify the concerns and provide qualitative and quantitative analysis of their proposals.

34. *Compliance.* How should the Commission assess compliance with any new NGSO–GSO sharing framework? Would such a framework require additional monitoring and enforcement on the part of the Commission? What additional compliance costs would be associated with such monitoring and enforcement? Should NGSO operators be required to demonstrate compliance in their initial application or should authorization be conditional on later showings of compliance? Should NGSO operators be allowed to use information gathered through coordination discussions with other operators, or required to use public information? Are there any incremental costs that NGSO and GSO operators may incur with a new NGSO–GSO sharing framework that moves away from requiring NGSO operators receiving a ''favorable'' or ''qualified favorable'' finding by the ITU BR prior to initiating service? Are confidentiality protections needed for such filings, for example if they rely on proprietary or competitively sensitive information?

35. *Costs and Benefits.* We seek specific information on the benefits and costs associated with any proposals for alternative NGSO–GSO sharing frameworks. What are the economic benefits of less restrictive limits on NGSO operations for U.S. consumers and the aggregate economy of the United States? What costs could less restrictive limits potentially impose on GSO services provided to U.S. consumers or for terrestrial services in the United States? Would less restrictive limits lead to increased compliance and monitoring costs near the borders of Canada and Mexico? Would an alternative NGSO–GSO sharing framework incur additional compliance and monitoring costs? We also seek comment on any additional costs or benefits not outlined above.

36. *Additional Frequency Bands.* Beyond seeking comment on revisions to the NGSO–GSO spectrum sharing regime in the FSS downlink frequency bands 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz, we also seek comment on whether the Commission should explore updates to the NGSO–GSO sharing regime in other frequency bands subject to ITU EPFD limits, as well as in V-band frequencies. How would the analyses for each of the categories of inquiry described above change for each additional frequency band? How would consideration of any additional frequency bands affect the timing of potential action on the request in the SpaceX Petition to revisit NGSO–GSO sharing in the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands?

37. *Transition to New Rules.* Finally, we propose that the current GSO protections in the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands must ultimately sunset to ensure they do not unduly limit competition, innovation, and spectral efficiency among next-generation NGSO systems that deliver high-speed, low-latency broadband to consumers. With that ultimate goal in mind, how should we transition to a new NGSO–GSO sharing framework in the United States? What time frame(s) would be reasonable? Under what circumstances would an immediate transition be appropriate? Are there any particular technologies or services that would require a longer period of protection under the current EPFD limits? How should we address existing license conditions that may conflict with any new rules we adopt? Should we offer current licensees and market access grantees a simple process to request modification of their authorizations to conform with any new rules, for example via letter request?

IV. Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

38. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Federal Communications Commission has prepared an IRFA of the possible significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities by the policies and rules proposed in the NPRM. The Commission requests written public comments on the IRFA. Comments must be identified as responses to the IRFA and must be filed by the deadlines provided on the first page of the NPRM. The Commission will send a copy of the NPRM, including the IRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA). In addition, the NPRM and IRFA (or summaries thereof) will be published in the **Federal Register**.

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Proposed Rules

39. The NPRM launches a much needed review of the long-standing spectrum sharing regime between GSO and NGSO satellite systems operating in the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands. The decades-old spectrum sharing regime constitutes the primary restrictive regulatory requirement on NGSO satellite systems currently deploying at breakneck speed. Innovation in the satellite industry has witnessed new NGSO satellite operators launching thousands of satellites in the short span of a few years, and these operators are beginning to offer high-speed, low-latency broadband services. The industry has also seen existing GSO satellite operators are continuing to deploy powerful, new satellites with enhanced capabilities. As innovation continues, the Commission's rules must be at the forefront of the quickly evolving space industry, encourage investment, and further the objectives of space leadership by the United States. By taking a fresh look at today's satellite technology and operations, the NPRM will support a more efficient and competitive market for satellite broadband and other in-demand services while uncapping the potential of satellite constellations that were unthinkable when the current regime was developed, to the ultimate benefit of American consumers.

40. The NPRM seeks comment to develop a substantial technical record concerning modern and efficient spectrum sharing among NGSO FSS systems, GSO FSS, and BSS networks in the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands, while ensuring that any rule changes continue to safeguard and maintain the protection of co-frequency terrestrial services. More specifically, the NPRM seeks comment on how the satellite industry has changed since ITU EPFD limits were adopted in 2000, how the current limits protect GSO networks and impact NGSO systems, what a modern, realistic set of GSO reference links would be, what short-term and long-term GSO protection criteria would be appropriate, methodological considerations, alternative NGSO–GSO sharing frameworks, information sharing, aggregate interference, compliance, protection of terrestrial stations, cross-border considerations, costs and benefits, and transitional measures. A robust record developed from these inquiries will assist the Commission in promoting a more competitive and efficient satellite marketplace that can deliver more high-speed broadband services and choices to the American public.

B. Legal Basis

41. The proposed action is authorized pursuant to sections 4(i), 7(a), 303, 308(b), and 316 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 157(a), 303, 308(b), 316.

C. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities To Which the Proposed Rules Will Apply

42. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules and policies, if adopted. The RFA generally defines the term ''small entity'' as having the same meaning as the terms ''small business,'' ''small organization,'' and ''small governmental jurisdiction.'' In addition, the term ''small business'' has the same meaning as the term ''small business concern'' under the Small Business Act. A ''small business concern'' is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.

43. *Satellite Telecommunications.* This industry comprises firms ''primarily engaged in providing telecommunications services to other establishments in the telecommunications and broadcasting industries by forwarding and receiving communications signals via a system of satellites or reselling satellite telecommunications.'' Satellite telecommunications service providers include satellite and earth station operators. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business with $44 million or less in annual receipts as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 275 firms in this industry operated for the entire year. Of this number, 242 firms had revenue of less than $25 million. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard most satellite telecommunications service providers can be considered small entities. The Commission notes however, that the SBA's revenue small business size standard is applicable to a broad scope of satellite telecommunications providers included in the U.S. Census Bureau's Satellite Telecommunications industry definition. Additionally, the Commission neither requests nor collects annual revenue information from satellite telecommunications providers, and is therefore unable to more accurately estimate the number of satellite telecommunications providers that would be classified as a small business under the SBA size standard.

44. *All Other Telecommunications.* This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operation. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing satellite terminal stations and associated facilities connected with one or more terrestrial systems and capable of transmitting telecommunications to, and receiving telecommunications from, satellite systems. Providers of internet services (*e.g.,* dial-up ISPs) or Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) services, via client-supplied telecommunications connections are also included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms with annual receipts of $40 million or less as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 1,079 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of those firms, 1,039 had revenue of less than $25 million. Based on this data, the Commission estimates that the majority of ''All Other Telecommunications'' firms can be considered small.

D. Description of Economic Impact and Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements for Small Entities

45. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of the projected reporting, recordkeeping and other compliance requirements of the proposed rule, including an estimate of the classes of small entities which will be subject to the requirement and the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record.

46. The NPRM seeks to develop a robust technical record on the current NGSO–GSO spectrum sharing regime in the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands, and how it might be updated or improved in light of modern satellite technologies and spectrum management techniques. The NPRM does not propose any reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements. However, matters upon which the NPRM seeks comment could result in new and/or modified reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements for small and other NGSO and GSO operators. For example, the NPRM seeks comment on what, if any, information GSO operators should be required to share to facilitate the efficient use of spectrum, and whether NGSO operators should be required to demonstrate compliance with any new NGSO–GSO sharing framework that may be adopted in their initial application or whether authorization should be conditional on later showings of compliance.

47. With regard to the compliance costs for small entities, the NPRM initiates a review to take a ''fresh-look'' at current technology and operations in the satellite industry, thus, at this time the record does not include sufficient cost and/or economic analyses to allow the Commission to quantify the costs of compliance for small entities, including whether it will be necessary for small entities to hire professionals to comply with any rules that may be adopted in this proceeding. Information the Commission receives in comments may include analyses of the costs and benefits of various alternative NGSO–GSO sharing frameworks and their associated requirements which should help the Commission assess any compliance costs for small entities. Industry input should also allow the Commission to identify and evaluate additional matters and burdens relevant to small entities that may result from the inquiries we make in this proceeding.

E. Discussion of Significant Alternatives That Minimize the Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities

48. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of any significant alternatives to the proposed rules that would accomplish the stated objectives of applicable statutes, and minimize any significant economic impact on small entities. The discussion is required to include alternatives such as: ''(1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance and reporting requirements under the rules for such small entities; (3) the use of performance rather than design standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for such small entities.''

49. The NPRM seeks comment on various alternatives to develop the most efficient and effective use of the shared spectrum in the 10.7–12.7, 17.3–18.6, and 19.7–20.2 GHz bands, and to assess any alternative NGSO–GSO sharing framework in the these bands proposed by commenters on the NPRM. For example, the NPRM seeking input on the appropriate methodology for protecting GSO operations that use ACM inquires whether NGSO operators should be afforded the same flexibility to adjust their operations to meet any new methodology and thresholds similar to what the Commission provided in the NGSO–NGSO sharing context. The NPRM also seeks to explore the appropriate methodology for protecting GSO operations that do not use ACM and requests comment on whether short-term protection criterion should be the only protection criterion, or alternatively, whether a long-term protection criterion such as an interference-to-noise (I/N) threshold may be a more appropriate threshold for GSO links that do not use ACM. Regarding what modeling assumptions should underlie any methodology, the NPRM raises alternatives such as whether the Commission should adopt a minimum link availability threshold to guard against risk of low-performing links; adopt standardized reference C/N threshold values to account for the performance of efficient, modern modems and receivers; adopt a minimum receiver performance standard, such as a limit on the receiver noise temperature; incorporate interference from other GSO operations into the baseline calculations for any methodology; or require the use of particular rain-fade characteristics, such as those found in Recommendations ITU–R P.618 or P.676.

50. The alternative NGSO–GSO spectrum sharing framework inquiry in the NPRM requests input on whether the Commission should continue to require NGSO operators not to cause unacceptable interference into GSO networks, absent coordination, or in the alternative require GSO operators to not cause unacceptable interference into NGSO systems, absent coordination. The NPRM also seeks comment on whether any protections offered to GSO operations should be uniform in scope, or should they be tailored to the actual usage in particular orbital slots. As part of the record the Commission seeks to develop on information sharing, and what if any, information GSO operators should be required to share to facilitate the efficient use of spectrum, the NPRM also inquires whether GSO operators should be required to share certain information including the actual antenna patterns of their deployed earth stations to the extent they differ from those in public records; their actual power levels or other system characteristics that could impact their baseline operations; the actual spectrum used or spectrum usage patterns of particular satellites to maximize spectral efficiency; the identity of links that require particular interference protection as well as the basis for any such heightened need; and whether their networks rely on ACM and, if not, the link budgets they use.

51. Finally, the NPRM's request for comment involving compliance with, and the transition to, any new NGSO–GSO sharing framework seeks feedback on whether NGSO operators should be required to demonstrate compliance in their initial application, or instead should authorization be conditional on later showings of compliance; whether the Commission should sunset any protections for inefficient or outdated technologies or services; and whether to offer current licensees and market access grantees a simple process to request modification of their authorizations to conform with any new rules adopted, such as allowing requests to be made by letter. All of the above alternatives upon which comment is sought could result in requirements that have an economic impact on small entities.

52. The Commission expects to fully consider any proposals, and comments, including costs analyses submitted on the record in response to the NPRM, and assess whether they would have a significant economic impact on small entities. Information from industry stakeholders to create a robust technical record and provide responses to the inquiries in the NPRM will allow the Commission to better evaluate options and alternatives for minimization of any significant economic impact on small entities. The Commission's evaluation of this information will shape the final alternatives it considers to minimize any significant economic impact that may occur on small entities, the final conclusions it reaches, and any final rules it promulgates in this proceeding.

F. Federal Rules That May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rules

53. None.

V. Ordering Clauses

54. Accordingly, *it is ordered*, pursuant to § 1.407 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 1.407, that the petition for rulemaking filed by Space Exploration Holdings, LLC, Revision of the Commission's Rules to Establish More Efficient Spectrum Sharing between NGSO and GSO Satellite Systems, RM–11990, *is granted*, and the oppositions filed by Viasat, Inc., and EchoStar Corporation *are denied*.

55. *It is further ordered*, pursuant to sections 4(i), 7(a), 303, 308(b), and 316 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 157(a), 303, 308(b), 316, that this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking *is adopted*.

56. *It is further ordered* that the Commission's Office of the Secretary *shall send* a copy of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, including the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10799 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

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Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 113
Friday, June 13, 2025

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 July 14, 2025 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 persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Food and Nutrition Service

Title: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Mobile Payment Pilots (MPPs).

OMB Control Number: 0584–0672.

Summary of Collection: Section 4006(e) of the Agricultural Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115–334) authorizes the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to allow up to five Mobile Payment Pilots (MPPs) to allow the use of personal mobile devices, such as cellular phones, tablets and smart watches in place of SNAP Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards to conduct SNAP transactions. Respondents (SNAP State agencies (State agencies) and their SNAP business partners) will conduct pilots to test the use of mobile payment technologies for the redemption of SNAP benefits by SNAP households at participating retailers, to determine their feasibility and implications for program integrity. FNS will conduct these projects to evaluate whether allowing mobile payments is in the best interest of the Program, and to therefore recommend allowing their use to the Secretary.

Need and Use of the Information: In order to implement this statutory requirement, FNS approved proposals from SNAP State agencies (State agencies) to conduct Mobile Payment Pilots (MPPs) that test the use of mobile payment technology in SNAP and meet several sets of requirements outlined in the Code, such as providing protections to participants that is similar to existing EBT technology, providing price parity between foods purchased with mobile payment technology and those purchased by other methods, ensuring adequate documentation and security measures to deter fraud, and other criteria as determined by FNS.

Description of Respondents: State, Local, or Tribal Government, Business-for-profit, Individuals/Households.

Reporting Burden for State Agencies

Affected Public: State SNAP agencies.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 5 State agencies.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 5,048.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 25,240.

Estimated Time per Response: .94.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 23,675.

Reporting Burden for Businesses

Affected Public: Business (Respondent Types: EBT Stakeholders (EBT Processors, SNAP Retailers, Mobile Payment Vendors or Contractors).

Estimated Number of Respondents: 20.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 12.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 240.

Estimated Time per Response: 120 hours per response.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 28,800 hours.

Reporting Burden for Individual Households

Affected Public: SNAP Recipients.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 25,000 (15,000 respondents and 10,000 non-respondents).

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: .83 responses.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 30,000 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: .07 hour.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 2,167 hours.

Total Number

Number of Respondents: 25,025.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Occasionally; Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 54,642.

Rachelle Ragland-Greene,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10811 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–30–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2025–0009]

Addition of El Salvador and Belize to the List of Regions Affected With Screwworm

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that we added El Salvador and Belize to the list of regions Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

considers affected with screwworm. We took these actions because of the confirmation of screwworm in these regions.

DATES: El Salvador and Belize were added to the list of regions APHIS considers affected with screwworm, effective respectively on December 17, 2024, and January 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. C. Aaron Monroy, APHIS Veterinary Services, Regionalization Evaluation Services, Strategy and Policy, 920 Main Campus Drive, Venture II, Raleigh, NC 27606; phone: (919) 855–7207; email: *AskRegionalization@usda.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The regulations in 9 CFR part 93 (referred to below as the regulations) prohibit or restrict the importation of certain animals into the United States to prevent the introduction of communicable diseases and pests of livestock. Subparts C, D, E, and F of the regulations govern the importation of horses, ruminants, swine, and dogs, respectively.

Horses, ruminants, swine, and dogs may be imported into the United States from the regions where screwworm is considered to exist only if they are inspected and, if necessary, treated for screwworm according to the conditions outlined in the regulations for each type of animal. The requirements for horses are set out in § 93.308(a)(3) and include not only pre-embarkation and post-arrival inspection and treatment requirements, but also quarantine in the United States for 7 days after arrival, and examination by a veterinarian before release from quarantine. The requirements for ruminants and swine are set out in §§ 93.405(a)(3) and 93.505(b), respectively, and are the same as for horses, other than the 7-day quarantine and final examination of the animal. The requirements for dogs are set out in § 93.600 and require that all dogs from affected regions be inspected and, if necessary, treated before importation.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) maintains a list of regions APHIS considers affected with screwworm on its website at *http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animalhealth/disease-status-of-regions/*. APHIS will add a region to the list upon determining that screwworm exists in the region based on reports we receive of detections of the pest from veterinary officials of the exporting country, from the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), or from other sources the Administrator determines to be reliable.

On December 14, 2024, WOAH received a report from El Salvador documenting an outbreak of New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) in cattle. Accordingly, on December 17, 2024, APHIS added El Salvador to the list of regions APHIS considers affected with screwworm.

On January 3, 2025, WOAH received a report from Belize documenting an outbreak of New World screwworm in cattle. Accordingly, on January 7, 2025, APHIS added Belize to the list of regions APHIS considers affected with screwworm.

As a result, horses, ruminants, swine, and dogs from El Salvador and Belize are subject to APHIS import restrictions designed to mitigate risk of screwworm introduction into the United States. This notice serves as an official record and public notification of these actions.

(Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1622 and 8301–8317; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4).

Done in Washington, DC, this 9th day of June 2025.

Michael Watson,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–10802 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food and Nutrition Service

Agency Information Collection Activities: WIC Tribal Organizations and U.S. Territories Study

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice invites the general public and other public agencies to comment on this proposed information collection for the *WIC Tribal Organizations and U.S. Territories* Study. This is a new information collection request. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program to improve the health of nutritionally at-risk women and children. WIC is one of the nation's most successful public health nutrition programs. This study involves all 32 Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs, ''Tribal Organizations'') and 5 U.S. territories that operate WIC State agencies, 5 tribally operated local WIC agencies, and approximately 15 geographic State agencies that share a border with a Tribal Organization. This study aims to inform FNS about variations in operations among Tribal Organizations, U.S. territories, and geographic States administering WIC as local and State agencies. The results of the study may inform efforts to improve WIC program operations and participant services.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before August 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be sent to Dr. Karen Castellanos-Brown, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1320 Braddock Place, Alexandria, VA 22314, or submitted via email at *Karen.Castellanos-Brown@usda.gov*. Comments will also be accepted through the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions for submitting comments electronically.

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval. All comments will be a matter of public record.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of this information collection should be directed to Dr. Karen Castellanos-Brown at 703–305–2732.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Comments are invited on (a) whether the proposed 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 proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions that were used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Title: WIC Tribal Organizations and U.S. Territories.

Form Number: Not applicable.

OMB Number: 0584–NEW.

Expiration Date: Not yet determined.

Type of Request: New collection.

Abstract: The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) improves the health of nutritionally at-risk women and children and is recognized as one of the nation's most successful public health nutrition programs. Eighty-eight State agencies, including 5 U.S. territories (Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin

Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) and 32 Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs, ''Tribal Organizations''), currently administer WIC. While WIC program requirements are the same across all WIC State agencies, there is flexibility in adapting the program to the local context. This flexibility can create variation in the experiences of WIC program staff and participants. For instance, WIC agencies from geographic States traditionally contract with local agencies to provide direct services to participants. However, nearly all WIC agencies in Tribal Organizations and U.S. territories conduct State agency-level functions and provide direct WIC services.

FNS is conducting the *WIC Tribal Organizations and U.S. Territories Study* to learn more about how WIC agencies in Tribal Organizations and U.S. territories administer and operate the program. The results will inform FNS about differences in WIC program operations and experiences among Tribal Organizations, U.S. territories, and geographic State agencies and can inform possible program improvements. Study objectives include:

1. Comprehensively describe WIC program administration and operations among ITOs and territories operating as State and local agencies.

2. Understand the facilitators and barriers to WIC program administration and operations among ITOs and territories operating State and local agencies.

3. Examine and describe the differences in WIC State agency-level policy, service delivery, and operations between ITOs and U.S. territories and geographic State agencies.

4. Obtain information to inform determination of WIC coverage rates among ITOs and territories.

The study takes a qualitative case study approach and will gather information from the following sources: (a) extant data; (b) interviews with WIC directors (all 32 State agency-level Tribal Organizations, all 5 Tribally operated local WIC agencies, and 15 geographic State agencies); and (c) site visits to 20 selected Tribal Organizations and U.S. territories. Site visits will include interviews with WIC clinic staff and observations of the clinic environment, participant appointments, and WIC-authorized retailers.[1]

Affected public: (1) State, local, and Tribal governments and (2) individuals/households. Identified respondent groups include the following:

1. *State, local, and Tribal governments:* Staff from 57 State, local, and Tribal government agencies (32 Tribal Organizations operating WIC State agencies, 5 Tribal Organizations operating WIC local agencies, 5 U.S. territories operating WIC State agencies, and 15 geographic WIC State agencies) will participate in data collection activities. WIC staff from 20 Tribal government agencies will participate in site visits, and WIC staff from 37 State, local, and Tribal government agencies will participate in virtual interviews.

2. *Individuals/households:* Observations of up to 70 WIC participant appointments will be included across the 25 WIC clinics included in site visits.

Pretesting: Pretesting of new data collection instruments will be conducted in May and June 2025. No more than nine individuals will be asked to test each instrument. Three individuals will pretest the WIC director interview guide for the Tribal Organizations and U.S. territory agencies. Two individuals will pretest the geographic State agency WIC director interview guide. Three WIC agency staff will pretest the clinic staff interview guide. The clinic environment and appointment observation forms will draw on instruments used successfully in a previous study and will not be pretested again.

Estimated number of respondents: The total estimated number of respondents for both pretests and the main study is 210: 140 staff representing State, local, and Tribal government agencies, and up to 70 WIC participant individuals or households (including adult WIC participants or adults whose children participate in WIC). Only virtual interviews will be conducted with 32 of the 52 WIC State agency directors and all 5 WIC local agency directors; all other respondents (20) will participate in a site visit. Because the study respondents work for WIC agencies that would need to have consented to participate in this study, we anticipate staff at all agencies will be responsive. The breakdown of respondents follows:

1. *State, local, and Tribal government staff:* Of the 37 WIC agencies from State, local, and Tribal governments initially contacted for a virtual interview, 37 staff are estimated to participate in the interview and 0 to be nonresponsive. Of the 20 WIC State agencies from WIC Tribal and U.S. territories contacted for site visits, 20 are expected to participate and 95 staff (WIC directors, clinic managers, frontline staff) from these agencies are estimated to participate and 0 to be nonresponsive.

2. *Individuals/households:* Up to 70 WIC participant appointment observations will be conducted. Of the 70 participant appointments observed, 70 individuals or households are estimated to participate and 0 to be nonresponsive.

Estimated number of responses per respondent: 2.66—based on 558 total annual responses from the 210 respondents. See table 1 for the estimated number of responses per respondent for each type of respondent. The estimated breakout follows:

1. *WIC State agency staff (55):* The estimated number of responses per WIC State agency staff is 6.16. Of these 55, Directors of three WIC State agencies will receive three communications to participate in pretesting the WIC director guide. Fifty-two staff from 52 WIC State agencies will receive a study notification email. Of these staff, 37 staff from 37 WIC State agencies will receive up to 3 communications to participate in an introductory meeting. Of these staff, 20 staff from 20 WIC State agencies will receive up to 5 communications to participate in a site visit planning meeting, WIC director interview, and WIC director debrief. Thirty-two staff from 32 WIC State agencies will receive up to 3 communications to participate in a virtual interview.

2. *WIC local agency staff (7):* The estimated number of responses per WIC local agency staff is 7.00. Two former geographic State WIC directors will pretest these interview guides. Five staff from five tribally operated WIC local agencies will receive up to two communications to participate in an introductory meeting and three to participate in a virtual interview.

3. *WIC clinic staff (78):* The estimated number of responses per WIC clinic staff is 1.60. Three staff will pretest the clinic staff guide. Twenty-five clinic managers from 25 WIC clinics will receive one communication to participate in a clinic visit planning meeting and a clinic manager interview. Fifty frontline staff from 25 WIC clinics will participate in a clinic frontline staff interview.

4. *Individuals/households (70):* The average estimated number of responses per individual/household is 1.00. Seventy individuals/households participating in WIC will provide informed consent for appointment observation. There is no additional burden associated with observing an existing appointment.

Estimated total annual responses: 210 (210 annual responses for responsive participants and 0 annual responses for nonresponsive participants).

[1] Observations of the clinic environment and WIC-authorized retailers are passive observations in public space and will not involve burden on participants.

Estimated time per response: 0.4811 hours (0.4811 hours for responsive participants and 0.000 hours for nonresponsive participants). Among respondents, the estimated response time varies from 0.0835 hours to 1.5 hours depending on respondent group and activity, as shown in table 1.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents and nonrespondents: 268.47 hours (268.47 hours for responsive participants and 0.00 hours for nonresponsive participants). See table 1 for the estimated total annual burden for each respondent type.

Table 1. Total public burden hours by respondent type

			Respondents						Non-Respondents						
Respondent category	Type of respondents	Instruments	Sample Size[a]	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Total Annual responses	Hours per response[b]	Annual burden (hours)	Number of Non-respondents	Frequency of response	Total Annual responses	Hours per response[b]	Annual burden (hours)	Hourly Rate (a)	Total Annualized Cost
State, Local, and Tribal Government															
State, Local, and Tribal Government	WIC State agency staff	Pretesting emai s: WIC Director interview guide	3	3	1	3	0.2502	0.75	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	51.15
		Pretesting: WIC Director Interview (includes informed consent)	3	3	1	3	1.5000	4.50	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	306.68
		Pretesting thank you note - WIC Director interview guide	3	3	1	3	0.0835	0.25	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	17.07
		Study notification email (RO to WIC director)	52	52	1	52	0.0835	4.34	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	295.91
		Introductory meeting: Initial email	37	18	1	18	0.0835	1.50	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	102.43
		Introductory meeting: Reminder communications	19	10	1	10	0.0835	0.84	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	56.91
		Introductory meeting: Site visit State agencies	20	20	1	20	1.0000	20.00	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	1363.00
		Introductory meeting: Virtual interview State agencies	17	17	1	17	0.5000	8.50	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	579.28
		Site visit: Planning meeting scheduling email	20	10	1	10	0.0835	0.84	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	56.91
		Site visit: Planning meeting reminder email	10	10	1	10	0.0835	0.84	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	56.91
		Site visit: Planning meeting	20	20	1	20	1.0000	20.00	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	1363.00
		Site visit: Clinic initial email (WIC director to clinic manager)	25	25	1	25	0.0835	2.09	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	142.26
		Site visit: WIC director interview (includes informed consent)	20	20	1	20	1.5000	30.00	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	2044.50
		Site visit: WIC director debrief	20	20	1	20	1.0000	20.00	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	1363.00
		Site visit: WIC director thank you note	20	20	1	20	0.0835	1.67	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	113.81
		Virtual nterview: Initial attempt	32	16	1	16	0.1670	2.67	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	182.10
		Virtual nterview: Reminder communications	16	8	1	8	0.0835	0.67	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	45.52
		Virtual nterview (includes informed consent)	32	32	1	32	1.5000	48.00	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	3271.20
		Virtual nterview: WIC director thank you note	32	32	1	32	0.0835	2.67	0	0	0	0.0000	0	68.15	182.10
	Subtotal for WIC State agency staff		55	55	0.16	339	0.5018	170.12	0	0	0	0	0		11593.72
	WIC local agency staff	Pretesting emai s	2	2	1	2	0.1670	0.33	0	0	0	0	0	68.15	22.76
		Pretest with former geographic state WIC directors	2	2	1	2	1.5000	3.00	0	0	0	0	0	68.15	204.45
		Study notification email (RO to WIC director)	5	5	1	5	0.0835	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	68.15	28.45
		Introductory meeting and communications	5	5	1	5	0.6670	3.34	0	0	0	0	0	68.15	227.28
		Virtual interview: Communications and thank you note	5	5	1	5	0.1670	0.84	0	0	0	0	0	68.15	56.91
		Virtual interview (includes informed consent)	5	5	1	5	1.5000	7.50	0	0	0	0	0	68.15	511.13
	Subtotal for WIC local agency staff		7	7	3.43	24	0.6420	15.42	0	0	0	0	0		1050.98
	WIC clinic staff	Pretesting: Clinic staff emails	3	3	1	3	0.1700	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	19.06	9.72
		Pretesting: Clinic staff email guide	3	3	1	3	1.0000	3.00	0	0	0	0	0	19.06	57.18
		Site visit: Clinic visit scheduling email (Westat to clinic manager)	25	25	1	25	0.0835	2.09	0	0	0	0	0	19.06	39.79
		Site visit: Clinic visit p anning meeting	25	25	1	25	1.0000	25.00	0	0	0	0	0	19.06	476.50
		Site visit: Clinic manager inter vew (includes informed consent)	25	25	1	25	1.0000	25.00	0	0	0	0	0	19.06	476.50
		Site visit: Frontline staff interview (includes informed consent)	50	50	1	50	0.5000	25.00	0	0	0	0	0	19.06	476.50
	Subtotal for WIC clinic staff		78	78	1.60	125.0	0.6167	77.09	0	0	0	0	0		1469.29
Subtotal for State, Local, and Tribal Government			140	140	3.49	488	0.5382	262.63	0	0	0	0	0		14113.98
Individuals/households															
	WIC participants	Informed consent for appointment observation	70	70	1	70	0.0835	5.85	0	0	0	0	0	7.25	42.38
Subtotal for Individuals/households			70	70.00	1.00	70	0.08350	5.85	0	0	0	0	0		42.38
Total Reporting Burden			210	210	2.66	558	0.4811	268.47	0	0	0	0	0		14156.36
Additional 33% to Account for Fully Loaded Wage Rate															4671.60
TOTAL REPORTING BURDEN (FULLY LOADED)															18827.96

Footnotes:

[a]Numbers are always rounded up to the next whole number.

[b]Decimal values have been calculated by multiplying the decimal unit value of one minute (.0167) by the total number of minutes (Conversion of Minutes to Decimals)

[c]All hourly wage rates are fully loaded.

[d]Costs are rounded up to the next whole cent.

James C. Miller,

Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–10769 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–30–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; National Security and Critical Technology Assessments of the U.S. Industrial Base

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection, request for comment.

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

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before August 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments by email to Nancy Kook, IC Liaison, Bureau of Industry and Security, at *PRA@bis.doc.gov* or to *PRAcomments@doc.gov.* Please reference OMB Control Number 0694–0119 in the subject line of your comments. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Nancy Kook, IC Liaison, Bureau of Industry

and Security, phone 202–482–2440 or by email at *PRA@bis.doc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) conducts surveys and assessments of critical U.S. industrial sectors and technologies. Undertaken at the request of various policy, research and development (R&D), and program and planning organizations within the Department of Defense and the Armed Services, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), NASA and other agencies, BIS research, data collection and analysis provide needed information to benchmark industry performance and raise awareness of diminishing manufacturing capabilities.

II. Method of Collection

Electronic.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0694–0119.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Review: Regular submission, extension of a current information collection.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 28,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 8–14 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 308,000 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: 0.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Section 705 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Orders 12656 and 13603.

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. 2025–10763 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Notice of Opportunity To Request Administrative Review; Correction

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) published notice in the **Federal Register** of June 3, 2025, in which Commerce announced the opportunity to request administrative reviews of orders, findings, or suspended investigations with June anniversary dates. This notice inadvertently duplicated certain cases with May anniversary dates that were previously announced in the **Federal Register** of May 5, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brenda E. Brown, Office of AD/CVD Operations, Customs Liaison Unit, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482–4735.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 3, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register**, the notice entitled *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review and Join Annual Inquiry Service List.*[1] We inadvertently duplicated certain cases with May anniversary dates that were previously announced in the **Federal Register** of May 5, 2025.[2]

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of June 3, 2025, in FR Doc. 2025–10049, at 90 FR 23517, correct the table to remove the following antidumping duty orders:

REPUBLIC OF KOREA: Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod (A–580–891); Ferrovanadium (A–580–886); Polyester Staple Fiber (A–580–839).

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE: Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod (A–489–831); Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes (A–489–501); Large Diameter Welded Carbon and Alloy Steel Like and Structural Pipe (A–489–833); Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube (A–489–815); Mattresses (A–489–841); Certain Paper Shopping Bags (A–489–849).

SERBIA: Mattresses (A–801–002)

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM: Mattresses (A–552–827); Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags (A–552–806).

SOUTH AFRICA: Stainless Steel Plate in Coils (A–791–805).

SPAIN: Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod (A–469–816).

TAIWAN: Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-To-Length Plate (A–583–858); Certain Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes (A–583–008); Polyester Staple Fiber (A–583–833); Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags (A–583–843); Certain Stainless Steel Plate in Coils (A–583–830); Stilbenic Optical Brightening Agents (A–583–848).

THAILAND: Mattresses (A–549–841).

This notice is not required by statute but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: June 5, 2025.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–10736 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Foreign-Trade Zone Applications

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite 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. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on March 31, 2025, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

Title: Foreign-Trade Zone Applications.

OMB Control Number: 0625–0139.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular submission, extension of a current information collection.

Number of Respondents: 288.

Average Hours per Response: 3.5 to 131 hours.

Burden Hours: 2,521 hours.

Needs and Uses: The Foreign-Trade Zone Applications are the vehicles by which individual firms or organizations apply for foreign-trade zone (FTZ) status, for subzone status, production authority, or for expansion/reorganization of an existing zone. The FTZ Act and Regulations require that an application with a description of the proposed project be made to the FTZ Board (19 U.S.C. 81b and 81f; 15 CFR 400.24.26) before a license can be issued or a zone can be expanded. The Act and the Regulations require that applications contain detailed information on facilities, financing, operational plans, proposed production operations, need and economic impact. Production activity in zones or subzones can involve issues related to domestic industry and trade policy impact. Such applications must include specific information on the customs tariff-related savings that result from zone procedures and the economic consequences of permitting such savings. The FTZ Board needs complete and accurate information on the proposed operation and its economic effects because the Act and Regulations authorize the Board to restrict or prohibit operations that are detrimental to the public interest.

Affected Public: State, local, or tribal governments, or not-for-profit institutions which are FTZ grantees, as well as private companies.

Frequency: As necessary to receive benefits.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: 19 U.S.C. 81b and 81f; 15CFR 400.24.26.

This information collection request may be viewed at *www.reginfo.gov.* Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

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 and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0625–0139.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10830 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–469–818]

Ripe Olives From Spain: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that certain exporters/producers of ripe olives from Spain received countervailable subsidies during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.

DATES: Applicable June 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dusten Hom or Theodore Pearson, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5075 or (202) 482–2631, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 12, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review in the **Federal Register** and invited comments from interested parties.[1] On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by 90 days.[2] On March 10, 2025, Commerce extended the final results by 57 days.[3] Accordingly, the deadline for the final results is now June 6, 2025.[4]

For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[5] Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the *Order* are ripe olives from Spain. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised by interested parties in their case and rebuttal briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. The topics discussed and the issues raised by parties to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum are listed in the appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and CVD Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of comments received from interested parties and verification findings, we made changes to our substantial dependence calculation from the *Preliminary Results.*[6] For a discussion of these changes, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, we determine that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a government-

[1] *See Ripe Olives from Spain: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Partial Rescission of Review; 2022,* 89 FR 74210 (September 12, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[3] See Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022,'' dated March 10, 2025.

[4] See Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022,'' dated March 10, 2025.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Ripe Olives from Spain; 2022,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[6] *See Preliminary Results.*

provided financial contribution that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[7] In these final results, Commerce relied, in part, on facts otherwise available, including with an adverse inference, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For a complete description of the methodology underlying all of Commerce's conclusions, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Results of the Administrative Review

Commerce determined the following net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the period January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022:

DISCLOSURE

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Agro Sevilla Aceitunas S.Coop.And	6.59
Angel Camacho Alimentación, S.L. and its cross-owned affiliates[8]	12.69

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations and analysis performed for these final results of review within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment

In accordance with section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce shall determine, and U.S Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

In accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act, we also intend to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts shown above for the above-listed companies with regard to shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of these final results of review. For all non-reviewed firms subject to the *Order,* we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the most recent company-specific rate or the all-others rate (*i.e.,* 11.08 percent), as appropriate.[9] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

These final results are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: June 6, 2025.

Steven Presing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Changes Since the *Preliminary Results*
V. Subsidies Valuation
VI. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
VII. Analysis of Programs
VIII. Analysis of Comments
Comment 1: Whether Commerce Should Revise its Substantial Dependence Calculation Methodology
Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Revise its Facts Available (FA) Methodology for Growers that Provided Insufficient Information
Comment 3: Whether Commerce Should Apply Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Camacho's Growers
Comment 4: Whether Commerce Should Find Additional Camacho Growers to be Uncooperative
IX. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–10734 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–134]

Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Final Results and Final Rescission, in Part, of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers and exporters of certain metal lockers and parts thereof (metal lockers) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022. In addition, Commerce is rescinding this review, in part, with respect to four companies.

DATES: Applicable June 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alex Cipolla or Laura Delgado, 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) 482–4956 or (202) 482–1468, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 12, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review in the **Federal Register** and invited comments

[7] *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

[8] Commerce found the following companies to be cross-owned with Angel Camacho Alimentación, S.L.: Grupo Angel Camacho, S.L., Cuarterola S.L., and Cucanoche S.L.

[9] *See Ripe Olives from Spain: Implementation of Determination Under Section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act,* 88 FR 3384 (January 19, 2023).

from interested parties.[1] On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled the deadline to issue the final results in this administrative review by 90 days.[2] On April 2, 2025, Commerce extended the deadline of the final results of this administrative review to May 9, 2025.[3] On May 7, 2025, Commerce further extended the deadline for the final results of this administrative review to June 6, 2025.[4] For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[5]

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the *Order* are metal lockers from China. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised by the interested parties in their case and rebuttal briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is provided in Appendix I to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of comments from interested parties and the evidence on the record, we revised the net countervailable subsidy rate for Hangzhou Evernew Machinery and Equipment Company Limited (Hangzhou Evernew) and its cross-owned producer. In addition, we have also revised the rate applicable to companies not selected for individual review. For a discussion of these changes, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, we find that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a government-provided financial contribution that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[6] For a complete description of the methodology underlying all of Commerce's conclusions, including our reliance, on facts otherwise available, including adverse facts available (AFA), pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of Administrative Review, In Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), Commerce will rescind an administrative review when there are no reviewable suspended entries. Based on our analysis of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) information, we determine that Kunshan Dongchu Precision Machinery Co., Ltd., Pingchu Chenda Storage Office Co., Ltd., Tianjin Jia Mei Metal Furniture Ltd., and Zhejiang Xingyi Metal Products Co., Ltd., had no entries of subject merchandise during the POR. In the *Preliminary Results,* we notified parties that we intended to rescind this administrative review with respect to the four companies which have no reviewable suspended entries.[7] No parties commented on the notification of intent to rescind the review, in part. We are, therefore, now rescinding the administrative review of these companies which have no reviewable suspended entries.

Companies Not Selected for Individual Review

The statute and Commerce's regulations do not directly address the establishment of rates to be applied to companies not selected for individual examination where Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(e)(2) of the Act. However, Commerce normally determines the rates for non-selected companies in reviews in a manner that is consistent with section 705(c)(5) of the Act, which provides the basis for calculating the all-others rate in an investigation. Section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act instructs Commerce, as a general rule, to calculate an all-others rate equal to the weighted average of the countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually examined, excluding any rates that are zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available.

There are two companies for which a review was requested and not rescinded, and which were not selected as mandatory respondents or found to be cross-owned with a mandatory respondent: Hangzhou Xline Machinery & Equipment Co., Ltd.[8] and Jiangsu Wanlong Special Containers Co., Ltd. We made changes to the calculations for the mandatory respondent Hangzhou Evernew and its cross-owned producer, which provided part of the rate assigned to the non-selected companies for the *Preliminary Results.* Because Hangzhou Evernew's rate is now based on total AFA, the rate for the two companies not selected for individual examination will be solely based on the subsidy rate for the cooperating mandatory respondent, Xingyi Metalworking.

Final Results of Review

As a result of this review, we determine the following net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the POR, January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022:

[1] *See Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Intent to Rescind, in Part, of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022,* 89 FR 74204 (September 12, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 4, 2024.

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,'' dated April 2, 2025.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,'' dated May 7, 2025.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China; 2022,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[6] *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

[7] *See Preliminary Results,* 89 FR at 74205.

[8] We initiated a review of both Hangzhou Xline Machinery and Hangzhou Xline Machinery & Equipment Co., Ltd. We preliminarily determined that these are two names for the same company, and thus, assigned the non-selected rate to the full name of the company, Hangzhou Xline Machinery & Equipment Co., Ltd. No party provided comment in opposition to this preliminary determination; therefore, we continue to assign the non-selected rate to the full name of the company, Hangzhou Xline Machinery & Equipment Co., Ltd.

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Hangzhou Evernew Machinery & Equipment Company [9]	220.95
Xingyi Metalworking Technology (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd	22.82
Hangzhou Xline Machinery & Equipment Co., Ltd	22.82
Jiangsu Wanlong Special Containers Co., Ltd	22.82

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose calculations and analysis performed for the final results of review within five days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Cash Deposit Requirements

In accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce also intends to instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts shown above for the above-listed companies with regard to shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of these final results of review. For all non-reviewed firms, we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the all-others rate or the most recent company-specific rate applicable to the company, as appropriate. These cash deposit requirements, effective upon publication of these final results, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Assessment

In accordance with section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce has determined, and CBP shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review, for the above-listed companies at the applicable *ad valorem* assessment rates listed. For the companies for which we rescinded this review, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess countervailing duties on all appropriate entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, during the period January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022. Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

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 disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

The final results are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: June 6, 2025.

Steven Presing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
V. Subsidies Valuation
VI. Analysis of Programs
VII. Discussion of the Issues
Comment 1: Whether Commerce Should Apply Total AFA to Hangzhou Evernew
Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Use Hangzhou Evernew's Actual Transportation Expenses as the Inland Freight Benchmark
Comment 3: Whether Commerce Should Combine Sales of Hangzhou Evernew and Zhejiang Yinghong
Comment 4: Whether Commerce Should Correct the Tax Return Year Used in Commerce's Calculations for Hangzhou Evernew and Zhejiang Yinghong's Tax Subsidy Programs
VIII. Recommendation
Appendix: AFA Rate Calculation

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BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[9] As discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following company to be cross-owned with Hangzhou Evernew: Zhejiang Yinghong Metalware Co., Ltd.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–872]

Finished Carbon Steel Flanges From India: Final Results and Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that certain producers and/or exporters of finished carbon steel flanges (steel flanges) from India received countervailable subsidies during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022. In addition, Commerce is rescinding this review, in part, with respect to 30 companies.

DATES: Applicable June 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Preston N. Cox or Amber Hodak, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5041 or (202) 482–8034, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.[1] On October 24, 2024, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing the final results of this administrative review by 60 days, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[2] On December 9, 2024, Commerce

[1] *See Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Preliminary Intent to Rescind, in Part; 2022,* 89 FR 74899 (September 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,'' dated October 24, 2024; *see also* Memorandum, ''Clarification of the Extended Deadline for the Final Results of Administrative Review,'' dated October 31, 2024. The deadline for the final results was extended to March 12, 2025.

tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by 90 days.[3] The deadline for the final results is now June 10, 2025. For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[4]

Scope of the Order [5]

The merchandise covered by the *Order* is steel flanges from India. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[6]

Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part

As noted in the *Preliminary Results,* based on our analysis of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data, we determine that the companies listed in Appendix III had no reviewable entries of subject merchandise during the POR.[7] We received no comments or additional information from interested parties regarding these listed companies. Therefore, absent evidence of suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR, we are rescinding the administrative review of these 30 companies listed in Appendix III of this notice, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case briefs submitted by interested parties are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is included as Appendix I to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access/trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on a review of the record and analysis of comments received from interested parties, we made changes to the *Preliminary Results.* For a full description of this revision, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(l)(A) of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce finds that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a financial contribution by an ''authority'' that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[8] The subsidy programs under review, and the issues raised in case and rebuttal briefs submitted by the interested parties, are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Companies Not Selected for Individual Review

The Act and Commerce's regulations do not directly address the establishment of rates to apply companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(e)(2) of the Act. However, Commerce normally determines the rates for non-selected companies in reviews in a manner that is consistent with section 705(c)(5) of the Act, which provides the basis for calculating the all-others rate in an investigation. Section 777A(e)(2) of the Act instructs Commerce, as a general rule, to calculate an all-others rate equal to the weighted average of the countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually examined, excluding any rates that are zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available. Accordingly, to determine the rate for companies not selected for individual examination, Commerce's practice is to weight average the net subsidy rates for the selected mandatory respondents, excluding rates that are zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available.[9]

There are 10 companies for which a review was requested and not rescinded, and which were not selected as mandatory respondents or found to be cross-owned with a mandatory respondent.[10] In this review, we find that Norma and RNG received countervailable subsidies at above *de minimis* rates and not based entirely on facts available. Therefore, we continue determine to assign the companies not selected for individual review a weighted average of the subsidy rates calculated for Norma and RNG using each company's publicly ranged data for the value of its exports of subject merchandise to the United States.[11]

Final Results of Review

Commerce determines the following net countervailable subsidy rates for the period January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Norma (India) Ltd.; USK Export Private Limited; Uma Shanker Khandelwal and Co.[12]	2.02
R. N. Gupta & Company Limited	1.71
Companies Not Selected for Individual Examination[13]	1.81

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose to interested parties the calculations and analysis performed for these final results within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of the notice of final results in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India; 2022,'' dated concurrently with this memorandum (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[5] *See Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India: Countervailing Duty Order,* 82 FR 40138 (August 24, 2017) (*Order*).

[6] *See* Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[7] *See Preliminary Results,* 89 FR at 74900.

[8] *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

[9] *See, e.g., Certain Pasta from Italy: Final Results of the 13th (2008) Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,* 75 FR 37386, 37387 (June 29, 2010).

[10] *See* Appendix II.

[11] *See Preliminary Results,* 89 FR at 74900.

[12] As discussed in the *Preliminary Results* PDM at 20, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Norma (India) Ltd.: USK Export Private Limited; Uma Shanker Khandelwal and Co.; and Bansidhar Chiranjilal. This rate applies to all cross-owned companies.

[13] *See* Appendix II.

Assessment

Consistent with sections 751(a)(1) and (a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce has determined, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* without 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

Pursuant to section 751(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties for each of the companies listed above on shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review, except where the rate calculated in the final results is zero or *de minimis.* For all non-reviewed firms, we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the all-others rate or the most recent company-specific rate applicable to the company, as appropriate. These cash deposit instructions, effective upon publication of these final results, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is issuing the final results and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: June 6, 2025.

Steven Presing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
V. Subsidies Valuation
VI. Analysis of Programs
VII. Discussion of the Issues
  Comment 1: Whether the Duty Drawback (DDB) Program is Countervailable
  Comment 2: Whether the Export Promotion of Capital Goods Scheme (EPCGS) is Countervailable
  Comment 3: Whether the Interest Equalization Scheme (IES) is Countervailable
  Comment 4: Whether Commerce Correctly Found the Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) and the Status Holder Incentive (SHIS) to be Countervailable
  Comment 5: Whether Commerce Corrected Analyzed the Electricity Duty Exemption Under the State Government of Uttar Pradesh Investment Promotion Scheme/ Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy (SGUP–EDE) Scheme
  Comment 6: Whether the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) is Countervailable
  Comment 7: Whether the Provision of Carbon Steel Inputs for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) is Countervailable
VIII. Recommendation

Appendix II

Companies Not Selected for Individual Examination

1. Balkrishna Steel Forge Pvt. Ltd.
2. C.D. Industries
3. Cetus Engineering Private Limited
4. Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd.
5. Jai Auto Pvt. Ltd.
6. Jiten Steel Industries
7. Munish Forge Private Limited
8. R.D. Forge
9. Rollwell Forge Pvt. Ltd.
10. Tirupati Forge

Appendix III

Companies for Which the Review Is Rescinded

1. Adinath International
2. Aditya Forge Limited
3. Allena Group
4. Alloyed Steel
5. Bebitz Flanges Works Private Limited
6. CHW Forge
7. CHW Forge Pvt. Ltd.
8. Citizen Metal Depot
9. Corum Flange
10. DN Forge Industries
11. Echjay Forgings Limited
12. Falcon Valves and Flanges Private Limited
13. Heubach International
14. Hindon Forge Pvt. Ltd.
15. Kinnari Steel Corporation
16. M F Rings and Bearing Races Ltd.
17. Mascot Metal Manufacturers
18. OM Exports
19. Punjab Steel Works (PSW)
20. Raaj Sagar Steel
21. Ravi Ratan Metal Industries
22. Renin Piping Products
23. Rolex Fittings India Pvt. Ltd.
24. Rollwell Forge Engineering Components and Flanges
25. SHM (ShinHeung Machinery)
26. Siddhagiri Metal & Tubes
27. Sizer India
28. Steel Shape India
29. Sudhir Forgings Pvt. Ltd.
30. Umashanker Khandelwal Forging Limited

[FR Doc. 2025–10792 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[Docket No. 250609–0096]

RIN 0625–XC055

Procedures To Administer Import Adjustment Offset Amounts for Certain Imports of Automobile Parts Under Proclamation 10908, as Amended

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the procedures for automobile manufacturers to apply for and use the import adjustment offset amount established by Presidential Proclamation 10925 of April 29, 2025, ''Amendments to Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States,'' (Proclamation 10925) to incentivize domestic automobile production and reduce American reliance on imports of foreign automobiles and their parts. Eligibility for the import adjustment offset amount is based on domestic final assembly of automobiles during an approximately two-year period. Import adjustment offset amounts awarded for qualifying automobiles assembled between April 3, 2025, and April 30, 2027, may be carried forward beyond that period until the full approved import adjustment offset amount is exhausted. No new import adjustment offset amounts will be granted for automobiles assembled after April 30, 2027. The intent of this program is to strengthen the U.S. automobile assembly operation capabilities and ensure national security objectives are met by reducing reliance on foreign automobile production and parts sourcing.

DATES: Applications can be submitted starting June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Applications must be submitted electronically to: *autooffset@trade.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emily Davis, Director for Public Affairs, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 202–482–3809, *Emily.Davis@trade.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On March 26, 2025, the President issued Proclamation 10908 (90 FR 14705), ''Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States,'' (Proclamation 10908) finding that imports of automobiles and certain automobile parts continue to threaten to impair the national security of the United States and imposing specified tariffs to adjust imports of automobiles and certain automobile parts so that such imports will not threaten to impair national security pursuant to Section 232. Proclamation 10908 imposed a 25 percent tariff on certain imports of automobiles, effective April 3, 2025, and certain imports of automobile parts, effective May 3, 2025.

On April 29, 2025, the President issued Proclamation 10925 (90 FR 18899), which allowed for automobile manufactures assembling automobiles in the United States to apply for an import adjustment offset amount, which would offset certain tariff liability under Proclamation 10908 on imports of automobile parts. Proclamation 10925 required the Secretary of the Department of Commerce (Commerce) to establish a process by which automobile manufacturers could submit documentation supporting eligibility for an import adjustment offset amount. This notice announces procedures for administration of the import adjustment offset amount program, including application, documentation, and certification requirements, eligibility conditions, and coordination with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

II. Application Process

A. Import Adjustment Offset Amount Structure and Duration

Proclamation 10925 provides that automobile manufacturers are eligible for an import adjustment offset amount calculated as a percentage of the aggregate Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price (MSRP) value of automobiles assembled in the United States, as follows:

- 3.75% of aggregate MSRP for eligible automobiles assembled between April 3, 2025, and April 30, 2026; and
- 2.5% of aggregate MSRP for eligible automobiles assembled between May 1, 2026, and April 30, 2027.

Import adjustment offset amounts may be used to reduce Section 232 tariffs on automobile parts and may be carried forward indefinitely until fully exhausted, provided they were granted based on qualifying automobiles assembled between April 3, 2025 and April 30, 2027. While Proclamation 10925 limits the import adjustment offset to vehicles assembled in the United States between April 3, 2025 and April 30, 2027, it does not include a deadline for use of the offset amount, and providing manufacturers flexibility in this regard is consistent with the Proclamation's goals (which include to ''strengthen United States vehicle assembly operations by encouraging companies to expand domestic production capacity, which is critical to a strong domestic defense industrial base'' (Proclamation 10925 preamble, Section 7)) and with the flexibilities the Proclamation expressly provides to manufacturers (*e.g.,* to determine the importer of record eligible to decrement against that manufacturer's import adjustment offset amount (Proclamation 10925, Section 1)). Section 3 of Proclamation 10925 provides that the Secretary shall issue regulations, guidance, or procedures necessary to carry out the provisions of the Proclamation, and the Department has determined that such flexibility is necessary to effectively carry out the Proclamation. This notice establishes that no offset amounts will be granted for automobiles assembled after April 30, 2027.

For purposes of this notice, ''automobile parts'' means the articles classified under the subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) that were made subject to Section 232 duties pursuant to section B of the Annex to Proclamation 10908, and any amendments thereto.

B. Application Requirements

Manufacturers seeking an import adjustment offset amount must submit the following documentation for each period for which an import adjustment offset amount is sought (*i.e.,* one set of documentation for the period of April 3, 2025 through April 30, 2026; and a separate set of documentation for the period of May 1, 2026 through April 30, 2027):

1. *Production Forecast:* The number of automobiles (*i.e.,* passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans, and cargo vans) and light trucks) projected to be produced in the United States by make and model and the plant locations where the projected automobiles will undergo final production during each reporting period.

2. *MSRP:* The aggregate MSRP value of all such automobiles assembled in the United States during each reporting period.

3. *Tariff Liability Estimate:* Projected automobiles and automobile parts tariff liability under Proclamation 10908, broken down by Proclamation 10908 tariff costs the manufacturer will incur directly and Proclamation 10908 tariff costs the manufacturer's suppliers will incur.

4. *Offset Calculation:* Requested total import adjustment offset amount for each reporting period, including details of how such amount was calculated.

5. *Importers of Record:* A list of authorized importers of record eligible to decrement against the manufacturer's import adjustment offset amount. This list must include the importer's Importer of Record number and the amount of the import adjustment offset amount allotted to each importer of record. Updates to this list may be submitted electronically to Commerce at *autooffset@trade.gov.* Commerce will inform CBP of list updates on December 1, 2025; June 1, 2026; and December 1, 2026. At its discretion, Commerce may update this list at other times during the program period.

6. *Certification:* A sworn statement from a senior officer of the manufacturer confirming that the submission is true, accurate, and complete to the best of the manufacturer's knowledge under penalty of perjury, and confirming that the manufacturer has conducted reasonable diligence to verify the accuracy of the assertions and facts contained in its submissions.

7. *Additional Information:* Any other information the applicant feels is necessary to facilitate decision making.

C. Review and Approval Process

Commerce will review applications for completeness. Commerce may request, in writing, supplemental documentation or clarification. Approved manufacturers will be notified in writing of approval and amount of offset granted, and relevant import adjustment offset amount data, including amounts and importer of record numbers, will be transmitted by Commerce to CBP. CBP will administer the offset at the time of entry summary filing and may request additional documentation to validate entries.

D. Usage and Enforcement

Import Adjustment Offset amounts:

- May be used only by approved importers associated with the approved manufacturer;
- May be applied only to reduce tariff liability under Proclamation 10908 on eligible automobile parts;
- May not exceed the manufacturer's total tariff liability on covered parts; and
- May not be traded, sold, or transferred.

E. Oversight and Adjustments

Commerce will monitor manufacturer and importer compliance and communicate information regarding noncompliance to CBP, where appropriate. CBP may exercise its authority to conduct audits to ensure compliance with this regulation. If it is determined that inaccurate, incomplete, or false information, has been submitted, penalties may be imposed.

Under Proclamation 10908, Commerce, in consultation with the United States International Trade Commission and CBP, shall determine the modifications necessary to the HTSUS to effectuate this proclamation and shall make such modifications to the HTSUS through notice in the **Federal Register**. The HTSUS is modified as set forth below.

Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on May 3, 2025:

Subdivision (g) of U.S. note 33 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified by deleting the first paragraph, and inserting the following in lieu thereof: ''Subject to a manufacturer's import adjustment offset amount that may be determined by the Secretary of Commerce under Proclamation 10925 of April 29, 2025 (90 FR 18899), the rates of duty set forth in heading 9903.94.05 applies to parts of passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans, and cargo vans) and light trucks classifiable in the provisions of the HTSUS enumerated in this subdivision: ''

III. Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with section 3507(d) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) implementing regulations at 5 CFR 1320.13, ITA is requesting emergency processing for this information collection. In Proclamation 10925 of April 29, 2025, ''Amendments to Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States,'' the President determined it was necessary and appropriate to modify the system of monetary fees and related measures imposed to adjust imports of automobiles and certain automobile parts pursuant to Proclamation 10908 to more effectively eliminate the threat imports of automobiles and certain automobile parts pose on the national security of the United States. Proclamation 10925 provided that for automobiles assembled in the United States, automobile manufacturers shall be eligible to receive an import adjustment offset amount applicable to section 232 duties on automobile parts by reducing duties assessed on automobile parts accounting for 15 percent of the value of an automobile assembled in the United States for an opening period and equivalent to 10 percent of that value for an additional year after the initial period closes. Because the Proclamation requires timely implementation of the offset mechanism to support domestic automobile production and reduce the national security risk posed by automobile part imports, ITA cannot reasonably comply with the normal clearance procedures. Delaying this collection would impede the ability of manufacturers to claim offset amounts and compromise the effectiveness of the Proclamation's implementation. Therefore, ITA is requesting emergency PRA processing under 5 CFR 1320.13 to initiate this process without delay.

With the publication of the notice, ITA is requesting an emergency approval to meet the requirements of Proclamation 10925. ITA is also announcing a process for automobile manufacturers with final production in the United States to submit documentation to request an import adjustment offset amount that may only be used by importers of record authorized by that manufacturer, and the amount may only be used to offset tariff liability related to that manufacturer's automobile parts tariff liability under Proclamation 10908. ITA estimates the burden to the public for this notification will average 2,400 hours (30 respondents * 40 hours per response *2 expected responses per year), including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. The estimated total annual cost to the Federal Government is $111,600.

The public may access this ITA request, including all supporting materials, at *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain* and inserting the OMB control number [0625–0283] or the name of the collection. Please send written comments to Emily Davis, Director for Public Affairs, 202–482–3809, *Emily.Davis@trade.gov.* A comment to OMB is best assured of having its full effect if OMB receives it within 60 days of publication of this notice. All written comments submitted in response to this notice will be included in the record and will be made available to the public. Please be advised that the substance of the comments and the identity of the individuals or entities submitting the comments will be subject to public disclosure. Written comments will be publicly available on the internet via *https://www.regulations.gov.*

We are soliciting comments from the public (as well as affected agencies) concerning our information collection and recordkeeping requirements. These comments will help us:

(1) Evaluate whether the information collection is necessary for the proper performance of our agency's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility.

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

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

(4) Minimize the burden of the information collection on those who are to respond (such as through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses).

Estimate of burden: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 40 hours per response.

Respondents: Private Sector.

Estimated annual number of respondents: 30.

Estimated annual number of responses per respondent: 2.

Estimated annual number of responses: 60.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents: 2,400.

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

Copies of this information collection can be obtained from Emily Davis, Director for Public Affairs, 202–482–3809, *Emily.Davis@trade.gov.*

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond

to, nor is subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information, subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Trevor Kellogg,

Performing the Non-Exclusive Functions and Duties of the Under Secretary for International Trade, Chief of Staff and Senior Advisor, Office of the Under Secretary, International Trade Administration, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2025–10740 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–P

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Notice of Meeting

Per 45 CFR chapter XXI, § 2102.3, the next meeting of the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts is scheduled for June 18, 2025, at 9 a.m. and will be held via online videoconference. Items of discussion may include buildings, infrastructure, parks, memorials, and public art.

Draft agendas, the link to register for the online public meeting, and additional information regarding the Commission are available on our website: *www.cfa.gov.* Inquiries regarding the agenda, as well as any public testimony, should be addressed to Thomas Luebke, Secretary, U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, at the above address; by emailing *cfastaff@cfa.gov;* or by calling 202–504–2200. Individuals requiring sign language interpretation for the hearing impaired should contact the Secretary at least 10 days before the meeting date.

Dated June 4, 2025 in Washington, DC.

Zakiya N. Walters,

Administrative Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10849 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6330–01–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Proposed Additions and Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Proposed Additions to and Deletions from the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: The Committee is proposing to add product(s) and service(s) to the Procurement List that will be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities, and deletes product(s) and service(s) previously furnished by such agencies.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before: July 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 355 E Street SW, Suite 325, Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or to submit comments contact: Michael R. Jurkowski, Telephone: (703) 489–1322 or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503 (a)(2) and 41 CFR 51–2.3. Its purpose is to provide interested persons an opportunity to submit comments on the proposed actions.

Additions

The Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (operating as the U.S. AbilityOne Commission) is proposing to add products listed below to the Procurement List that will be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

In accordance with 41 CFR 51–5.3(b), the Committee intends to add the product listed below to the Procurement List as a mandatory for purchase federal agencies with the proposed qualified nonprofit agency as the authorized source of supply. Prior to adding the products to the Procurement List, the Committee will consider other pertinent information, including information from Government personnel and relevant comments from interested parties regarding the Committee's intent to geographically limit this services requirement.

The following product(s) are proposed for addition to the Procurement List for production by the nonprofit agencies listed:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

650022001N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Coude-Tip, One Drainage Eye 12Fr
650022002N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Coude-Tip, One Drainage Eye 14Fr
650022003N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Coude-Tip, One Drainage Eye 16Fr
650022004N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Coude-Tip, One Drainage Eye 18Fr
650022005N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Coude-Tip, One Drainage Eye 20Fr
650022007N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Coude-Tip, Two Drainage Eye 10Fr
650022008N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Coude-Tip, Two Drainage Eye 12Fr
650022009N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Coude-Tip, Two Drainage Eye 14Fr
650022010N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Coude-Tip, Two Drainage Eye 16Fr
650022011N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Coude-Tip, Two Drainage Eye 18Fr
650022012N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Coude-Tip, Two Drainage Eye 20Fr
650022013N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Straight-Tip, 8Fr
650022014N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Straight-Tip, 10Fr
650022015N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Straight-Tip, 12Fr
650022016N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Straight-Tip, 14Fr
650022017N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Straight-Tip, 16Fr
650022018N—Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Straight-Tip, 18Fr
650022019N—Kit, Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Straight-Tip with Insertion Supplies, 14Fr, Latex
650022020N—Kit, Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Straight-Tip with Insertion Supplies, 14Fr, Vinyl
650022021N—Kit, Catheter, Urethral, Intermittent, Coude-Tip with Insertion Supplies, 14Fr, Latex

Authorized Source of Supply: BOSMA Enterprises, Indianapolis, IN
Contracting Activity: DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY, DLA TROOP SUPPORT
Distribution: B-List

Service(s)

In accordance with 41 CFR 51–5.3(b), the Committee intends to add the services requirement listed below to the Procurement List as a mandatory purchase only for contracting activity and location listed with the proposed qualified nonprofit agency as the authorized source of supply. Prior to adding the service to the Procurement List, the Committee will consider other pertinent information, including information from Government personnel and relevant comments from interested parties regarding the Committee's intent to geographically limit this services requirement.

Service Type: Grounds Maintenance
Mandatory for: GSA PBS Region 9, Frank Hagel Federal Building, Richmond, CA
Authorized Source of Supply: PRIDE Industries, Roseville, CA
Contracting Activity: PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE, PBS R9 AMD SERVICES

Contracting Branch

Deletions

The following product(s) and service(s) are proposed for deletion from the Procurement List:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):

8520–00–NIB–0109—PURELL/SKILCRAFT Instant Hand Sanitizer Value Pack
8520–00–NIB–0113—PURELL/SKILCRAFT Instant Hand Sanitizer, Pump Bottle, 45ml
8520–00–NIB–0114—PURELL/SKILCRAFT Instant hand Sanitizer, Canister 15oz
8520–00–NIB–0115—PURELL/SKILCRAFT Instant hand Sanitizer, Foam Dispenser 15oz
8520–00–NIB–0117—PURELL/SKILCRAFT Instant Hand Sanitizer, Gel, 1200ml
8520–00–NIB–0118—PURELL/SKILCRAFT Instant Hand Sanitizer, Gel, Alcohol based, 1200ml
8520–00–NIB–0119—PURELL/SKILCRAFT Instant Hand sanitizer, Foam, Non-Aerosol, 1200ml
8520–00–NIB–0121—PURELL/SKILCRAFT Instant Hand Sanitzer, Gel, 1200ml
8520–00–NIB–0122—PURELL/SKILCRAFT Instant Hand sanitizer, Foam, 1000ml
88520–00–NIB–0130—Instant Hand Sanitizer, Refill, Gel,1.2l
8520–00–NIB–0137—Instant Hand Sanitizer, Dermaglycerin, Foam, 535ml
8520–00–NIB–0158—Instant Hand Sanitizer, Refill, Foam, Skin Nourishing, Advanced Green Certified, 1200ml
520–00–NIB–0123—PURELL/SKILCRAFT Instant Hand Sanitizer, Alcohol based 1000ml

Authorized Source of Supply: Travis Association for the Blind, Austin, TX
Contracting Activity: STRATEGIC ACQUISITION CENTER, FREDERICKSBURG, VA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8520–00–NIB–0141—Purell Instant Hand Sanitizer, Alcohol-Free, Foam, 535 ml Pump Bottle
8520–00–NIB–0142—Purell Instant Hand Sanitizer, Alcohol-Free, Foam, 45 ml Pump Bottle
8520–00–NIB–0144—Purell Instant Hand Sanitizer, Alcohol-Free, Foam, 1200 ml ADX Cartridge Refill

Authorized Source of Supply: Travis Association for the Blind, Austin, TX
Contracting Activity: OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS, WASHINGTON, DC

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 7920–00–633–9905—Sponge, Cellulose, Fine-Textured, Natural, 2–3/4″ x 4–3/8″ x 7/8″
Authorized Source of Supply: MISSISSIPPI INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND (INC), Jackson, MS
Contracting Activity: GSA/FSS GREATER SOUTHWEST ACQUISITI, FORT WORTH, TX

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 8465–00–682–6741—Protector, Trousers, Pistol Holster
Authorized Source of Supply: Alabama Industries for the Blind, Talladega, AL
Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 7520–00–NIB–0449—Pencil, Neon, Custom Imprint, Navy
Authorized Source of Supply: Industries for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Inc., West Allis, WI
Contracting Activity: U S FLEET FORCES COMMAND, NORFOLK, VA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 6545–00–NIB–0096—Kit, Ambulance Pack, Disposable, 5X Gown
Authorized Source of Supply: BOSMA Enterprises, Indianapolis, IN
Contracting Activity: STRATEGIC ACQUISITION CENTER, FREDERICKSBURG, VA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
5510–00–NSH–0039—Stake, Wood, Survey
5510–00–NSH–0040—Hub, Full Length

Authorized Source of Supply: Sunrise Enterprises of Roseburg, Inc., Roseburg, OR
Contracting Activity: WESTERN FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY DIVISION, VANCOUVER, WA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–01–363–8683—Drawers, Chemical Protective, CPU, Marine Corps, Long, Black, 26
8415–01–363–8684—Drawers, Chemical Protective, CPU, Marine Corps, Long, Black, 28
8415–01–363–8685—Drawers, Chemical Protective, CPU, Marine Corps, Long, Black, 30
8415–01–363–8686—Drawers, Chemical Protective, CPU, Marine Corps, Long, Black, 32
8415–01–363–8687—Drawers, Chemical Protective, CPU, Marine Corps, Long, Black, 34
8415–01–363–8688—Drawers, Chemical Protective, CPU, Marine Corps, Long, Black, 36
8415–01–363–8689—Drawers, Chemical Protective, CPU, Marine Corps, Long, Black, 38
8415–01–363–8690—Drawers, Chemical Protective, CPU, Marine Corps, Long, Black, 40
8415–01–363–8691—Drawers, Chemical Protective, CPU, Marine Corps, Long, Black, 42
8415–01–488–5719—Drawers, Chemical Protective, CPU, Marine Corps, Long, Black, 44
8415–01–488–5720—Drawers, Chemical Protective, CPU, Marine Corps, Long, Black, 48
8415–01–488–5722—Drawers, Chemical Protective, CPU, Marine Corps, Long, Black, 46
8415–01–501–7143—Jacket, Extreme Cold Weather Wind Resistant Fleece Layer 5, SPEAR, Army, Black, SR
8415–01–501–7406—Jacket, Extreme Cold Weather Wind Resistant Fleece Layer 5, SPEAR, Army, Black, MR
8415–01–501–7407—Jacket, Extreme Cold Weather Wind Resistant Fleece Layer 5, SPEAR, Army, Black, LR
8415–01–501–7408—Jacket, Extreme Cold Weather Wind Resistant Fleece Layer 5, SPEAR, Army, Black, LL
8415–01–501–7409—Jacket, Extreme Cold Weather Wind Resistant Fleece Layer 5, SPEAR, Army, Black, XLR
8415–01–501–7410—Jacket, Extreme Cold Weather Wind Resistant Fleece Layer 5, SPEAR, Army, Black, XLL
8415–01–461–8336—Shirt, Cold Weather Fleece, Army, Unisex, Long Sleeve, Black, Small
8415–01–461–8337—Shirt, Cold Weather Fleece, Army, Unisex, Long Sleeve, Black, Medium
8415–01–461–8341—Shirt, Cold Weather Fleece, Army, Unisex, Long Sleeve, Black, Large
8415–01–461–8356—Shirt, Cold Weather Fleece, Army, Unisex, Long Sleeve, Black, X Large
8415–01–472–3526—Shirt, Cold Weather Fleece, Army, Unisex, Long Sleeve, Black, X Small

Authorized Source of Supply: Peckham Vocational Industries, Inc., Lansing, MI
Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8470–00–NSH–0004—Backpack, MBSS
8470–00–NSH–0007—Pouch, Magazine, Single, MBSS
8470–00–NSH–0008—Pouch, Magazine, Double, MBSS
8470–00–NSH–0009—Pouch, Magazine, Triple, MBSS
8470–00–NSH–0010—Pocket, General Purpose, MBSS
8470–00–NSH–0011—Holder, Chemlite, MBSS
8470–00–NSH–0002—Insert, Flotation, Hardcell

Authorized Source of Supply: Chautauqua County Chapter, NYSARC, Jamestown, NY
Contracting Activity: W6QK ACC–APG NATICK, NATICK, MA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
6545–00–NSH–2003—USMC Individual First Aid Kit, CD Holder
6545–00–NSH–2010—Training Kit, USMC Individual First Aid Kit

Authorized Source of Supply: Chautauqua County Chapter, NYSARC, Jamestown, NY
Contracting Activity: COMMANDER, QUANTICO, VA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–01–461–8336—Shirt, Cold Weather Fleece, Army, Unisex, Long Sleeve, Black, Small
8415–01–461–8337—Shirt, Cold Weather Fleece, Army, Unisex, Long Sleeve, Black, Medium
8415–01–461–8341—Shirt, Cold Weather Fleece, Army, Unisex, Long Sleeve, Black, Large
8415–01–461–8356—Shirt, Cold Weather Fleece, Army, Unisex, Long Sleeve, Black, X Large
8415–01–472–3526—Shirt, Cold Weather Fleece, Army, Unisex, Long Sleeve, Black, X Small

Authorized Source of Supply: Goodwill Industries of South Florida, Inc., Miami, FL
Authorized Source of Supply: Peckham Vocational Industries, Inc., Lansing, MI
Authorized Source of Supply: ReadyOne Industries, Inc., El Paso, TX
*Contracting Activity:*W6QK ACC–APG NATICK, NATICK, MA
Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–00–NSH–1129—Ranger Load Carrying System

8415–00–NSH–1140—Ranger Load Carrying System Kit Bag
8415–00–NSH–0622—Load Carriage System
8465–01–A12–9083—M203 Three Round Pouch
8465–01–A12–9490—M203 Illumination Round Pouch
8465–01–F01–0336—M203 Pouch Kit
Authorized Source of Supply: Chautauqua County Chapter, NYSARC, Jamestown, NY
Contracting Activity: W6QK ACC–APG NATICK, NATICK, MA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
7690–00–NSH–0022—Congressional Record Microfiche
7670–00–NSH–0002—Microfiche, **Federal Register**
7670–00–NSH–0001—Microfiche,Subject Headings & Name Authorities
Mandatory Source of Supply: Alliance, Inc., Baltimore, MD
Contracting Activity: Government Printing Office, Washington, DC

Service(s)

Service Type: Switchboard Operation
Mandatory for: Department of Veteran Affairs, VA Central California Health Care System, Fresno, CA
Contracting Activity: VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, 261–NETWORK CONTRACT OFC21 (00261)

Service Type: Custodial
Mandatory for: BLM, Lower Potomac Field Station Office, Main Office & Bldg. 2 & Belmont Office & Environmental Education Center, Lorton, VA
Authorized Source of Supply: MVLE, Inc., Springfield, VA
Contracting Activity: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Service Type: Document Management
Mandatory for: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC
Authorized Source of Supply: Melwood Horticultural Training Center, Inc., Upper Marlboro, MD
Contracting Activity: FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, FCC

Service Type: Custodial Service
Mandatory for: National Park Service, Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, VA
Authorized Source of Supply: VersAbility Resources, Inc., Hampton, VA
Contracting Activity: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NER CONSTRUCTION/IA/AE MABO (42000)

Service Type: Medical Transcription
Mandatory for: Department of Veterans Affairs, VA San Diego Healthcare System, 3350 La Jolla Village Drive, San Diego, CA
Authorized Source of Supply: Goodwill Industries of San Antonio Contract Services, San Antonio, TX
Contracting Activity: VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, 262–NETWORK CONTRACT OFFICE 22

Service Type: Medical Transcription
Mandatory for: Department of Veterans Affairs, VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, 11301 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA
Authorized Source of Supply: Goodwill Industries of San Antonio Contract Services, San Antonio, TX
Contracting Activity: VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, 262–NETWORK CONTRACT OFFICE 22

Service Type: Custodial and Related Services
Mandatory for: GSA PBS Region 5, Henson Robinson House, Springfield, IL
Authorized Source of Supply: Challenge Unlimited, Inc., Alton, IL
Contracting Activity: PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE, PBS R5

Service Type: Administrative Service, Administrative Services
Mandatory for: NASA, Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York, NY
Authorized Source of Supply: Melwood Horticultural Training Center, Inc., Upper Marlboro, MD
Contracting Activity: NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, NASA GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

Service Type: Administrative Services
Mandatory for: USDA, Economic Research Service, Office of the Administrator, Washington, DC
Authorized Source of Supply: ServiceSource, Inc., Oakton, VA
Contracting Activity: AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, USDA ARS NCRBSC ACQ BRANCH

Service Type: Administrative Services
Mandatory for: Department of Agriculture: 1031 New York Avenue, NW, Economic Research Service (ERS)
Authorized Source of Supply: ServiceSource, Inc., Oakton, VA
Contracting Activity: AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, USDA ARS NCRBSC ACQ BRANCH

Service Type: Grounds Maintenance
Mandatory for: US Coast Guard, Air Station-Savannah, Savannah, GA
Authorized Source of Supply: Goodwill Industries of the Coastal Empire, Inc., Savannah, GA
Contracting Activity: U.S. COAST GUARD, BASE MIAMI(00028)

Service Type: Grounds Maintenance
Mandatory for: Department of Energy, Southwest Power Administration, 2858 South Golden Avenue, Springfield, MO
Authorized Source of Supply: SWI Industrial Solutions, Springfield, MO
Contracting Activity: ENERGY, DEPARTMENT OF, PMAS–SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMIN

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–10829 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Deletions from the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: This action deletes product(s) and service(s) from the Procurement List that were furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

DATES: *Date deleted from the Procurement List:* July 13, 2025

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 355 E Street SW, Suite 325, Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael R. Jurkowski, Telephone: (703) 489–1322, or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Deletions

On 5/2/2025 (90 FR 18838) and 5/9/2025 (90 FR 19681), 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 product(s) and 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 product(s) and 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 product(s) and service(s) deleted from the Procurement List.

End of Certification

Accordingly, the following product(s) and service(s) are deleted from the Procurement List:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
PSIN 01036–F—Marker, I.D., Plastic, Pink
PSIN 01036–E—Marker, I.D., Plastic, Yellow
PSIN 01036–D—Marker, I.D., Plastic, Violet
PSIN 01036–C—Marker, I.D., Plastic, Green
PSIN 01036–B—Marker, I.D., Plastic, Orange
PSIN 01036–A—Marker, I.D., Plastic, Blue
PSIN 01036—Marker, I.D., Plastic, White
Authorized Source of Supply: Human Technologies Corporation, Utica, NY
Contracting Activity: U.S. Postal Service, Eagan, MN, Washington, DC, and Chicago, IL

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8115–00–NSH–0277—Crate, Wood, Style A
8115–00–NSH–0278—Crate, Wood, Style B–4
8115–00–NSH–0279—Crate, Wood, Style 1, Style 1 with ⅜″ Sides and Ends
8115–00–NSH–0280—Crate, Wood, Style 1 with 1″ Sides and Ends
8115–00–NSH–0281—Crate, Wood, Style 2
8115–00–NSH–0282—Crate, Wood, Style 4
8115–00–NSH–0283—Crate, Wood, Style 104
Authorized Source of Supply: Knox County Association for Remarkable Citizens, Inc., Vincennes, IN
Contracting Activity: NSWC CRANE, CRANE, IN

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 8430–00–NSH–0002—Snowshoes, Assault, Cramp-on, Marine Corps, Black, Royal Blue, and Plum
Authorized Source of Supply: PRIDE Industries, Roseville, CA
Contracting Activity: W6QK ACC–APG NATICK, NATICK, MA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8340–00–NSH–0002—Rainfly, Shelter, Complete, Olive Drab
8340–00–NSH–0003—Rainfly, Shelter, Complete, Tan
8340–00–NSH–0005—Spare Parts Kit, Shelter, Complete
Authorized Source of Supply: ORC Industries, Inc., La Crosse, WI
Contracting Activity: COMMANDER, QUANTICO, VA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 7690–00–NSH–0078—Microfiche of FAA Directives & Advisory Circulars
Authorized Source of Supply: Alliance, Inc., Baltimore, MD
Contracting Activity: Government Printing Office, Washington, DC

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8405–00–001–1547—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Woodland Camouflage Green, Brown, Black, XS
8405–00–001–1548—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Woodland Camouflage Green, Brown, Black, Small
8405–00–001–1549—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Woodland Camouflage Green, Brown, Black, Medium
8405–00–001–1550—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Woodland Camouflage Green, Brown, Black, Large
8405–00–001–1551—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, Army, Woodland Camouflage Green, Brown, Black, X Large
8405–01–053–9202—Parka, Rain Suit for Wet Weather, with Hood, Army, Woodland Camouflage, XXS
8405–00–001–8025—Trousers, Wet Weather, Army, Men's, Woodland Camouflage Green, Brown, Black, XS
8405–00–001–8026—Trousers, Wet Weather, Army, Men's, Woodland Camouflage Green, Brown, Black, Small
8405–00–001–8027—Trousers, Wet Weather, Army, Men's, Woodland Camouflage Green, Brown, Black, Medium
8405–00–001–8028—Trousers, Wet Weather, Army, Men's, Woodland Camouflage Green, Brown, Black, Large
8405–00–001–8029—Trousers, Wet Weather, Army, Men's, Woodland Camouflage Green, Brown, Black, X Large
Authorized Source of Supply: ORC Industries, Inc., La Crosse, WI
Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–01–443–9176—Vest, Load Bearing Equipment
PART NO 3505–06–115—Pouch, 40mm 2round
PART NO 3505–06–114—Pad, Belt
PART NO 3505–06–107—D-Ring Assembly
PART NO 3505–06–106—Vest, Front & Back Co
PART NO 3505–06–105—Panel, Vest, Right
PART NO 3505–06–104—Panel, Vest, Left
PART NO 3505–06–103—Pad, Shoulder Assembly
PART NO 3505–06–102—Panel, Back
8415–01–440–9528—Vest Assembly
8465–01–440–5885—Pouch, 3Pocket, 40mm
8465–01–440–9529—Pad, Leg
8465–01–440–9530—Pouch, Utility, Medium
8465–01–440–9538—Pouch, Utility, Small
Authorized Source of Supply: Chautauqua County Chapter, NYSARC, Jamestown, NY
Contracting Activity: COMMANDER, QUANTICO, VA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 1440–01–132–9719—Kit, Tiedown, Guided Missile
Authorized Source of Supply: Huntsville Rehabilitation Foundation, Inc., Huntsville, AL
Contracting Activity: DLA AVIATION, RICHMOND, VA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
5340–00–460–4522—Clamp, Loop, CRES, Teflon-Asbestos, 203/250'' Loop x 1/2'' Wide
5340–00–460–4524—Clamp, Loop, CRES, Teflon-Asbestos, 86/125'' Loop x 1/2'' Wide
5340–00–562–2947—Clamp, Loop, CRES, Teflon-Asbestos, 1–47/250'' Loop x 1/2'' Wide
5340–01–018–8983—Clamp, Loop, CRES, Teflon-Asbestos, 1–39/125'' Loop x 1/2'' Wide
Authorized Source of Supply: Skookum Educational Programs, Bremerton, WA
Contracting Activity: DLA LAND AND MARITIME, COLUMBUS, OH

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 8415–00–NSH–0051—Hood, Disposable
Authorized Source of Supply: TradeWinds Services, Inc., Merrillville, IN
Contracting Activity: NAVSUP FLT LOG CTR PUGET SOUND, BREMERTON, WA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 8415–00–NSH–0052—Cap, Disposable
Authorized Source of Supply: TradeWinds Services, Inc., Merrillville, IN
Contracting Activity: NAVSUP FLT LOG CTR PUGET SOUND, BREMERTON, WA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
6645–04–000–3337—Clock, Wall, Slimline, Black, Postal Service Logo, 12¾″ Quartz
6645–04–000–3338—Clock, Wall, Slimline, Brown, Postal Service Logo, 12¾″ Quartz
6645–04–000–3343—Clock, Wall, Mahogany, Postal Service Logo, 16″ Quartz
6645–04–000–4266—Clock, Wall, 12/24 Hour, Bronze, Postal Service Logo, 12¾″ Slimline Quartz
Authorized Source of Supply: Chicago Lighthouse Industries, Chicago, IL
Contracting Activity: U.S. Postal Service, Washington, DC, Washington, DC

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 3920–02–000–1916—Strip, Door
Authorized Source of Supply: Rauch, Inc., New Albany, IN
Contracting Activity: USPS, Topeka Purchasing Center, Topeka, KS

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 3990–00–NSH–0074—Pallet, 4-Way Speciality
Authorized Source of Supply: Northeastern Michigan Rehabilitation and Opportunity Center (NEMROC), Alpena, MI
Contracting Activity: FA7014 AFDW PK, ANDREWS AFB, MD

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 2920–01–151–3627—Glow Plug, Diesel
Authorized Source of Supply: Shares, Inc., Shelbyville, IN
Contracting Activity: DLA LAND AND MARITIME, COLUMBUS, OH

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–01–552–5547—Shirt, T, Cold Weather Anti Microbial Combat Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XXL
8415–01–552–5535—Shirt, T, Cold Weather Anti Microbial Combat Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XS
8415–01–552–5536—Shirt, T, Cold Weather Anti Microbial Combat Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, S
8415–01–552–5537—Shirt, T, Cold Weather Anti Microbial Combat Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, M
8415–01–552–5538—Shirt, T, Cold Weather Anti Microbial Combat Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, ML

8415–01–552–5540—Shirt, T, Cold Weather Anti Microbial Combat Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, L
8415–01–552–5542—Shirt, T, Cold Weather Anti Microbial Combat Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, LL
8415–01–552–5543—Shirt, T, Cold Weather Anti Microbial Combat Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XLL
8415–01–552–5544—Shirt, T, Cold Weather Anti Microbial Combat Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XL
8415–01–552–5546—Shirt, T, Cold Weather Anti Microbial Combat Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XXLL
8415–01–552–5549—Shirt, T, Cold Weather Anti Microbial Combat Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XXXL
8415–01–552–5551—Shirt, T, Cold Weather Anti Microbial Combat Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XXXLL
8415–01–552–5635—Drawers, Boxer, Extreme Cold Weather Anti Microbial Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XS
8415–01–552–5637—Drawers, Boxer, Extreme Cold Weather Anti Microbial Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, X
8415–01–552–5641—Drawers, Boxer, Extreme Cold Weather Anti Microbial Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, M
8415–01–552–5640—Drawers, Boxer, Extreme Cold Weather Anti Microbial Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, ML
8415–01–552–5642—Drawers, Boxer, Extreme Cold Weather Anti Microbial Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, L
8415–01–552–5622—Drawers, Boxer, Extreme Cold Weather Anti Microbial Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, LL
8415–01–552–5626—Drawers, Boxer, Extreme Cold Weather Anti Microbial Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XLL
8415–01–552–5628—Drawers, Boxer, Extreme Cold Weather Anti Microbial Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XLLXL
8415–01–552–5644—Drawers, Boxer, Extreme Cold Weather Anti Microbial Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XXLL
8415–01–552–5625—Drawers, Boxer, Extreme Cold Weather Anti Microbial Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XL
8415–01–552–5631—Drawers, Boxer, Extreme Cold Weather Anti Microbial Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XXXL–R
8415–01–552–5634—Drawers, Boxer, Extreme Cold Weather Anti Microbial Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XXXLL
8415–01–535–7843—Drawers, Boxer Shorts, Level 1, PCU, Army, Brown, XXL

Authorized Source of Supply: Southeastern Kentucky Rehabilitation Industries, Inc., Corbin, KY

Authorized Source of Supply: Knox County Association for Remarkable Citizens, Inc., Vincennes, IN

Contracting Activity: W6QK ACC–APG NATICK, NATICK, MA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 7530–00–138–9919—Paper, Tabulating Machine

Authorized Source of Supply: Association for Vision Rehabilitation and Employment, Inc., Binghamton, NY

Contracting Activity: SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, BALTIMORE, MD

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 5340–01–105–1002—Strap, Webbing, 6″ x 1″

Authorized Source of Supply: The Charles Lea Center, Inc., Spartanburg, SC

Contracting Activity: DLA LAND AND MARITIME, COLUMBUS, OH

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 620003501N—Desk Lamp, LED, Wireless and USB Charging, Black

Authorized Source of Supply: Chicago Lighthouse Industries, Chicago, IL

Contracting Activity: GSA/FAS FURNITURE SYSTEMS MGT DIV, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s): 6515–00–383–0565—Tourniquet, Non-Pneumatic

Authorized Source of Supply: BLIND AND VISION REHABILITATION SERVICES OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, PA

Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–01–501–6888—Drawers, Lightweight Extreme Cold Weather, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Ankle Length, Black, SR
8415–01–501–6891—Drawers, Lightweight Extreme Cold Weather, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Ankle Length, Black, MR
8415–01–501–6892—Drawers, Lightweight Extreme Cold Weather, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Ankle Length, Black, LR
8415–01–501–6894—Drawer, Lightweight Extreme Cold Weather, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Ankle Length, Black, LL
8415–01–501–6896—Drawers, Lightweight Extreme Cold Weather, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Ankle Length, Black, XLR
8415–01–501–6897—Drawers, Lightweight Extreme Cold Weather, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Ankle Length, Black, XLL
8415–01–501–7074—Shirt, Underwear, Lightweight Extreme Cold Weather, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Black, SR
8415–01–501–7075—Shirt, Underwear, Lightweight Extreme Cold Weather, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Black, MR
8415–01–501–7077—Shirt, Underwear, Lightweight Extreme Cold Weather, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Black, LR
8415–01–501–7108—Shirt, Underwear, Lightweight Extreme Cold Weather, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Black, LL
8415–01–501–7113—Shirt, Underwear, Lightweight Extreme Cold Weather, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Black, XLR
8415–01–501–7114—Shirt, Underwear, Lightweight Extreme Cold Weather, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Black, XLL
8415–01–502–3981—Overalls, Bib, Stretch, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Green, SR
8415–01–502–3984—Stretch Fleece Bib Overall, Size Medium Regular—
8415–01–502–4029—Overalls, Bib, Stretch, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Green, LR
8415–01–502–4030—Overalls, Bib, Stretch, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Green, LL
8415–01–502–4031—Overalls, Bib, Stretch, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Green, XLR
8415–01–502–4032—Overalls, Bib, Stretch, SPEAR, Army, Unisex, Green, XLL
8415–01–472–6867—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, XSSR
8415–01–472–6908—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, XSL
8415–01–472–6909—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, SSR
8415–01–472–6911—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, SL
8415–01–472–6912—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, MSR
8415–01–472–6914—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, ML
8415–01–472–6915—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, LSR
8415–01–472–6916—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, LL
8415–01–472–6917—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, XLSR
8415–01–472–6918—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, XLL

Authorized Source of Supply: Peckham Vocational Industries, Inc., Lansing, MI

Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
8415–01–327–5296—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, X Small X Short
8415–01–327–5297—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, X Small/ Short
8415–01–327–5298—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, X Small/ Regular
8415–01–327–5299—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Small/XX Short
8415–01–327–5300—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Small X Short
8415–01–327–5301—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Small Short
8415–01–327–5302—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Small Regular
8415–01–327–5303—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Small Long
8415–01–327–5304—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Small X Long
8415–01–327–5305—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Medium/ XX Short
8415–01–327–5306—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Medium/ X Short
8415–01–327–5307—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Medium/ Short
8415–01–327–5308—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Medium/ Regular
8415–01–327–5309—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Medium/ Long
8415–01–327–5310—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Medium/ X Long
8415–01–327–5311—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Large/X Short
8415–01–327–5312—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Large/ Short
8415–01–327–5313—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Large/ Regular
8415–01–327–5314—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Large/ Long
8415–01–327–5315—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, Large/X Long

8415–01–327–5316—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, X Large/Regular
8415–01–327–5317—Coat, Combat Type VII, Army, Desert Camouflage, X Large/Long
8415–01–472–6867—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, XSSR
8415–01–472–6908—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, XSL
8415–01–472–6909—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, SSR
8415–01–472–6911—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, SL
8415–01–472–6912—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, MSR
8415–01–472–6914—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, ML
8415–01–472–6915—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, LSR
8415–01–472–6916—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, LL
8415–01–472–6917—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, XLSR
8415–01–472–6918—Overalls, Bib, Cold Weather, Fleece, Army, Black, XLL
Authorized Source of Supply: ReadyOne Industries, Inc., El Paso, TX
Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

Service(s)

Service Type: Office Supply Store
Mandatory for: Federal Building: 700 W. Capitol, Little Rock, AR
Authorized Source of Supply: The Arkansas Lighthouse for the Blind, Little Rock, AR
Contracting Activity: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, FPDS AGENCY COORDINATOR
Service Type: Furniture Design, Configuration and Installation
Mandatory for: U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, National Operations Center, Denver, CO
Authorized Source of Supply: Industries for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Inc., West Allis, WI
Contracting Activity: DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES, IBC ACQ SVCS DIRECTORATE (00004)
Service Type: Janitorial/Custodial
Mandatory for: US Army Corps of Engineers, Missouri River Area Office, Napoleon, MO
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE ARMY, W071 ENDIST KANSAS CITY
Service Type: Shelf Stocking & Custodial
Mandatory for: Redstone Arsenal (Provide specified end items produced through Huntsville, AL
Authorized Source of Supply: Alabama Goodwill Industries, Inc., Birmingham, AL
Contracting Activity: DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY (DECA), DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY
Service Type: Janitorial and Related Services
Mandatory for: FAA, Air Traffic Control Tower, Youngstown Municipal Airport, Vienna, OH
Authorized Source of Supply: VGS, Inc., Cleveland, OH
Contracting Activity: FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, 697DCK REGIONAL ACQUISITIONS SVCS
Service Type: Switchboard Operation
Mandatory for: Department of Housing and Urban Development, Headquarters, Washington, DC
Authorized Source of Supply: ServiceSource, Inc., Oakton, VA
Contracting Activity: PHILADELPHIA OPERATIONS BRANCH
Service Type: Grounds Maintenance
Mandatory for: Department of Veterans Affairs, Lake City VA Medical Center, Lake City, FL
Authorized Source of Supply: CARC-Advocates for Citizens with Disabilities, Inc., Lake City, FL
Contracting Activity: VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, 248–NETWORK CONTRACT OFC 8(00248)
Service Type: Switchboard Operation
Mandatory for: Department of Veterans Affairs, Lake City VA Medical Center, Lake City, FL
Authorized Source of Supply: CARC-Advocates for Citizens with Disabilities, Inc., Lake City, FL
Contracting Activity: VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, 248–NETWORK CONTRACT OFC 8(00248)

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–10827 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CPSC–2025–0004]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Grant Program Application

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC or Commission) announces that the Commission has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request for approval of a new information collection. The collection is for an application by which potential grant recipients may request funding under CPSC's Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Grant Program (COPPGP). The COPPGP provides funds for state, local and tribal governments to reduce the number of injuries and deaths from carbon monoxide poisoning. On March 11, 2025, CPSC published a notice in the **Federal Register** to announce the agency's intention to seek approval of the collection of information. The Commission received one comment in support of the collection. By publication of this notice, the Commission announces that CPSC has submitted to the OMB a request for that collection of information.

DATES: Submit comments on the collection of information by July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments about this request by email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov* or fax: 202–395–6881. Comments by mail should be sent to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for the CPSC, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503. Written comments that are sent to OMB also should be submitted electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov,* under Docket No. CPSC–2025–0004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Gillham, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 504–7791, or by email to: *pra@cpsc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CPSC seeks approval for the following collection of information.[1]

Title: Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Grant Program Application.

OMB Number: New.

Type of Request: New information collection request.

Type of Review Requested: Regular.

Requested Expiration Date of Approval: Three years from date of approval.

Summary of the Collection of Information: The Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2022 (NZB Act) authorizes CPSC to provide funding for the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Grant Program (COPPGP). 15 U.S.C 2090. The COPPGP provides two-year grants to eligible state, local or tribal governments to reduce deaths and injuries from carbon monoxide poisoning. The grant awards can range from $50,000 to $400,000 per applicant. Prospective applicants will be able to access the grant application on *Grants.gov* and apply electronically through GrantSolutions. Applicants will be required to complete common forms [2] used for federal grants, as well as up to six additional attachments specific to COPPGP. Awards are posted to the CPSC's website and via press release.

[1] On June 3, 2025, the Commission voted (2–0) to publish this notice.

[2] A common form is an approved information collection and can be used by two or more agencies, or government-wide, for the same purpose. *See https://pra.digital.gov/clearance-types/.*

Description of the Need for the Information and Proposed Use of the Information: The COPPGP provides eligible State, local, and Tribal governments with funding to purchase and install carbon monoxide alarms and to develop training and public education programs in accordance with 15 U.S.C. 2090(e). The information collected through the application for COPPGP grants is used to determine eligibility and to provide funding to reduce deaths and injuries from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Affected Public: State, Local or Tribal or U.S. Territory Government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: CPSC expects up to 35 respondents annually.

Frequency: Annual.

Total Estimated Annual Burden: To apply for the COPPGP, in addition to completing common forms,[3] an applicant would typically provide six attachments specific to the grant program.

- Attachment 1, the introduction, provides a table of contents and introduction and is estimated to take one hour to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 2, legal eligibility, provides references necessary to support that the applicant meets the legal eligibility requirements of the NZB Act and is estimated to take one hour to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 3, the work plan, provides the framework and describes all aspects of the proposed project and is estimated to take 40 hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 4, the budget table, provides a budget narrative and table for the 2-year project schedule and is estimated to take 10 hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 5, cost share, is an additional narrative documenting cost share on the budget (not required for tribal governments) and is estimated to take five hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 6, the indirect cost rate agreement, substantiates indirect costs that the NZB Act states may be reimbursed as permissible administrative costs and is estimated to take one hour to prepare, on average.

CPSC estimates it would take the applicant approximately 58 hours to compile attachments 1–6, except for tribal governments which would take approximately 53 hours because attachment 5 is not required. CPSC expects to receive 35 grant applications that utilize the attachments described, for a total burden hour estimate of 2,030 hours (58 hours per application × 35 applications). The actual burden may be slightly lower depending on the number of tribal government applications. However, to estimate the maximum burden, these estimates assume all applications to be non-tribal government applications.

Total Estimated Annual Burden Cost: CPSC estimates the compensation for the creation and compilation of attachments 1–6 is $62.92 per hour (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, ''Employer Costs for Employee Compensation,'' September 2024, total compensation for state and local government workers: *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_12172024.pdf*). Therefore, the estimated annual cost of the burden requirements is $127,728 ($62.92 per hour × 2,030 hours = $127,727.60). Based on this analysis, the collection of information would impose a total burden to applicants of 2,030 hours at a cost of $127,728.

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–10754 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

[3] The common forms include: SF–424A Budget Information—Non-Construction (OMB No. 4040–0006), SF–424B Assurances—Non-Construction Programs (OMB No. 4040–0007), Project Abstract Summary (OMB No. 4040–0019), SF–424 Application for Federal Assistance (OMB No. 4040–0020), and SF–LLL Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (OMB No. 4040–0013). To avoid double counting, the estimated burden for this collection does not include burden approved under these common forms.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CPSC–2012–0056]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension of Collection; Comment Request; Standard for Omnidirectional CB Base Antennas

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of Information Collection; Request for Comment.

SUMMARY: As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC or Commission) requests comments on a proposed extension of approval of information collection requirements associated with the Safety Standard for Omnidirectional Citizens Band Base Station Antennas. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) previously approved the collection of information under control number 3041–0006. OMB's most recent extension of approval will expire on September 30, 2025. The Commission will consider all comments received in response to this notice before requesting an extension of this collection of information from OMB.

DATES: Submit comments on the collection of information by August 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CPSC–2012–0056, within 60 days of publication of this notice by any of the following methods:

Electronic Submissions: Submit electronic comments to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at: *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit through this website: confidential business information, trade secret information, or other sensitive or protected information that you do not want to be available to the public. The Commission typically does not accept comments submitted by email, except as described below.

Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier/Written Submissions: CPSC encourages you to submit electronic comments by using the Federal eRulemaking Portal. You may, however, submit comments by mail/hand delivery/courier to: Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; telephone (301) 504–7479.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this notice. CPSC may post all comments without change, including any personal identifiers, contact information, or other personal information provided, to: *https://www.regulations.gov.* If you wish to submit confidential business information, trade secret information, or other sensitive or protected information that you do not want to be available to the public, you may submit such comments by mail, hand delivery, or courier, or you may email them to *cpsc-os@cpsc.gov.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to: *https://www.regulations.gov,* insert docket number CPSC–2012–0056 into the ''Search'' box, and follow the prompts.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Gillham, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 504–7791, or by email to: *pra@cpsc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CPSC seeks to renew the following currently approved collection of information:

Title: Standard for Omnidirectional CB Base Antennas.

OMB Number: 3041–0006.

Type of Review: Renewal of collection.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Affected Public: Manufacturers, importers, and private labelers of omnidirectional citizens band base station antennas.

General Description of Collection: The Safety Standard for Omnidirectional Citizens Band Base Station Antennas (16 CFR part 1204, subpart A) establishes performance requirements for omnidirectional citizens band base station antennas to reduce unreasonable risks of death and injury that may result if an antenna contacts overhead power lines while being erected or removed from its site. Section 14 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, 15 U.S.C. 2063, and the regulations implementing the standard (16 CFR part 1204, subpart B) require manufacturers, importers, and private labelers of antennas, subject to the standard, to test the antennas for compliance with the standard, maintain records of that testing, and certify compliance with the standard.

Estimated Number of Respondents: Ten suppliers may respond to the collection annually by meeting the testing and certification requirements.

Estimated Time per Response: Staff estimates that the average annual recordkeeping burden imposed is approximately 220 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Burden: Based on ten respondents, at 220 hours per response, the total annual burden imposed by the certification regulations on manufacturers, importers and private labelers of omnidirectional citizens band base station antennas is about 2,200 hours.

The Commission staff estimates that the average hourly cost to reporting firms for the time required to perform the required testing and maintain the required records is about $74.73, based on the reported total compensation for management, professional, and related employees in goods-producing private industries. This may, however, be an overestimate because respondents to this collection may be foreign manufacturers that are compensated at a lower average wage rate. Total annual cost to the industry is approximately $164,406 ($74.73 per hour × 2,200 hours = $164,406).

Request for Comments:

The Commission solicits written comments from all interested persons about the proposed collection of information. The Commission specifically solicits information relevant to the following topics:

- whether the collection of information described above is necessary for the proper performance of the Commission's functions, including whether the information would have practical utility;
- whether the estimated burden of the proposed collection of information is accurate;
- whether the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected could be enhanced; and
- whether the burden imposed by the collection of information could be minimized by use of automated, electronic or other technological collection techniques, or other forms of information technology.

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–10753 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[Docket No. CPSC–2025–0003]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Pool Safely Grant Program Application

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of Information Collection; Request for Comment.

SUMMARY: As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC or Commission) announces that the Commission has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request for approval of a new information collection. The collection is for an application by which potential grant recipients may request funding under CPSC's Pool Safely Grant Program (PSGP). The PSGP provides funds for state, local and tribal governments for education, training and enforcement of pool safety requirements intended to save lives from drowning in swimming pools and spas. On March 11, 2025, CPSC published a notice in the **Federal Register** to announce the agency's intention to seek approval of the collection of information. The Commission received one comment in support of the collection. By publication of this notice, the Commission announces that CPSC has submitted to the OMB a request for that collection of information.

DATES: Submit comments on the collection of information by July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments about this request by email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov* or fax: 202–395–6881. Comments by mail should be sent to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for the CPSC, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503. Written comments that are sent to OMB also should be submitted electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov,* under Docket No. CPSC–2025–0003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Gillham, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 504–7791, or by email to: *pra@cpsc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CPSC seeks approval for the following collection of information.[1]

Title: Pool Safely Grant Program Application.

OMB Number: New.

Type of Request: New information collection request.

Type of Review Requested: Regular.

Requested Expiration Date of Approval: Three years from date of approval.

Summary of the Collection of Information: The Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (VGB Act) authorizes CPSC to grant funding for the PSGP. 15 U.S.C. 8004–8008. The PSGP provides two-year grants to eligible state, local or tribal governments to reduce deaths and injuries from drowning and drain entrapment incidents in swimming pools and spas. The grant awards can range from $50,000 to $400,000 per applicant. Prospective applicants will be able to access the grant application on *Grants.gov* and apply electronically through GrantSolutions. Applicants will be required to complete common forms [2] used for federal grants, as well as up to six additional attachments specific to PSGP. Awards are posted to the CPSC's website and via press release.

Description of the Need for the Information and Proposed Use of the Information: The PSGP is part of CPSC's national campaign to prevent drowning and drain entrapment. Drowning is one of the leading causes of death among young children.[3] The information collected through the application for PSGP grants is used to determine

[1] On June 3, 2025, the Commission voted (2–0) to publish this notice.

[2] A common form is an approved information collection and can be used by two or more agencies, or government-wide, for the same purpose. *See https://pra.digital.gov/clearance-types/.*

[3] *https://www.cpsc.gov/Newsroom/News-Releases/2024/3-0-Million-Available-in-Pool-Safely-Grants-to-Help-State-Local-and-Tribal-Governments-Prevent-Drownings-and-Drain-Entrapments-Apply-Now.*

eligibility and to provide funding to reduce deaths and injuries from drowning and drain entrapment incidents in swimming pools and spas. Funding can be requested for enforcement and for education in accordance with 15 U.S.C. 8004(d).

Affected Public: State, Local or Tribal or U.S. Territory Government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: We expect up to 20 respondents annually.

Frequency: Annual.

Total Estimated Annual Burden: To apply for the PSGP, in addition to completing common forms,[4] an applicant would typically provide six attachments specific to the grant program.

- Attachment 1, the project narrative, provides a description of community needs and is estimated to take 20 hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 2, the budget narrative, presents each budget category with an explanation of each line item and is estimated to take 10 hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 3, the schedule, is a multi-year project schedule/timeline and is estimated to take six hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 4, the staffing plan, includes a narrative that describes and identifies each program staff member with the amount of time for the grant program funded work and is estimated to take six hours to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 5, legal eligibility, includes references necessary to support that the applicant meets the legal eligibility requirements of the VGB Act for swimming pools and spas and is estimated to take one hour to prepare, on average.
- Attachment 6, the indirect cost rate agreement, substantiates indirect costs that may be reimbursed as permissible administrative costs as stated in the VGB Act and is estimated to take one hour to prepare, on average.

CPSC estimates it would take the applicant approximately 44 hours to complete attachments 1–6. CPSC expects to receive 20 grant applications that utilize the attachments described, for a total burden hour estimate of 880 hours (44 hours per application × 20 applications).

[4] The common forms include: SF–424A Budget Information—Non-Construction (OMB No. 4040–0006), SF–424B Assurances—Non-Construction Programs (OMB No. 4040–0007), Project Abstract Summary (OMB No. 4040–0019), SF–424 Application for Federal Assistance (OMB No. 4040–0020), and SF–LLL Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (OMB No. 4040–0013). To avoid double counting, the estimated burden for this collection does not include burden approved under these common forms.

Total Estimated Annual Burden Cost: CPSC estimates the compensation for the creation and compilation of attachments 1–6 is $62.92 per hour (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, ''Employer Costs for Employee Compensation,'' September 2024, total compensation for state and local government workers: *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_12172024.pdf*). Therefore, the estimated annual cost of the burden requirements is $55,370 ($62.92 per hour × 880 hours = $55,369.60). Based on this analysis, the collection of information would impose a total burden to applicants of 880 hours at a cost of $55,370.

Response to Comments: The Commission received one comment in support of the collection. The commenter stated that CPSC's burden estimate for the proposed collection is accurate for first-time applicants. However, the commenter noted that for repeat applicants the burden may decrease. Specifically, the commenter stated that information such as the staffing model, legal eligibility, and indirect cost rate agreement do not change much from previous applications. The Commission agrees that subsequent grant applications may take less time than the first application, however, each complete application would contain the six updated attachments specific to the grant program. The estimated respondent burden for preparing and submitting these attachments is based on the average application time, which may be more for applicants with large and complicated packages, or less for repeat applicants that reuse application materials and for smaller entities with smaller and less complicated application packages.

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–10755 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Public Meetings for Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System Low-Frequency Array Sonar Training and Testing Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/ Overseas Environmental Impact Statement in the Western North Pacific and Indian Oceans (ID# SEIS–007–17–USN–1727716941)

AGENCY: Department of the Navy (DoN), Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Presidential Executive Order 12114, DoN has prepared and filed with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS/OEIS) for Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System Low-Frequency Active (SURTASS LFA) Sonar Training and Testing in the Western North Pacific and Indian Oceans. The Draft SEIS/OEIS includes an analysis of the potential environmental impacts associated with conducting at-sea training and testing activities within the SURTASS LFA Study Area. The purpose of the Proposed Action is to perform training and testing activities that ensure the Navy remains proficient in the use of SURTASS LFA sonar in support of the Navy's mission.

DATES: The 45-day public comment period begins June 13, 2025 and ends July 28, 2025. In support of NEPA requirements, virtual public meetings will be held in July 2025 to provide an overview of the Draft SEIS/OEIS and answer questions from the public. The public can submit comments during the Draft SEIS/OEIS public review and comment period via the project website (*www.nepa.navy.mil/surtass-lfa/*), or via U.S. mail. Public comments on the Draft SEIS/OEIS must be postmarked or received online by 11:59 p.m. Hawaii Standard Time (HST) Monday, July 28, 2025, for consideration in the preparation of the Final SEIS/OEIS.

Two virtual public meetings will be held as follows:

1. July 8, 2025, from 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. HST
2. July 14, 2025, from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. HST

During the virtual public meetings, Navy representatives will provide a short presentation and answer questions submitted by the public. Questions concerning the Draft SEIS/OEIS will be accepted in advance through July 8, 2025, via the question form on the project website. Questions may also be submitted in writing during the meeting. Questions submitted during the question-and-answer session are not official public comments; public comments should be submitted via the project website (*www.nepa.navy.mil/surtass-lfa/*), or via U.S. mail. An audio-only option will be available for the virtual public meeting. The project website has more information on attending the virtual public meeting.

Additional materials will be available on the project website to provide more

information related to the Proposed Action, its purpose and need, environmental resource areas analyzed in the SEIS/OEIS and potential impacts, the NEPA process, and public involvement opportunities. The public can view the online materials at the project website anytime during the Draft SEIS/OEIS public review and comment period.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS may be provided through the project website at: *www.nepa.navy.mil/surtass-lfa/,* or by U.S. mail to: U.S. Department of the Navy; Attention: SURTASS LFA SEIS/OEIS Project Manager (N46); 250 Makalapa Drive, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860–3131.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: U.S. Pacific Fleet Command, Attn: Ms. Heather Paynter, Environmental Public Affairs Specialist, 808–474–8441, *CPF-Environmental-PA@us.navy.mil,* or visit the project website: *www.nepa.navy.mil/surtass-lfa/.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet is the DoN's lead action proponent, with Naval Sea Systems Command acting as an additional Navy action proponent.

In continuance of the Navy's commitment to responsible stewardship of the marine environment and building upon analyses and information included in the Navy's 2001 Final EIS/OEIS, 2007 Final SEIS, 2012 Final SEIS/Supplemental OEIS (SOEIS), 2015 Final SEIS/SOEIS, and 2019 Final SEIS/SOEIS, the Navy intends to prepare an updated supplemental assessment of the environmental effects associated with the continued employment of SURTASS LFA sonar systems. The SEIS/OEIS and associated analysis will be used to support consultations associated with expiring regulatory permits and authorizations in 2026.

The Western Pacific and Indian Oceans SURTASS LFA Study Area (hereafter referred to as the ''Study Area'') is comprised of the western North Pacific and Indian Oceans. The Navy proposes to continue employing up to four SURTASS LFA sonar systems onboard U.S. Navy surveillance ships for routine training and testing in the Study Area with certain geographical restrictions and other preventive measures designed to mitigate adverse effects on the marine environment. As part of the SEIS/OEIS analyses, the Navy will continue to assess potential impacts of SURTASS LFA sonar systems to offshore biologically important areas. Effectiveness of the mitigation measures that are the foundation of the Navy's training and testing with SURTASS LFA sonar will also be re-assessed in the context of new technologies and methodologies as well as operational practicability.

Potential impacts on environmental resources resulting from activities included in the two Action Alternatives and the No Action Alternative were evaluated in accordance with NEPA. Resources evaluated include, but are not limited to, biological (including marine mammals, sea turtles, fishes, and habitats), ambient acoustic environment, and economics. The SEIS/OEIS also includes an analysis of measures that would avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental effects potentially resulting from military readiness activities. Direct, indirect, and reasonably foreseeable effects on these resource areas are analyzed in the SEIS/OEIS.

The DoN is coordinating and consulting with appropriate federal agencies as required by the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), and National Marine Sanctuaries Act. As part of this process, the Navy is seeking the issuance of regulatory permits and authorizations under MMPA and ESA to support at-sea military readiness activities within the Study Area, beginning in August 2026. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is a cooperating agency in the preparation of the SEIS/OEIS. NMFS will consider the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on the marine environment. The SEIS/OEIS will support its rule making process to determine whether to issue an MMPA authorization.

The Navy distributed the Draft SEIS/OEIS to government agencies they are consulting with and to other stakeholders. The Draft SEIS/OEIS is available for public review on the project website at *www.nepa.navy.mil/surtass-lfa/* and at these public libraries:

1. Hawaii State Library, 478 S King St., Honolulu, HI 96813.
2. Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, 254 Martyr St., Hagåtña, Guam 96910.
3. Antonio C. Atalig Memorial Library, P.O. Box 537, Rota, MP 96951.
4. Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, The State Library of the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands, P.O. Box 501092, Saipan, MP 96950–1092.
5. Tinian Public Library, P.O. Box 520704, Tinian, MP 96952.

The public involvement process is helpful in identifying public concerns and local issues to be considered during the development of the SEIS/OEIS and assessing the accuracy and adequacy of the environmental impact analysis. Federal, state, and local agencies; nongovernmental organizations; and interested persons are encouraged to provide comments that are substantive to the analysis of potential impacts on environmental resources. All comments provided electronically via the project website or mailed to the address provided in the **ADDRESSES** section will be taken into consideration during the development of the Final SEIS/OEIS.

Dated: June 4, 2025.

A.R. DeMaio,

Lieutenant Commander, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10454 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No.: ED–2025–SCC–0025]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Campus Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act (EADA) Survey

AGENCY: Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE), Department of Education (ED).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Department is proposing an extension without change of a currently approved information collection request (ICR).

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before August 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: To access and review all the documents related to the information collection listed in this notice, please use *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching the Docket ID number ED–2025–SCC–0025. Comments submitted in response to this notice should be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov* by selecting the Docket ID number or via postal mail, commercial delivery, or hand delivery. If the *regulations.gov* site is not available to the public for any reason, the Department will temporarily accept comments at *ICDocketMgr@ed.gov.* Please include the docket ID number and the title of the information collection request when requesting documents or submitting comments. Please note that comments submitted after the comment period will not be accepted. Written requests for information or comments submitted by postal mail or delivery should be addressed to the Policy, Planning and Innovation, Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of

Education, 400 Maryland Ave. SW, LBJ, Room 5C174, Washington, DC 20202–1200.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For specific questions related to collection activities, please contact Amy Wilson, 202–987–1318.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), provides the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps the Department assess the impact of its information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand the Department's information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format. The Department is soliciting comments on the proposed information collection request (ICR) that is described below. The Department is especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) is this collection necessary to the proper functions of the Department; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the Department enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the Department minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology. Please note that written comments received in response to this notice will be considered public records.

Title of Collection: Campus Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act (EADA) Survey.

OMB Control Number: 1840–0827.

Type of Review: An extension without change of a currently approved ICR.

Respondents/Affected Public: Private Sector; State, Local, and Tribal Governments.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 2,039.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 11,215.

Abstract: The collection of information is necessary under section 485 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, with the goal of increasing transparency surrounding college athletics for students, prospective students, parents, employees and the general public. The survey is a collection tool to compile the annual data on college athletics. The data is collected from the individual institutions by ED and is made available to the public through the Equity in Athletics Data Analysis Cutting Tool as well as the College Navigator.

Brian Fu,

Office of the Chief Data Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10760 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

AGENCY: Election Assistance Commission.

ACTION: Sunshine Act Notice; notice of public meeting agenda.

SUMMARY: Public Meeting: U.S. Election Assistance Commission 2025 Data Summit: Election Administration by the Numbers.

DATES: Wednesday, July 9, 9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Eastern.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held in person at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Samberg Conference Center, 50 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, MA 02142. It will also be live streamed on the U.S. Election Assistance Commission YouTube Channel: *https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCpN6i0g2rlF4ITWhwvBwwZw.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kristen Muthig, Telephone: (202) 897–9285, Email: *kmuthig@eac.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose: In accordance with the Government in the Sunshine Act (Sunshine Act), Public Law 94–409, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552b), the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) will conduct an open meeting with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on research and topics related to election administration.

Agenda: During the meeting, election officials, academics, and other key stakeholders will participate in panel discussions on election administration and related innovative and groundbreaking data and research. Topics will include the results of the 2024 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), election funding, voter list maintenance, workforce development, and more.

The full agenda will be posted in advance on the EAC website: *https://www.eac.gov.*

Background: The EAVS helps the EAC meet its mandate under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) to serve as a national clearinghouse and resource for the compilation of information and to review procedures with respect to the administration of federal elections. The EAVS sections related to voter registration and the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) allow states to satisfy their data reporting requirements established, respectively, by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) and UOCAVA. The EAVS also helps the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) fulfill its obligations under UOCAVA to reduce obstacles to ensure military and overseas voting success by collecting data about how UOCAVA voters participate in elections.

This meeting will provide information on current and emerging topics in elections to help inform stakeholders as well as the general public and members of the media.

Status: This meeting will be open to the public.

Seton Parsons,

Associate Counsel, U.S. Election Assistance Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–10980 Filed 6–11–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4810–71–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. TX25–5–000]

Seattle City Light; Notice of Extension of Time

On June 3, 2025, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) submitted a motion requesting from the Commission an extension of time until June 17, 2025, to answer the application filed by Seattle City Light in this proceeding on May 20, 2025. BPA represents that the requested extension of time to June 17, 2025, will permit BPA to answer the complex factual, policy and legal issues raised by Seattle City Light's application.

Upon consideration, notice is hereby given that BPA's requested extension of time is granted, and the deadline for filing the response to the Seattle City Light's application is hereby extended to and including June 17, 2025.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10794 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP25–205–000]

Golden Pass LNG Terminal LLC; Notice of Schedule for the Preparation of an Environmental Assessment for the Supply Lateral Project

On April 11, 2025, Golden Pass LNG Terminal LLC (Golden Pass LNG) filed an application under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act and Part 153 of the Commission's regulations requesting authorization to amend its existing authorization for the Golden Pass LNG Export Project granted by the Commission on December 21, 2016 [1] to construct the Supply Lateral Project (Project) in Jefferson County, Texas. The Project purpose is to enhance supply security and flexibility to the LNG terminal by providing access to two additional sources of feed gas.

On April 24, 2025, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC) issued its Notice of Application for the Project. Among other things, that notice alerted agencies issuing federal authorizations of the requirement to complete all necessary reviews and to reach a final decision on a request for a federal authorization within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's environmental document for the Project.

This notice identifies Commission staff's intention to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) for the Project and the planned schedule for the completion of the environmental review.[2]

Schedule for Environmental Review

Issuance of EA—September 12, 2025
90-day Federal Authorization Decision Deadline [3]—December 11, 2025

If a schedule change becomes necessary, additional notice will be provided so that the relevant agencies are kept informed of the Project's progress.

Project Description

Golden Pass LNG proposes to construct and operate approximately 1.1 miles of 42-inch-diameter natural gas supply lateral pipeline, a receipt interconnect station, a meter station, and associated appurtenant facilities, located entirely within the Golden Pass LNG property boundary, to interconnect the terminal's feed gas system with a new intrastate pipeline being developed by Trident Intrastate Pipeline LLC. In addition, Golden Pass LNG would construct a receipt point tie-in and meter station that would connect to a future, planned interstate header being developed by Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline LLC.

Golden Pass would temporarily use 33 acres of land during construction and 17 acres would permanently impacted for operation. This would include three existing private access roads, one of which will be permanently extended; three new permanent access roads; and one new temporary access road, totaling approximately 10.5 acres.

Background

On May 8, 2025, the Commission issued a *Notice of Scoping Period Requesting Comments on Environmental Issues for the Proposed Amendment to the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Supply Lateral Project.* The Notice of Scoping was sent to affected landowners; federal, state, and local government agencies; elected officials; environmental and public interest groups; Native American tribes; other interested parties; and local libraries and newspapers. We received no comments on the proposed Project. All substantive comments received will be addressed in the EA.

Additional Information

In order to receive notification of the issuance of the EA and to keep track of formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription. This service provides automatic notification of filings made to subscribed dockets, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. Go to *https://www.ferc.gov/ferc-online/overview* to register for eSubscription.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

Additional information about the Project is available from the Commission's Office of External Affairs at (866) 208–FERC or on the FERC website (*www.ferc.gov*). Using the ''eLibrary'' link, select ''General Search'' from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and ''Docket Number'' excluding the last three digits (*i.e.,* CP25–205), and follow the instructions. For assistance with access to eLibrary, the helpline can be reached at (866) 208–3676, TTY (202) 502–8659, or at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.* The eLibrary link on the FERC website also provides access to the texts of formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rule makings.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10791 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

[1] *Golden Pass Products LLC and Golden Pass Pipeline LLC,* 157 FERC ¶ 61,222 (2016) (December 2016 Order).

[2] For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX–019–20–000–1749464402.

[3] The Commission's deadline applies to the decisions of other federal agencies, and state agencies acting under federally delegated authority, that are responsible for federal authorizations, permits, and other approvals necessary for proposed projects under the Natural Gas Act. Per 18 CFR 157.22(a), the Commission's deadline for other agency's decisions applies unless a schedule is otherwise established by federal law.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 4226–007]

Fort Miller Associates, Albany Engineering Corporation; Notice of Transfer of Exemption

1. On January 15, 2025, pursuant to 18 CFR 4.106(i), Albany Engineering Corporation, on behalf of Fort Miller Associates, the transferee for the 4,800-kilowatt Fort Miller Hydroelectric Project No. 4226, filed a letter notifying the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) that the exemption was transferred from Fort Miller Associates to Albany Engineering Corporation. The Fort Miller Hydroelectric Project No. 4226 was originally issued an exemption on March 31, 1982.[1] The project is located near the downstream juncture of the Hudson River and the Champlain Canal in Washington County, New York. The transfer of an exemption does not require Commission approval.

2. Albany Engineering Corporation is now the exemptee of the Fort Miller

[1] *Fort Miller Pulp and Paper Company,* 18 FERC ¶ 62,560 (1982) (Order Granting Exemption from Licensing of a Small Hydroelectric Project of 5 Megawatts or Less). Subsequently, on August 12, 1983, the exemption was transferred to Fort Miller Associates.

Hydroelectric Project No. 4226. All correspondence regarding the project should be directed to Wendy Jo Carey, Albany Engineering Corporation, 5 Washington Square, Albany, NY 12205, Email: *wendy@albanyengineering.com*.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10793 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric corporate filings:

Docket Numbers: EC25–98–000.

Applicants: Tomorrow Energy Corp, Six One Commodities LLC.

Description: Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Tomorrow Energy Corp.

Filed Date: 6/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250606–5252.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/27/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG25–348–000.

Applicants: Anson Solar Center 2, LLC.

Description: Anson Solar Center 2, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 6/9/25.

Accession Number: 20250609–5152.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following Complaints and Compliance filings in EL Dockets:

Docket Numbers: EL25–81–000; QF25–796–001; QF25–797–001; QF25–800–001; QF16–365–005; QF16–379–005; QF16–381–004; QF16–382–004; QF16–369–005; QF21–661–002; QF16–366–004; QF24–367–002; QF24–368–002; QF24–369–001; QF24–370–001.

Applicants: Allco Finance Limited.

Description: Amended Petition for Enforcement Pursuant to Section 210(h)(2)(B) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 of Allco Finance Limited.

Filed Date: 6/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250606–5085.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/20/25.

Docket Numbers: EL25–90–000.

Applicants: Consumers Energy Company v. Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: Complaint of Consumers Energy Company v. *Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.*

Filed Date: 6/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250606–5231.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/20/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER10–1790–024; ER14–2672–025; ER12–1825–038; ER13–33–009; ER11–2041–019; ER11–3325–007; ER23–652–001; ER23–2802–001.

Applicants: Oxbow Solar Farm 1, LLC, Happy Solar 1, LLC, Whiting Clean Energy, Inc., Innovative Energy Systems, LLC, Collegiate Clean Energy, LLC, EDF Industrial Power Services (CA), LLC, EDF Energy Services, LLC, BP Energy Company.

Description: Supplement to 07/01/2024, Triennial Market Power Analysis for Central Region of BP Energy Company et al.

Filed Date: 6/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250606–5248.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER10–2564–014; ER10–2289–014; ER10–2600–014.

Applicants: UNS Electric, Inc., UniSource Energy Development Company, Tucson Electric Power Company.

Description: Supplement to December 31, 2024, Triennial Market Power Analysis for Southwest Region of Tucson Electric Power Company, et al.

Filed Date: 6/5/25.

Accession Number: 20250605–5182.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/26/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1966–000; ER25–1967–000.

Applicants: Lockhart Solar PV IV, LLC, Desert Breeze Solar, LLC.

Description: Supplement to 04/15/2025 Desert Breeze Solar, LLC, et al. tariff filing.

Filed Date: 6/5/25.

Accession Number: 20250605–5181.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2093–001.

Applicants: Southwestern Electric Power Company.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Rate Schedule No. 128, Revised and Restated Minden PSA to be effective 5/30/2025.

Filed Date: 6/9/25.

Accession Number: 20250609–5156.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2198–001.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Amendment to Original GIA SA No. 7665; Project Identifier AE1–205 to be effective 4/11/2025.

Filed Date: 6/9/25.

Accession Number: 20250609–5166.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2454–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: 2025–06–06_Att X—Expedited Resource Addition Study (ERAS) (refile) to be effective 8/6/2025.

Filed Date: 6/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250606–5228.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2455–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: 2025–06–06_MISO–SPP JOA to include MISO ERAS to be effective 8/6/2025.

Filed Date: 6/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250606–5229.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2456–000.

Applicants: Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Initial Filing of Rate Schedule Nos. 414, 415, 416, 417, and 418 to be effective 8/6/2025.

Filed Date: 6/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250606–5235.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/27/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2457–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, Service Agreement No. 6725; Queue Position No. AE2–117 to be effective 8/9/2025.

Filed Date: 6/9/25.

Accession Number: 20250609–5063.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2458–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., Ameren Illinois Company.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Ameren Illinois Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 2025–06–09_SA 4493 Ameren Illinois-Sullivan-IMEA WCA to be effective 8/9/2025.

Filed Date: 6/9/25.

Accession Number: 20250609–5095.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2459–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment of ISA SA No. 5550; Queue No. AB2–047 to be effective 8/9/2025.

Filed Date: 6/9/25.

Accession Number: 20250609–5098.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2460–000.

Applicants: Amazon Energy LLC.

Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Normal filing 2025 to be effective 6/11/2025.

Filed Date: 6/9/25.
Accession Number: 20250609–5104.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2461–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: SPP–MISO JOA Revisions to Include MISO ERAS in JTIQ to be effective 8/6/2025.
Filed Date: 6/9/25.
Accession Number: 20250609–5148.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/16/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2462–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., Otter Tail Power Company.
Description: 205(d) Rate Filing: Otter Tail Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 2025–06–09_ OTP Request for Incentives to be effective 8/9/2025.
Filed Date: 6/9/25.
Accession Number: 20250609–5158.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2463–000.
Applicants: Appalachian Power Company.
Description: Tariff Amendment: APCo RS and SA Tariffs Clean-up Filing to be effective 7/31/2017.
Filed Date: 6/9/25.
Accession Number: 20250609–5161.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following foreign utility company status filings:

Docket Numbers: FC25–3–000.
Applicants: 174PG Torreon S. de RL de CV.
Description: 174PG Torreon S. de RL de CV submits Notice of Self-Certification of Foreign Utility Company Status.
Filed Date: 6/9/25.
Accession Number: 20250609–5101.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

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.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organization, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10772 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

Take notice that the Commission has received the following Natural Gas Pipeline Rate and Refund Report filings:

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: AC25–109–000.
Applicants: Phillips 66 Carrier LLC.
Description: Phillips 66 Carrier LLC submits request for approval to use Account 665 to record asset loss re sale of South Texas Gathering System to Arrowhead Eagle Ford Pipeline, LLC.
Filed Date: 6/6/25.
Accession Number: 20250606–5188.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/27/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–944–000.
Applicants: Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC.
Description: 4(d) Rate Filing: GT&C Section 15.3—Update Interstate Pipeline Parties to be effective 7/10/2025.
Filed Date: 6/9/25.
Accession Number: 20250609–5084.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/23/25.

Any person desiring to intervene, to protest, or to answer a complaint in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211, 214, or 206 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214, or 385.206) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

Filings in Existing Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP25–526–002.
Applicants: Ruby Pipeline, L.L.C.
Description: Compliance filing: RP 2025–06–06 RP25–526 NAESB 4.0 Second Amendment to be effective 8/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/6/25.
Accession Number: 20250606–5109.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/18/25.
Docket Numbers: RP25–844–002.
Applicants: East Tennessee Natural Gas, LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: East Tennessee Rate Case Ministerial Filing (RP25–844) to be effective 6/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/6/25.
Accession Number: 20250606–5050.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/18/25.

Any person desiring to protest in any the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rule 211 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system (*https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercgensearch.asp*) by querying the docket number.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

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Dated: June 9, 2025

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10773 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL OP–OFA–182]

Environmental Impact Statements; Notice of Availability

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, General Information 202–564–5632 or *https://www.epa.gov/nepa.*

Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)

Filed June 2, 2025 10 a.m. EST Through June 9, 2025 10 a.m. EST

Pursuant to CEQ Guidance on 42 U.S.C. 4332.

Notice: Section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act requires that EPA make public its comments on EISs issued by other Federal agencies. EPA's comment letters on EISs are available at: *https://cdxapps.epa.gov/cdx-enepa-II/public/action/eis/search.*

EIS No. 20250079, Final, BLM, NV, Spring Valley Mine Project, Review Period Ends: 07/14/2025, Contact: Robert Sevon 775–623–1502.

EIS No. 20250080, Draft, USAF, FL, SpaceX Starship-Super Heavy Operations at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, Comment Period Ends: 07/28/2025, Contact: Ms. Molly Thrash 321–357–7050.

EIS No. 20250081, Draft Supplement, USN, HI, Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System Low Frequency Active Sonar Training and Testing in the Western North Pacific and Indian Oceans, Comment Period Ends: 07/28/2025, Contact: John Burke 808–471–1714.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Nancy Abrams,

Associate Director, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 2025–10807 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 3090–0297; Docket No. 2025–0001; Sequence No. 7]

Submission for OMB Review; Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery

AGENCY: General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

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 an extension of a previously approved information collection requirement regarding the Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery.

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 14, 2025.

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: Camille Tucker, Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA, at 202–255–1648, or via email at *customer.experience@gsa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

The information collection activity will garner qualitative customer and stakeholder feedback in an efficient, timely manner. By qualitative feedback we mean information that provides useful insights on perceptions and opinions, but are not statistical surveys that yield quantitative results that can be generalized to the population of study.

This feedback will provide insights into customer or stakeholder perceptions, experiences and expectations, provide an early warning of issues with service, or focus attention on areas where communication, training or changes in operations might improve delivery of products or services. These collections will allow for ongoing, collaborative and actionable communications between the Agency and its customers and stakeholders. It will also allow feedback to contribute directly to the improvement of program management.

Feedback collected under this generic clearance will provide useful information, but it will not yield data that can be generalized to the overall population. This type of generic clearance for qualitative information will not be used for quantitative information collections that are designed to yield reliably actionable results, such as monitoring trends over time or documenting program performance.

Such data uses require more rigorous designs that address: the target population to which generalizations will be made, the sampling frame, the sample design (including stratification and clustering), the precision requirements or power calculations that justify the proposed sample size, the expected response rate, methods for assessing potential non-response bias, the protocols for data collection, and any testing procedures that were or will be undertaken prior fielding the study.

Depending on the degree of influence the results are likely to have, such collections may still be eligible for submission for other generic mechanisms that are designed to yield quantitative results.

B. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 1,010,650.
Responses per Respondent: ~1.
Total Annual Responses: 1,010,650.
Hours per Response: ~.063445 hours.
Total Burden Hours: 128,120.

C. Public Comments

A 60-day notice was published in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 15242 on April 9, 2025. No public comments were received.

Obtaining Copies of Proposals: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the GSA Regulatory Secretariat Division, by calling 202–501–4755 or emailing *GSARegSec@gsa.gov.* Please cite OMB Control No. 3090–0297, Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery, in all correspondence.

William F. Clark,

Director, Office of Government-wide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–10831 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Patient Safety Organizations: Delistings for the Michigan Surgical Quality Collaborative and Proximie PSO

AGENCY: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice of delisting.

SUMMARY: The Patient Safety and Quality Improvement Final Rule (Patient Safety Rule) authorizes AHRQ, on behalf of the Secretary of HHS, to list as a patient safety organization (PSO) an entity that attests that it meets the statutory and regulatory requirements for listing. A PSO can be ''delisted'' by the Secretary if it is found to no longer meet the requirements of the Patient Safety and Quality Improvement Act of 2005 (Patient Safety Act) and Patient Safety Rule, when a PSO chooses to voluntarily relinquish its status as a PSO for any reason, or when a PSO's listing expires. AHRQ accepted a notification of proposed voluntary relinquishment from the Michigan Surgical Quality Collaborative, PSO number P0143, of its status as a PSO,

and has delisted the PSO accordingly. AHRQ delisted the Proximie PSO, PSO number P0244, due to its failure to correct a deficiency.

DATES: The delisting for Proximie PSO was effective at 12:00 Midnight ET (2400) on January 11, 2025. The delisting for Michigan Surgical Quality Collaborative was effective at 12:00 Midnight ET (2400) on April 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The directories for both listed and delisted PSOs are ongoing and reviewed weekly by AHRQ. Both directories can be accessed electronically at the following HHS website: *https://www.pso.ahrq.gov/listed.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cathryn Bach, Center for Quality Improvement and Patient Safety, AHRQ, 5600 Fishers Lane, MS 06N100B, Rockville, MD 20857; Telephone (toll free): (866) 403–3697; Telephone (local): (301) 427–1111; TTY (toll free): (866) 438–7231; TTY (local): (301) 427–1130; Email: *pso@ahrq.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Patient Safety Act, 42 U.S.C. 299b–21 to 299b–26, and the related Patient Safety Rule, 42 CFR part 3, published in the **Federal Register** on November 21, 2008 (73 FR 70732–70814), establish a framework by which individuals and entities that meet the definition of provider in the Patient Safety Rule may voluntarily report information to PSOs listed by AHRQ, on a privileged and confidential basis, for the aggregation and analysis of patient safety work product.

The Patient Safety Act authorizes the listing of PSOs, which are entities or component organizations whose mission and primary activity are to conduct activities to improve patient safety and the quality of health care delivery.

HHS issued the Patient Safety Rule to implement the Patient Safety Act. AHRQ administers the provisions of the Patient Safety Act and Patient Safety Rule relating to the listing and operation of PSOs. The Patient Safety Rule authorizes AHRQ to list as a PSO an entity that attests that it meets the statutory and regulatory requirements for listing. A PSO can be ''delisted'' if it is found to no longer meet the requirements of the Patient Safety Act and Patient Safety Rule, when a PSO chooses to voluntarily relinquish its status as a PSO for any reason, or when a PSO's listing expires. Section 3.108(d) of the Patient Safety Rule requires AHRQ to provide public notice when it removes an organization from the list of PSOs.

AHRQ has accepted a notification of proposed voluntary relinquishment from the Michigan Surgical Quality Collaborative to voluntarily relinquish its status as a PSO. Accordingly, the Michigan Surgical Quality Collaborative, PSO number P0143, was delisted effective at 12:00 Midnight ET (2400) on April 21, 2025.

Michigan Surgical Quality Collaborative has patient safety work product (PSWP) in its possession. The PSO will meet the requirements of section 3.108(c)(2)(i) of the Patient Safety Rule regarding notification to providers that have reported to the PSO and of section 3.108(c)(2)(ii) regarding disposition of PSWP consistent with section 3.108(b)(3). According to section 3.108(b)(3) of the Patient Safety Rule, the PSO has 90 days from the effective date of delisting and revocation to complete the disposition of PSWP that is currently in the PSO's possession.

Proximie PSO failed to submit a response to the findings of deficiency in the Notice of Proposed Revocation and Delisting by the deadline. As stated in the Patient Safety Rule at 42 CFR 3.108(a)(4)(iii), this failure means that the Notice of Proposed Revocation and Delisting becomes final as a matter of law. It also serves as the basis for AHRQ to revoke acceptance of Proximie PSO certifications for listing, remove Proximie PSO from the list of PSOs, and provide public notice in the **Federal Register** and on the AHRQ PSO website that Proximie PSO has been delisted for cause. Accordingly, the Proximie PSO, P0244, was delisted effective at 12:00 Midnight ET (2400) on January 11, 2025.

More information on PSOs can be obtained through AHRQ's PSO website at *http://www.pso.ahrq.gov.*

Dated: April 28, 2025.

Jeffrey P. Toven,

Executive Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10798 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–90–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifiers: CMS–10398 #37, #87, and #93]

Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Generic Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On May 28, 2010, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) guidance related to the ''generic'' clearance process. Generally, this is an expedited process by which agencies may obtain OMB's approval of collection of information requests that are ''usually voluntary, low-burden, and uncontroversial collections,'' do not raise any substantive or policy issues, and do not require policy or methodological review. The process requires the submission of an overarching plan that defines the scope of the individual collections that would fall under its umbrella. This **Federal Register** notice seeks public comment on one or more of our collection of information requests that we believe are generic and fall within the scope of the umbrella. Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding our burden estimates or any other aspect of this collection of information, including: the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions, the accuracy of the estimated burden, ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected, and the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

DATES: Comments must be received by June 27, 2025.

ADDRESSES: When commenting, please reference the applicable form number (CMS–10398 #____) and the OMB control number (0938–1148). To be assured consideration, comments and recommendations must be submitted in any one of the following ways:

1. *Electronically.* You may send your comments electronically to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for ''Comment or Submission'' or ''More Search Options'' to find the information collection

document(s) that are accepting comments.

2. *By regular mail.* You may mail written comments to the following address: CMS, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs, Division of Regulations Development, Attention: CMS–10398 #____/OMB control number: 0938–1148, Room C4–26–05, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244–1850.

To obtain copies of a supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed collection(s) summarized in this notice, please access the CMS PRA website by copying and pasting the following web address into your web browser: *https://www.cms.gov/medicare/regulations-guidance/legislation/paperwork-reduction-act-1995/pra-listing.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William N. Parham at 410–786–4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Following is a summary of the use and burden associated with the subject information collection(s). More detailed information can be found in the collection's supporting statement and associated materials (see **ADDRESSES**).

Generic Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Medicaid Managed Care Rate Development Guide; *Use:* States must submit to CMS for review and approval all rate certifications for managed care plans. The state's actuary is responsible for certifying that the managed care program's capitation rates are actuarially sound for a specific time period and documents the rate development process and the final certified capitation rates in a rate certification. The Medicaid Managed Care Rate Development Guides outline the rate development standards and CMS' expectations for documentation included in rate certifications such as descriptions of base data used, trend factors to base data, projected benefit and non-benefit costs, and any other considerations or adjustments used when setting capitation rates. *Form Number:* CMS–10398 #37 (OMB control number: 0938–1148); *Frequency:* Once and Occasionally; *Affected Public:* State, Local, or Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 47; *Total Annual Responses:* 137; *Total Annual Hours:* 754. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact: Rebecca Burch Mack at 303–844–7355.)

2. *Type of Information Collection Request:* New information collection request; *Title of Information Collection:* Managed Care Plan (MCP) Medical Loss Ratio (MLR) Reporting Template; *Use:* Medicaid managed care is the predominant delivery system for Medicaid beneficiaries to access health care services. State Medicaid agencies contract with managed care plans that accept a fixed, prospective monthly payment for each enrolled beneficiary (also referred to as risk-based managed care). Section 1903(m)(2) of the Social Security Act (SSA) and 42 CFR 438.4 require that capitation rates be actuarially sound, meaning that the capitation rates are projected to provide for all reasonable, appropriate, and attainable costs that are required under the terms of the contract and for the operation of the MCP for the time period and the population covered under the terms of the contract. The MLR is a key measure of MCP financial performance and indicates the share of premium revenue (capitation payments) that a plan spends on covered health services and activities to improve health care quality compared to the share of revenue to cover administrative expenses and profit/surplus. MLRs are used as a retrospective tool to assess financial performance of MCPs. Section 438.8 provides detail on MLR calculations and MCP reporting requirements.

Section 438.8(k) requires State contracts with MCPs to include a requirement to annually report to the state specific details of the plan's MLR. The attached Medicaid managed care plan MLR reporting template provides States with a standard format for collecting the required details from their contracted MCPs. States are not required to have their MCPs use this template; it is provided in response to States' requests for a streamlined, consistent way to collect the required information. CMS' review process for managed care MLR represents an essential federal oversight function to ensure that States and MCPs are compliant with applicable federal laws and regulations.

Form Number: CMS–10398 #87 (OMB control number: 0938–1148); *Frequency:* Yearly; *Affected Public:* Private Sector and State, Local, or Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 47; *Total Annual Responses:* 47; *Total Annual Hours:* 2,350. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact: Amy Gentile at 410–786–3499.)

3. *Type of Information Collection Request:* New information collection request; *Title of Information Collection:* Medicaid 1915(l) State Plan Option to Provide Medical Assistance for Eligible Individuals Who Are Patients in Eligible Institutions for Mental Diseases; *Use:* On March 9, 2024, section 204 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act amended section 1915(l) of the SSA to remove the end date of September 30, 2023, making 1915(l) a permanent optional state plan benefit, and making additional changes to the requirements for maintenance of effort review process for eligible institutions of mental disease, patient placement and utilization management, and provider assessments.

The template is necessary for States to submit a state plan amendment on or before December 31, 2025, for an October 1, 2025, effective date. States will need adequate time to complete and vet these documents. If states do not have template, it could result in states not paying for such services, and beneficiaries not being able to receive such services. The longer the package update goes unpublished the likelihood of states missing the deadline increases.

Form Number: CMS–10398 #93 (OMB control number: 0938–1148); *Frequency:* Once and Occasionally; *Affected Public:* State, Local, or Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 56; *Total Annual Responses:* 56; *Total Annual Hours:* 1,400. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact: Marlana Thieler at 410–786–6274.)

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Division of Information Collections and Regulatory Impacts, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10824 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier: CMS–276]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is announcing an opportunity for the public to comment on CMS' intention to collect information from the public. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, and to allow

a second opportunity for public comment on the notice. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions, the accuracy of the estimated burden, ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected, and the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

DATES: Comments on the collection(s) of information must be received by the OMB desk officer by July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*. Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

To obtain copies of a supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed collection(s) summarized in this notice, please access the CMS PRA website by copying and pasting the following web address into your web browser: *https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/PaperworkReductionActof1995/PRA-Listing.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Parham at (410) 786–4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. The term ''collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires federal agencies to publish a 30-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, CMS is publishing this notice that summarizes the following proposed collection(s) of information for public comment:

1. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Prepaid Health Plan Cost Report; *Use:* The Cost Report outlines the provisions for implementing Sections 1876(h) and 1833(a)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act (Act). Organizations contracting with the Secretary under the Act provide health services on a prepayment basis to enrolled members and are required to submit adequate cost and statistical data, based on financial records, in order to be reimbursed on reasonable cost basis by CMS. Organizations include Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) and Competitive Medical Plans (CMPs) under Section 1876, in addition to, Health Care Prepayment Plans (HCPPs) under Section 1833. These entities may be collectively referred to as ''Managed Care Organizations'' (MCOs).

Form CMS 276, provided by CMS as excel worksheets, covers the prescribed format for the cost reports. The worksheets are designed to be of sufficient flexibility to take into account the diversity of operations, yet provide the necessary cost and statistical information to enable CMS to determine the proper amount of payment to the Plan. Cost-based MCOs must submit through HPMS an annual Budget Forecast, semi-annual interim, and final cost report to CMS, all of which are included in this collection. Additionally, HMOs/CMPs are required to submit fourth quarter interim reports annually to CMS. Please note that HCPPs are not required to submit fourth quarter interim reports. *Form Number:* CMS–276 (OMB control number: 0938–0165); *Frequency:* Yearly, semi-annually, and once; *Affected Public:* Private sector; *Number of Respondents:* 16; *Number of Responses:* 36; *Total Annual Hours:* 1,128. (For questions regarding this collection contact Frank Cisar at 410–786–7553).

William N. Parham, III

Director, Division of Information Collections and Regulatory Impacts, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10820 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

[Office of Management and Budget #: 0970–0576]

Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Evaluation of the Center for Legal and Judicial Innovation and Advancement (CLJIA) (Previously Evaluation of the Child Welfare Capacity Building Collaborative)

AGENCY: Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: This collection relates to survey instruments to be administered in conjunction with technical assistance (TA) delivered to legal and judicial staff who participate in strategic planning workshops and attorneys and judicial trainings with a Children's Bureau (CB) TA provider. This is a revision and extension to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) #0970–0576) to remove instruments that are no longer in use, revise the title of the collection, and to revise the name of the TA provider in the instruments still in use.

DATES: *Comments due July 14, 2025.* OMB must decide about the collection of information between 30 and 60 days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**. Therefore, a comment is best assured of having its full effect if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*. Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. You can also obtain copies of the proposed collection of information by emailing *infocollection@acf.hhs.gov*. Identify all emailed requests by the title of the information collection.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description: This is a revision to what was originally related to a larger project, the Evaluation of the Child Welfare Capacity Building Collaborative, focused on studying outcomes of TA to child welfare agencies and courts, for both states and tribes. This request will remove most of the prior instruments

approved for this project under OMB #: 0970–0576. The larger project was successful in getting information about the broad array of TA. It also showed therein that there was more variation among the professional audiences being served than anticipated and thus CB had opted to pursue evaluation individually by Center going forward. There were larger scope and approach changes for the other prior Centers and those evaluations will need to be separately revisited.

Three instruments will continue to be used. These are used with legal and judicial participants in TA. Data collected through these three instruments has and will continue to be used by the CLJIA and CB to improve the development and delivery of CLJIA services, specifically the Academies and Workshops, and assess the quality, satisfaction with services, and impact on their intended outcomes, including increased knowledge and skills. Data collection includes online and paper-based surveys and assessments administered to participants in Academies and Workshops.

There are no significant changes to the instruments. The name of the TA provider was changed and that has been updated.

Respondents: Child welfare and court professionals.

ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES

Instrument	Total number of respondents	Total number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Total burden hours	Annual burden hours
Workshop Feedback Survey	480	1	0.07	46.1	15
Academy Feedback Survey	1,050	1	0.07	73.5	25
Pre/Post Academy Assessment	1,050	2	0.22	462	154
Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours					194

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 5106(b)(5); 42 U.S.C. 5113(b)(4); 42 U.S.C. 629h.

Mary C. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10834 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–29–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

[OMB #0970–0106]

Proposed Information Collection Activity; Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Carryover and Reallotment Report

AGENCY: Office of Community Services, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) is requesting from Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a reinstatement of approval with changes to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) Carryover and Reallotment Report (OMB #0970–0106, discontinued June 2025). Minor changes are proposed to break out awards into three sources and incorporate numbering and wording updates.

DATES: *Comments due August 12, 2025.* In compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, ACF is soliciting public comment on the specific aspects of the information collection described above.

ADDRESSES: You can obtain copies of the proposed collection of information and submit comments by emailing *infocollection@acf.hhs.gov.* Identify all requests by the title of the information collection.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description: The LIHEAP statute and regulations require LIHEAP grant recipients to report certain information to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) concerning funds forwarded and funds subject to reallotment. The 1994 reauthorization of the LIHEAP statute, the Human Service Amendments of 1994 (Pub. L. 103–252), requires that the Carryover and Reallotment Report for one fiscal year (FY) be submitted to HHS by the grant recipient before the allotment for the next FY may be awarded.

In compliance with PRA, ACF discontinued the OMB number in June 2025, prior to the expiration date, to allow for public comment on the extension and revision request prior to OMB review.

ACF is requesting minor changes in the program's Carryover and Reallotment Report, a form for the collection of data, and the Instructions for Timely Obligation of LIHEAP Regular Block Grant, Reallotted, and Supplemental Funds and Reporting Funds for Carryover and Reallotment. The form clarifies the information being requested and ensures the submission of all the required information. The form facilitates our response to numerous queries each year concerning the amounts of obligated funds. Use of the form is mandatory for prior-year grant recipients that seek current-year LIHEAP funds except for (1) territorial grant recipients that consolidate their LIHEAP programs with the Social Services Block Grant under Public Law 95–134; and (2) tribal grant recipients that have integrated their LIHEAP programs under Public Law 102–477 for administration through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and that draw down funds solely during the integration period.

Respondents: State governments, tribal governments, territories, and the District of Columbia.

ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES

Instrument	Total number of respondents	Annual number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Annual burden hours
LIHEAP Carryover and Reallotment Report	188	1	3	564

Comments: The Department specifically requests comments on (a) whether the proposed 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 proposed collection of information; (c) the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Consideration will be given to comments and suggestions submitted within 60 days of this publication.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 8626(b)(2)(B)

Mary C. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10844 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–80–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Regional Partnership Grants National Cross-Site Evaluation and Evaluation Technical Assistance (Office of Management and Budget #0970–0527)

AGENCY: Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Children's Bureau (CB), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), is requesting an extension with changes to the approved information collection: Regional Partnership Grants (RPG) National Cross-Site Evaluation and Evaluation Technical Assistance (Office of Management and Budget (OMB) #0970–0527). The proposed information collection will be used in a national cross-site evaluation of the seventh cohort of CB's RPG. The cross-site evaluation will use a survey, interviews, focus groups, and data on participant enrollment, services, and outcomes.

DATES: *Comments due July 14, 2025.* OMB must decide about the collection of information between 30 and 60 days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**. Therefore, a comment is best assured of having its full effect if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. You can also obtain copies of the proposed collection of information by emailing *infocollection@acf.hhs.gov*. Identify all emailed requests by the title of the information collection.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description: The Child and Family Services Improvement Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109–288) amended section 437 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 629g[f]) and authorized HHS, ACF, ACYF, and CB to fund discretionary grants to improve safety, well-being, and permanency outcomes for children at risk of or in out-of-home placement because of their caregiver's substance misuse. In response, HHS launched a competitive grants program called ''Targeted Grants to Increase the Well-Being of, and to Improve the Permanency Outcomes for, Children Affected by Methamphetamine and Other Substance Abuse,'' which is also known as the RPG program. Reauthorized in 2011 and again most recently by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115–123) in 2018, these grants are designed to support partnerships between child welfare agencies, substance use disorder treatment organizations, and other social services systems, and thereby improve the well-being, permanency, and safety outcomes of children and families. Under six prior rounds of RPG, CB has issued 109 grants to organizations such as child welfare or substance use treatment providers or family court systems to develop interagency collaborations and integration of programs, activities, and services designed to increase well-being, improve permanency, and enhance the safety of children who are in an out-of-home placement or at risk of being placed in out-of-home care as a result of a parent's or caretaker's substance misuse. In 2022, CB awarded 18 grants to a seventh cohort (RPG7). The current request is for data collection activities associated with the 18 RPG7 grantees. Data collection for the first three cohorts was approved under OMB Control Numbers 0970–0353 and 0970–0444. Data collection for the fourth, fifth, and sixth cohorts were approved under this OMB Control Number (0970–0527).

The RPG cross-site evaluation will extend the understanding about how RPG programs and services may improve outcomes for children and families. First, the cross-site evaluation will assess the coordination of partners' service systems with an emphasis on the partnership between the child welfare and substance use treatment agencies, to add to the research base about how these agencies can collaborate to address the needs of children and families affected by substance misuse (partnerships analysis). Second, the evaluation will describe the experiences of adult participants enrolled in RPG services, such as their motivations for enrollment and how the services they received improved outcomes related to recovery and child welfare involvement (participant experiences analysis). Third, the evaluation will summarize supports within the partnership that can help improve and sustain RPG services, such as using data for service improvement, identifying a lead organization, and securing funding sources after grant funding ends (sustainability analysis). Fourth, the evaluation will describe the characteristics of participants served by RPG programs, the types of services provided to families, the dosage of each type of service received by families, and the level of participant engagement with the services provided (enrollment and services analysis). Finally, the evaluation will assess the outcomes of children and adults served through the RPG program, such as child behavioral problems, adult depressive symptoms, or adult substance use and treatment (outcomes and impacts analysis).

For the seventh cohort, CB is requesting an extension of most of the currently approved information collections (most recently approved in April 2022) with no changes, the removal of two approved data collections, and the addition of three new instruments. This will allow CB to continue obtaining participant data from grantees that they collect for their local evaluations and for directly collecting additional data from grantees and their partners and providers for the cross-site evaluation. Specifically, this request:

- Removes the currently approved semi-annual progress reports, as they are now covered under a separate OMB package (0970–0490) and removes the partnership survey, which will not be administered to the RPG7 grantees.
- Adds data collection of interviews and focus groups with participants enrolled in RPG services to allow the cross-site evaluation to describe

participants' experiences receiving services.

- Makes minor wording changes to the data collection materials to comply with the recent Executive Orders. These edits were added to the request after the first public comment period, which was published in the **Federal Register** notice on December 31, 2024 (89 FR 107145).
- Continues approval of all other information collections approved under this OMB control number (Currently approved instruments available here: *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAICList?ref_nbr=202302-0970-003*).

Overall, this request includes following data collection activities: (1) site visits with grantees, (2) individual interviews and focus groups with participants enrolled in RPG services, (3) a web-based survey about sustainability planning, (4) enrollment and services data provided by grantees, and (5) outcomes and impacts data provided by grantees.

Respondents: Respondents include grantee staff or contractors (such as local evaluators) and partner staff from the 18 RPG7 grantees, and 64 adult participants enrolled in RPG services. Specific types of respondents and the expected number per data collection effort are noted in the burden table below.

ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES

Data collection activity	Total number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent (each year)	Average burden hours per response (in hours)	Total annual burden hours
Site Visit and Key Informant Data Collection				
Program director individual interview	18	0.33	2	12
Program manager/supervisor individual interviews	18	0.33	1	6
Frontline staff interviews	36	0.33	1	12
Partner representative interviews	54	0.33	1	18
Individual interviews with participants enrolled in RPG services	16	0.33	2	11
Focus groups with participants enrolled in RPG services	48	0.33	1.5	24
Sustainability survey	126	0.33	0.33	14
Enrollment, client, and service data				
Case enrollment data	54	33	0.25	446
Case closure	54	33	0.02	36
Case closure–prenatal	18	10	0.02	4
Service log entries	108	1,560	0.03	5,054
Outcome and impact data				
Administrative Data				
Obtain access to administrative data [a]	9	0.33	220	330
Report administrative data	18	2	81	2,916
Standardized instruments				
Enter data into local database [a]	18	100	1.25	1,125
Review records and submit	18	2	25	900
Data entry for comparison study sites (14 sites) [a]	14	100	1.25	875
Estimated Totals	.....	.....	.....	11,783

[a] Data are used for site-level evaluations conducted by the grantees. To account for added data preparation steps needed to share data with the cross-site evaluation, burden hour estimates assume that only half of this burden is part of the cross-site evaluation.

Authority: The Child and Family Services Improvement Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109–288) created the competitive RPG program. The September 30, 2011, passage of the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112–34) extended funding for the RPG program from federal fiscal year (FFY) 2012 to FFY 2016. In 2018, the President signed the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115–123) into law, reauthorizing the RPG program through FFY 2021 and adding a focus on opioid abuse. In 2025, the RPG program was reauthorized through FFY 2029 (Pub. L. 118–258).

Mary C. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10835 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–0008]

Request for Nominations for Individuals and Consumer Organizations for Advisory Committees

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) is requesting that any consumer

organizations interested in participating in the selection of voting and/or nonvoting consumer representatives to serve on its advisory committees or panels notify FDA in writing. FDA is also requesting nominations for voting and/or nonvoting consumer representatives to serve on advisory committees and/or panels for which vacancies currently exist or are expected to occur in the near future. Nominees recommended to serve as a voting or nonvoting consumer representative may be self-nominated or may be nominated by a consumer organization. FDA seeks to include the views of individuals on its advisory committee selected without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, age, or sex.

DATES: Any consumer organization interested in participating in the selection of an appropriate voting or nonvoting member to represent consumer interests on an FDA advisory committee or panel may send a letter or email stating that interest to FDA (see **ADDRESSES**) by July 28, 2025, for vacancies listed in this notice. Concurrently, nomination materials for prospective candidates should be sent to FDA (see **ADDRESSES**) by July 28, 2025. Nominations will be accepted for current vacancies and for those that will or may occur through December 31, 2025.

ADDRESSES: All statements of interest from consumer organizations interested in participating in the selection process should be submitted electronically to *ACOMSSubmissions@fda.hhs.gov* or by mail to Advisory Committee Oversight and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 1, Rm. 3220, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002.

Consumer representative nominations should be submitted electronically by logging into the FDA Advisory Committee Membership Nomination Portal: *https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/FACTRSPortal/FACTRS/index.cfm,* or by mail to Advisory Committee Oversight and Management Staff, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 32, Rm. 5122, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002. Additional information about becoming a member of an FDA advisory committee can also be obtained by visiting FDA's website at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/default.htm.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For questions relating to participation in the selection process:* Kimberly Hamilton, Advisory Committee Oversight and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 1, Rm. 3220, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–8220, *kimberly.hamilton@fda.hhs.gov.*

For questions relating to specific advisory committees or panels, contact the appropriate contact person listed in table 1.

TABLE 1—ADVISORY COMMITTEE CONTACTS

Contact person	Committee/panel
Rakesh Raghuwanshi, Office of the Chief Scientist, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 1, Rm. 3309, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–4769, *Rakesh.Raghuwanshi@fda.hhs.gov*.	FDA Science Board Advisory Committee.
Christina Vert, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 71, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 240–402–8054, *Christina.Vert@fda.hhs.gov*.	Blood Products Advisory Committee.
Sussan Paydar, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 71, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 202–657–8533, *Sussan.Paydar@fda.hhs.gov*.	Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee.
Joyce Frimpong, Center for Drug Evaluation Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 31, Rm. 2438, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–7973, *Joyce.Frimpong@fda.hhs.gov*.	Anesthetic and Analgesic Drug Products Advisory Committee; Obstetrics, Reproductive and Urologic Drugs Advisory Committee; Psychopharmacologic Drugs Advisory Committee.
Michael Gu, Center for Drug Evaluation Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 31, Rm. 2506, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–2031, *Michael.Gu@fda.hhs.gov*.	Antimicrobial Drugs Advisory Committee, Drug Safety and Risk Management Advisory Committee; Non-Prescription Drugs Advisory Committee; Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee; Pharmaceutical Science and Clinical Pharmacology Drugs Advisory Committee.
LaToya Bonner, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 31, Rm. 2428, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–2855, *LaToya.Bonner@fda.hhs.gov*.	Cardiovascular and Renal Drugs Advisory Committee; Dermatologic and Ophthalmic Drugs Advisory Committee; Endocrinologic and Metabolic Drugs Advisory Committee.
Takyiah Stevenson, Center for Drug Evaluation Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 31, Rm. 2406, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 240–402–2507, *Takyiah.Stevenson@fda.hhs.gov*.	Medical Imaging Advisory Committee.
Jessica Seo, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 31, Rm. 2412, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–7699, *Jessica.Seo@fda.hhs.gov*.	Gastrointestinal Drugs Advisory Committee; Peripheral and Central Nervous System Drugs Advisory Committee.
Candace Nalls, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 5211, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–636–0510, *Candace.Nalls@fda.hhs.gov*.	Anesthesiology and Respiratory Therapy Devices Panel; Clinical Chemistry and Clinical Toxicology Devices Panel; Ear, Nose and Throat Devices Panel; Gastroenterology-Urology Devices Panel; General and Plastic Surgery Devices Panel.
James Swink, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 5211, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–6313, *James.Swink@fda.hhs.gov*.	Hematology and Pathology Devices Panel; Immunology Devices Panel; Medical Devices Dispute Resolution Panel; Microbiology Devices Panel; Molecular and Clinical Genetics Panel; Radiological Devices Panel.
Akinola Awojope, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 5216, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–636–0512, *Akinola.Awojope@fda.hhs.gov*.	Dental Products Panel; Ophthalmic Devices Panel; Orthopaedic and Rehabilitation Devices Panel.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA is requesting nominations for voting and/or nonvoting consumer representatives for the vacancies listed in table 2:

TABLE 2—COMMITTEE DESCRIPTIONS, TYPE OF CONSUMER REPRESENTATIVE VACANCY, AND APPROXIMATE DATE NEEDED

Committee/panel/areas of expertise needed	Type of vacancy	Approximate date needed
FDA Science Board Advisory Committee—The Science Board provides advice to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs Administration (Commissioner) and other appropriate officials on specific complex scientific and technical issues important to FDA and its mission, including emerging issues within the scientific community. Additionally, the Science Board provides advice that supports the Agency in keeping pace with technical and scientific developments, including in regulatory science; and input into the Agency's research agenda, and on upgrading its scientific and research facilities and training opportunities. It also provides, where requested, expert review of Agency-sponsored intramural and extramural scientific research programs.	1—Voting	Immediately.
Blood Products Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of clinical and administrative medicine, hematology, immunology, blood banking, surgery, internal medicine, biochemistry, engineering, biological and physical sciences, biotechnology, computer technology, statistics, epidemiology, sociology/ethics, and other related professions.	1—Voting	October 1, 2025.
Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of immunology, molecular biology, rDNA, virology, bacteriology, epidemiology or biostatistics, allergy, preventive medicine, infectious diseases, pediatrics, microbiology, and biochemistry.	1—Voting	February 1, 2026.
Anesthetic and Analgesic Drug Products Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of anesthesiology, analgesics (such as abuse deterrent opioids, novel analgesics, and issues related to opioid abuse), epidemiology or statistics, and related specialties.	1—Voting	Immediately.
Obstetrics, Reproductive and Urologic Drugs Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of obstetrics, gynecology, urology, pediatrics, epidemiology or statistics, and related specialties.	1—Voting	Immediately.
Psychopharmacologic Drugs Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of psychopharmacology, psychiatry, epidemiology or statistics, and related specialties.	1—Voting	Immediately.
Antimicrobial Drugs Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of infectious disease, internal medicine, microbiology, pediatrics, epidemiology or statistics, and related specialties.	1—Voting	Immediately.
Drug Safety and Risk Management Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in risk communication, risk management, drug safety, medical, behavioral, and biological sciences as they apply to risk management, and drug abuse.	1—Voting	Immediately.
Non-Prescription Drugs Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of internal medicine, family practice, clinical toxicology, clinical pharmacology, pharmacy, dentistry, and related specialties.	1—Voting	Immediately.
Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of general oncology, pediatric oncology, hematologic oncology, immunologic oncology, biostatistics, and other related professions.	1—Voting	Immediately.
Pharmaceutical Science and Clinical Pharmacology—Knowledgeable in the fields of pharmaceutical sciences (pharmaceutical manufacturing, bioequivalence research, laboratory analytical techniques, pharmaceutical chemistry, physiochemistry, biochemistry, molecular biology, immunology, microbiology) and clinical pharmacology (dose-response, pharmacokinetics-pharmacodynamics, modeling and simulation, pharmacogenomics, clinical trial design, pediatrics and special populations and innovative methods in drug development), biostatistics, related biomedical and pharmacological specialties, current good manufacturing practices, and quality systems implementation.	1—Voting	December 1, 2025.
Cardiovascular and Renal Drugs Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of cardiology, hypertension, arrhythmia, angina, congestive heart failure, diuresis, and biostatistics.	1—Voting	Immediately.
Dermatologic and Ophthalmic Drugs Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of dermatology, ophthalmology, internal medicine, pathology, immunology, epidemiology or statistics, and other related professions.	1—Voting	September 1, 2025.
Endocrinologic and Metabolic Drugs Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of endocrinology, metabolism, epidemiology or statistics, and related specialties.	1—Voting	Immediately.
Medical Imaging Drugs Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of nuclear medicine, radiology, epidemiology, statistics, and related specialties.	1—Voting	Immediately.
Peripheral and Central Nervous Systems Drugs Advisory Committee—Knowledgeable in the fields of neurology, neuropharmacology, neuropathology, otolaryngology, epidemiology or statistics, and related specialties.	1—Voting	Immediately
Anesthesiology and Respiratory Therapy Devices Panel—Anesthesiologists, pulmonary medicine specialists, or other experts who have specialized interests in ventilator support, pharmacology, physiology, or the effects and complications of anesthesia.	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.
Clinical Chemistry and Clinical Toxicology Devices Panel—Doctor of Medicine or Philosophy with experience in clinical chemistry (*e.g.,* cardiac markers), clinical toxicology, clinical pathology, clinical laboratory medicine, and endocrinology.	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.
Ear, Nose and Throat Devices Panel—Otologists, neurotologists, audiologists	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.
General and Plastic Surgery Devices Panel—Surgeons (general, plastic, reconstructive, pediatric, thoracic, abdominal, pelvic, and endoscopic); dermatologists; experts in biomaterials, lasers, wound healing, and quality of life; and biostatisticians.	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.
Hematology and Pathology Devices Panel—Hematologists (benign and/or malignant hematology), hematopathologists (general and special hematology, coagulation and homeostasis, and hematological oncology), gynecologists with special interests in gynecological oncology, cytopathologists, and molecular pathologists with special interests in development of predictive biomarkers.	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.
Immunology Devices Panel—Persons with experience in medical, surgical, or clinical oncology, internal medicine, clinical immunology, allergy, molecular diagnostics, or clinical laboratory medicine.	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.
Medical Devices Dispute Resolution Panel—Experts with broad, cross-cutting scientific, clinical, analytical or mediation skills.	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.
Microbiology Devices Panel—Clinicians with an expertise in infectious disease, *e.g.,* pulmonary disease specialists, sexually transmitted disease specialists, pediatric infectious disease specialists, experts in tropical medicine and emerging infectious diseases, mycologists; clinical microbiologists and virologists; clinical virology and microbiology laboratory directors, with expertise in clinical diagnosis and in vitro diagnostic assays, *e.g.,* hepatologists; molecular biologists.	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.
Molecular and Clinical Genetics Devices Panel—Experts in human genetics and in the clinical management of patients with genetic disorders, *e.g.,* pediatricians, obstetricians, neonatologists. The Agency is also interested in considering candidates with training in inborn errors of metabolism, biochemical and/or molecular genetics, population genetics, epidemiology, and related statistical training. Additionally, individuals with experience in genetic counseling, medical ethics, and ancillary fields of study will be considered.	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.
Radiological Devices Panel—Physicians with experience in general radiology, mammography, ultrasound, magnetic resonance, computed tomography, other radiological subspecialties, and radiation oncology; scientists with experience in diagnostic devices, radiation physics, statistical analysis, digital imaging, and image analysis.	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.
Dental Products Panel—Dentists, engineers and scientists who have expertise in the areas of dental implants, dental materials, periodontology, tissue engineering, and dental anatomy.	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.
Ophthalmic Devices Panel—Ophthalmologists with expertise in corneal-external disease, vitreo-retinal surgery, glaucoma, ocular immunology, ocular pathology; optometrists; vision scientists; and ophthalmic professionals with expertise in clinical trial design, quality of life assessment, electrophysiology, low vision rehabilitation, and biostatistics.	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.

TABLE 2—COMMITTEE DESCRIPTIONS, TYPE OF CONSUMER REPRESENTATIVE VACANCY, AND APPROXIMATE DATE NEEDED—Continued

Committee/panel/areas of expertise needed	Type of vacancy	Approximate date needed
Orthopaedic and Rehabilitation Devices Panel—Orthopedic surgeons (joint spine, trauma, and pediatric); rheumatologists; engineers (biomedical, biomaterials, and biomechanical); experts in rehabilitation medicine, sports medicine, and connective tissue engineering; and biostatisticians.	1—Nonvoting	Immediately.

I. Functions and General Description of the Committee Duties

A. FDA Science Board Advisory Committee

The Science Board Advisory Committee (Science Board) provides advice to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (Commissioner) and other appropriate officials on specific complex scientific and technical issues important to FDA and its mission, including emerging issues within the scientific community. Additionally, the Science Board provides advice that supports the Agency in keeping pace with technical and scientific developments, including in regulatory science, and input into the Agency's research agenda and on upgrading its scientific and research facilities and training opportunities. It also provides, where requested, expert review of Agency-sponsored intramural and extramural scientific research programs.

B. Blood Products Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates available data concerning the safety, effectiveness, and appropriate use of blood products derived from blood and serum or biotechnology which are intended for use in the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of human diseases as well as the safety, effectiveness, and labeling of the products, on clinical and laboratory studies involving such products, on the affirmation or revocation of biological product licenses, and on the quality and relevance of FDA's research program which provides the scientific support for regulating these products.

C. Vaccines and Related Biological Products

Reviews and evaluates data concerning the safety, effectiveness, and appropriate use of vaccines and related biological products which are intended for use in the prevention, treatment, or diagnosis of human diseases, as well as considers the quality and relevance of FDA's research program which provides scientific support for the regulation of these products.

D. Anesthetic and Analgesic Drug Products Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates available data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products including analgesics, *e.g.,* abuse-deterrent opioids, novel analgesics, and issues related to opioid abuse, and those for use in anesthesiology, and makes appropriate recommendations to the Commissioner.

E. Obstetrics, Reproductive and Urologic Products Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates data on the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products for use in the practice of obstetrics, gynecology, urology, and related specialties.

F. Psychopharmacologic Drugs Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products for use in the practice of psychiatry and related fields.

G. Antimicrobial Drugs Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates available data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products for use in the treatment of infectious diseases and disorders.

H. Drug Safety and Risk Management Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates information on risk management, risk communication, and quantitative evaluation of spontaneous reports for drugs for human use and for any other product for which FDA has regulatory responsibility. Advises on the scientific and medical evaluation of all information gathered by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Department of Justice regarding safety, efficacy, and abuse potential of drugs or other substances, and recommends actions to be taken by HHS regarding the marketing, investigation, and control of such drugs or other substances.

I. Nonprescription Drugs Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates available data concerning the safety and effectiveness of over the counter (nonprescription) human drug products, or any other FDA-regulated product, for use in the treatment of a broad spectrum of human symptoms and diseases, and advises the Commissioner either on the promulgation of monographs establishing conditions under which these drugs are generally recognized as safe and effective and not misbranded or on the approval of new drug applications for such drugs. The Committee serves as a forum for the exchange of views regarding the prescription and nonprescription status, including switches from one status to another, of these various drug products and combinations thereof. The Committee may also conduct peer review of Agency-sponsored intramural and extramural scientific biomedical programs in support of FDA's mission and regulatory responsibilities.

J. Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products for use in the treatment of cancer.

K. Pharmaceutical Science and Clinical Pharmacology

Reviews and evaluates scientific, clinical, and technical issues related to the safety and effectiveness of drug products for use in the treatment of a broad spectrum of human diseases, the quality characteristics which such drugs purport or are represented to have, and as required, any other product for which FDA has regulatory responsibility, and make appropriate recommendations to the Commissioner. The Committee may also review Agency-sponsored intramural and extramural biomedical research programs in support of FDA's drug regulatory responsibilities and its critical path initiatives related to improving the efficacy and safety of drugs and improving the efficiency of drug development.

L. Cardiovascular and Renal Drugs Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates available data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products for use in the treatment of cardiovascular and renal disorders.

M. Dermatologic and Ophthalmic Drugs

Reviews and evaluates available data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products for use in the treatment of dermatologic and ophthalmic disorders.

N. Endocrinologic and Metabolic Drugs Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products for use in the treatment of endocrine and metabolic disorders.

O. Medical Imaging Drugs Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products for use in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures using radioactive pharmaceuticals and contrast media used in diagnostic radiology.

P. Gastrointestinal Drugs Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates available data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products for use in the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases.

Q. Peripheral and Central Nervous System Drugs Advisory Committee

Reviews and evaluates data concerning the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational human drug products for use in the treatment of neurologic diseases.

R. Medical Devices Advisory Committee Panels

The Medical Devices Advisory Committee has established certain panels to review and evaluate data on the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational devices and make recommendations for their regulation. With the exception of the Medical Devices Dispute Resolution Panel, each panel, according to its specialty area: (1) advises on the classification or reclassification of devices into one of three regulatory categories and advises on any possible risks to health associated with the use of devices; (2) advises on formulation of product development protocols; (3) reviews premarket approval applications for medical devices; (4) reviews guidelines and guidance documents; (5) recommends exemption of certain devices from the application of portions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; (6) advises on the necessity to ban a device; and (7) responds to requests from the Agency to review and make recommendations on specific issues or problems concerning the safety and effectiveness of devices. With the exception of the Medical Devices Dispute Resolution Panel, each panel, according to its specialty area, may also make appropriate recommendations to the Commissioner on issues relating to the design of clinical studies regarding the safety and effectiveness of marketed and investigational devices.

The Medical Devices Dispute Resolution Panel provides advice to the Commissioner on complex or contested scientific issues between FDA and medical device sponsors, applicants, or manufacturers relating to specific products, marketing applications, regulatory decisions and actions by FDA, and Agency guidance and policies. The Panel makes recommendations on issues that are lacking resolution, are highly complex in nature, or result from challenges to regular advisory panel proceedings or Agency decisions or actions.

II. Criteria for Members

Persons nominated for membership as consumer representatives on committees or panels should meet the following criteria: (1) demonstrate an affiliation with and/or active participation in consumer or community-based organizations, (2) be able to analyze technical data, (3) understand research design, (4) discuss benefits and risks, and (5) evaluate the safety and efficacy of products under review. The consumer representative should be able to represent the consumer perspective on issues and actions before the advisory committee; serve as a liaison between the committee and interested consumers, associations, coalitions, and consumer organizations; and facilitate dialogue with the advisory committees on scientific issues that affect consumers.

III. Selection Procedures

Selection of members representing consumer interests is conducted through procedures that include the use of organizations representing the public interest and public advocacy groups. These organizations recommend nominees for the Agency's selection. Representatives from the consumer health branches of Federal, State, and local governments also may participate in the selection process. Any consumer organization interested in participating in the selection of an appropriate voting or nonvoting member to represent consumer interests should send a letter stating that interest to FDA (see **ADDRESSES**) within 30 days of publication of this document.

Within the subsequent 45 days, FDA will compile a list of consumer organizations that will participate in the selection process and will forward to each such organization a ballot listing at least two qualified nominees selected by the Agency based on the nominations received, together with each nominee's current curriculum vitae or résumé. Ballots are to be filled out and returned to FDA within 30 days. The nominee receiving the highest number of votes ordinarily will be selected to serve as the member representing consumer interests for that particular advisory committee or panel.

IV. Nomination Procedures

Any interested person or organization may nominate one or more qualified persons to represent consumer interests on the Agency's advisory committees or panels. Self-nominations are also accepted. Nominations must include a current, complete résumé or curriculum vitae for each nominee and a signed copy of the *Acknowledgement and Consent* form available at the FDA Advisory Nomination Portal (see **ADDRESSES**), and a list of consumer or community-based organizations for which the candidate can demonstrate active participation.

Nominations must also specify the advisory committee(s) or panel(s) for which the nominee is recommended. In addition, nominations must also acknowledge that the nominee is aware of the nomination unless self-nominated. FDA will ask potential candidates to provide detailed information concerning such matters as financial holdings, employment, and research grants and/or contracts to permit evaluation of possible sources of conflicts of interest. Members will be invited to serve for terms of up to 4 years.

FDA will review all nominations received within the specified timeframes and prepare a ballot containing the names of qualified nominees. Names not selected will remain on a list of eligible nominees and be reviewed periodically by FDA to determine continued interest. After selecting qualified nominees for the ballot, FDA will provide those consumer organizations that are participating in the selection process

with the opportunity to vote on the listed nominees. Only organizations vote in the selection process. Persons who nominate themselves to serve as voting or nonvoting consumer representatives will not participate in the selection process.

This notice is issued under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. app. 2) and 21 CFR part 14, relating to advisory committees.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10757 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1246]

Pediatric Advisory Committee (PAC); Notice of Meeting; Establishment of a Public Docket; Request for Comments

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice; establishment of a public docket; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) announces a forthcoming public advisory committee meeting of the Pediatric Advisory Committee (PAC). The general function of the committee is to provide advice and recommendations to FDA on pediatric regulatory issues. The meeting will be open to the public. FDA is establishing a docket for public comment on this document.

DATES: The meeting will be held virtually on July 9, 2025, from 10:00 a.m.–3:30 p.m. Eastern Time (ET).

ADDRESSES: All meeting participants will be heard, viewed, captioned, and recorded for this advisory committee meeting via an online teleconferencing and/or video conferencing platform. Answers to commonly asked questions about FDA advisory committee meetings may be accessed at: *https://www.fda.gov/advisory-committees/about-advisory-committees/common-questions-and-answers-about-fda-advisory-committee-meetings.*

FDA is establishing a docket for public comment on this meeting. The docket number is FDA–2025–N–1246. The docket will close on July 8, 2025. Submit either electronic or written comments on this public meeting on or before July 8, 2025. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of July 8, 2025. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are received on or the delivery service acceptance receipt is before or on that date.

Comments received on or before July 2, 2025, will be provided to the committee. Comments received after that date will be taken into consideration by FDA. In the event that the meeting is cancelled, FDA will continue to evaluate any relevant applications or information, and consider any comments submitted to the docket, as appropriate.

You may submit comments as follows:

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

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

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1246 for ''Pediatric Advisory Committee; Notice of Meeting; Establishment of a Public Docket; Request for Comments.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' FDA will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify the information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with 21 CFR 10.20 and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–402–7500.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shivana Srivastava, Office of Pediatric Therapeutics, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire

Ave., Bldg. 32, Rm. 5157, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–8695, *shivana.srivastava@fda.hhs.gov,* or FDA Advisory Committee Information Line, 1–800–741–8138 (301–443–0572 in the Washington, DC area). A notice in the **Federal Register** about last-minute modifications that impact a previously announced advisory committee meeting cannot always be published quickly enough to provide timely notice. Therefore, you should always check FDA's website at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/default.htm* and scroll down to the appropriate advisory committee meeting link or call the advisory committee information line to learn about possible modifications about the meeting.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The meeting presentations will be heard, viewed, captioned, and recorded through an online teleconferencing and/or video conferencing platform.

Agenda: On July 9, 2025, the PAC will meet to discuss post-marketing pediatric-focused safety reviews of the following products:

1. Center for Devices and Radiological Health
   a. LIPOSORBER LA–15 SYSTEM (Humanitarian Device Exemption (HDE))
   b. MEDTRONIC ACTIVA NEUROSTIMULATOR FOR DYSTONIA TREATMENT (HDE)
   c. MINIMALLY INVASIVE DEFORMITY CORRECTION (MID–C) SYSTEM (HDE)
   d. REFLECT SCOLIOSIS CORRECTION SYSTEM (HDE)
   e. THE TETHER—VERTEBRAL BODY TETHERING SYSTEM (HDE)
2. Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research
   a. DENGVAXIA (Dengue Tetravalent Vaccine, Live)
   b. EPICEL (cultured epidermal autografts) (HDE)
   c. FLUZONE QUADRIVALENT (Influenza Vaccine)
   d. GARDASIL 9 (Human Papillomavirus 9-valent Vaccine, Recombinant)
3. Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
   a. AUVI–Q AUTO–INJECTOR (epinephrine)
   b. DIOVAN (valsartan)
   c. ENTRESTO (sacubitril and valsartan)
   d. ERAXIS (anidulafungin)
   e. EUCRISA (crisaborole)
   f. EXJADE (deferasirox), JADENU (deferasirox), and JADENU SPRINKLE (deferasirox)
   g. FIASP (insulin aspart)
   h. JAKAFI (ruxolitinib phosphate) and OPZELURA (ruxolitinib)
   i. LATUDA (lurasidone hydrochloride)
   j. LILETTA (levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system)
   k. MYCAMINE (micafungin)
   l. NITYR (nitisinone)
   m. POTASSIUM PHOSPHATES (potassium phosphate, dibasic injection; potassium phosphate, monobasic)
   n. REPATHA (evolocumab)
   o. ROZLYTREK (entrectinib)
   p. STELARA (ustekinumab)
   q. SUTENT (sunitinib malate)
   r. TASIGNA (nilotinib)
   s. TOPICORT (desoximetasone)
   t. TRIUMEQ (abacavir, dolutegravir, lamivudine) and TRIUMEQ PD (abacavir, dolutegravir, lamivudine)
   u. XYREM (sodium oxybate)

FDA intends to make background material available to the public no later than 2 business days before the meeting. If FDA is unable to post the background material on its website prior to the meeting, the background material will be made publicly available on FDA's website at the time of the advisory committee meeting. Background material and the link to the online teleconference and/or video conference meeting will be available at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/Calendar/default.htm.* Scroll down to the appropriate advisory committee meeting link.

The meeting will include slide presentations with audio and video components to allow the presentation of materials in a manner that most closely resembles an in-person advisory committee meeting.

Procedure: Interested persons may present data, information, or views, orally or in writing, on issues pending before the committee. All electronic and written submissions submitted to the Docket (see **ADDRESSES**) on or before July 2, 2025, will be provided to the committee. Oral presentations from the public will be scheduled between approximately 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. ET on July 9, 2025. Those individuals interested in making formal oral presentations should notify the contact person and submit a brief statement of the general nature of the evidence or arguments they wish to present, the names and addresses of proposed participants, and an indication of the approximate time requested to make their presentation on or before June 24, 2025. Time allotted for each presentation may be limited. If the number of registrants requesting to speak is greater than can be reasonably accommodated during the scheduled open public hearing session, FDA may conduct a lottery to determine the speakers for the scheduled open public hearing session. The contact person will notify interested persons regarding their request to speak by June 25, 2025.

For press inquiries, please contact the HHS Press Room at *www.hhs.gov/press-room/index.html* or 202–690–6343.

FDA welcomes the attendance of the public at its advisory committee meetings and will make every effort to accommodate persons with disabilities. If you require accommodations due to a disability, please contact Shivana Srivastava (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) at least 7 days in advance of the meeting.

FDA is committed to the orderly conduct of its advisory committee meetings. Please visit our website at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/AboutAdvisoryCommittees/ucm111462.htm* for procedures on public conduct during advisory committee meetings.

Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*). This meeting notice also serves as notice that, pursuant to 21 CFR 10.19, the requirements in 21 CFR 14.22(b), (f), and (g) relating to the location of advisory committee meetings are hereby waived to allow for this meeting to take place using an online meeting platform. This waiver is in the interest of allowing greater transparency and opportunities for public participation, in addition to convenience for advisory committee members, speakers, and guest speakers. The conditions for issuance of a waiver under 21 CFR 10.19 are met. No participant will be prejudiced by this waiver, and the ends of justice will be served by allowing for this modification to FDA's advisory committee meeting procedures.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10749 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1559]

Rare Disease Innovation, Science, and Exploration Public Workshop Series; Request for Comments

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, the Agency, or we) is announcing the following request for comments for a future public workshop series entitled ''Rare disease Innovation, Science, and Exploration (RISE) Workshop.'' The purpose of the public workshops will be to focus on challenges that are common to multiple diseases or a class of diseases, and for which evolving science offers innovative solutions. The workshops will primarily focus on cross-cutting or common issues and will not be focused on any specific product under review by the Agency.

DATES: Submit either electronic or written comments by December 31, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of December 31, 2025. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are received on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov*.
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

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

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1559 for ''Rare Disease Innovation, Science, and Exploration Public Workshop Series; Request for Comments.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov*. Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with 21 CFR 10.20 and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA' posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf*.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–402–7500.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Philipa Friedman, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–7911, and *RDInnovationHub@fda.hhs.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FDA is publishing this request for comments to obtain suggestions for topics for future RISE Workshops. The FDA Rare Disease Innovation Hub (Hub) supports the RISE Workshop series pursuant to its commitment to further advance regulatory science of rare disease therapies and the Agency's PDUFA VII commitments to enhance regulatory science and expedite drug development and rare disease product review under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

The Hub-sponsored RISE workshop series focuses on challenges that are common to multiple diseases or a class of diseases, and for which evolving science offers innovative solutions. The workshops are open to the public and designed for interaction and discourse between the various rare disease community members and perspectives, including drug developers, patient and disease organizations, academics, FDA regulators and reviewers, and relevant staff from other federal agencies. All workshops include coordination between the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) and the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) and address the Centers' approaches to the relevant issues. The workshops also include a discussion of the role of patients and patient/disease organizations in the design and implementation of innovative solutions. The workshops primarily focus on cross-cutting or common issues and will not be focused on any specific product under review by the Agency. Preference will be given to submissions that are germane to multiple disease states and/or that are submitted jointly by two or more entities.

The Agency requests that submissions include:

—a description of the proposed topic;
—suggested speakers and/or subject matter experts;
—a description of the impact of the topic on the development and regulatory science of rare disease therapies;
—the disease state(s) affected by the challenge highlighted in the submission;

—if relevant, related FDA guidances or existing programs addressing the challenge highlighted in the submission.

Notice of this meeting series is given pursuant to 21 CFR 10.65.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10801 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Prevention

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Announcing period of performance extension with funding for the Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) Prevention Program.

SUMMARY: HRSA will provide additional award funds to the one recipient of the SUID Prevention Program with period of performance ending in fiscal year 2025 to extend the current period of performance by 12 months to continue the activities of the program related to reducing infant deaths.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Diane Pilkey, Senior Nurse Consultant, Division of Child Adolescent and Family Health, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, at *dpilkey@hrsa.gov* and 301–500–9637.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Intended Recipient(s) of the Award: American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP).

Amount of Non-Competitive Award(s): One Award of $500,000.

Project Period: July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2026.

Assistance Listing (CFDA) Number: 93.110.

Award Instrument: Cooperative Agreement.

Authority: This non-competitive supplemental funding is authorized by 42 U.S.C. 701(a)(2) (title V, sec. 501(a)(2) of the Social Security Act).

Purpose/Justification: HRSA will provide a non-competitive supplement of $500,000 to the SUID Prevention Program recipient, AAP, to extend the period of performance by an additional year, July 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026, to connect families with the resources that they need and to help improve family capacity to practice safe sleep. This Program was awarded on July 1, 2022, for a 3-year period (HRSA 22–082). The purpose of the program is to reduce overall rates of SUID by supporting pediatric health care practitioners to provide evidence-based counseling and education to infant caregivers and families; to guide system improvements; and to identify and support policy changes that address state- and community-specific SUID risks. The awardee has demonstrated progress during this period and will be able to expand that progress if extended by 1 year.

Funds are available for award for this non-competitive supplement. A non-competitive supplement is necessary to ensure on time, high-quality implementation of best practices for reducing infant deaths that the current recipient is uniquely positioned to continue. The recipient is in good standing with current HRSA grant requirements and has been a leader in Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and SUID prevention for decades, starting with the initial Back to Sleep campaign in the 1990s that urged parents and caregivers to place infants to sleep supine following the emergence of data that supported this recommendation. More recently, the AAP Task Force on SIDS has published comprehensive recommendations for the prevention of SIDS, Accidental Suffocation and Strangulation in Bed, and other sleep-related deaths, based on a detailed and impartial analysis of all available evidence. In addition, AAP directs several initiatives aimed at improving child health outcomes.

The current recipient will use their existing infrastructure to maintain implementation without disruption and they are the only organization with a unique existing network of practicing pediatricians and related professionals who are part of a National Safe Sleep Champion Network, a network of pediatrician experts in safe sleep to promote safe sleep recommendations and education for providers to better serve families.

The recipient will be expected to ensure continued efforts around reducing infant deaths by disseminating and implementing best practices, increasing connections with state and local infant fatality review teams and AAP Chapters, supporting implementation of a community engagement toolkit, and expanding their National Safe Sleep Champion Network.

Thomas J. Engels,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025–10738 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

[Document Identifier: OS–0990–0278]

Agency Information Collection Request. 30-Day Public Comment Request

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirement of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Office of the Secretary (OS), Department of Health and Human Services, is publishing the following summary of a proposed collection for public comment.

DATES: Comments on the ICR must be received on or before July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Natalie Klein, *Natalie.Klein@hhs.gov* or (240) 453–6900. When submitting comments or requesting information, please include the document identifier 0990–0278–30D and project title, Federalwide Assurance (FWA) Form, for reference.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including any of the following subjects: (1) The necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

Title of the Collection: Federalwide Assurance (FWA) Form.

Type of Collection: Revision.

OMB No.: 0990–0278.

Abstract: The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Office for Human

Research Protections (OHRP) is requesting a revision of the currently approved collection for the OMB No. 0990–0278, Federalwide Assurance (FWA) Form. The form is currently approved through October 31, 2026. The purpose of the FWA form is to provide a simplified procedure for institutions engaged in research conducted or supported by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to satisfy the assurance requirements of (1) Section 491(a) of the Public Health Service Act (the PHS Act) (42 U.S.C. 289); and (2) HHS regulations for the protection of human subjects at 45 CFR 46.103. The respondents for this information collection are institutions engaged in HHS-conducted or supported research involving human subjects. With this revision, OHRP is seeking to remove information from the FWA form to adopt the changes for assurances at 45 CFR 46.103 of the 2018 Requirements and reduce burden on respondents. The proposed changes to the FWA form include: (1) removing the Pre-2018 Common Rule requirement that institutions provide a statement of ethical principles; (2) removing the Pre-2018 Common Rule requirement that an institution designate one or more IRBs to review the research to which the FWA applies; (3) removing ''check the box'', or the option for U.S. institutions to voluntarily apply the Common Rule, or the Common Rule and subparts B, C, and D of the HHS regulations at 45 CFR part 46, to all of an institution's nonexempt human subjects research regardless of the source of support; and (4) eliminating the requirement for institutions outside the U.S. to provide procedural standards they apply for human subjects research when assuring compliance with the Terms of the Federalwide Assurance. Updates to the software applications OHRP uses to manage the FWA application process will be deployed to enable such changes.

ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOUR TABLE

Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response	Total burden hours
Federalwide Assurance (FWA)	13,000	1.0	0.33	4,290
Total				4,290

Catherine Howard,

Paperwork Reduction Act Reports Clearance Officer, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10739 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150–36–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council.

The meeting will be open to the public as indicated below, with attendance limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting. The meeting can be accessed from the NIH Videocast at the following link: *https://videocast.nih.gov/.*

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council.

Date: September 9–10, 2025.

Open: September 09, 2025, 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

Agenda: NICHD Director's Report and other Council Business.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Natcher Building, 45 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (In Person and Virtual Meeting).

Open: September 09, 2025, 12:45 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: Council Business.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Natcher Building, 45 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (In Person and Virtual Meeting).

Closed: September 10, 2025, 9:45 a.m. to 12:45 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Natcher Building, 45 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (In Person and Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Rebekah S. Rasooly, Ph.D., Director, Division of Extramural Activities, *Eunice Kennedy Shriver* National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, NIH, 6710B Rockledge Drive, Room 2316, Bethesda, MD 20817, Phone: 301–827–2599, *Email: Rebekah.rasooly@nih.gov.*

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: *https://www.nichd.nih.gov/about/advisory/council,* where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.864, Population Research; 93.865, Research for Mothers and Children; 93.929, Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research; 93.209, Contraception and Infertility Loan Repayment Program, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–10779 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of General Medical Sciences; Cancellation of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of the cancellation of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences Special Emphasis Panel, Review of the Centers of Biomedical Research Excellence (COBRE) Phase 1, July 09, 2025, 9:30 a.m. to July 10, 2025, 6:00 p.m., National Institute of Health, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, Natcher Building, 45 Center Drive, Bethesda, Maryland 20892 which was published in the **Federal Register** on April 4, 2025, FR Doc. 2025–05832, 90 FR 14842.

This meeting has been transferred from National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) to Center for Scientific Review CSR.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–10784 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of General Medical Sciences; Cancellation of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of the cancellation of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences Special Emphasis Panel, Review of the Centers of Biomedical Research Excellence (COBRE) Phase 1, July 17, 2025, 10:00 a.m. to July 18, 2025, 3:00 p.m., National Institute of General Medical Sciences, Natcher Building, 45 Center Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, 20892 which was published in the **Federal Register** on April 3, 2025, FR Doc. 2025–05723, 90 FR 14654.

This meeting has been canceled as a result of its transfer from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) to the Center for Scientific Review (CSR).

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–10780 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of General Medical Sciences; Cancellation of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of the cancellation of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences Special Emphasis Panel, Review of K99/R00 Applications, July 10, 2025, 10:30 a.m. to July 11, 2025, 6:30 p.m., National Institute of General Medical Sciences, Natcher Building, 45 Center Drive, Bethesda, Maryland 20892 which was published in the **Federal Register** on March 28, 2025, FR Doc. 2025–05394, 90 FR 14148.

This meeting has been canceled as a result of its transfer from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) to the Center for Scientific Review (CSR).

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–10778 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of General Medical Sciences; Cancellation of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of the cancellation of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences Special Emphasis Panel, Review of the Centers of Biomedical Research Excellence (COBRE) Phase 1, July 15, 2025, 10:00 a.m. to July 16, 2025, 6:00 p.m., National Institute of General Medical Sciences, Natcher Building, 45 Center Drive, Bethesda, Maryland 20892 which was published in the **Federal Register** on April 3, 2025, FR Doc. 2025–05723, 90 FR 14654.

This meeting has been transferred from National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) to Center for Scientific Review CSR.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–10783 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Population Sciences and Epidemiology Integrated Review Group; Analytics and Statistics for Population Research Panel A Study Section.

Date: July 9–10, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Emily Megan Kilroy, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–0813, *kilroyem@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA: T1 Translational Aging Research UG3.

Date: July 9, 2025

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Maurizio Grimaldi, CL PHARM, Ph.D., MD, Scientific Review Officer, SRB, Scientific Review Branch, NIA (National Institute on Aging), 5601 Fishers Lane, Suite 8B, Rockville, MD 20892, (301) 496–9374, *maurizio.grimaldi@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; U01 Clinical Trial Review.

Date: July 9, 2025

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Rekha Dhanwani, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Program, DEA/NIAID/NIH/DHHS, 5601 Fishers Lane, MSC–9823, Rockville, MD 20892, (240) 627–3076, *rekha.dhanwani@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR/RFA Panel: Summer Research Education and Career Development Awards in Social and Community Influences Research.

Date: July 10, 2025.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Deborah Ismond, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Office of Extramural Research Activities, NIMHD, National Institutes of Health, 6707 Democracy Blvd., Room 800, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301.594.2704, *ismonddr@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR Panel: Metabolic, Cerebrovascular, Environmental, and Sleep Factors in Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias (ADRD).

Date: July 10–11, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Jennifer Kielczewski, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1042, *jennifer.kielczewski@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Topics in Clinical Data Management, Analysis, Informatics and Digital Health B.

Date: July 14–15, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Siddhartha Shankar Roy, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (706) 373–3901, *royss@csr.nih.gov*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA–HG–25–007: Informatics Tools for the Pangenome.

Date: July 14, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Marcienne Wright, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institutes of General Medical Sciences, Scientific Review Branch, 45 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–7635, *marci.wright@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA–NS–22–022: Helping to End Addiction Long-Term (HEAL) K99.

Date: July 14, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Devaiah Nanjappa Ballachanda, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 801F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–0576, *ballachandad@mail.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Sterlyn H. Gibson,

Program Specialist, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–10771 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of General Medical Sciences; Cancellation of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of the cancellation of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences Special Emphasis Panel, Review of Centers of Biomedical Research Excellence (COBRE) Phase 1, July 24, 2025, 10:00 a.m. to July 25, 2025, 5:00 p.m., National Institute of General Medical Sciences, Natcher Building, 45 Center Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, 20892 which was published in the **Federal Register** on April 3, 2025, FR Doc. 2025–05723, 90 FR 14654.

This meeting has been canceled as a result of its transfer from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) to the Center for Scientific Review (CSR).

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–10781 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0147]

Information Collection Request to Office of Management and Budget; OMB Control Number: 1625–0100

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Sixty-day notice requesting comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. Coast Guard intends to submit an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), requesting an extension of its approval for the following collection of information: 1625–0100, Advanced Notice of Vessel Arrival; without change. Our ICR describes the information we seek to collect from the public. Before submitting this ICR to OIRA, the Coast Guard is inviting comments as described below.

DATES: Comments must reach the Coast Guard on or before August 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Coast Guard docket number [USCG–2025–0147] to the Coast Guard using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* See the ''Public participation and request for comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

A copy of the ICR is available through the docket on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Additionally, copies are available from: Commandant (CG–6P), Attn: Paperwork Reduction Act Manager, U.S. Coast Guard, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, STOP 7710, Washington, DC 20593–7710.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A.L. Craig, Office of Privacy Management, telephone (571) 607–4058, or email *hqs-dg-m-cg-61-pii@uscg.mil* for questions on these documents.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Participation and Request for Comments

This notice relies on the authority of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.,* chapter 35, as amended. An ICR is an application to OIRA seeking the approval, extension, or renewal of a Coast Guard collection of information (Collection). The ICR contains information describing the Collection's purpose, the Collection's likely burden on the affected public, an explanation of the necessity of the Collection, and other important information describing the Collection. There is one ICR for each Collection.

The Coast Guard invites comments on whether this ICR should be granted based on the Collection being necessary for the proper performance of Departmental functions. In particular, the Coast Guard would appreciate comments addressing: (1) the practical utility of the Collection; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the Collection; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of information subject to the Collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the Collection on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

In response to your comments, we may revise this ICR or decide not to seek an extension of approval for the Collection. We will consider all

comments and material received during the comment period.

We encourage you to respond to this request by submitting comments and related materials. Comments must contain the OMB Control Number of the ICR and the docket number of this request, USCG–2025–0147, and must be received by August 12, 2025.

Submitting Comments

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* 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. Documents mentioned in this notice, and all public comments, are in our online docket at *https://www.regulations.gov* and can be viewed by following that website's instructions. We review all comments received, but we may choose not to post off-topic, inappropriate, or duplicate comments that we receive. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted.

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).

Information Collection Request

Title: Advanced Notice of Vessel Arrival.

OMB Control Number: 1625–0100.

Summary: 46 U.S.C. 70001 authorizes the Coast Guard to require pre-arrival messages from any vessel entering a port or place in the United States.

Need: This information is required under 33 CFR 146 and 33 CFR 160 subpart C to control vessel traffic, develop contingency plans, and enforce regulations.

Forms: None.

Respondents: Vessel owners and operators.

Frequency: On occasion.

Hour Burden Estimate: The estimated burden has decreased from 202,021 hours to 152,155 hours a year; due to a decrease in the estimated annual number of responses.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: May 13, 2025.

Kathleen Claffie,

Chief, Office of Privacy Management, U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2025–10848 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[OMB Control Number 1651–0083]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension; United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)

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

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). The information collection is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and must be submitted (no later than August 12, 2025) to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice must include the OMB Control Number 1651–0083 in the subject line and the agency name. Please submit written comments and/or suggestions in English. Please use the following method to submit comments:

Email. Submit comments to: *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional PRA information should be directed to Seth Renkema, Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Trade, Regulations and Rulings, 90 K Street NE, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229–1177, Telephone number 202–325–0056 or via email *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov.* Please note that the contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. Individuals seeking information about other CBP programs should contact the CBP National Customer Service Center at 877–227–5511, (TTY) 1–800–877–8339, or CBP website at *https://www.cbp.gov/.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) suggestions to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) suggestions to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses. The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the request for approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Overview of This Information Collection

Title: United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA).

OMB Number: 1651–0083.

Form Number: 450.

Current Actions: Extension without change.

Type of Review: Extension (without change).

Affected Public: businesses.

Abstract: The provisions of the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) were adopted by the U.S. with the enactment of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106–200). The objective of CBTPA is to expand trade benefits to countries in the Caribbean Basin. For preferential duty treatment under CBTPA, importers are required to have a CBTPA Certificate of Origin (CBP Form 450) in their possession at the time of the preference claim, and to provide it to CBP upon request. CBP Form 450 collects data such as contact information for the exporter, importer, and producer, as well as information about the goods being claimed and provides instructions for its completion.

This collection of information is provided by 19 CFR 10.234, 10.236, part 134, 10.195, and 102.21. CBP Form 450 is accessible at: *https://www.cbp.gov/*

newsroom/publications/forms?title_1=450.

This collection of information applies to the import and trade community, who are familiar with import procedures and with CBP regulations.

Type of Information Collection: CBTPA Certificate of Origin (Form 450).

Estimated Number of Respondents: 15.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 286.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 4,290.

Estimated Time per Response: 2 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 8,580.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Seth D. Renkema,

Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025–10842 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[OMB Control Number 1651–0090]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension; Commercial Invoice

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

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). The information collection is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and must be submitted (no later than August 12, 2025) to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice must include the OMB Control Number 1651–0090 in the subject line and the agency name. Please submit written comments and/or suggestions in English. Please use the following method to submit comments:

Email. Submit comments to: *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional PRA information should be directed to Seth Renkema, Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Trade, Regulations and Rulings, 90 K Street NE, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229–1177, Telephone number 202–325–0056 or via email *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov.* Please note that the contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. Individuals seeking information about other CBP programs should contact the CBP National Customer Service Center at 877–227–5511, (TTY) 1–800–877–8339, or CBP website at *https://www.cbp.gov/.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) suggestions to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) suggestions to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses. The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the request for approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Overview of This Information Collection

Title: Commercial Invoice.

OMB Number: 1651–0090.

Form Number: N/A.

Current Actions: Extension with a change in burden hours, but no change to the information collected or method of collection.

Type of Review: Extension (with change).

Affected Public: Businesses.

Abstract: The collection of the commercial invoice is necessary for conducting adequate examination of merchandise and determination of the duties due on imported merchandise as required by 19 CFR 141.81, 141.82, 141.83, 141.84, 141.85, 141.86, 141.87, 141.88, 141.89 and 141.90 by 19 U.S.C. 1481 and 1484. The commercial invoice is provided to CBP by the importer. CBP Form 7501 (covered under OMB control number 1651–0022) is submitted as a supporting document for this collection. To facilitate trade, CBP did not develop a specific form for this information collection. Importers are allowed to use their existing invoices to comply with these regulations.

Type of Information Collection: Commercial Invoice.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 38,500.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1,208.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 46,508,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 4 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 3,100,533.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Seth D. Renkema,

Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025–10846 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[OMB Control Number 1651–0098]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension; NAFTA Regulations and Certificate of Origin

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

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). The information collection is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and must be submitted (no later than August 12, 2025) to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice must include

the OMB Control Number 1651–0098 in the subject line and the agency name. Please submit written comments and/or suggestions in English. Please use the following method to submit comments:

Email. Submit comments to: *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional PRA information should be directed to Seth Renkema, Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Trade, Regulations and Rulings, 90 K Street NE, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229–1177, Telephone number 202–325–0056 or via email *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov.* Please note that the contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. Individuals seeking information about other CBP programs should contact the CBP National Customer Service Center at 877–227–5511, (TTY) 1–800–877–8339, or CBP website at *https://www.cbp.gov/.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) suggestions to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) suggestions to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses. The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the request for approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Overview of This Information Collection.

Title: NAFTA Regulations and Certificate of Origin.

OMB Number: 1651–0098.

Form Number: 434, 446, 447.

Current Actions: Extension without change to the information collection.

Type of Review: Extension (without change).

Affected Public: Businesses.

Abstract: On December 17, 1992, the U.S., Mexico and Canada entered into an agreement, ''The North American Free Trade Agreement'' (NAFTA). The provisions of NAFTA were adopted by the U.S. with the enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1993 (Pub. L. 103–182).

CBP Form 434, *North American Free Trade Certificate of Origin,* is used to certify that a good being exported either from the United States into Canada or Mexico or from Canada or Mexico into the United States qualifies as an originating good for purposes of preferential tariff treatment under the NAFTA. This form is completed by exporters and/or producers and furnished to CBP upon request. CBP Form 434 is provided for by 19 CFR 181.11, 181.22, and is accessible at: *https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/publications/forms.*

CBP Form 446, *NAFTA Verification of Origin Questionnaire,* is used by CBP personnel to gather sufficient information from exporters and/or producers to determine whether goods imported into the United States qualify as originating goods for the purposes of preferential tariff treatment under NAFTA. CBP Form 446 is provided for by 19 CFR 181.72 and is accessible at: *https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/publications/forms.*

CBP Form 447, *North American Free Trade Agreement Motor Vehicle Averaging Election,* is used to gather information required by 19 CFR 181 Appendix, Section 11, (2) ''Information Required When Producer Chooses to Average for Motor Vehicles''. This form is provided to CBP when a manufacturer chooses to average motor vehicles for the purpose of obtaining NAFTA preference. CBP Form 447 is accessible at:*https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/publications/forms.*

The NAFTA treaty terminated on June 30, 2020. However, CBP processing of post summary corrections and other processing of entries filed on or before June 30, 2020, is expected to continue through June 30, 2021. After that, CBP will discontinue this information collection.

This information is collected from members of the trade community who are familiar with the CBP regulations.

Type of Information Collection: Form 434.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 13,000.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 13,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 2 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,000.

Type of Information Collection: Form 446.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 400.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 400.

Estimated Time per Response: 2 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 800.

Type of Information Collection: Form 447.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 11.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 11.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 1.

Estimated Time per Response: 1 hour.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 11.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Seth D. Renkema,

Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025–10845 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[OMB Control Number 1651–0075]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension; Drawback Process Regulations (Form 7553)

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

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). The information collection is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and must be submitted (no later than August 12, 2025) to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice must include the OMB Control Number 1651–0075 in the subject line and the agency name. Please submit written comments and/or suggestions in English. Please use the following method to submit comments:

Email. Submit comments to: *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional PRA information should be directed to Seth Renkema, Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Trade, Regulations and Rulings, 90 K Street NE, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229–1177, Telephone number 202–325–0056 or via email *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov*. Please note that the contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. Individuals seeking information about other CBP programs should contact the CBP National Customer Service Center at 877–227–5511, (TTY) 1–800–877–8339, or CBP website at *https://www.cbp.gov/*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) suggestions to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) suggestions to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses. The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the request for approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Overview of This Information Collection

Title: Drawback Process Regulations.
OMB Number: 1651–0075.
Form Number: 7553.
Current Actions: Extension without change to information collection.
Type of Review: Extension (without change).
Affected Public: Businesses.
Abstract: The collections of information related to the drawback process are required as per 19 CFR part 190 (Modernized Drawback), which provides for refunds of duties, taxes, and fees for certain merchandise that is imported into the United States where there is a subsequent related exportation or destruction. All claims for drawback, sometimes referred to as TFTEA-Drawback, must be filed electronically in the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), in accordance with the Trade Facilitation Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (TFTEA) (Pub. L. 114–125, 130 Stat. 122), and in compliance with the regulations in part 190, 181 (NAFTA Drawback) and 182 (USMCA Drawback). Specific information on completing a claim is available in the drawback CBP and Trade Automated Interface Requirement (CATAIR) document at: *https://www.cbp.gov/document/guidance/ace-drawback-catair-guidelines*.

CBP Form 7553, Notice of Intent to Export, Destroy or Return Merchandise for Purposes of Drawback (NOI), documents both the exportation and destruction of merchandise eligible for drawback. The NOI is the official notification to CBP that an exportation or destruction will occur for drawback eligible merchandise. The CBP Form 7553 has been updated to comply with TFTEA-Drawback requirements and is accessible at: *https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/publications/forms*.

Relevant Regulations and Statutes:

Title 19, part 190—*https://ecfr.io/Title-19/Part-190*

19 U.S.C. 1313

https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2011-title19/pdf/USCODE-2011-title19-chap4-subtitleII-partI-sec1313.pdf

19 U.S.C. 1313 authorizes the information collected on the CBP form 7553 as well as in the ACE system for the electronic drawback claim.

This collection of information applies to the individuals and companies in the trade community who are and are not familiar with drawback, importing and exporting procedures, and with the CBP regulations.

Please note that CBP Forms 7551 and 7552 are both abolished. From February 24, 2019, onward, TFTEA-Drawback, as provided for in part 190, is the only legal framework for filing drawback claims. No new drawback claims may be filed under the paper-based processes previously provided for in part 191 (Drawback). Sections 190.51, 190.52, and 190.53 provide the requirements to submit a drawback claim electronically. The provisions of part 190 are similar to the provisions in part 191, except where necessary to outline all the data elements for a complete claim (previously contained in CBP form 7551) and modify those requirements to comply with TFTEA-Drawback. CBP form 7552, Certificates of Delivery and Certificates of Manufacturing & Delivery will no longer be requested or accepted to demonstrate the transfer of merchandise. Sections 190.10 and 190.24 require that any transfers of merchandise must be evidenced by business records, as defined in § 190.2.

Type of Information Collection: Form 7553.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 150.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 20.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 3,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 33 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,650.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Seth D Renkema,

Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025–10840 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[OMB Control Number 1651–0105]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension; Application To use Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)

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

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). The

information collection is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and must be submitted (no later than August 12, 2025) to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice must include the OMB Control Number 1651–0105 in the subject line and the agency name. Please submit written comments and/or suggestions in English. Please use the following method to submit comments:

Email. Submit comments to: *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional PRA information should be directed to Seth Renkema, Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Trade, Regulations and Rulings, 90 K Street NE, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229–1177, Telephone number 202–325–0056 or via email *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov.* Please note that the contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. Individuals seeking information about other CBP programs should contact the CBP National Customer Service Center at 877–227–5511, (TTY) 1–800–877–8339, or CBP website at *https://www.cbp.gov/.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) suggestions to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) suggestions to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses. The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the request for approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Overview of This Information Collection

Title: Application to use Automated Commercial Environment (ACE).

OMB Number: 1651–0105.

Form Number: N/A.

Current Actions: Extension with change.

Type of Review: Extension (with change).

Affected Public: Businesses.

Abstract: The Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) is a trade data processing system that replaced the Automated Commercial System (ACS), as the import system for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) operations. ACE is authorized by Executive Order 13659 which mandates implementation of a Single Window through which businesses will transmit data required by participating agencies for the importation or exportation of cargo. *See* 79 FR 10655 (February 25, 2014). ACE supports government agencies and the trade community with border-related missions with respect to moving goods across the border efficiently and securely. Once ACE is fully implemented, all related CBP trade functions and the trade community will be supported from a single common user interface.

To establish an ACE Portal account, participants submit information such as their name, their employer identification number (EIN) or social security number (SSN), and if applicable, a statement certifying their capability to connect to the internet. This information is submitted through the ACE Secure Data Portal which is accessible at: *http://www.cbp.gov/trade/automated.*

Please Note: A CBP-assigned number may be provided in lieu of your SSN. If you have an EIN, that number will automatically be used and no CBP number will be assigned. A CBP-assigned number is for CBP use only.

There is a standalone capability for electronically filing protests in ACE. This capability is available for participants who have not established ACE Portal Accounts for other trade activities, but desire to file protests electronically. A protest is a procedure whereby a private party may administratively challenge a CBP decision regarding imported merchandise and certain other CBP decisions. Trade members can establish a protest filer account in ACE through a separate application and the submission of specific data elements. *See* 81 FR 57928 (August 24, 2016).

The previously approved changes for this collection added a new ACE account type for Import Trade Carriers. This enabled users to file vessel entrance, clearance, and related data to CBP electronically through the new Vessel Entrance and Clearance System (VECS). The account application was changed to collect identifying information such as name, employer identification number (EIN), company address, and phone numbers, to be used to set up the Vessel Agency accounts. Users who create a Vessel Agency Account are automatically enrolled into the VECS public pilot. Additionally, unrelated to the Vessel Agency account type creation, CBP removed account types ''Cartman'' and ''Lighterman'' from the ACE Account Application. These account types were never used and are being removed due to that lack of use.

New Proposed Changes

Section four of the application entitled ''Air Carrier/Rail Carrier/Sea Carrier/Truck Carrier/Driver/Crew'' was updated on February 6, 2025, to change the word ''gender'' to ''sex''. The change was made to comply with the Executive Order issued on January 20, 2025: ''Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government''.

Type of Information Collection: Application to ACE (Import).

Estimated Number of Respondents: 21,571.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 21,571.

Estimated Time per Response: 20 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 7,118.

Type of Information Collection: Application to ACE (Export).

Estimated Number of Respondents: 9,000.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 9,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 4 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 594.

Type of Information Collection: Application to Establish an ACE Protest Filer Account.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 3,750.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 3,750.

Estimated Time per Response: 4 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 248.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Seth D. Renkema,

Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025–10847 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[OMB Control Number 1651–0007]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Reinstatement; Application for Allowance in Duties (Form 4315)

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

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). The information collection is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and must be submitted (no later than August 12, 2025) to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice must include the OMB Control Number 1651–0007 in the subject line and the agency name. Please submit written comments and/or suggestions in English. Please use the following method to submit comments:

Email. Submit comments to: *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional PRA information should be directed to Seth Renkema, Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Trade, Regulations and Rulings, 90 K Street NE, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229–1177, Telephone number 202–325–0056 or via email *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov.* Please note that the contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. Individuals seeking information about other CBP programs should contact the CBP National Customer Service Center at 877–227–5511, (TTY) 1–800–877–8339, or CBP website at *https://www.cbp.gov/.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) suggestions to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) suggestions to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses. The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the request for approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Overview of This Information Collection

Title: Application for Allowance in Duties.

OMB Number: 1651–0007.

Form Number: 4315.

Current Actions: Reinstatement without a change in burden hours, information collected or method of collection.

Type of Review: Reinstatement (without change).

Affected Public: Businesses.

Abstract: CBP Form 4315, ''*Application for Allowance in Duties,*'' is submitted to CBP in instances of claims of damaged or defective imported merchandise on which an allowance in duty is made in the liquidation of the entry. The information on this form is used to substantiate an importer's claim for such duty allowances. CBP Form 4315 is authorized by 19 U.S.C. 1506 and provided for by 19 CFR 158.11, 158.13, and 158.23. This form is accessible at: *http://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/documents/CBP%20Form%204315_0.pdf*

This collection of information applies to the importing and trade community who are familiar with import procedures and with the CBP regulations.

19 CFR 158.11—Merchandise completely worthless at time of importation. The allowance in duties may be made to nonperishable merchandise if found without commercial value at the time the importation by reason of damage or deterioration and complete worthless at the time of importation. For perishable merchandise an allowance in duties may be made if application filed within 96 hours after the unlading of the merchandise and before any of the shipment involved has been removed from the pier, merchandise involved shall thereafter be released upon presentation of an appropriate permit, and allowance in duty shall be made in the liquidation of the entry on such of the merchandise covered by the application as is found to be entirely without commercial value by reason of damage or deterioration.

19 CFR 158.13—Allowance for moisture and impurities.

An application for allowance in duties under is made by the importer on Customs Form 4315, or its electronic equivalent for all detectable moisture and impurities present in or upon imported petroleum or petroleum products. For other products other than petroleum or petroleum products for excessive moisture or other impurities, an application for an allowance in duties shall be made by the importer on Customs Form 4315, or its electronic equivalent. If the port director is satisfied after any necessary investigation that the merchandise contains moisture or impurities, the Center director will make allowance for the amount thereof in the liquidation of the entry.

19 CFR 158.23—Filing of application and evidence by importer. Within 30 days from the date of his discovery of loss, theft, injury, or destruction, the importer shall file an application on Customs Form 4315, or its electronic equivalent and within 90 days from the date of discovery shall file any evidence required by § 158.26 or § 158.27.

Type of Information Collection: Form 4315.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 12,000.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 12,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 8 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,600.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Seth D. Renkema,

Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025–10841 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[OMB Control Number 1651–0012]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension; Lien Notice (Form 3485)

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

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). The information collection is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and must be submitted (no later than August 12, 2025) to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice must include the OMB Control Number 1651–0012 in the subject line and the agency name. Please submit written comments and/or suggestions in English. Please use the following method to submit comments:

Email. Submit comments to: *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional PRA information should be directed to Seth Renkema, Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Trade, Regulations and Rulings, 90 K Street NE, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229–1177, Telephone number 202–325–0056 or via email *CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov*. Please note that the contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. Individuals seeking information about other CBP programs should contact the CBP National Customer Service Center at 877–227–5511, (TTY) 1–800–877–8339, or CBP website at *https://www.cbp.gov/*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) suggestions to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) suggestions to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses. The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the request for approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Overview of This Information Collection

Title: Lien Notice.

OMB Number: 1651–0012.

Form Number: 3485.

Current Actions: Extension without change to the information collection.

Type of Review: Extension (without change).

Affected Public: Businesses.

Abstract: Section 564, Tariff Act of 19, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1564) provides that the claimant of a lien for freight can notify Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in writing of the existence of a lien, and CBP shall not permit delivery of the merchandise from a public store or a bonded warehouse until the lien is satisfied or discharged. The claimant shall file the notification of a lien on CBP Form 3485, *Lien Notice*. This form is usually prepared and submitted to CBP by carriers, cartmen and similar persons or firms. The data collected on this form is used by CBP to ensure that liens have been satisfied or discharged before delivery of the freight from public stores or bonded warehouses, and to ensure that proceeds from public auction sales are duly distributed to the lienholder. CBP Form 3485 is provided for by 19 CFR 141.112, and is accessible at: *https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/publications/forms?title=3485&=Apply*.

Type of Information Collection: Lien Notice.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 112,000.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 112,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 15 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 28,000.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Seth D. Renkema,

Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U. S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025–10843 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–7104–N–09; OMB Control No.: 2577–0200]

60-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Section 184 and 184A Loan Guarantee Program

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing (PIH), HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HUD is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD is requesting comment from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* August 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection can be sent within 60 days of publication of this notice to *www.regulations.gov* by searching the Docket Number of this notice and following the prompts. Interested persons are also invited to submit comments and recommendations via post. Comments and recommendations should be postmarked within 60 days of the publication of this notice, refer to the proposal by name and/or OMB Approval Number (located

at the top of this notice), and be sent to: Leea Thornton, Program Analyst, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410–5000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Leea Thornton, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410; email Leea Thornton at *PIH-PRAPublicComments@hud.gov;* or telephone (202) 402–6455. This is not a toll-free number. HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit *https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs.* Copies of documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Thornton.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: Information Collection Related to the Administration of the Section 184 and Section 184A Programs.

OMB Approval Number: 2577–0200.

Type of Request: Revision of currently approved collection.

Form Number: HUD–50097, HUD–50098, HUD–50101, HUD–50102, HUD–50103, HUD–50104, HUD–50105, HUD–50106, HUD–50107, HUD–50108, HUD–50109, HUD–50111, HUD–50114, HUD–50129, HUD–50131, and HUD–50175.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: The information collected on the forms is to be provided by Tribes, lenders, borrowers, servicers and building inspectors with loans guaranteed by the Section 184 and Section 184A Program. With respect to the information collection from Tribes, the information will be used by HUD to determine the land status and jurisdiction for Section 184 loans on Tribal Trust lands. In particular, HUD requires the submission of land status information by the Tribe and requires a Tribal contact and Tribal official signature affirming it has jurisdiction over the property that will be used as the security interest in the Section 184 loan. With respect to the information collection from lenders and home inspectors, the information will be used to determine whether a loan is eligible for a loan guarantee under the Section 184 Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Program and/or the Section 184A Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantee Program. Specifically these forms will be used for: (1) requesting a case number from HUD; (2) requesting a firm commitment of the loan guarantee certificate from HUD; (3) providing additional, program specific information as an addendum to the Uniform Residential Loan Application; (4) providing HUD a justification for an escrow account and an assurance of completion for work to be done on the property after loan closing; (5) confirming borrower acknowledgment for the use of loan funds in a Section 184 or Section 184A Single Close Construction loan; (6) providing additional information to HUD when the property is a condominium; (7) submitting builders certification of plans, specifications, and changes to approved drawings and plans; and (8) providing an analysis of a borrower's mortgage credit, settlement costs, and mortgage calculations for the loan guarantee certificate application. Housing inspectors will submit information to HUD regarding inspections performed when a Section 184 loan is used for the construction of a home. This information collection also includes administrative documents for when a lender requests a loan guarantee claim payment and when reporting a change in lender or servicer on the Section 184 or the Section 184A loan.

With respect to information collected from the servicers, the information will be used by HUD to approve or deny a servicer's request from HUD for an extension of the filing of first legal action or an increase in the property preservation costs. The information collected also includes when a servicer requests variances to a pre-foreclosure sale.

Annual Reporting Burden: The estimated total number of respondents for all forms included in this collection is 6,400. Four of the forms (HUD–50097, HUD–50111, HUD–50131, and HUD–50175) are prepared by a single respondent (participating program lender) on a per loan basis. The annual loan volume estimate is 3,750 loans. The estimated total responses for the collection is 17,650, which represents the estimated total number of all forms used each year. The total annual burden of this collection is expected to be 2,210 hours. The total estimated annual cost for this information collection is $54,320.

Form No.	Form name	Number of respondents	Frequency	Total responses	Hours per response	Total hours	Cost per hour	Total cost
HUD–50097	Lender Reservation of Funds Request	3,750	1	3,750	0.083	313	$23.40	$7,313
HUD–50098	Lender Assurance of Completion	350	1	350	0.050	18	23.40	410
HUD–50101	Single Close Construction Rehab Acknowledgement.	350	1	350	0.033	12	23.40	273
HUD–50102	Condominium Loan Level Single-Unit Approval Questionnaire.	100	1	100	0.133	13	23.40	312
HUD–50103	Extension of Time Request	150	1	150	0.250	38	40.62	1,523
HUD–50104	Exceed Cost limit for PPP Request	150	1	150	0.250	38	40.62	1,523
HUD–50105	Compliance Inspection Report	350	1	350	0.250	88	35.04	3,066
HUD–50106	Mortgage Record Change	100	1	100	0.250	25	23.40	585
HUD–50107	Builders Certification of Plans, Specs and Site.	350	1	350	0.250	88	23.40	2,048
HUD–50108	Pre-foreclosure Sale Program Request for Variance.	25	1	25	0.250	6	40.62	254
HUD–50109	Request for Acceptance of Changes Approved Drawings and Specifications.	175	1	175	0.500	88	23.40	2,048
HUD–50111	Addendum to Uniform Residential Loan Application.	3,750	1	3,750	0.133	500	23.40	11,700
HUD–50114	Tribal Land Status Jurisdiction	450	1	450	0.033	15	36.59	549
HUD–50129	Loan Guarantee Fee Refund Request	100	1	100	0.333	33	23.40	780
HUD–50131	Case Number Request Form	3,750	1	3,750	0.083	313	23.40	7,313
HUD–50175	Section 184 MCAW	3,750	1	3,750	0.167	625	23.40	14,625
Totals		6,400		17,650		2,210		54,320

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

(1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;

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

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

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comments in response to these questions.

C. Authority

Section 2 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3507.

Laura Kunkel,

Acting Director, Office of Policy, Program and Legislative Initiatives.

[FR Doc. 2025–10828 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–7104–N–07; OMB Control No.: 2577–0178]

60-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Family Self-Sufficiency

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, (PIH), HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HUD is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), HUD is requesting comments from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* August 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection can be sent within 60 days of publication of this notice to *www.regulations.gov* by searching the Docket Number of this notice and following the prompts. Interested persons are also invited to submit comments and recommendations via post. Comments and recommendations should be postmarked within 60 days of the publication of this notice, refer to the proposal by name and/or OMB Approval Number (located at the top of this notice), and be sent to: Dawn Martin, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410–5000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dawn Martin, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410; email *PIH-PRAPublicComments@hud.gov;* or telephone 202–402–6488. This is not a toll-free number. HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit: *https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs.*

Copies of documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Martin.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: Family Self-Sufficiency.

OMB Approval Number: 2577–0178.

Type of Request: Reinstatement with changes of previously approved collection for which approval has expired.

Form Number: HUD–52650, HUD–52651, HUD–52651–B, HUD–52651–C, HUD–XXXXX.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: This collection includes application, implementation and reporting for the Family Self-Sufficiency program.

Respondents: Public Housing Agencies and Project Based Rental Assistance Owners.

Description of information collection	Number of responses	Responses per year	Total annual responses	Hours per response	Total hours	Cost per hour	Annual cost
Application							
SF–424—Application for Federal Assistance; * OMB Number: 4040–0004	*1,000	*1	*1,000	N/A	N/A	.....	N/A
HUD–424–B—Applicant and Recipient Assurances and Certifications; * OMB Number 2501–0044	*1,000	*1	*1,000	N/A	N/A	.....	N/A
SF–LLL—Disclosure of Lobbying Activities; * OMB Number: 4040–0013	*40	*1	*40	N/A	N/A	.....	N/A
Applicant, Recipient, Disclosure, Update Form HUD–2880; * OMB Number: 2501–0044	*1,000	*1	*1,000	N/A	N/A	.....	N/A
Program Narrative	1,000	1	1,000	10	10,000	$43.10	$431,000.00
FSS Application HUD–52651	1,000	1	1,000	.0.5	500	43.10	21,550.00
Notice of Award and Terms & Conditions ** (AKA Grant Agreement)	**1,000	**1	**1,000	N/A	N/A	.....	N/A
Implementation							
FSS Action Plan-New Grantees (if grants to new entities are made)	200	1	200	10	2,000	43.10	86,200.00
Contract of Participation HUD–52650	1,000	25	25,000	1	25,000	43.10	1,077,500.00
Cooperative Agreements	250	1	250	2	500	43.10	21,550.00
Reporting							
Annual Survey HUD–52651–C	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	43.10	43,100.00

Description of information collection	Number of responses	Responses per year	Total annual responses	Hours per response	Total hours	Cost per hour	Annual cost
Form HUD–50058—Family Report (standard, MTW and MTW-expansion); OMB No. 2577–0083	*800	*100	*80,000	N/A	N/A		N/A
Monitoring Review Self-Assessment Checklist HUD–52651–B	800	0.2	160	2	320	43.10	13,792.00
PBRA FSS Program Reporting HUD–XXXXX	200	1	200	1	200	43.10	8,620.00
SF–425 Federal Financial Report;* OMB No. 4040–0014	*1,000	*1	*1,000	0	0		N/A
Total	5,450	31.2	28,810	27.5	39,520		1,703,312

*Burden hours for forms showing zero burden hours in this collection are reflected in the OMB approval number cited or do not have a reportable burden. Additionally, numbers with an asterisk (*) next to them are not calculated in the total estimate displayed in the last row of the above table because they are captured in a different information collection.

**HUD–1044, Award/Amendment is completed by HUD staff, signed by the recipient of the grant, and returned to HUD. This form is a certification and HUD ascribes no burden to its use.

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

(1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;

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

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

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comments in response to these questions.

C. Authority

Section 2 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3507.

Laura Kunkel,

Acting Director, Office of Policy, Programs, and Legislative Initiatives.

[FR Doc. 2025–10826 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–6548–N–01]

Credit Watch Termination Initiative; Termination of Direct Endorsement (DE) Approval

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice advises of the cause and effect of termination of Direct Endorsement (DE) approval taken by HUD's Federal Housing Administration (FHA) against HUD-approved mortgagees through the FHA Credit Watch Termination Initiative. This notice includes a list of mortgagees that have had their DE Approval terminated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Higgins, Director, Quality Assurance Division, Office of Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410–8000; telephone (202) 402–6730 (this is not a toll-free number). HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit *https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: HUD has the authority to address deficiencies in the performance of lenders' loans as provided in HUD's mortgagee approval regulations at 24 CFR 202.3. On May 17, 1999, HUD published a notice (64 FR 26769) on its procedures for terminating Origination Approval Agreements with FHA lenders and placement of FHA lenders on Credit Watch status (an evaluation period). In the notice, HUD advised that it would publish in the **Federal Register** a list of mortgagees that have had their Approval Agreements terminated. HUD Handbook 4000.1 section V.E.3.a.iii outlines current procedures for terminating Underwriting Authority of Direct Endorsement mortgagees.

Termination of Direct Endorsement Approval: HUD approval of a DE mortgagee authorizes the mortgagee to underwrite single family mortgage loans and submit them to FHA for insurance endorsement. The approval may be terminated on the basis of poor performance of FHA-insured mortgage loans underwritten by the mortgagee. The termination of a mortgagee's DE Approval is separate and apart from any action taken by HUD's Mortgagee Review Board under HUD regulations at 24 CFR part 25.

Cause: HUD regulations and policy permit HUD to terminate the DE Approval of any mortgagee having a default and claim rate for loans endorsed within the preceding 24 months that exceeds 200 percent of the default and claim rate within the geographic area served by a HUD field office, and that exceeds the national default and claim rate for insured mortgages.

Effect: Termination of DE Approval precludes the mortgagee from underwriting FHA-insured single-family mortgages within the HUD field office jurisdiction(s) listed in this notice. Mortgagees authorized to hold or service FHA-insured mortgages may continue to do so.

Loans that closed or were approved before the termination became effective may be submitted for insurance endorsement. Approved loans are those already underwritten and approved by a DE underwriter and cases covered by a firm commitment issued by HUD. Cases at earlier stages of processing cannot be submitted for insurance by the terminated mortgagee; however, the cases may be transferred for completion of processing and underwriting to another mortgagee with DE Approval in that geographic area. Mortgagees must continue to pay existing insurance premiums and meet all other obligations associated with insured mortgages.

A terminated mortgagee may apply for reinstatement if their DE Approval in the affected area or areas has been terminated for at least six months and the mortgagee continues to be an approved mortgagee meeting the requirements of 24 CFR 202.5, 202.6, 202.7, 202.10 and 202.12. The mortgagee's application for reinstatement must be in a format prescribed by the Secretary and signed by the mortgagee. In addition, the

application must be accompanied by an independent analysis of the terminated office's operations as well as its mortgage production, specifically including the FHA-insured mortgages cited in its termination notice. This independent analysis shall identify the underlying cause for the mortgagee's high default and claim rate. The analysis must be prepared by an independent Certified Public Accountant (CPA) qualified to perform audits under Government Auditing Standards as provided by the Government Accountability Office. The mortgagee must also submit a written corrective action plan to address each of the issues identified in the CPA's report, along with evidence that the plan has been implemented. The application for reinstatement must be submitted through the Lender Electronic Assessment Portal (LEAP). The application must be accompanied by the CPA's report and the corrective action plan.

Action: The following mortgagees have had their DE Approval terminated by HUD:

Mortgagee name	Mortgagee home office address	HUD office jurisdiction	Termination effective date	Homeownership center
Everett Financial Inc	14801 Quorum Dr., Ste. 300, Dallas, TX 75254	Little Rock	5/13/2025	Denver.

Frank Cassidy,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Housing.

[FR Doc. 2025–10762 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

[FWS–R4–ES–2025–N015; FVHC98220410150–XXX–FF04H00000]

Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Louisiana and Open Ocean Trustee Implementation Groups; Draft Joint Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment #1: Wetlands, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitats, Federally Managed Lands, Fish and Water Column Invertebrates, Sea Turtles, Submerged Aquatic Vegetation, and Birds Restoration of the Chandeleur Islands

AGENCY: Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The natural resource trustee agencies for the Louisiana and Open Ocean Trustee Implementation Groups (the TIGs) have prepared the *Draft Joint Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment #1: Wetlands, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitats, Federally Managed Lands, Fish and Water Column Invertebrates, Submerged Aquatic Vegetation, Sea Turtles, and Birds Restoration of the Chandeleur Islands* (Draft RP/EA). The Draft RP/EA analyzes projects to partially restore resources injured in the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill. The Draft RP/EA evaluates a reasonable range of six action alternatives under the Oil Pollution Act (OPA), including criteria set forth in the OPA natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) regulations, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). A No Action alternative is also analyzed. The total cost to implement the TIGs' two preferred alternatives is approximately $360,000,000. The TIGs are proposing to allocate approximately $247,000,000 in DWH NRDA funds to implement the preferred alternatives and the State of Louisiana is actively pursuing additional funding sources. The TIGs invite comments on the Draft RP/EA.

DATES:

Submitting Comments: The TIGs will consider public comments on the Draft RP/EA received on or before June 14, 2025.

Public Webinar: The TIGs will host a public webinar on June 26, 2025, at 11:00 a.m. central daylight time (CDT). The webinar will include an overview presentation of the Draft RP/EA and a session for general questions regarding the plan. The public will also have an opportunity to provide formal comments during the webinar. The public can find information about, and register for, the webinar at *https://www.gulfspillrestoration.noaa.gov/restoration-areas/louisiana.* After registering for a webinar, participants will receive a confirmation email with instructions for joining the webinar. Instructions for commenting will be provided during the webinar. Presentation material and factsheets about the projects can be found on the web at *https://www.gulfspillrestoration.noaa.gov/restoration-areas/louisiana.*

ADDRESSES:

Obtaining Documents: You may download the Draft RP/EA at *https://www.gulfspillrestoration.noaa.gov/restoration-areas/louisiana.* Alternatively, you may request a USB flash drive containing the Draft RP/EA (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**). Hard copies of the executive summary and fact sheets are also available for review during the public comment period at the locations listed in the following table.

Location	Address	City	State	Zip
St. Tammany Parish Library	310 W 21st Avenue	Covington	LA	70433
Terrebonne Parish Library	151 Library Drive	Houma	LA	70360
New Orleans Public Library, Louisiana Division	219 Loyola Avenue	New Orleans	LA	70112
East Baton Rouge Parish Library	7711 Goodwood Boulevard	Baton Rouge	LA	70806
Jefferson Parish Library, East Bank Regional Library	4747 W Napoleon Avenue	Metairie	LA	70001
Jefferson Parish Library, West Bank Regional Library	2751 Manhattan Boulevard	Harvey	LA	70058
Plaquemines Parish Library	8442 Highway 23	Belle Chasse	LA	70037
St. Bernard Parish Library	2600 Palmisano Boulevard	Chalmette	LA	70043
St. Martin Parish Library	201 Porter Street	St. Martinville	LA	70582
Alex P. Allain Library	206 Iberia Street	Franklin	LA	70538
Vermilion Parish Library	405 E St. Victor Street	Abbeville	LA	70510
Martha Sowell Utley Memorial Library	314 St. Mary Street	Thibodaux	LA	70301
South Lafourche Public Library	16241 E Main Street	Cut Off	LA	70345
Calcasieu Parish Public Library Central Branch	301 W Claude Street	Lake Charles	LA	70605
Iberia Parish Library	445 E Main Street	New Iberia	LA	70560
Mark Shirley, LSU AgCenter	1105 West Port Street	Abbeville	LA	70510

Location	Address	City	State	Zip
Dauphin Island Sea Laboratory, Admin Building	101 Bienville Boulevard	Dauphin Island	AL	36528
Thomas B. Norton Public Library	221 West 19th Avenue	Gulf Shores	AL	36542
Mobile Public Library, West Regional Library	5555 Grelot Road	Mobile	AL	36606
Bayou La Batre Public Library	12747 Padgett Switch Road	Irvington	AL	36544
Okaloosa County Library	185 Miracle Strip Parkway, SE	Ft. Walton	FL	32548
Escambia Southwest Branch Library	12248 Gulf Beach Highway	Pensacola	FL	32507
Walton County Library, Coastal Branch	437 Greenway Trail	Santa Rosa Beach	FL	32459
Bay County Public Library	898 W 11th Street	Panama City	FL	32401
Gulf County Public Library	110 Library Drive	Port St. Joe	FL	32456
Homosassa Public Library	4100 S Grandmarch Avenue	Homosassa	FL	34446
Pinellas Public Library	1330 Cleveland Street	Clearwater	FL	33755
Jacaranda Public Library	4143 Woodmere Park Boulevard	Venice	FL	34293
Riverdale Branch Library	2421 Buckingham Road	Fort Myers	FL	33905
Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge Barrier Island Visitor Center.	4055 Wildlife Way	Vero Beach	FL	32963
Nathaniel P. Reed Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Center.	13640 SE Federal Highway	Hobe Sound	FL	33455
Biloxi Public Library, Local History and Genealogy Department.	580 Howard Avenue	Biloxi	MS	39530
Hancock County Library System	312 Highway 90	Bay St. Louis	MS	39520
Gulfport Harrison County Library	1708 25th Avenue	Gulfport	MS	39501
Pascagoula Public Library	3214 Pascagoula Street	Pascagoula	MS	39567
Port Arthur Public Library	4615 9th Avenue	Port Arthur	TX	77672
Library, Texas A&M, Corpus Christi	6300 Ocean Drive	Corpus Christi	TX	78412
Rosenberg Library	2310 Sealy Street	Galveston	TX	77550

Submitting Comments: You may submit comments on the Draft RP/EA by one of the following methods:

- *Internet: https://parkplanning.nps.gov/LAOOTIGRP1.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *U.S. Mail:* Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, 150 Terrace Avenue, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. To be considered, mailed comments must be postmarked on or before the deadline given in **DATES**.
- *During the Public Webinar:* Verbal comments may be provided by the public during the webinar.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy Mathis, at *amy_mathis@fws.gov* or 251–401–2172. 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:

Introduction

On April 20, 2010, the mobile offshore drilling unit *Deepwater Horizon,* which was drilling a well for BP Exploration and Production, Inc. (BP), experienced a significant explosion, fire, and subsequent sinking in the Gulf of America, resulting in the release of millions of barrels of oil and other discharges into the Gulf. Under the authority of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA; 33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*), designated Federal and State trustees, acting on behalf of the public, assessed the injuries to natural resources and prepared the *Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Final Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement* (Final PDARP/PEIS), and subsequent record of decision (ROD), which sets forth the governance structure and process for DWH restoration planning under the OPA's natural resource damage assessment (NRDA). On April 4, 2016, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana entered a consent decree resolving civil claims by the Trustees against BP.

The Louisiana TIG is composed of the State of Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, Oil Spill Coordinator's Office, Departments of Environmental Quality, Wildlife and Fisheries, and Natural Resources, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Open Ocean TIG is composed of the EPA, DOI, NOAA, and the USDA. Each TIG selects and implements restoration projects under that TIG's management authority in accordance with the Consent Decree. The Final PDARP/PEIS, ROD, Consent Decree, and information on the DWH Trustees can be found at *https://www.gulfspillrestoration.noaa.gov/restoration-planning/gulf-plan.*

Background

On September 9, 2024, the Louisiana and Open Ocean TIGs posted a ''Notice of Intent to Conduct Restoration Planning'' on the NOAA Gulf Spill Restoration website informing the public that they were beginning to jointly write a draft restoration plan that would build upon previous engineering and design work funded by DWH Trustees to evaluate options for restoration of the Chandeleur Islands, addressing injuries to multiple resources caused by the DWH oil spill. The RP/EA includes a reasonable range of six action alternatives and identifies two preferred alternatives for implementation.

Overview of the Louisiana and Open Ocean TIGs' Draft RP/EA

The Draft RP/EA is being released in accordance with OPA, its implementing NRDA regulations found in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 15 CFR part 990, the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the Final PDARP/PEIS, and the consent decree. The Draft RP/EA provides OPA and NEPA analyses for a reasonable range of six action alternatives. Four of the action alternatives are habitat improvement alternatives with various island restoration features, including beach and dune fill, marsh fill, sand reservoirs, pocket marshes, and feeder beaches. The preferred habitat improvement alternative would provide the greatest sustained gains in beach/

dune and marsh habitat acreage compared to the other habitat improvement alternatives, is the most cost-effective, and has the highest likelihood of success. The plan also analyzes implementation of two fish and water column invertebrates (FWCI) restoration alternatives for the Chandeleur Islands. The preferred FWCI restoration alternative involves education, engagement, and communication with stakeholders to restore FWCI from human-use related impacts from fishing, boating, and ecotourism. The non-preferred FWCI restoration alternative would monitor fisheries populations through telemetry.

The total estimated cost to implement the two preferred alternatives is approximately $360,000,000, of which approximately $247,000,000 is proposed to be funded from the following DWH NRDA restoration type allocations:

- *Louisiana TIG Wetlands Coastal Nearshore Habitats:* $150,000,000;
- *Louisiana TIG Habitat Projects on Federally Managed Lands:* $25,693,273;
- *Louisiana TIG Submerged Aquatic Vegetation:* $22,000,000;
- *Louisiana TIG Birds:* $30,000,000;
- *Louisiana TIG Sea Turtles:* $4,000,000;
- *Open Ocean TIG Birds:* $5,000,000; and
- *Open Ocean TIG Fish and Water Column Invertebrates:* up to $10,000,000.

Administrative Record

The documents comprising the administrative record for the Draft RP/EA can be viewed electronically at *https://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon/adminrecord* under folder 6.5.5.2.

Authority

The authority for this action is the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*), its implementing Natural Resource Damage Assessment regulations found at 15 CFR part 990, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*).

Mary Josie Blanchard,

Department of the Interior, Director, Gulf Coast Restoration.

[FR Doc. 2025–10770 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[PO#4820000251; Order #02412–014–004–047181.0]

Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Spring Valley Mine Project, Nevada

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) announces the availability of the final environmental impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Spring Valley Mine Project.

DATES: The BLM will not issue a decision on the proposal until a minimum of 30 days after the date that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publishes its Notice of Availability (NOA) in the **Federal Register**. The EPA usually publishes its NOAs on Fridays.

ADDRESSES: The Final EIS and documents pertinent to this proposal are available for review on the BLM ePlanning project website at *https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2030469/510.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Sevon, Project Manager, telephone (775) 623–1502; address 5100 East Winnemucca Boulevard, Winnemucca, Nevada 89445; email *rsevon@blm.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 for contacting Mr. Sevon. 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:

Purpose and Need for Action

The BLM's purpose for the Federal action is to respond to Solidus Resources, LLC's project proposal, as described in the Plan of Operations and the applicable rights-of-way (ROWs), and to analyze the potential environmental effects associated with the Proposed Action and alternatives to the Proposed Action, consider reasonable alternatives, and consider mitigation of environmental impacts.

The BLM's need for the Federal action is established by the BLM's responsibilities under the surface management regulations at 43 CFR part 3809 and under section 302(b) of the FLPMA, including Title V, regarding ROWs (43 CFR part 2800), to respond to a request for a surface use authorization under a Plan of Operations and two associated Plans of Development for ROWs, and to take any action necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands as a result of the actions taken to prospect, explore, assess, develop, and process mineral resources that are subject to disposal under the mining laws on public lands.

Proposed Action and Alternatives

The Proposed Action and No Action alternative were carried forward. Several alternatives were identified based on scoping issues and suggestions. Alternatives included different mine design and layout, renewable energy, water management and alternative access. Each alternative was considered and dismissed from full analysis based on feasibility and environmental concerns. Alternatives reviewed and dismissed from full analysis are outlined in the Draft and Final EIS.

The Proposed Action includes the construction, operation, reclamation, and closure of the Spring Valley Mine in Pershing County, Nevada, and would include:

- One open pit and associated haul roads;
- Three waste rock disposal facilities;
- A heap leach pad, a process solution pond, and processing facilities;
- The modification, re-route, and upgrade of Spring Valley Road; and
- The realignment of two power transmission lines.

The Proposed Action would include 4,123 acres of disturbance on land administered by the BLM and 2,109 acres on private land. The total life of the project would be 29 years, including 2 years of construction, 11 years of mining, 3 additional years of ore processing, and 13 years of closure and reclamation activities. The Spring Valley Mine Project would employ a contractor workforce of approximately 130 contractors during the construction period and approximately 250 full-time employees during operations.

Under the No Action Alternative, the development of the Project would not be authorized and Solidus Resources, LLC, would not construct, operate, and close a new gold mine project.

Mitigation

Mitigation is included in the Final EIS for Cultural Resources, Water Resources, and Wildlife Resources. Mitigation for cultural resources was developed for potential effects to 20 National Register of Historic Places eligible historic properties and includes development of a Historic Properties Treatment Plan and Memorandum of Availability. Mitigation for Water Resources was developed for surface disturbance, fencing, and potential groundwater drawdown effects to spring sites and includes monitoring for triggers, and different mitigation types to reduce effects. Mitigation for wildlife was developed for potential effects to desert kangaroo rats, greater sage-grouse, and burrowing owls, and includes flushing burrows, use of the State of Nevada Conservation Credit System, and installation of artificial burrows.

Based on the analyses contained in the Final EIS for the proposed Project, and after carefully considering input received from the public and cooperating agencies, the BLM has selected the Proposed Action as the BLM's preferred alternative and the No Action Alternative as the environmentally preferred alternative.

Comments on the Draft EIS received from the public and internal BLM review were considered and incorporated as appropriate into the Final EIS. Public comments resulted in the addition of clarifying text, but did not significantly change proposed decisions.

(Authority: 43 CFR 46.415(c))

Samuel R. Burton,

District Manager, Winnemucca District Office.

[FR Doc. 2025–10525 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331–21–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[A2407–014–004–065516; #O2412–014–004–047181.1]

Public Meeting for the Missouri Basin Resource Advisory Council

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Missouri Basin Resource Advisory Council (RAC) will meet as follows.

DATE: The RAC will meet on July 15, 2025, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mountain Time (MT).

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held virtually using a web-based video-conferencing application. The meeting is open to the public. A public-comment period will be held from 11 a.m. to noon MT. Individuals who wish to attend must register with the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice at least 7 business days prior to the meeting date.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Jacobsen, Missouri Basin RAC Coordinator, BLM Eastern Montana-Dakotas District, 111 Garryowen Road, Miles City, Montana 59301; telephone: 406–233–2831; email: *mjacobse@blm.gov*. Persons 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 15-member council advises the Secretary of the Interior, through the BLM, on a variety of planning and management issues associated with public land management in Central and Eastern Montana, and North and South Dakota. Agenda topics will include North-Central Montana and Eastern Montana/Dakotas District reports, Field Office reports, a public comment period, and other topics the RAC may wish to cover. A final agenda will be posted on the RAC's web page at *https://www.blm.gov/get-involved/resource-advisory-council/near-you/montana-dakotas/missouri-basin-rac* two weeks in advance of the meeting.

Public Comment Procedures: The BLM welcomes comments from all interested parties. A public-comment period will be held from 11 a.m. to noon MT. Depending on the number of persons wishing to comment and time available, the time for individual oral comments may be limited. Written comments to the RAC can be emailed in advance of the meeting to the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice. All comments will be provided to the RAC. Please include ''RAC Comment'' in your submission.

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.

Requests for Accommodations: Please make requests in advance for sign language interpreter services, assistive listening devices, language translation services, or other reasonable accommodations. We ask that you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice at least 14 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.

(Authority: 43 CFR 1784.4–2).

Wendy Warren,

Eastern Montana/Dakotas District Manager and Missouri Basin RAC Designated Federal Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10836 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331–20–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–722–725 and 731–TA–1690–1693 (Final)]

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules (''CSPV products''), from Malaysia and Vietnam and that a U.S. industry is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of CSPV products from Cambodia and Thailand, provided for in statistical reporting numbers 8541.42.0010 and 8541.43.0010 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States,[2] that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV'')

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] CSPV products may also be imported under subheadings 8501.71, 8501.72, and 8501.80 and statistical reporting number 8507.20.8010.

and subsidized by the governments of Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam.[3] [4]

Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective April 24, 2024, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by the American Alliance for Solar Manufacturing Trade Committee. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of CSPV products from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** on December 30, 2024 and subsequently after (89 FR 106578, December 30, 2024; 90 FR 1191, January 7, 2025; and 90 FR 2023, January 10, 2025). The Commission conducted its hearing on April 15, 2025. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 705(b) and 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b) and 19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on June 9, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC.

Publication 5631 (June 20252), entitled *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–722–725 and 1690–1693 (Final).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 9, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–10744 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[3] 90 FR 17392, 90 FR 17406, 90 FR 173765, 90 FR 17384, 90 FR 17395, 90 FR 17380, 90 FR 17388, and 90 FR 17399 (April 25, 2025).

[4] The Commission also finds that imports subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the countervailing and antidumping duty orders on CSPV products from Vietnam. Because of its threat determination, no critical circumstances findings with regard to imports of this product from Thailand were reached.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–611 and 731–TA–1428 (Review)]

Aluminum Wire and Cable From China

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that revocation of the countervailing and antidumping duty orders on aluminum wire and cable from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission instituted these reviews on November 1, 2024 (89 FR 87401) and determined on February 4, 2025, that it would conduct expedited reviews (90 FR 11181, March 4, 2025).

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on June 9, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5635 (June 2025), entitled *Aluminum Wire and Cable from China: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–611 and 731–TA–1428 (Review).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 9, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–10751 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–760–763 and 731–TA–1743–1746 (Preliminary)]

Silicon Metal From Angola, Australia, Laos, Norway, and Thailand

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of silicon metal from Australia, Laos, and Norway, provided for in subheadings 2804.69.10 and 2804.69.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV'') and subsidized by the governments of Australia, Laos, and Norway. The Commission also determines that there is a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of silicon metal from Angola that are allegedly sold in the United States at LTFV and imports of silicon metal from Thailand that are allegedly subsidized by the government of Thailand.[2]

Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under §§ 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under §§ 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Any other party may file an entry of appearance for the final phase of the investigations after

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] 90 FR 21741 May 21, 2025, and 90 FR 21746, May 21, 2025

publication of the final phase notice of scheduling. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations. As provided in section 207.20 of the Commission's rules, the Director of the Office of Investigations will circulate draft questionnaires for the final phase of the investigations to parties to the investigations, placing copies on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, *https://edis.usitc.gov*), for comment.

Background

On April 24, 2025, Ferroglobe USA, Inc., Beverly, Ohio, and Mississippi Silicon LLC, Burnsville, Mississippi filed petitions with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of silicon metal from Australia, Laos, Norway, and Thailand and LTFV imports of silicon metal from Angola, Australia, Laos, and Norway. Accordingly, effective April 24, 2025, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701–TA–760–763 and antidumping duty investigation Nos. 731–TA–1743–1746 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of April 30, 2025 (90 FR 17978). The Commission conducted its conference on May 15, 2025. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 703(a) and 733(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on June 9, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5639 (June 2025), entitled *Silicon Metal from Angola, Australia, Laos, Norway, and Thailand: Investigation Nos. 701 TA–760–763 and 731–TA–1743–1746 (Preliminary).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 9, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–10743 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation 701–TA–720 (Final)]

Ceramic Tile From India

Determination

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of ceramic tile from India, provided for in subheadings 6907.21.10, 6907.21.20, 6907.21.30, 6907.21.40, 6907.21.90, 6907.22.10, 6907.22.20, 6907.22.30, 6907.22.40, 6907.22.90, 6907.23.10, 6907.23.20, 6907.23.30, 6907.23.40, 6907.23.90, 6907.30.10, 6907.30.20, 6907.30.30, 6907.30.40, 6907.30.90, 6907.40.10, 6907.40.20, 6907.40.30, 6907.40.40, and 6907.40.90 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') to be subsidized by the government of India.[2]

Background

The Commission instituted this investigation effective April 19, 2024, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by Coalition for Fair Trade in Ceramic Tile.[3] The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigation following notification of a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of ceramic tile from India were being subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigation and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of December 20, 2024 (89 FR 104206). The Commission conducted its hearing on April 17, 2025. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made this determination pursuant to § 705(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b)). It completed and filed its determination in this investigation on June 9, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5630 (June 2025), entitled *Ceramic Tile from India: Investigation 701–TA–720 (Final).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 9, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–10752 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] 90 FR 17036 (April 23, 2025).

[3] The Coalition for Fair Trade in Ceramic Tile is comprised of Crossville, Inc., Crossville, TN; Dal-Tile Corporation, Dallas, TX; Del Conca USA, Inc., Loudon, TN; Wonder Porcelain, Lebanon, TN; Landmark Ceramics—UST, Inc., Mount Pleasant, TN; Florim USA, Clarksville, TN; Florida Tile, Lexington, KY; Portobello America Manufacturing LLC, Pompano Beach, FL; and StonePeak Ceramics Inc., Chicago, IL.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

[Docket No. 2025N–01]

Commerce in Explosives; 2025 Annual List of Explosive Materials

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF); Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of List of Explosive Materials.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes the 2025 List of Explosive Materials, as required by law. The 2025 list is the same as the 2024 list published by ATF.

DATES: The list becomes effective June 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicole Handera, Chief; Firearms and Explosives Industry Division; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; United States Department of Justice; 99 New York Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20226; (202) 648–7090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 841(d) and 27 CFR 555.23, the Department of Justice must publish and revise at least annually in the **Federal Register** a list of explosives determined to be within the coverage of 18 U.S.C. 841 *et seq.* The list covers not only explosives, but also blasting agents and detonators, all of which are defined as ''explosive materials'' in 18 U.S.C. 841(c).

Each material listed, as well as all mixtures containing any of these materials, constitute ''explosive

materials'' under 18 U.S.C. 841(c). Materials constituting blasting agents are marked by an asterisk. Explosive materials are listed alphabetically, and, where applicable, followed by their common names, chemical names, and/or synonyms in brackets. This list supersedes the List of Explosive Materials published in the **Federal Register** on August 21, 2024 (Docket No. 2024N–01, 89 FR 67672). However, the explosive materials on this list are the same as those on the 2024 Annual List of Explosive Materials.

The 2025 List of Explosive Materials is a comprehensive list, but is not all-inclusive. The definition of ''explosive materials'' includes ''[e]xplosives, blasting agents, water gels and detonators. Explosive materials, include, but are not limited to, all items in the 'List of Explosive Materials' provided for in § 555.23.'' 27 CFR 555.11. Accordingly, the fact that an explosive material is not on the annual list does not mean that it is not within coverage of the law if it otherwise meets the statutory definition of ''explosives'' in 18 U.S.C. 841(d) and (j). Subject to limited exceptions in 18 U.S.C. 845 and 27 CFR 555.141, only Federal explosives licensees and permittees may possess and use explosive materials, including those on the Annual List.

Notice of the 2025 Annual List of Explosive Materials

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 841(d) and 27 CFR 555.23, I hereby designate the following as ''explosive materials'' covered under 18 U.S.C. 841(c):

A

Acetylides of heavy metals.
Aluminum containing polymeric propellant.
Aluminum ophorite explosive.
Amatex.
Amatol.
Ammonal.
Ammonium nitrate explosive mixtures (cap sensitive).
* Ammonium nitrate explosive mixtures (non-cap sensitive).
Ammonium perchlorate having particle size less than 15 microns.
Ammonium perchlorate explosive mixtures (excluding ammonium perchlorate composite propellant (APCP)).
Ammonium picrate [picrate of ammonia, Explosive D].
Ammonium salt lattice with isomorphously substituted inorganic salts.
* ANFO [ammonium nitrate-fuel oil].
Aromatic nitro-compound explosive mixtures.
Azide explosives.

B

Baranol.
Baratol.
BEAF [1, 2-bis (2, 2-difluoro-2-nitroacetoxyethane)].
Black powder.
Black powder based explosive mixtures.
Black powder substitutes.
* Blasting agents, nitro-carbo-nitrates, including non-cap sensitive slurry and water gel explosives.
Blasting caps.
Blasting gelatin.
Blasting powder.
BTNEC [bis (trinitroethyl) carbonate].
BTNEN [bis (trinitroethyl) nitramine].
BTTN [1,2,4 butanetriol trinitrate].
Bulk salutes.
Butyl tetryl.

C

Calcium nitrate explosive mixture.
Cellulose hexanitrate explosive mixture.
Chlorate explosive mixtures.
Composition A and variations.
Composition B and variations.
Composition C and variations.
Copper acetylide.
Cyanuric triazide.
Cyclonite [RDX].
Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine [HMX].
Cyclotol.
Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine [RDX].

D

DATB [diaminotrinitrobenzene].
DDNP [diazodinitrophenol].
DEGDN [diethyleneglycol dinitrate].
Detonating cord.
Detonators.
Dimethylol dimethyl methane dinitrate composition.
Dinitroethyleneurea.
Dinitroglycerine [glycerol dinitrate].
Dinitrophenol.
Dinitrophenolates.
Dinitrophenyl hydrazine.
Dinitroresorcinol.
Dinitrotoluene-sodium nitrate explosive mixtures.
DIPAM [dipicramide; diaminohexanitrobiphenyl].
Dipicryl sulfide [hexanitrodiphenyl sulfide].
Dipicryl sulfone.
Dipicrylamine.
Display fireworks.
DNPA [2,2-dinitropropyl acrylate].
DNPD [dinitropentano nitrile].
Dynamite.

E

EDDN [ethylene diamine dinitrate].
EDNA [ethylenedinitramine].
Ednatol.
EDNP [ethyl 4,4-dinitropentanoate].
EGDN [ethylene glycol dinitrate].
Erythritol tetranitrate explosives.
Esters of nitro-substituted alcohols.
Ethyl-tetryl.
Explosive conitrates.
Explosive gelatins.
Explosive liquids.
Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and hydrocarbons.
Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and nitro bodies.
Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and water insoluble fuels.
Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and water soluble fuels.
Explosive mixtures containing sensitized nitromethane.
Explosive mixtures containing tetranitromethane (nitroform).
Explosive nitro compounds of aromatic hydrocarbons.
Explosive organic nitrate mixtures.
Explosive powders.

F

Flash powder.
Fulminate of mercury.
Fulminate of silver.
Fulminating gold.
Fulminating mercury.
Fulminating platinum.
Fulminating silver.

G

Gelatinized nitrocellulose.
Gem-dinitro aliphatic explosive mixtures.
Guanyl nitrosamino guanyl tetrazene.
Guanyl nitrosamino guanylidene hydrazine.
Guncotton.

H

Heavy metal azides.
Hexanite.
Hexanitrodiphenylamine.
Hexanitrostilbene.
Hexogen [RDX].
Hexogene or octogene and a nitrated N-methylaniline.
Hexolites.
HMTD [hexamethylenetriperoxidediamine].
HMX [cyclo-1,3,5,7-tetramethylene 2,4,6,8-tetranitramine; Octogen].
Hydrazinium nitrate/hydrazine/aluminum explosive system.
Hydrazoic acid.

I

Igniter cord.
Igniters.
Initiating tube systems.

K

KDNBF [potassium dinitrobenzo-furoxane].

L

Lead azide.
Lead mannite.
Lead mononitroresorcinate.
Lead picrate.
Lead salts, explosive.
Lead styphnate [styphnate of lead, lead trinitroresorcinate].
Liquid nitrated polyol and trimethylolethane.
Liquid oxygen explosives.

M

Magnesium ophorite explosives.
Mannitol hexanitrate.
MDNP [methyl 4,4-dinitropentanoate].
MEAN [monoethanolamine nitrate].
Mercuric fulminate.
Mercury oxalate.
Mercury tartrate.
Metriol trinitrate.
Minol-2 [40% TNT, 40% ammonium nitrate, 20% aluminum].
MMAN [monomethylamine nitrate]; methylamine nitrate.
Mononitrotoluene-nitroglycerin mixture.
Monopropellants.

N

NIBTN [nitroisobutametriol trinitrate].
Nitrate explosive mixtures.
Nitrate sensitized with gelled nitroparaffin.
Nitrated carbohydrate explosive.
Nitrated glucoside explosive.
Nitrated polyhydric alcohol explosives.
Nitric acid and a nitro aromatic compound explosive.
Nitric acid and carboxylic fuel explosive.
Nitric acid explosive mixtures.
Nitro aromatic explosive mixtures.
Nitro compounds of furane explosive mixtures.
Nitrocellulose explosive.
Nitroderivative of urea explosive mixture.
Nitrogelatin explosive.
Nitrogen trichloride.
Nitrogen tri-iodide.
Nitroglycerine [NG, RNG, nitro, glyceryl trinitrate, trinitroglycerine].
Nitroglycide.
Nitroglycol [ethylene glycol dinitrate, EGDN].
Nitroguanidine explosives.
Nitronium perchlorate propellant mixtures.
Nitroparaffins Explosive Grade and ammonium nitrate mixtures.
Nitrostarch.
Nitro-substituted carboxylic acids.
Nitrotriazolone [3-nitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one].
Nitrourea.

O

Octogen [HMX].
Octol [75 percent HMX, 25 percent TNT].
Organic amine nitrates.
Organic nitramines.

P

PBX [plastic bonded explosives].
Pellet powder.
Penthrinite composition.
Pentolite.
Perchlorate explosive mixtures.
Peroxide based explosive mixtures.
PETN [nitropentaerythrite, pentaerythrite tetranitrate, pentaerythritol tetranitrate].
Picramic acid and its salts.
Picramide.
Picrate explosives.
Picrate of potassium explosive mixtures.
Picratol.
Picric acid (manufactured as an explosive).
Picryl chloride.
Picryl fluoride.
PLX [95% nitromethane, 5% ethylenediamine].
Polynitro aliphatic compounds.
Polyolpolynitrate-nitrocellulose explosive gels.
Potassium chlorate and lead sulfocyanate explosive.
Potassium nitrate explosive mixtures.
Potassium nitroaminotetrazole.
Pyrotechnic compositions.
Pyrotechnic fuses.
Pyrotechnic stars.
PYX [2,6-bis(picrylamino)] 3,5-dinitropyridine.

R

RDX [cyclonite, hexogen, T4, cyclo-1,3,5,-trimethylene-2,4,6,-trinitramine; hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-S-triazine].

S

Safety fuse.
Salts of organic amino sulfonic acid explosive mixture.
Salutes (bulk).
Silver acetylide.
Silver azide.
Silver fulminate.
Silver oxalate explosive mixtures.
Silver styphnate.
Silver tartrate explosive mixtures.
Silver tetrazene.
Slurried explosive mixtures of water, inorganic oxidizing salt, gelling agent, fuel, and sensitizer (cap sensitive).
Smokeless powder.
Sodatol.
Sodium amatol.
Sodium azide explosive mixture.
Sodium dinitro-ortho-cresolate.
Sodium nitrate explosive mixtures.
Sodium nitrate-potassium nitrate explosive mixture.
Sodium picramate.
Squibs.
Styphnic acid explosives.

T

Tacot [tetranitro-2,3,5,6-dibenzo-1,3a,4,6a tetrazapentalene].
TATB [triaminotrinitrobenzene].
TATP [triacetonetriperoxide].
TEGDN [triethylene glycol dinitrate].
Tetranitrocarbazole.
Tetrazene [tetracene, tetrazine, 1(5-tetrazolyl)-4-guanyl tetrazene hydrate].
Tetrazole explosives.
Tetryl [2,4,6 tetranitro-N-methylaniline].
Tetrytol.
Thickened inorganic oxidizer salt slurried explosive mixture.
TMETN [trimethylolethane trinitrate].
TNEF [trinitroethyl formal].
TNEOC [trinitroethylorthocarbonate].
TNEOF [trinitroethylorthoformate].
TNT [trinitrotoluene, trotyl, trilite, triton].
Torpex.
Tridite.
Trimethylol ethyl methane trinitrate composition.
Trimethylolthane trinitrate-nitrocellulose.
Trimonite.
Trinitroanisole.
Trinitrobenzene.
Trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid [picryl sulfonic acid].
Trinitrobenzoic acid.
Trinitrocresol.
Trinitrofluorenone.
Trinitro-meta-cresol.
Trinitronaphthalene.
Trinitrophenetol.
Trinitrophloroglucinol.
Trinitroresorcinol.
Tritonal.

U

Urea nitrate.

W

Water-bearing explosives having salts of oxidizing acids and nitrogen bases, sulfates, or sulfamates (cap sensitive).
Water-in-oil emulsion explosive compositions.

X

Xanthomonas hydrophilic colloid explosive mixture.

Date approved: June 5, 2025.

Robert Cekada,

Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. 2025–10659 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–FY–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Cooperative Research Group Corrosion Under Insulation—Phase 2 (CUI—Phase 2)

Notice is hereby given that, on January 6, 2025, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), Cooperative Research Group Corrosion Under Insulation—Phase 2 (CUI—Phase 2) has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing (1) the identities of the parties to the venture and (2) the nature and objectives of the venture. The notifications were filed for the purpose of invoking the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances.

Pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act, the identities of the parties to the venture are: Conoco Phillips Company, Houston, TX; Nanotech Inc., Houston, TX; Armancell Engineered Systems Ltd., London, UNITED KINGDOM; The Sherwin Williams Company, Cleveland, OH; PPG Industries, Incorporated, Pittsburgh, PA; International Paint LLC, Houston, TX; Superior Products International II, Inc., Shawnee, KS; Promat Incorporated, Maryville, TN; Jotun A/S, Sandefjord, KINGDOM OF NORWAY; Hempel A/S, Lyngby, KINGDOM OF DENMARK; BP America Production Company, Houston, TX; Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., Allentown, PA; Aspen Aerogels, Inc., Marlborough, MA; Exxonmobil Technology and Engineering, Spring, TX; and Equinor Energy AS, Stavanger, KINGDOM OF NORWAY. The general area of CUI—Phase 2's planned activities are to test the performance of protective coating and insulation products including insulative coatings using the TM21442 test method and a variant of that approach. In addition to the laboratory and field activities, Phase 2 CUI JIP will be used to test, in laboratory setups, promising CUI sensing technologies suitable for CUI monitoring. These preliminary tests will investigate and compare the performance of a range of CUI sensors using the test methodologies proposed above. The CUI Phase 2 JIP shall focus on four primary technical tasks as follows: performance testing of CUI Protective Coating/Insulation Systems; performance evaluation of CUI Insulative Coatings; performance evaluation of CUI Insulative Coatings; and preliminary evaluation of CUI Sensors.

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–10815 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Rapid Response Partnership Vehicle

Notice is hereby given that, on April 8, 2025, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), Rapid Response Partnership Vehicle (''RRPV'') has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances.

Specifically, Fisher BioServices, Inc., Rockville, MD; Landmark Vaccines, Ltd., Loughborough, UNITED KINGDOM; Rx Bandz, Locust Valley, NY; Zeteo Tech, Inc., Sykesville, MD; BioNet-Asia Co., Ltd, Bangkok, KINGDOM OF THAILAND; EmitBio, Inc., Morrisville, NC; Matisse Pharmaceuticals, B.V., Geleen, KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS; National Institute for Pharmaceutical Technology and Education, Inc., Minneapolis, MN; ProtonDx, Ltd., London, UNITED KINGDOM; BioVaxys Technology Corp., Etobicoke, CANADA; Enplas, Santa Clara, CA; RHEAVITA BV, Ghent, KINGDOM OF BELGIUM; Celltheon, Union City, CA; Chromatan, Inc., Lower Gwynedd, PA; Cyrus Biotechnology, Seattle, WA; Eradivir, Inc., West Lafayette, IN; InDevR, Inc., Boulder, CO; Kudo Biotechnology, Inc., Needham, MA; Panoplia Laboratories, Inc., Cambridge, MA; The Regents of the University of California on behalf of its Los Angeles campus, Los Angeles, CA; Meridian Medical Technologies LLC, St. Louis, MO; Sarfez Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Vienna, VA; Tiba Biotech LLC, Cambridge, MA; Ecolab, Inc., Philadelphia, PA; Unicorn Biotechnologies, Inc., Newark, NJ; Zipcode Bio, Weston, MA; Acclinate, Inc., Birmingham, AL; Klim-Loc Medical, Inc., Carbondale, CO; Primary Diagnostics, Inc. dba Primary.Health, San Francisco, CA; Epitogenesis, Inc., Virginia Beach, VA; Microbio, Ltd., Brisbane, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA; Aldevron LLC, Fargo, ND; BC3 Technologies, Inc., Baltimore, MD; Genvax, Ames, IA; Maxim Biomedical, Inc., Rockville, MD; Piezo Therapeutics, Inc., Atlanta, GA; Virtu, Inc., Leesburg, VA; Digital Infuzion LLC, Rockville, MD; Neolixir, Ltd., Perth, AUSTRALIA; XCMR, Inc., Narberth, PA; GenevationUS LLP, Sacramento, CA; Respana Therapeutics, Inc., Philadelphia, PA; University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Lafayette, LA; EriVan, Alachua, FL; President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, MA; MedinCell, Inc., Jacou, FRENCH REPUBLIC; Ambient Biosciences, Ann Arbor, MI; Antirna, Inc., Burlington, MA; Avid Bioservices, Inc., Tustin, CA; CMC Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Solon, OH; FluGen, Inc., Madison, WI; Foundry, Boston, MA; Nutrivert, Inc., Atlanta, GA; The United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., Rockville, MD; Particella, Inc., San Francisco, CA; Ampulis, Inc., Berwyn, PA; Rozum Consulting, Newtown, PA; Halomine, Inc. dba AvantGuard, Ithaca, NY; Luminary Labs LLC, New York, NY; Pluri Biotech, Ltd., Haifa, STATE OF ISRAEL; Public Health Vaccines LLC, Cambridge, MA; B&S Research, Inc., Embarress, MN; and General Therapeutics, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD have been added as parties to this venture.

Also, TFF Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Fort Worth, TX; Spring Discovery, Inc., San Carlos, CA; Cue Health, Inc., San Diego, CA; and Deimos Biosciences, San Francisco, CA have withdrawn as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and RRPV intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On January 5, 2024, RRPV filed its original notification pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on April 16, 2024 (89 FR 26928).

The last notification was filed with the Department on January 16, 2025. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant

to section 6(b) of the Act on February 28, 2025 (90 FR 10949).

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–10809 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Subcutaneous Drug Development & Delivery Consortium, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that, on May 23, 2025, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), Subcutaneous Drug Development & Delivery Consortium, Inc. (''Subcutaneous Drug Development & Delivery Consortium, Inc.'') has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Matchstick LLC, Boonton, NJ; Gilead Sciences, Inc., Forest City, CA; SHL Medical AG, Zug, SWISS CONFEDERATION; and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Tarrytown, NY, have been added as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and Subcutaneous Drug Development & Delivery Consortium, Inc. intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On October 26, 2020, Subcutaneous Drug Development & Delivery Consortium, Inc. filed its original notification pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on December 3, 2020 (85 FR 78148).

The last notification was filed with the Department on October 4, 2024. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on December 20, 2024 (89 FR 104209).

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–10806 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Electrified Vehicle and Energy Storage Evaluation—II

Notice is hereby given that, on April 3, 2025, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), Electrified Vehicle and Energy Storage Evaluation—II (''EVESE II'') has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing (1) the identities of the parties to the venture and (2) the nature and objectives of the venture. The notifications were filed for the purpose of invoking the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances.

Pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act, the identities of the parties to the venture are: BAE Systems Controls Inc., Endicott, NY; Castrol Limited, Reading, UNITED KINGDOM; Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, MI; Honda Development & Manufacturing of America, LLC, Marysville, OH; and Komatsu America Corp, Chicago, IL. The general area of EVESE II's planned activities are to develop enhanced understanding of battery energy storage systems for both vehicular and non-vehicular applications. Research considers both normal (cycling) and abnormal (abuse) use cases of lithium-ion batteries, and work will be performed in three broad areas: cell, module and applications.

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–10774 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Global Synchronizer Foundation

Notice is hereby given that, on May 19, 2025, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), Global Synchronizer Foundation (''GSF'') has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Proof Group, Menlo Park, CA; T–RIZE Group, Montreal, CANADA; Chainlink Labs, New York, NY; and BNP Paribas, Paris, FRENCH REPUBLIC, have been added as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and GSF intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On September 18, 2024, GSF filed its original notification pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on October 11, 2024 (89 FR 82632).

The last notification was filed with the Department on February 25, 2025. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on March 7, 2025 (90 FR 11553).

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–10776 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—National Fire Protection Association

Notice is hereby given that, on May 1, 2025, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), National Fire Protection Association (''NFPA'') has filed written notifications

simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing additions or changes to its standards development activities. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, NFPA has provided an updated and current list of its standards development activities, related technical committee and conformity assessment activities. Information concerning NFPA regulations, technical committees, current standards, standards development, and conformity assessment activities are publicly available at *nfpa.org*.

On September 20, 2004, NFPA filed its original notification pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on October 21, 2004 (69 FR 61869).

The last notification was filed with the Department on January 24, 2025. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on February 28, 2025 (90 FR 10949).

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–10768 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Medical CBRN Defense Consortium

Notice is hereby given that, on April 1, 2025, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), Medical CBRN Defense Consortium (''MCDC'') has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances.

Specifically, Defense Operations & Executions Solutions, Inc., W Melbourne, FL; Systems & Technology Research, Woburn, MA; and The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA have been added as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and MCDC intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On November 13, 2015, MCDC filed its original notification pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on January 6, 2016 (81 FR 513).

The last notification was filed with the Department on January 6, 2025. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on February 28, 2025 (90 FR 10945).

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–10810 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Southwest Research Institute—Cooperative Research Group on Numerical Propulsion System Simulation

Notice is hereby given that, on May 7, 2025, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), Southwest Research Institute—Cooperative Research Group on Numerical Propulsion System Simulation (''NPSS'') has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Mitsubishi Power Aero, LLC, Glastonbury, CT, has been added as a party to this venture. Also, the period of performance has been extended to April 30, 2026.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and NPSS intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On December 11, 2013, NPSS filed its original notification pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on February 20, 2014 (79 FR 9767).

The last notification was filed with the Department on October 29, 2024. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on January 24, 2025 (90 FR 8144).

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–10775 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Customer Experience Hub

Notice is hereby given that, on April 1, 2025, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), The Customer Experience Hub (''CX Hub'') has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Ammonoosuc Community Health Services, Inc., Littleton, NH; Merative US LP, Ann Arbor, MI; Polished Technologies LLC, Chevy Chase, MD; and Washington State University Health Sciences, Spokane, WA have been added as parties to this venture.

Also, Ruth Health, Bronx, NY; Spring Discovery, Inc., San Carlos, CA; and The Innovation Foundation at Oklahoma State University, Inc., Stillwater, OK have withdrawn as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and the CX Hub intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On January 11, 2024, the CX Hub filed its original notification pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on April 16, 2024 (89 FR 26929).

The last notification was filed with the Department on January 3, 2025. A

notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on February 4, 2025 (90 FR 8942).

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–10816 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Medical Technology Enterprise Consortium

Notice is hereby given that, on April 7, 2025, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), Medical Technology Enterprise Consortium (''MTEC''), has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, AbViro LLC, Bethesda, MD; Advanced BioScience Laboratories, Inc., Rockville, MD; Advanced Light Devices LLC, Las Vegas, NV; AI Optics, Inc., New York, NY; Alamgir Research, Inc. dba ARIScience, Wayland, MA; Alcamena Stem Cell Therapeutics LLC, Halethorpe, MD; American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA; BelleTorus Corp., Cambridge, MA; BIOPAC Systems, Inc., Goleta, CA; Bitterroot Innovation LLC, Stevensville, MT; Business Enabled Acquisition and Technology, Inc., San Antonio, TX; CereVu Medical, Inc., San Francisco, CA; CleanBeam Technologies LLC, Greensboro, NC; Clearview Limited LLC dba Grant Engine, Durham, NC; Clyra Medical Technologies, Inc., Tampa, FL; Cornell University, Ithaca, NY; CranioSense, Inc., Bedford, MA; DanForth Advisors, Waltham, MA; Dephy, Inc., Boxborough, MA; Evrys Bio LLC, Doylestown, PA; Global Resonance Technologies LLC, Shelbourne, VT; GreenLifeTech Corp., Banner Elk, NC; Griffith University, Southport, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA; Guide Biomedical Solutions LLC, Media, PA; Healables Digital Health, Inc., Miami, FL; Health Helper Holdings, Inc., Hollywood, FL; Heartland GS LLC, Delaware, OH; Hemerus Medical LLC, St Paul, MN; Humanetics Corp., Excelsior, MN; ICPupil, Ltd., Tel Aviv, STATE OF ISRAEL; Innovative Design Labs, Inc., Minneapolis, MN; IntegerBio, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD; KBR, Houston, TX; Layer 3 Services Pty, Ltd., Fyshwick, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA; LumenAstra, Inc., Boulder, CO; Matisse Pharmaceuticals, B.V., Geleen, KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS; Medasense Biometrics, Ltd., Ramat Gan, STATE OF ISRAEL; MendaCel, Inc., Laguna Beach, CA; MHCombiotic, Inc., Calgary, CANADA; Miracus LLC, Troy, MI; Molecular Technologies Laboratories dba InfinixBio, Galena, OH; Musculoskeletal Transplant Foundation, Inc., Edison, NJ; Nanohmics, Inc., Austin, TX; Neural Dynamics Technologies, Inc., Newton, MA; Neurovascular Research and Design Corp., Tucson, AZ; NextCure, Inc., Beltsville, MD; Nostopharma LLC, Bethesda, MD; Obvius Robotics, Inc., Sunrise, FL; Orgenesis, Inc., Germantown, MD; pdx-tec LLC dba ppx-tec LLC, Jackson, MS; Persistent Technology, Inc., Alexandria, VA; President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, MA; PROYECCIÓN 22 SA DE CV, Uruapan, UNITED MEXICAN STATES; Pulsethera, Inc., Chestnut Hill, MA; Quest Consultants LLC dba Aerstone, Kensington, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO; Radiatric, Inc., Washougal, WA; Results Group LLC, Glastonbury, CT; Roam Robotics, Inc., San Francisco, CA; Safeguard Surgical, Tampa, FL; SafePush LLC, New Orleans, LA; Sciperio, Inc., Orlando, FL; Senseye, Inc., Austin, TX; SereNeuro Therapeutics, Inc., Baltimore, MD; Signature Performance, Inc., Omaha, NE; SilverStream Medical, Caesarea, STATE OF ISRAEL; Solascure, Ltd., Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM; Stoic Bio, Inc., San Diego, CA; Summit Technology Laboratory, Irvine, CA; Tillerline Associates LLC, Solon, OH; Tunnell Consulting, Inc., Bethesda, MD; University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR; Valinor Enterprises, Alexandria, VA; Vira Regen, Inc., Salt Lake City, UT; and VitaKey, Inc., Birmingham, AL have been added as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and MTEC intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On May 9, 2014, MTEC filed its original notification pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on June 9, 2014 (79 FR 32999).

The last notification was filed with the Department on January 6, 2025. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on February 4, 2025 (90 FR 8943).

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–10813 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

James F. Brown, D.P.M.; Default Decision and Order

I. Introduction

On June 26, 2024, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to James F. Brown, D.P.M., of Los Angeles, California (Registrant). Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 2, at 1, 5. The OSC proposed the revocation of Registrant's DEA Certificate of Registration No. BB7959731, alleging that Registrant's registration should be revoked because Registrant materially falsified his application for DEA registration and because Registrant has no state authority to handle controlled substances. *Id.* at 1 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1), (3)).[1]

The OSC alleged that Registrant materially falsified his application for DEA registration by failing to disclose that his California medical license was previously suspended. *Id.* at 2–3. The OSC also alleged that, due to the terms and conditions of Registrant's current probation regarding his California medical license, Registrant does not have authority to handle controlled substances in California, the state in which he is registered with DEA. *Id.* at 3.

The OSC notified Registrant of his right to file with DEA a written request for a hearing and an answer, and that if he failed to file such a request, he would be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing and be in default. *Id.* at 3 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). Here, Registrant did not request a hearing. RFAA, at 3.[2]

[1] In its RFAA, the Government repeatedly uses variations of the term denial (applicable to a decision regarding a DEA registration application) rather than revocation (applicable to a decision regarding a current DEA registration). This appears to be an error, as the conclusion of the RFAA ultimately requests revocation of Registrant's current DEA registration, not denial of a DEA registration application.

[2] Based on the Government's submissions in its RFAA dated October 24, 2024, the Agency finds

Continued

''A default, unless excused, shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of the registrant's/applicant's right to a hearing and an admission of the factual allegations of the [OSC].'' 21 CFR 1301.43(e); *see also* RFAAX 2, at 3 (providing notice to Registrant).

Further, ''[i]n the event that a registrant . . . is deemed to be in default . . . DEA may then file a request for final agency action with the Administrator, along with a record to support its request. In such circumstances, the Administrator may enter a default final order pursuant to [21 CFR] 1316.67.'' *Id.* § 1301.43(f)(1). Here, the Government has requested final agency action based on Registrant's default pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43(c), (f), 1301.46. RFAA, at 4; *see also* 21 CFR 1316.67.

II. Lack of State Authority

A. Findings of Fact

The Agency finds that, in light of Registrant's default, the factual allegations in the OSC are deemed admitted. Accordingly, Registrant admits that on March 15, 2024, the Podiatric Medical Board of California (PMB) revoked Registrant's California medical license, stayed the revocation, and placed Registrant on probation for five years. RFAAX 2, at 3. Registrant also admits that the terms and conditions of his probation prohibit him from handling controlled substances. *Id.* According to California online records, of which the Agency takes official notice,[3] Registrant's California medical license is current, but also on probation with limits on his practice. California DCA License Search, *https://search.dca.ca.gov* (last visited date of signature of this Order). Specifically, on the ''Licensing Details'' page for Registrant's California medical license number 4434, under ''Administrative Disciplinary Actions,'' the online record states: ''Five years' probation with various terms and conditions. Restrictions: shall not order, prescribe, dispense, administer or possess any controlled substances as defined in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act; shall not engage in the practice of podiatric medicine until notified by the Board or its designee that [Registrant] is mentally fit to practice podiatric medicine safely; and prohibited from engaging in the solo practice of medicine . . . .'' *Id.* (capitalization edited). Accordingly, the Agency finds that Registrant is not licensed to handle controlled substances in California, the state in which he is registered with DEA.[4]

B. Discussion

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), the Attorney General is authorized to suspend or revoke a registration issued under 21 U.S.C. 823 ''upon a finding that the registrant . . . has had his State license or registration suspended . . . [or] revoked . . . by competent State authority and is no longer authorized by State law to engage in the . . . dispensing of controlled substances.'' With respect to a practitioner, DEA has also long held that the possession of authority to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which a practitioner engages in professional practice is a fundamental condition for obtaining and maintaining a practitioner's registration. *Gonzales* v. *Oregon,* 546 U.S. 243, 270 (2006) (''The Attorney General can register a physician to dispense controlled substances 'if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.' . . . The very definition of a 'practitioner' eligible to prescribe includes physicians 'licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by the United States or the jurisdiction in which he practices' to dispense controlled substances. § 802(21).''). The Agency has applied these principles consistently. *See, e.g., James L. Hooper, M.D.,* 76 FR 71371, 71372 (2011), *pet. for rev. denied,* 481 F. App'x 826 (4th Cir. 2012); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.,* 43 FR 27616, 27617 (1978).[5]

According to California statute, ''dispense'' means ''to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate user or research subject by or pursuant to the lawful order of a practitioner, including the prescribing, furnishing, packaging, labeling, or compounding necessary to prepare the substance for that delivery.'' Cal. Health & Safety Code section 11010 (West 2024). Further, a ''practitioner'' means a person ''licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to, or administer, a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research in [the] state.'' *Id.* at section 11026(c).

Here, the undisputed evidence in the record is that Registrant currently lacks authority to handle controlled substances in California because his California medical license, while current, has been limited to prohibit the handling of controlled substances, among other limitations. As discussed above, an individual must be a practitioner licensed to handle controlled substances in order to handle controlled substances in California.

that service of the OSC on Registrant was adequate. According to the Declaration from a DEA Diversion Investigator (DI), on June 27, 2024, the DI mailed the OSC via First Class mail to Registrant's registered address, mailing address, and ''each of the previously listed addresses in the DEA databases associated with [Registrant].'' RFAAX 3, at 2. Further, on July 1, 2024, the DI emailed copies of the OSC to Registrant and Registrant's attorney. *Id.* On July 31, 2024, the DI traveled to Registrant's registered address to personally serve him with a copy of the OSC, but was advised by clinic staff on the premises that Registrant had not been at that location for two years. *Id.* On August 5, 2024, the DI attempted to personally serve Registrant at an address associated with him in Long Beach, California, but the current tenant at the address advised the DI that she had been living at the address since 2023 and had no knowledge of Registrant or his whereabouts. *Id.* at 2–3. Here, the Agency finds that Registrant was successfully served the OSC by email and that the DI's efforts to serve Registrant by other means were '''reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise [Registrant] of the pendency of the action.''' *Jones* v. *Flowers,* 547 U.S. 220, 226 (2006) (quoting *Mullane* v. *Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.,* 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950)); *see also Mohammed S. Aljanaby, M.D.,* 82 FR 34552, 34552 (2017) (finding that service by email satisfies due process where the email is not returned as undeliverable and other methods have been unsuccessful).

[3] Under the Administrative Procedure Act, an agency ''may take official notice of facts at any stage in a proceeding—even in the final decision.'' United States Department of Justice, Attorney General's Manual on the Administrative Procedure Act 80 (1947) (Wm. W. Gaunt & Sons, Inc., Reprint 1979).

[4] Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 556(e), ''[w]hen an agency decision rests on official notice of a material fact not appearing in the evidence in the record, a party is entitled, on timely request, to an opportunity to show the contrary.'' The material fact here is that Registrant, as of the date of this decision, is not authorized to handle controlled substances in California. Registrant may dispute the Agency's finding by filing a properly supported motion for reconsideration of findings of fact within fifteen calendar days of the date of this Order. Any such motion and response shall be filed and served by email to the other party and to DEA Office of the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration at *dea.addo.attorneys@dea.gov.*

[5] This rule derives from the text of two provisions of the CSA. First, Congress defined the term ''practitioner'' to mean ''a physician . . . or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by . . . the jurisdiction in which he practices . . ., to distribute, dispense, . . . [or] administer . . . a controlled substance in the course of professional practice.'' 21 U.S.C. 802(21). Second, in setting the requirements for obtaining a practitioner's registration, Congress directed that ''[t]he Attorney General shall register practitioners . . . if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.'' 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1). Because Congress has clearly mandated that a practitioner possess state authority in order to be deemed a practitioner under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA), DEA has held repeatedly that revocation of a practitioner's registration is the appropriate sanction whenever he is no longer authorized to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which he practices. *See, e.g., James L. Hooper, M.D.,* 76 FR 71371–72; *Sheran Arden Yeats, M.D.,* 71 FR 39130, 39131 (2006); *Dominick A. Ricci, M.D.,* 58 FR 51104, 51105 (1993); *Bobby Watts, M.D.,* 53 FR 11919, 11920 (1988); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.,* 43 FR 27617.

Thus, because Registrant is not currently authorized to handle controlled substances in California, Registrant is not eligible to maintain a DEA registration. Accordingly, the Agency will order that Registrant's DEA registration be revoked.

III. Material Falsification

A. Findings of Fact

Registrant admits that on May 8, 2023, the PMB issued an Ex Parte Interim Suspension Order that prohibited him from practicing medicine in California based on allegations relating to driving under the influence, practicing medicine while impaired, being convicted of a drug related offense, excessively using drugs or alcohol, and unprofessional conduct. RFAAX 2, at 2. Registrant further admits that on June 5, 2023, the PMB granted an Immediate Suspension Order after a hearing where Registrant was represented by counsel. *Id.*

Registrant admits that on June 20, 2023, he submitted an application for renewal of his DEA registration. *Id.; see also* RFAAX 8, at 1. Registrant admits that a DEA application for registration includes liability questions that must be answered either affirmatively or negatively. RFAAX 2, at 2. Registrant admits that Liability Question 3 asks: ''Has the applicant ever surrendered (for cause) or had a state professional license or controlled substance registration revoked, suspended, denied, restricted, or placed on probation, or is any such action pending?'' *Id.; see also* RFAAX 8, at 1. Registrant admits that on his application, in response to Liability Question 3, he answered ''N'', thus concealing that his California medical license had been suspended (as noted above). RFAAX 2, at 3; *see also* RFAAX 8, at 1.

B. Discussion

The Administrator is authorized to revoke a registration if the registrant has materially falsified an application for registration. 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1). Agency decisions have repeatedly held that false responses to the liability questions on an application for registration are material. *Kevin J. Dobi, APRN,* 87 FR 38184, 38184 (2022) (collecting cases).

In *Frank Joseph Sirlacci, M.D.,* the Agency found that ''the falsification of any of the liability questions is 'material' under 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1) . . . [because] each of the liability questions is connected to at least one of [the] [21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)] factors that, according to the CSA, [the Agency] 'shall' consider as [it] analyze[s] whether issuing a registration 'would be inconsistent with the public interest.' [21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)].'' *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR 45229, 45238 (2020) (footnote omitted). The Decision noted that ''[the Agency is] unable to discharge the responsibilities of the CSA every time [it is] given false information in response to a liability question. Thus, each falsification of a liability question has a natural tendency to influence, or is capable of influencing [the Agency's] decision and is therefore material.'' *Id.*[6]

The Government must prove an allegation of material falsification ''by evidence that is clear, unequivocal, and convincing.'' *Richard J. Settles, D.O.,* 81 FR 64940, 64946 (2016) (quoting *Kungys* v. *United States,* 485 U.S. at 772). The Government need not show that an applicant *actually knew* that his response to a liability question was false. Rather, it is sufficient that the Government shows that an applicant *should have known* that his response to a liability question was false. *Narciso A. Reyes, M.D.,* 83 FR 61678, 61680 (2018) (citing *Samuel S. Jackson, D.D.S.,* 72 FR 23848, 23852 (2007)). When the Government has made such a showing, *i.e.,* that an applicant should have known that his response to a liability question was false, an applicant's claim that he actually misunderstood a liability question, or otherwise inadvertently provided a false answer to a liability question, is not a defense. *Id.* (citing *Alvin Darby, M.D.,* 75 FR 26993, 26999 (2010)). Indeed, the applicant bears the responsibility to carefully read the liability questions and to answer them honestly; ''[a]llegedly misunderstanding or misinterpreting liability questions does not relieve the applicant of this responsibility.'' *Zelideh I. Cordova-Velazco, M.D.,* 83 FR 62902, 62906 (2018) (internal citations omitted).

As detailed above, Registrant admits that on June 5, 2023, the PMB suspended Registrant's California medical license following a hearing. *See supra* III.A. Registrant also admits that on his June 20, 2023 application for renewal of his DEA registration, he answered ''N'' to Liability Question 3, which asked whether he had ever '' . . . had a state professional license or controlled substance registration revoked, suspended, denied, restricted, or placed on probation . . . '' *Id.* Accordingly, the Agency finds clear, unequivocal, and convincing evidence that Registrant falsely answered ''N'' to Liability Question 3 when he knew or should have known that the correct answer was ''Y.''

Further, as discussed above, a false answer to liability question 3 is material because the question is directly connected to the analysis the Agency must conduct under 21 U.S.C. 823 and is thus capable of influencing the Agency's decision. Accordingly, the Agency finds clear, unequivocal, and convincing evidence that Registrant materially falsified his renewal application with regard to Liability Question 3.

Having read and analyzed the record, the Agency finds clear, unequivocal, convincing, and unrebutted evidence that Registrant's June 20, 2023 application for renewal of his DEA registration contains a material falsification because Registrant gave a false answer to a liability question. Accordingly, the Agency finds that the Government established a *prima facie* case, that Registrant did not rebut that *prima facie* case, and that there is substantial record evidence supporting the revocation of Registrant's registration. 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1).

C. Sanction

Here, the Government has met its *prima facie* burden of showing that Registrant materially falsified his application for renewal of his DEA registration. Accordingly, the burden shifts to Registrant to show why he can be entrusted with a registration. *Morall,* 412 F.3d. at 174; *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy, LLC* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 881 F.3d 823, 830 (11th Cir. 2018); *Garrett Howard Smith, M.D.,* 83 FR 18882, 18904 (2018); *supra* section III.

The issue of trust is necessarily a fact-dependent determination based on the circumstances presented by the individual registrant. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR 46968, 46972 (2019); *see also Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 833. Moreover, as past performance is the best predictor of

[6] *See also JM Pharmacy Group, Inc., d/b/a Farmacia Nueva and Best Pharma Corp.,* 80 FR 28667, 28681 (2015) (''[T]he allegedly false statement must be analyzed in the context of the application requirements sought by DEA and provided by the applicant. The falsification must relate to a ground that could affect the decision, not merely a basis upon which an investigation could be initiated.''); *Mark William Andrew Holder, M.D.,* 80 FR 71618, 71624 n.19 (2015) (quoting *Kungys* v. *United States,* 485 U.S. 759, 771 (1988) (''It has never been the test of materiality that the misrepresentation or concealment would more likely than not have produced an erroneous decision, or even that it would more likely than not have triggered an investigation . . . Instead, the test is whether the misrepresentation or concealment was predictably capable of affecting, *i.e.,* had a natural tendency to affect, the official decision . . . [T]he ultimate finding of materiality turns on an interpretation of substantive law.''); *Scott C. Bickman, M.D.,* 76 FR 17694, 17701 (2011) (''the relevant decision for assessing whether a false statement is material is not the decision to conduct an investigation, but rather the decision as to whether an applicant is entitled to be registered.'').

future performance, DEA Administrators have required that a registrant who has committed acts inconsistent with the public interest must accept responsibility for those acts and demonstrate that he will not engage in future misconduct. *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 833; *ALRA Labs, Inc.* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 54 F.3d 450, 452 (7th Cir. 1995). A registrant's acceptance of responsibility must be unequivocal. *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 830–31. In addition, a registrant's candor during the investigation and hearing has been an important factor in determining acceptance of responsibility and the appropriate sanction. *Id.* Further, the Agency has found that the egregiousness and extent of the misconduct are significant factors in determining the appropriate sanction. *Id.* at 834 & n.4. The Agency has also considered the need to deter similar acts by the registrant and by the community of registrants. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR 46972–73.

Here, Registrant did not request a hearing and did not otherwise avail himself of the opportunity to refute the Government's case. As such, there is no record evidence that Registrant takes responsibility, let alone unequivocal responsibility, for the founded violations, meaning, among other things, that it is not reasonable to believe that Registrant's future controlled substance-related actions will comply with legal requirements. Accordingly, Registrant did not convince the Agency that he can be entrusted with a registration.

Further, the interests of specific and general deterrence weigh in favor of revocation. Given the foundational nature of Registrant's violations, a sanction less than revocation would send a message to the existing and prospective registrant community that compliance with the law is not a condition precedent to maintaining a registration.

In sum, Registrant has not offered any evidence on the record that rebuts the Government's case for revocation of his registration due to a material falsification, and Registrant has not demonstrated that he can be entrusted with the responsibility of registration. Accordingly, the Agency will order the revocation of Respondent's registration.[7]

[7] In this matter there are two separate and distinct grounds by which the Agency proposed revocation, Registrant's loss of state authority and his material falsification; each ground, standing alone, supports the Agency's decision to revoke.

Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a) and 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby revoke DEA Certificate of Registration No. BB7959731 issued to James F. Brown, D.P.M. Further, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a) and 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby deny any pending applications of James F. Brown, D.P.M., to renew or modify this registration, as well as any other pending application of James F. Brown, D.P.M., for additional registration in California. This Order is effective July 14, 2025.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on June 6, 2025, by Acting Administrator Robert J. Murphy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA **Federal Register** Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–10742 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: The Finance Committee and the Communications Subcommittee of the Institutional Advancement Committee of the Legal Services Corporation Board of Directors will meet virtually on June 23 and 24, 2025, respectively. The Finance Committee meeting will begin on June 23 at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Time and will continue until the conclusion of the Committee's agenda. On June 24, the Communications Subcommittee meeting will begin at 3:30 p.m. Eastern Time and will continue until the conclusion of the Committee's agenda.

PLACE: Public Notice of Virtual Meeting.

LSC will conduct the June 23 and June 24, 2025, meetings via videoconference. Unless otherwise noted herein, the LSC Board of Directors meeting will be open to public observation via LSC's YouTube channel: *https://www.youtube.com/@LegalServicesCorp/streams.*

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Monday, June 23, 2025—Finance Committee Meeting

1. Approval of Meeting Agenda
2. Discussion with LSC Management Regarding Recommendations for the Organization's Fiscal Year 2027 Budget Request
3. Discussion with Leadership from LSC's Office of Inspector General (OIG) Regarding the OIG's Fiscal Year 2027 Budget Request
4. Consider and Act on Other Business
5. Consider and Act on Adjournment of Meeting

Tuesday, June 24, 2025—Communications Subcommittee Meeting

1. Approval of Agenda
2. Communications and Social Media Update
3. Strategic Communications Response to FY2026 White House Budget
4. Consider and Act on Other Business
5. Consider and Act on Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jessica Wechter, Special Assistant to the President, at (202) 295–1500. Questions may also be sent by electronic mail to the Office of the Corporate Secretary at *updates@lsc.gov.*

Non-Confidential Meeting Materials: Non-confidential meeting materials will be made available in electronic format at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting on the LSC website, at *https://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/board-meeting-materials.*

(Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552b.)

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Stefanie Davis,

Deputy General Counsel, Legal Services Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2025–10929 Filed 6–11–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 7050–01–P

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts

60-Day Notice for the Blanket Justification for National Endowment for the Arts Funding Application Guidelines and Requirements

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

ACTION: Notice of proposed collection; comment request.

SUMMARY: The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the general public and federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This program helps to ensure that requested data is provided in the desired format; reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized; collection instruments are clearly understood; and the impact of collection requirements on respondents is properly assessed. Currently, the NEA is soliciting comments concerning the proposed information collection of: Blanket Justification for NEA Funding Application Guidelines and Reporting Requirements. A copy of the current information collection request can be obtained by contacting the office listed below in the address section of this notice.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the address section below within 60 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**. We are particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Can help the agency minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the electronic submission of responses.

ADDRESSES: Email comments to Lara Allee, Program Analyst, Office of Guidelines and Panel Operations, National Endowment for the Arts, at *alleel@arts.gov*.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Lara Allee,

Program Analyst, Office of Guidelines and Panel Operations, National Endowment for the Arts.

[FR Doc. 2025–10833 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7537–01–P

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts

National Council on the Arts 216th Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the National Council on the Arts will be held open to the public by videoconference. An additional session will be closed to the public for reasons stated below.

DATES: See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for meeting time and date. The meeting will occur in Eastern time and the ending time is approximate.

ADDRESS: The National Endowment for the Arts, Constitution Center, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20560. This meeting will be held in person and by videoconference. Public portions of the meeting will be webcast. Please see *arts.gov* for the most up-to-date information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Liz Auclair, Office of Public Affairs, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, DC 20506, at 202/682–5744.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The meeting will take place on July 10–11, 2025.

Open Session: July 11, 2025; 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. *Location:* Videoconference. There will be a discussion of general agency business. This session will be held open to the public by videoconference. To view the webcasting of this session of the meeting, go to: *https://www.arts.gov/*. If you need special accommodations due to a disability, please contact Office of Civil Rights, National Endowment for the Arts, Constitution Center, 400 7th St. SW, Washington, DC 20506, 202/682–5454, Voice/T.T.Y. 202/682–5496, at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting. If, in the course of the open session discussion, it becomes necessary for the Council to discuss non-public commercial or financial information of intrinsic value, the Council will go into closed session pursuant to subsection (c)(4) of the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b, and in accordance with the March 11, 2022, determination of the Chair. Additionally, discussion concerning purely personal information about individuals, such as personal biographical and salary data or medical information, may be conducted by the Council in closed session in accordance with subsection (c)(6) of 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Closed Session: July 10, 2025; 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. *Location:* In person and via videoconference. This meeting session will be closed to the public for the aforementioned reasons.

Date: June 10, 2025.

Lara Allee,

Program Analyst, Office of Guidelines and Panel Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–10832 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7537–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Sunshine Act Meetings

The National Science Board's (NSB) Committee on Science and Engineering Policy (SEP) hereby gives notice of the scheduling of a videoconference for the transaction of National Science Board business pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act and the Government in the Sunshine Act.

TIME AND DATE: Friday, June 27, 2025, from 2:30 p.m.–4:00 p.m. Eastern.

PLACE: The meeting will be held by videoconference through the National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314. Members of the public can observe this meeting through a YouTube livestream. The YouTube link will be available from the NSB meetings web page—*https://www.nsf.gov/nsb/meetings/index.jsp.*

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Chair's opening remarks; Detailed narrative outline for *The State of U.S. S&E 2026;* Discussion and vote on exploring an index for *S&E Indicators.*

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Point of contact for this meeting is Chris Blair, *cblair@nsf.gov,* 703/292–7000.

Ann E. Bushmiller,

Senior Counsel to the National Science Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–10966 Filed 6–11–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2025–0001]

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: Weeks of June 16, 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21, 2025. The schedule for Commission meetings is subject to

change on short notice. The NRC Commission Meeting Schedule can be found on the internet at: *https://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/schedule.html.*

PLACE: The NRC provides reasonable accommodation to individuals with disabilities where appropriate. If you need a reasonable accommodation to participate in these public meetings or need this meeting notice or the transcript or other information from the public meetings in another format (*e.g.,* braille, large print), please notify Anne Silk, NRC Disability Program Specialist, at 301–287–0745, by videophone at 240–428–3217, or by email at *Anne.Silk@nrc.gov.* Determinations on requests for reasonable accommodation will be made on a case-by-case basis.

STATUS: Public.

Members of the public may request to receive the information in these notices electronically. If you would like to be added to the distribution, please contact the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of the Secretary, Washington, DC 20555, at 301–415–1969, or by email at *Betty.Thweatt@nrc.gov* or *Samantha.Miklaszewski@nrc.gov.*

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Week of June 16, 2025

Tuesday, June 17, 2025

10:00 a.m. Briefing on Human Capital and Equal Employment Opportunity (Public Meeting) (Contact: Erin Deeds: 301–415–2887)

Additional Information: The meeting will be held in the Commissioners' Hearing Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. The public is invited to attend the Commission's meeting in person or watch live via webcast at the Web address—*https://video.nrc.gov/.*

Week of June 23, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of June 23, 2025.

Week of June 30, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of June 30, 2025.

Week of July 7, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of July 7, 2025.

Week of July 14, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of July 14, 2025.

Week of July 21, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of July 21, 2025.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: For more information or to verify the status of meetings, contact Chris Markley at 301–415–6293 or via email at *Christopher.Markley@nrc.gov.*

The NRC is holding the meetings under the authority of the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Dated: June 11, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Christopher Markley,

Policy Coordinator, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10927 Filed 6–11–25; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2024–0198]

Information Collection: NRC Form 664, General Licensee Registration

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Renewal of existing information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) invites public comment on the renewal of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for an existing collection of information. The information collection is entitled, NRC Form 664, ''General Licensee Registration.''

DATES: Submit comments by August 12, 2025. 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 on or 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–2024–0198. 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:* Kristen Benney, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Mail Stop: T–6 A10M, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001.

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: Kristen Benney, Office of the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–6355; email: *Infocollects.Resource@nrc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments

A. Obtaining Information

Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2024–0198 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–2024–0198. A copy of the collection of information and related instructions may be obtained without charge by accessing Docket ID NRC–2024–0198 on this website.
- *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 Web-based ADAMS 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 supporting statement and NRC Form 664 are available in ADAMS under Accession Nos. ML25041A045 and ML25041A043, respectively.
- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov* or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- *NRC's Clearance Officer:* A copy of the collection of information and related instructions may be obtained without charge by contacting the NRC's Acting Clearance Officer, Kristen Benney, Office of the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–6355; email: *Infocollects.Resource@nrc.gov.*

B. Submitting Comments

The NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website (*https://www.regulations.gov*). Please include

Docket ID NRC–2024–0198, in your comment submission.

The NRC cautions you not to include identifying or contact information in comment submissions that you do not want to be publicly disclosed in your comment submission. All comment submissions are posted at *https://www.regulations.gov* and entered into ADAMS. Comment submissions are not routinely edited 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 comment submissions are not routinely edited to remove such information before making the comment submissions available to the public or entering the comment into ADAMS.

II. Background

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35), the NRC is requesting public comment on its intention to request the OMB's approval for the information collection summarized as follows.

1. *The title of the information collection:* NRC Form 664, ''General Licensee Registration.''
2. *OMB approval number:* 3150–0198.
3. *Type of submission:* Extension.
4. *The form number, if applicable:* NRC Form 664.
5. *How often the collection is required or requested:* Annually.
6. *Who will be required or asked to respond:* General licensees who possess registerable quantities of byproduct material.
7. *The estimated number of annual responses:* 471.
8. *The estimated number of annual respondents:* 471.
9. *The estimated number of hours needed annually to comply with the information collection requirement or request:* 157.
10. *Abstract:* NRC Form 664 is used by NRC general licensees to make reports regarding certain generally licensed devices subject to annual registration. The registration program allows NRC to better track general licensees, so that they can be contacted or inspected as necessary, and to make sure that generally licensed devices can be identified even if lost or damaged. Also, the registration program ensures that general licensees are aware of and understand the requirements for the possession, use, and disposal of devices containing byproduct material. Greater awareness helps to ensure that general licensees will comply with the regulatory requirements for proper handling and disposal of generally licensed devices and would reduce the potential for incidents that could result in unnecessary radiation exposure to the public and contamination of property.

III. Specific Requests for Comments

The NRC is seeking comments that address the following questions:

1. Is the proposed collection of information necessary for the NRC to properly perform its functions? Does the information have practical utility? Please explain your answer.
2. Is the estimate of the burden of the information collection accurate? Please explain your answer.
3. Is there a way to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected?
4. How can the burden of the information collection on respondents be minimized, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology?

Dated: June 9, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Kristen Benney,

Acting NRC Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10737 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Submission of Information Collection for OMB Review; Comment Request; Administrative Appeals

AGENCY: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

ACTION: Notice of request for extension of OMB approval of information collection.

SUMMARY: The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is requesting that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) extend approval, under the Paperwork Reduction Act of a collection of information contained in its regulation on Rules for Administrative Review of Agency Decisions. This notice informs the public of PBGC's request and solicits public comment on the collection of information.

DATES: Comments must be submitted by July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

All comments received will be posted without change to PBGC's website, *www.pbgc.gov,* including any personal information provided. Do not submit comments that include any personally identifiable information or confidential business information.

A copy of the request will be posted on PBGC's website at *www.pbgc.gov/prac/laws-and-regulation/federal-register-notices-open-for-comment.* It may also be obtained without charge by writing to the Disclosure Division *(disclosure@pbgc.gov*), Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20024–2101; or, calling 202–229–4040 during normal business hours. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen Levin (*levin.karen@pbgc.gov*), Attorney, Regulatory Affairs Division, Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20024–2101; 202–229–3559. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) intends to request that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) extend approval, under the Paperwork Reduction Act, of a collection of information contained in its regulation on Rules for Administrative Review of Agency Decisions (29 CFR part 4003) (OMB control number 1212–0061; expires July 31, 2025). This notice informs the public of PBGC's intent and solicits public comment on the collection of information.

PBGC's regulation on Rules for Administrative Review of Agency Decisions (29 CFR part 4003) prescribes rules governing the issuance of initial determinations by PBGC and the procedures for requesting and obtaining administrative review of initial determinations. Certain types of initial determinations are subject to administrative appeals, which are covered in subpart D of the regulation. Subpart D prescribes rules on who may file appeals, when and where to file appeals, contents of appeals, and other matters relating to appeals. Most appeals filed with PBGC are filed by

individuals (participants, beneficiaries, and alternate payees) in connection with benefit entitlement or amounts. A small number of appeals are filed by companies in connection with other matters, such as plan coverage under section 4021 of ERISA or liability under sections 4062(b)(1), 4063, or 4064. For appeals of benefit determinations, PBGC has optional forms for filing appeals (Form 724) and requests for extensions of time to appeal (Form 723). PBGC needs the required information to resolve matters raised in appeals of PBGC's initial determinations.

PBGC is proposing some minor editorial and formatting changes to Forms 723 and 724. In addition, in the Privacy Act Notice section of both forms, it is fixing an erroneous citation and replacing ''Social Security Number'' with ''Customer Identification Number.''

The existing collection of information under the regulation has been approved through July 31, 2025, under OMB control number 1212–0061. On April 8, 2025, PBGC published in the **Federal Register** (at 90 FR 15163) a notice informing the public of its intent to request an extension of this collection of information. No comments were received. PBGC is requesting that OMB extend approval of the collection for 3 years. 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.

PBGC estimates that each year there will be 103 appeals and 29 requests for extensions filed annually under this regulation. The total estimated annual burden of the collection of information is 105 hours and $9,000.

Issued in Washington, DC, by

Hilary Duke,

Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2025–10795 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7709–02–P

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Submission of Information Collection for OMB Review; Comment Request; Filings for Reconsideration

AGENCY: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

ACTION: Notice of request for extension of OMB approval of information collection.

SUMMARY: The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is requesting that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) extend approval, under the Paperwork Reduction Act of a collection of information for filings for reconsideration under its regulation on Rules for Administrative Review of Agency Decisions. This notice informs the public of PBGC's request and solicits public comment on the collection of information.

DATES: Comments must be submitted by July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

All comments received will be posted without change to PBGC's website, *www.pbgc.gov,* including any personal information provided. Do not submit comments that include any personally identifiable information or confidential business information.

A copy of the request will be posted on PBGC's website at *www.pbgc.gov/prac/laws-and-regulation/federal-register-notices-open-for-comment.* It may also be obtained without charge by writing to the Disclosure Division *(disclosure@pbgc.gov*), Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20024–2101; or, calling 202–229–4040 during normal business hours. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen Levin (*levin.karen@pbgc.gov*), Attorney, Regulatory Affairs Division, Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20024–2101; 202–229–3559. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) intends to request that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) extend approval, under the Paperwork Reduction Act, of a collection of information contained in its regulation on Rules for Administrative Review of Agency Decisions (29 CFR part 4003) (OMB control number 1212–0063; expires August 31, 2025). This notice informs the public of PBGC's intent and solicits public comment on the collection of information.

PBGC's regulation on Rules for Administrative Review of Agency Decisions (29 CFR part 4003) prescribes rules governing the issuance of initial determinations by PBGC and the procedures for requesting and obtaining administrative review of initial determinations. Certain types of initial determinations are subject to reconsideration, which are covered in subpart C of the regulation. Subpart C prescribes rules on who may request reconsideration, when to make a reconsideration request, where to submit the request, the form and contents of reconsideration requests, and final decisions on reconsideration requests.

Any person aggrieved by an initial determination of PBGC under § 4003.1(d)(1) (determinations with respect to premiums, interest, and late payment penalties under section 4007 of ERISA), § 4003.1(d)(2) (determinations concerning voluntary terminations), or 4003.1(d)(3) (determinations with respect to penalties under section 4071 of ERISA) may request reconsideration of the initial determination. Most requests for reconsideration have been filed by plan administrators under § 4003.1(d)(1) relating to premiums, interest, and late payment penalties.

Requests for reconsideration must be in writing, be clearly designated as requests for reconsideration, contain a statement of the grounds for reconsideration and the relief sought, and contain or reference all pertinent information. Requests for reconsideration may be filed by hand, mail, commercial delivery service, or email.

The existing collection of information under the regulation has been approved through August 31, 2025, under OMB control number 1212–0063. On April 8, 2025, PBGC published in the **Federal Register** (at 90 FR 15165) a notice informing the public of its intent to request an extension of this collection of information. No comments were received. PBGC is requesting that OMB extend approval of the collection for 3 years. 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.

PBGC estimates that each year an average of 146 persons per year will respond to this collection of information. The total estimated average annual burden of the collection of information is about one-half hour and $493 per appellant, with an average total annual burden of approximately 71 hours and about $71,925.

Issued in Washington, DC, by

Hilary Duke,

Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2025–10796 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7709–02–P

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Submission of Information Collection for OMB Review; Comment Request; Notices Following a Substantial Cessation of Operations

AGENCY: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

ACTION: Notice of request for extension of OMB approval of information collection.

SUMMARY: The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is requesting that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) extend approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act, of a collection of information that is necessary to fulfill various reporting obligations following a cessation of operations at a facility. This notice informs the public of PBGC's request and solicits public comment on the collection of information.

DATES: Comments must be submitted by July 14, 2025 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

All comments received will be posted without change to PBGC's website, *www.pbgc.gov,* including any personal information provided. Do not submit comments that include any personally identifiable information or confidential business information.

A copy of the request will be posted on PBGC's website at *www.pbgc.gov/prac/laws-and-regulation/federal-register-notices-open-for-comment.* It may also be obtained without charge by writing to the Disclosure Division (*disclosure@pbgc.gov*), Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20024–2101; or, calling 202–229–4040 during normal business hours. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Monica O'Donnell (*odonnell.monica@pbgc.gov*), Attorney, Regulatory Affairs Division, Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20024–2101, 202–229–8706. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is requesting that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) extend approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act, of a collection of information that is necessary to fulfill various reporting obligations following a cessation of operations at a facility (OMB control number 1212–0073; expires August 31, 2025). This notice informs the public of PBGC's request and solicits public comment on the collection of information.

Section 4062(e) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) imposes reporting obligations in the event of a ''substantial cessation of operations.'' A substantial cessation of operations occurs when a permanent cessation at a facility causes a separation from employment of more than 15 percent of all ''eligible employees.'' ''Eligible employees'' are employees eligible to participate in any of the facility's employer's employee pension benefit plans. Following a substantial cessation of operations, the facility's employer is treated, with respect to its single-employer pension plans covered by title IV of ERISA that are covering participants at the facility, as if the employer were a withdrawing substantial employer under a multiple employer plan. Under section 4063(a) of ERISA, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) must receive notice of the substantial cessation of operations and a request to determine the employer's resulting liability.

To fulfill such resulting liability, the employer may elect, under section 4062(e)(4)(A), to make additional contributions annually for seven years to plans covering participants at the facility where the substantial cessation of operations took place. Under sections 4062(e)(4)(E)(i)(I), (II), (III), (IV), and (V) respectively, an employer that is making the election for annual additional contributions must give notice to PBGC of: (1) its decision to make the election, (2) its payment of an annual contribution, (3) its failure to pay an annual contribution, (4) its receipt of a funding waiver from the Internal Revenue Service, and (5) the ending of its obligation to make additional annual contributions

The existing collection of information is approved through August 31, 2025, under OMB control number 1212–0073. On April 8, 2025, PBGC published in the **Federal Register** (at 90 FR 15164) a notice informing the public of its intent to request an extension of this collection of information. No comments were received. PBGC is requesting that OMB extend approval of the collection for 3 years. 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.

PBGC estimates that, over the next 3 years, it will receive 3 forms in this series each year. PBGC estimates that these forms will be completed by a combination of plan office staff and outside professionals: attorneys and actuaries. PBGC further estimates that the average burden of this information collection will be 8 hours per filer, with a total burden of 24 hours (8 hours × 3 filers). PBGC also estimates that each filer will spend an average of $8,000 in contractor costs, for an estimated total annual cost burden of $24,000 ($8,000 × 3 filers).

Issued in Washington, DC.

Hilary Duke

Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2025–10818 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7709–02–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2025–1500 and K2025–1495; MC2025–1501 and K2025–1496]

New Postal Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is noticing a recent Postal Service filing for the Commission's consideration concerning a negotiated service agreement. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* June 17, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at *https://www.prc.gov.* Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by

telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction
II. Public Proceeding(s)
III. Summary Proceeding(s)

I. Introduction

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405, the Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to Competitive negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may propose the addition of a negotiated service agreement from the Competitive product list or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the Competitive product list.

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (*http://www.prc.gov*). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.[1]

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). The Public Representative does not represent any individual person, entity or particular point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established. Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. *See* 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1500 and K2025–1495; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 875 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 9, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Arif Hafiz; *Comments Due:* June 17, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1501 and K2025–1496; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 876 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 9, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Arif Hafiz; *Comments Due:* June 17, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

None. See Section II for public proceedings.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Erica A. Barker,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10817 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

[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).

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. CP2024–141; MC2025–1498 and K2025–1493; MC2025–1499 and K2025–1494]

New Postal Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is noticing a recent Postal Service filing for the Commission's consideration concerning a negotiated service agreement. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* June 16, 2025.

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.

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I. Introduction

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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

[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).

point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established. Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. *See* 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)-(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* CP2024–141; *Filing Title:* USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 39, with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 6, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative:* Philip Abraham; *Comments Due:* June 16, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1498 and K2025–1493; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 777 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 6, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Samuel Robinson; *Comments Due:* June 16, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1499 and K2025–1494; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 874 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 6, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Jennaca Upperman; *Comments Due:* June 16, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

None. See Section II for public proceedings.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Erica A. Barker,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10756 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Agency Forms Submitted for OMB Review, Request for Comments

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35), the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) is forwarding an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Our ICR describes the information we seek to collect from the public. Review and approval by OIRA ensures that we impose appropriate paperwork burdens.

The RRB invites comments on the proposed collections of information to determine (1) the practical utility of the collections; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the collections; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information that is the subject of collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of collections on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Comments to the RRB or OIRA must contain the OMB control number of the ICR. For proper consideration of your comments, it is best if the RRB and OIRA receive them within 30 days of the publication date.

1. Title and purpose of information collection: Application for Benefits Due but Unpaid at Death; OMB 3220–0055.

Under Section 2(g) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352), benefits that accrued but were not paid because of the death of the employee shall be paid to the same individual(s) to whom benefits are payable under Section 6(a)(1) of the Railroad Retirement Act. The provisions relating to the payment of such benefits are prescribed in 20 CFR 325.5 and 20 CFR 335.5.

The RRB provides Form UI–63, Application for Benefits Due But Unpaid at Death, to those applying for the accrued sickness or unemployment benefits unpaid at the death of the employee and for obtaining the information needed to identify the proper payee. One response is requested of each respondent. Completion is required to obtain a benefit.

Previous Requests for Comments: The RRB has already published the initial 60-day notice (90 FR 15373 on April 10, 2025) required by 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2). That request elicited no comments.

Information Collection Request (ICR)

Title: Application for Benefits Due but Unpaid at Death.

OMB Control Number: 3220–0055.

Form(s) submitted: UI–63.

Type of request: Reinstatement with change of a previously approved collection.

Affected public: Individuals or Households.

Abstract: The collection obtains the information needed by the Railroad Retirement Board to pay benefits accrued under section 2(g) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act but not paid because of the death of the employee.

Changes proposed: The RRB proposes the following changes to Form UI–63:

- On the cover letter, removed ''his or her'' and replaced with ''their'' in second sentence and
- On the second page, field 4, added ''Telephone No.'' column.

The burden estimate for the ICR is as follows:

Form No.	Annual responses	Time (minutes)	Burden (hours)
UI–63	30	7	4

2. *Title and purpose of information collection:* Employee's Certification; OMB 3220–0140.

Section 2 of the Railroad Retirement Act (RRA) (45 U.S.C. 231a), provides for the payment of an annuity to the spouse or divorced spouse of a retired railroad employee. For the spouse or divorced spouse to qualify for an annuity, the RRB must determine if any of the employee's current marriage to the applicant is valid.

The requirements for obtaining documentary evidence to determine valid marital relationships are prescribed in 20 CFR 219.30 through 219.35. Section 2(e) of the RRA requires that an employee must relinquish all rights to any railroad employer service before a spouse annuity can be paid.

The RRB uses Form G–346, Employee's Certification, to obtain the information needed to determine whether the employee's current marriage is valid. Form G–346 is completed by the retired employee who is the husband or wife of the applicant for a spouse annuity. Completion is required to obtain a benefit. One response is requested of each respondent. The RRB proposes no changes to Form G–346 or Form G–346sum.

Consistent with 20 CFR 217.17, the RRB uses Form G–346sum, *Employee's Certification Summary,* which mirrors the information collected on Form G–346, when an employee, after being interviewed by an RRB field office representative ''signs'' the form using an alternative signature method known as ''attestation.'' Attestation refers to the action taken by the RRB field office representative to confirm and annotate the RRB's records of the applicant's affirmation under penalty of perjury that the information provided is correct and the applicant's agreement to sign the form by proxy. Completion is required to obtain a benefit. One response is requested of each respondent.

Previous Requests for Comments: The RRB has already published the initial 60-day notice (90 FR 15374 on April 10, 2025) required by 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2). That request elicited no comments.

Information Collection Request (ICR)

Title: Employee's Certification.

OMB Control Number: 3220–0140.

Forms submitted: G–346 and G–346sum.

Type of request: Reinstatement with change of a previously approved collection.

Affected public: Individuals or Households.

Abstract: Under Section 2 of the Railroad Retirement Act, spouses of retired railroad employees may be entitled to an annuity. The collection obtains information from the employee about the employee's previous marriages, if any, to determine if any impediment exists to the marriage between the employee and his or her spouse.

Changes proposed: The RRB proposes minor changes to Form G–346 certification statement on page 2 and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice contact information on page 3. The RRB proposes no changes to Form G–346sum.

The burden estimate for the ICR is as follows:

Form No.	Annual responses	Time (minutes)	Burden (hours)
G–346	2,060	5	172
G–346sum	1,960	5	163
Total	4,020		335

3. Title and purpose of information collection: RUIA Claims Notification and Verification System; OMB 3220–0171.

Section 5(b) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (RUIA) (45 U.S.C. 355), requires that effective January 1, 1990, when a claim for benefits is filed with the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB), the RRB shall provide notice of the claim to the claimant's base year employer(s) to provide them an opportunity to submit information relevant to the claim before making an initial determination. If the RRB determines to pay benefits to the claimant under the RUIA, the RRB shall notify the base-year employer(s).

The purpose of the RUIA Claims Notification and Verification System is to provide two notices, pre-payment Form ID–4K, Prepayment Notice of Employees' Applications and Claims for Benefits Under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and post-payment Form ID–4E, Notice of RUIA Claim Determination. Prepayment Form ID–4K provides notice to a claimant's base-year employer(s), of each unemployment application and unemployment and sickness claim filed for benefits under the RUIA and provides the employer an opportunity to convey information relevant to the proper adjudication of the claim.

The railroad employer can elect to receive Form ID–4K by one of three options: a computer-generated paper notice, by Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), or online via the RRB's Employer Reporting System (ERS). The railroad employer can respond to the ID–4K notice by telephone, manually by mailing a completed ID–4K back to the RRB, or electronically via EDI or ERS.

Once the RRB determines to pay a claim post-payment Form Letter ID–4E, Notice of RUIA Claim Determination, is used to notify the base-year employer(s). This gives the employer a second opportunity to challenge the claim for benefits.

The ID–4E mainframe-generated paper notice, EDI, and internet versions are transmitted on a daily basis, generally on the same day that the claims are approved for payment. Railroad employers who are mailed Form ID–4E are instructed to write if they want a reconsideration of the RRB's determination to pay. Employers who receive the ID–4E electronically, may file a reconsideration request by completing the ID–4E by either EDI or ERS. Completion is voluntary.

Previous Requests for Comments: The RRB has already published the initial 60-day notice (90 FR 15374 on April 10, 2025) required by 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2). That request elicited no comments.

Information Collection Request (ICR)

Title: RUIA Claims Notification and Verification System.

OMB Control Number: 3220–0171.

Form(s) submitted: ID–4K, ID–4K (INTERNET), ID–4E, ID–4E (INTERNET).

Type of request: Reinstatement without change of a previously approved collection.

Affected public: Private Sector; Businesses or other for-profits.

Abstract: Section 5(b) of the RUIA requires that effective January 1, 1990, when a claim for benefits is filed with the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB), the RRB shall provide notice of such

claim to the claimant's base-year employer(s) and afford such employer(s) an opportunity to submit information relevant to the claim before making an initial determination on the claim. When the RRB determines to pay benefits to a claimant under the RUIA, the RRB shall provide notice of such determination to the claimant's base year employer.

Changes proposed: The RRB proposes no changes to Forms ID–4K, ID–4K(internet), ID–4E, and ID–4E (internet).

The burden estimate for the ICR is as follows:

Form No.	Annual responses	Time (minutes)	Burden (hours)
ID–4K (Manual)	1,250	2	42
ID–4K (FTP)	15,600	(*)	210
ID–4K (Internet)	63,000	2	2,100
ID–4E (Manual)	50	2	2
ID–4E (Internet)	120	2	4
Total	80,020		2,358

* The burden for the railroad employers receiving file transfer protocol (FTP) messages has been calculated in the following manner. We estimate that 10 minutes a day would be required on average for each of the 5 railroad employers to operate the system. Based on 251 workdays in a year, we calculate the number of burden hours to be 210 hours, of which we allocated 40 percent to unemployment transactions (84 burden hours) and 60 percent to sickness transactions (126 burden hours).

Additional Information or Comments: Copies of the forms and supporting documents or comments regarding the information collection should be addressed to Brian Foster, Railroad Retirement Board, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611–1275 or emailed to *Brian.Foster@rrb.gov.*

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

Brian Foster,

Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10782 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7905–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103211; File No. SR–NASDAQ–2025–043]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Equity 6, Section 4 (Exchange Sharing of Participant Risk Settings) To Permit the Allocation of Responsibility to Clearing Members

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 May 29, 2025, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (''Nasdaq'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III, below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend Equity 6, Section 4 (Exchange Sharing of Participant Risk Settings) to permit the allocation of responsibility to clearing members, as described further below.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/nasdaq/rulefilings,* at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

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 Equity 6, Section 4 to permit the allocation of responsibility to clearing members. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to add Section 4(b)(Clearing Member Designation) to allow for a Participant that does not self-clear to allocate responsibility for establishing and adjusting the risk levels to a clearing member that clears transactions on behalf of the Participant.[3] A clearing member guarantees transactions executed on Nasdaq for members with whom it has entered into a clearing arrangement, and therefore bears the risk associated with those transactions. Because clearing members bear the risk on behalf of their Participant, the Exchange believes that it is appropriate for the clearing member to have knowledge of what risk settings the Participant may utilize within the Exchange's trading system, as well as the option to set and adjust the risk levels. Therefore, the Exchange proposes to make the risk settings in Equity 6, Section 5 available to clearing members, as well as the option to set and adjust the risk levels, if authorized by the Participant.

For clarification, the Exchange does not guarantee that these risk controls will be sufficiently comprehensive to meet all of a Participant's needs, nor are the controls designed to be the sole

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] The term ''Participant'' has the meaning set forth in Equity 1, Section 1(a)(5). A ''Participant'' is an entity that fulfills the obligations contained in Equity 2, Section 3 regarding participation in the System, and includes Nasdaq ECNs, Nasdaq Market Makers, and Order Entry Firms.

means of risk management, and using these controls will not necessarily meet a Participant's obligations required by Exchange or federal rules (including, without limitation, the Rule 15c3–5 under the Act[4] (''Rule 15c3–5'')). Use of the Exchange's risk settings in Equity 6, Section 5 will not automatically constitute compliance with Exchange or federal rules and responsibility for compliance with all Exchange and SEC rules remains with the Participant.[5]

If a Participant chooses to designate responsibility to its clearing member, the Participant may view any risk levels established by the clearing member pursuant to proposed Section 4(b). Even if a clearing member is designated, a Participant will continue to be notified by the Exchange of any action taken regarding its trading activity. A Participant may revoke responsibility allocated to its clearing member at any time.

The Exchange also proposes numbering the provisions in Equity 6, Section 4 for clarity and labeling the first paragraph as ''Sharing Risk Settings'' to conform with the proposed language in Section 4. By allowing Participants to allocate the responsibility for establishing and adjusting such risk settings to its clearing member, the Exchange believes clearing members may reduce potential risks that they assume when clearing for Participants of the Exchange.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[6] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[7] in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes that the proposed amendment to Equity 6, Section 4 would provide clearing members, who have assumed certain risks of Participants, greater control over risk tolerance and exposure on behalf of their correspondent Participant, while helping to ensure that both Participant and its clearing member are aware of developing issues.

A clearing member guarantees transactions executed on Nasdaq for members with whom it has entered into a clearing arrangement, and therefore bears the risk associated with those transactions. The Exchange therefore believes that it is appropriate for the clearing member to have knowledge of what risk settings the Participant may utilize within the Exchange's trading system, as well as the option to set and adjust the risk levels. The proposal will permit clearing members who have a financial interest in the risk settings of Participants with whom the Participants have entered into clearing arrangements to better monitor and manage the potential risks assumed by clearing members, thereby providing clearing members with greater control and flexibility over setting their own risk tolerance and exposure and aiding clearing members in complying with the Act.

The Exchange also believes the proposed amendments will assist Participants and clearing members in managing their financial exposure which, in turn, could enhance the integrity of trading on the securities markets and help to assure the stability of the financial system. Moreover, a Participant may revoke responsibility allocated to its clearing member at any time.

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule changes do not unfairly discriminate among the Exchange's Participants because use of the risk settings under Equity 6, Section 5 are available to all Participants and their clearing members, if authorized. In addition, because all orders on the Exchange would pass through the risk checks, there would be no difference in the latency experienced by Participants who have opted to use the risk settings versus those who have not opted to use them.[8]

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed rule change is designed to provide Participants and their clearing members with additional means to monitor and control risk. The proposed rule may increase confidence in the proper functioning of the markets and contribute to additional competition among trading venues and broker-dealers. Rather than impede competition, the proposal is designed to facilitate more robust risk management by Participants and clearing members, which, in turn, could enhance the integrity of trading on the securities markets and help to assure the stability of the financial system.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act[9] and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b–4 thereunder.[10]

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–NASDAQ–2025–043 on the subject line.

[4] 17 CFR 240.15c3–5.

[5] *See* Division of Trading and Markets, Responses to Frequently Asked Questions Concerning Risk Management Controls for Brokers or Dealers with Market Access, available at *https://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/faq-15c-5-risk-management-controls-bd.htm.*

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[7] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[8] All Exchange orders pass through a basic risk checks regardless of whether a Participant opts into a risk setting.

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

[10] 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.

Paper Comments

• Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–NASDAQ–2025–043. 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 submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–NASDAQ–2025–043 and should be submitted on or before July 7, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[11]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10747 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103213; File No. SR–MIAX–2025–25]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Adopt Rule 1327, In-Kind Exchange of Options Positions and ETF Shares and UIT Units

June 9, 2025.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on May 29, 2025, Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC (''MIAX'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') a proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to adopt Rule 1327, In-Kind Exchange of Options Positions and ETF Shares and UIT Units. Specifically, the Exchange is proposing to adopt Rule 1327, which would permit positions in options listed on the Exchange to be transferred off the Exchange by a Member[3] in connection with transactions (a) to purchase or redeem creation units of ETF shares between an authorized member and the issuer of such ETF shares, or (b) to create or redeem units of a UIT between a broker-dealer and the issuer of such UIT units, which transfers would occur at the price used to calculate the net asset value (''NAV'') of such ETF shares or UIT units, respectively.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *https://www.miaxglobal.com/markets/us-options/all-options-exchanges/rule-filings,* at MIAX's principal office, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] 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 Act. *See* Exchange Rule 100.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to adopt Rule 1327 regarding in-kind exchanges of options positions and exchange-traded fund (''ETF'') shares and unit investment trust (''UIT'') interests. The Exchange notes that this filing is based on a proposal submitted by Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc. (''C2'') to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''SEC'' or the ''Commission'').[4]

[4] *See* Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc. (''C2'') Rule 6.9; see also Securities Exchange Act Release No. 89056 (June 12, 2020), 85 FR 36888 (June 18, 2020) (SR–C2–2020–006) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Adopt Chapter 6, Section G Regarding Off-Floor Transactions and Transfers). In this instance the Exchange is specifically proposing to add the 'In-Kind Exchange of Options Positions and ETF Shares and UIT Interests' rule. *See also* Cboe Exchange, Inc (''CBOE'') Rule 6.9; *see also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 87340 (October 17, 2019), 84 FR 56877 (October 23, 2019) (SRCBOE–2019–048) (Order Approving on an Accelerated Basis a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment Nos. 2 and 3, to Adopt Rule 6.9 (In-Kind Exchange of Options Positions and ETF Shares)). See also Nasdaq PHLX LLC (''Phlx'') Options 6, Section 7; *see also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 87768 (December 17, 2019), 84 FR 70605 (December 23, 2019) (SR–Phlx–2019–53) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change to Adopt a New Rule 1059). In 2020, PHLX filed SR–Phlx–2020–03 to relocate the Phlx Rulebook into their new Rulebook Shell, Phlx Rule 1059 was relocated to Options 6, Section 7. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88213 (March 12, 2020), 85 FR 9859 (February 20, 2020) (SR–Phlx–2020–03) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Relocate Rules From Its Current Rulebook Into Its New Rulebook Shell). *See also* NYSE Arca, Inc. Rule 6.78C–O; *see also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 95644 (August 31, 2022), 87 FR 54727 (August 31, 2022) (SR–NYSEARCA–2022–55) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Modify Rule 6.78–O and Adopt New Rules Related Thereto and Delete Paragraph (d) to Rule 6.69–O). *See also* NYSE American, LLC Rule 997.3NY; *see also* Securities Exchange Act Release 95646 (August 31,2022), 87 FR 54720 (August 31,

Continued

Background

As discussed further below, the ability to effect ''in kind'' transfers is a key component of the operational structure of an ETF and a UIT. Currently, in general, ETFs and UITs can effect in kind transfers with respect to equity securities and fixed-income securities. The in-kind process is a major benefit to ETF shareholders and UIT unit holders, enabling tax efficient addition and removal of assets from these investment vehicles. In-kind transfers protect ETF shareholders and UIT unit holders from the undesirable tax effects of frequent ''creations and redemptions'' (described below) and improve the overall tax efficiency of the products. However, currently, Exchange Rules do not provide for ETFs and UITs to effect in-kind transfers of options off of the Exchange, resulting in tax inefficiencies for the ETFs and UITs that hold them. As a result, the use of options by ETFs and UITs is substantially limited.

Currently, Exchange Rule 1326(a) permits existing positions in options listed on the Exchange of a Member or person associated with the Member or non- Member or person associated with a non-Member that are to be transferred on, from, or to the books of a Clearing Member [5] to be transferred off the Exchange if the transfer involves one or more of the following events: (1) pursuant to Rule 301, an adjustment or transfer in connection with the correction of a bona fide error in the recording of a transaction or the transferring of a position to another account, provided that the original trade documentation confirms the error; (2) the transfer of positions from one account to another account where no change in ownership is involved (*i.e.,* accounts of the same Person (as defined in Rule 100) [6]), provided the accounts are not in separate aggregation units or otherwise subject to information barrier or account segregation requirements; (3) the consolidation of accounts where no change in ownership is involved; (4) a merger, acquisition, consolidation, or similar non-recurring transaction for a Person; (5) the dissolution of a joint account in which the remaining Member assumes the positions of the joint account; (6) the dissolution of a corporation or partnership in which a former nominee of the corporation or partnership assumes the positions; (7) positions transferred as part of a Member's capital contribution to a new joint account, partnership, or corporation; (8) the donation of positions to a not-for-profit corporation; (9) the transfer of positions to a minor under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act; or (10) the transfer of positions through operation of law from death, bankruptcy, or otherwise. At present, the list of limited circumstances in Rule 1326 that allows Members to transfer their options positions off the Exchange does not include an exception for in-kind transfers.

The Exchange proposes to add a new circumstance under which off-Exchange transfers of options positions would be permitted to occur. Specifically, under proposed Rule 1327, positions in options listed on the Exchange would be permitted to be transferred off the Exchange by a Member or Member organization in connection with transactions (a) to purchase or redeem ''creation units'' of ETF shares between an ''authorized member'' [7] and the issuer [8] of such ETF shares [9] or (b) to create or redeem units of a UIT between a broker-dealer and the issuer [10] of such UIT units, which transfers would occur at the price used to calculate the net asset value (''NAV'') of such ETF shares or UIT units, respectively. This proposed new exception, although limited in scope, would have a significant impact in that it would help protect ETF shareholders and UIT holders from undesirable tax consequences and facilitate tax efficient operations. The frequency with which ETFs and authorized members, and UITs and sponsors, would rely on the proposed exception would depend upon such factors as the number of ETFs and UITs, respectively, holding options positions traded on the Exchange, the market demand for the shares of such ETFs and units of such UITs, the redemption activity of authorized members and sponsors, respectively, and the investment strategies employed by such ETFs and UITs.

While the Exchange recognizes that, in general, the execution of options transactions on exchanges provides certain benefits, such as price discovery and transparency, based on the circumstances under which proposed Rule 1327 would apply, the Exchange does not believe that such benefits would be compromised. In this regard, as discussed more fully below, the Exchange notes that in conjunction with the creation and redemption process, positions would be transferred at a price(s) used to calculate the NAV of such ETF shares and UIT units. In addition, although options positions would be transferred off of the Exchange, they would not be closed or ''traded.'' Rather, they would reside in a different clearing account until closed in a trade on the Exchange or until they expire. Further, as discussed below, proposed Rule 1327 would be clearly delineated and limited in scope, given that the proposed exception would only apply to transfers of options effected in connection with the creation and redemption process.

ETFs

As described in further detail below, while ETFs do not sell and redeem individual shares to and from investors, they do sell large blocks of their shares to, and redeem them from, authorized members in conjunction with what is known as the ETF creation and redemption process. Under the proposed exception, ETFs that hold options listed on the Exchange would be permitted to effect creation and redemption transactions with authorized members on an ''in kind'' basis, which is the process that may generally be utilized by ETFs for other asset types. This ability would allow such ETFs to function as more tax efficient investment vehicles to the benefit of investors that hold ETF shares. In addition, it may also result in

2022) (SR–NYSEAMER–2022–36) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change to Adopt New Rules 997NY, 997.1NY, 997.2NY and 997.3NY and Delete Paragraph (d) to Rule 957NY).

[5] The term ''Clearing Member'' means a Member that has been admitted to membership in the Clearing Corporation pursuant to the provisions of the rules of the Clearing Corporation. *See* Exchange Rule 100. The term ''Clearing Corporation'' means The Options Clearing Corporation. *See* Exchange Rule 100.

[6] The term ''Person'' shall refer to a natural person, corporation, partnership (general or limited), limited liability company, association, joint stock company, trust, trustee of a trust fund, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not and a government or agency or political subdivision thereof. *See* Exchange Rule 100.

[7] The Exchange is proposing that, for purposes of proposed Rule 1327, the term ''authorized member'' would be defined as an entity that has a written agreement with the issuer of ETF shares or one of its service providers, which allows the authorized member to place orders for the purchase and redemption of creation units (*i.e.,* specified numbers of ETF shares). While an authorized member may be a Member and directly effect transactions in options on the Exchange, an authorized member that is not a Member may effect transactions in options on the Exchange through a Member on its behalf.

[8] The Exchange proposes that, for purposes of proposed Rule 1327, any issuer of ETF shares would be registered with the Commission as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the ''1940 Act'').

[9] An ETF share is a share or other security traded on a national securities exchange and defined as an NMS stock, which includes interest in open-end management investment companies. *See* Exchange Rule 402.

[10] The Exchange proposes that, for purposes of proposed Rule 1327, any issuer of UIT units would be a trust registered with the Commission as a unit investment trust under the 1940 Act.

transaction cost savings for the ETFs, which may be passed along to investors.

Due to their ability to effect in-kind transfers with authorized members in conjunction with the creation and redemption process described below, ETFs have the potential to be significantly more tax-efficient than other pooled investment products, such as mutual funds.[11] ETFs issue shares that may be purchased or sold during the day in the secondary market at market-determined prices. Similar to other types of investment companies, ETFs invest their assets in accordance with their investment objectives and investment strategies, and ETF shares represent interests in an ETF's underlying assets. ETFs are, in certain respects, similar to mutual funds in that they continuously offer their shares for sale. In contrast to mutual funds, however, ETFs do not sell or redeem individual shares. Rather, through the creation and redemption process referenced above, authorized members have contractual arrangements with an ETF and/or its service provider (*e.g.,* its distributor) purchase and redeem shares directly from that ETF in large aggregations known as ''creation units.'' In general terms, to purchase a creation unit of ETF shares from an ETF, in return for depositing a ''basket'' of securities and/or other assets identified by the ETF on a particular day, the authorized member will receive a creation unit of ETF shares. The basket deposited by the authorized member is generally expected to be representative of the ETF's portfolio [12] and, when combined with a cash balancing amount (*i.e.,* generally an amount of cash intended to account for any difference between the value of the basket and the NAV of a creation unit), if any, will be equal in value to the aggregate NAV of the shares of the ETF comprising the creation unit. The NAV for ETF shares is represented by the traded price for ETFs holding options positions on days of creation or redemption, and an options pricing model on days in which creations and redemptions do not occur. After purchasing a creation unit, an authorized member may then hold individual shares of the ETF and/or sell them in the secondary market. In connection with effecting redemptions, the creation process described above is reversed. More specifically, the authorized member will redeem a creation unit of ETF shares to the ETF in return for a basket of securities and/or other assets (along with any cash balancing account). The ETF creation and redemption process, coupled with the secondary market trading of ETF shares, facilitates arbitrage opportunities that are intended to help keep the market price of ETF shares at or close to the NAV per share of the ETF. Authorized members play an important role because of their ability, in general terms, to add ETF shares to, or remove them from, the market. In this regard, if shares of an ETF are trading at a discount (*i.e.,* below NAV per share), an authorized member may purchase ETF shares in the secondary market, accumulate enough shares for a creation unit and then redeem them from the ETF in exchange for the ETF's more valuable redemption basket. Accordingly, the authorized member will profit because it paid less for the ETF shares than it received for the underlying assets. The reduction in the supply of ETF shares available on the secondary market, together with the sale of the ETF's basket assets, may cause the price of ETF shares to increase, the price of the basket assets to decrease, or both, thereby causing the market price of the ETF shares and the value of the ETF's holdings to move closer together. In contrast, if the ETF shares are trading at a premium (*i.e.,* above NAV per share), the transactions are reversed (and the authorized member would deliver the creation basket in exchange for ETF shares), resulting in an increase in the supply of ETF shares which may also help to keep the price of the shares of an ETF close to the value of its holdings.

In comparison to other pooled investment vehicles, one of the significant benefits associated with an ETF's in-kind redemption feature is tax efficiency. In this regard, by effecting redemptions on an in-kind basis (*i.e.,* delivering certain assets from the ETF's portfolio instead of cash), there is no need for the ETF to sell assets and potentially realize capital gains that would be distributed to shareholders. As indicated above, however, because Exchange Rules currently do not allow ETFs to effect in-kind transfers of options off of the Exchange, ETFs that invest in options traded on the Exchange are generally required to substitute cash in lieu of such options when effecting redemption transactions with authorized members. Because they must sell the options to obtain the requisite cash, such ETFs (and therefore, investors that hold shares of those ETFs) are not able to benefit from the tax efficiencies afforded by in-kind transactions.

An additional benefit associated with the in-kind feature is the potential for transaction cost savings. In this regard, by transacting on an in-kind basis, ETFs may avoid certain transaction costs they would otherwise incur in connection with purchases and sales of securities and other assets. Again, however, this benefit is not available today to ETFs with respect to their options holdings.

UITs

Although UITs operate differently than ETFs in certain respects, as described below, the anticipated potential benefits to UIT investors (*i.e.,* greater tax efficiencies and transaction cost savings) from the proposed exemption would be similar as discussed below. Specifically, under the 1940 Act,[13] a UIT is an investment company organized under a trust indenture or similar instrument that issues redeemable securities, each of which represents an undivided interest in a unit of specified securities.[14] A UIT's investment portfolio is relatively fixed, and, unlike an ETF, a UIT has a fixed life (a termination date for the trust is established when the trust is created). Similar to other types of investment companies (including ETFs), UITs invest their assets in accordance with their investment objectives and investment strategies, and UIT units represent interests in a UIT's underlying assets. Like ETFs, UITs do not sell or redeem individual shares, but instead, through the creation and redemption process, a UIT's sponsor (a broker-dealer) may purchase and redeem shares directly from the UIT's trustee in aggregations known as ''units.'' A broker-dealer purchases a unit of UIT shares from the UIT's trustee by depositing a basket of securities and/or other assets identified by the UIT. These transactions are largely effected by ''in-kind'' transfers, or the exchange of

[11] This summary of the ETF creation and redemption process is based largely on portions of the discussion set forth in Investment Company Act Release No. 33140 (June 28, 2018), 83 FR 37332 (July 31, 2018) (the ''Proposed ETF Rule Release'') in which the Commission proposed a new rule under the 1940 Act that would permit ETFs registered as open-end management investment companies that satisfy certain conditions to operate without the need to obtain an exemptive order. The proposed rule was adopted on September 25, 2019. *See* Investment Company Act Release No. 33646 (September 25, 2019).

[12] Under certain circumstances, however, and subject to the provisions of its exemptive relief from various provisions of the 1940 Act obtained from the Commission, an ETF may substitute cash and/or other instruments in lieu of some or all of the ETF's portfolio holdings. For example, today, positions in options traded on the Exchange would be generally substituted with cash.

[13] 15 U.S.C. 80a–4(2).

[14] The Exchange also notes that, though a majority of ETFs are structured as open-ended funds, some ETFs are structured as UITs, and currently represent a significant amount of assets within the ETF industry. These include, for example, SPDR S&P 500 ETF Trust (''SPY'') and PowerShares QQQ Trust, Series 1 (''QQQ'').

securities, non-cash assets, and/or other non-cash positions. The basket deposited by the broker-dealer is generally expected to be representative of the UIT's units and will be equal in value to the aggregate NAV of the shares of the UIT comprising a unit.[15] The UIT then issues units that are publicly offered and sold. Unlike ETFs, UITs typically do not continuously offer their shares for sale, but rather, make a one-time or limited public offering of only a specific, fixed number of units like a closed-end fund (*i.e.,* the primary period, which may range from a single day to a few months). Similar to the process for ETFs, UITs allow investor-owners of units to redeem their units back to the UIT's trustee on a daily basis and, upon redemption, such investor-owners are entitled to receive the redemption price at the UIT's NAV. While UITs provide for daily redemptions directly with the UIT's trustee, UIT sponsors frequently maintain a secondary market for units, also like that of ETFs, and will buy back units at the applicable redemption price per unit. To satisfy redemptions, a UIT typically sells securities and/or other assets, which results in negative tax implications and an incurrence of trading costs borne by remaining unit holders.

Proposed Rule

The Exchange believes that it is appropriate to permit off-Exchange transfers of options positions in connection with the creation and redemption process and recognizes that the prevalence and popularity of ETFs have increased greatly. Currently, ETFs serve both as popular investment vehicles and trading tools and, as discussed above, the creation and redemption process, along with the arbitrage opportunities that accompany it, are key ETF features. Although ETFs and UITs operate differently in certain respects, the ability to effect in-kind transfers is also significant for UITs. As described above, UITs and ETFs are situated in substantially the same manner; the key differences being a UIT's fixed duration, and that a UIT generally makes a one-time public offering of only a specific, fixed number of units. Negative tax implication and trading costs for remaining unit holders would be mitigated by allowing a UIT sponsor or another broker-dealer to receive an in-kind distribution of options upon redemption. Accordingly, the Exchange believes that providing for an additional, narrow circumstance to make it possible for ETFs and UITs that invest in options to effect creations and redemptions on an in-kind basis is justified.

The Exchange submits that its proposal is clearly delineated and limited in scope and not intended to facilitate ''trading'' options off of the Exchange. In this regard, the proposed circumstance would be available solely in the context of transfers of options positions effected in connection with transactions to purchase or redeem creation units of ETF shares between ETFs and authorized members,[16] and units of UITs between UITs and sponsors. As a result of this process, such transfers would occur at the price(s) used to calculate the NAV of such ETF shares and UIT units (as discussed above), which removes the need for price discovery on an Exchange for pricing these transfers.

Moreover, as described above, ETFs and authorized members, and UITs and sponsors, are not seeking to effect the opening or closing of new options positions in connection with the creation and redemption process. Rather, the options positions would reside in a different clearing account until closed in a trade on the Exchange or until they expire. The proposed transfers, while occurring between two different parties, will occur off the Exchange and will not be considered transactions. While the prices of options transactions effected on the Exchange are disseminated to Options Price Reporting Authority (''OPRA''), back-office transfers of options positions in clearing accounts held at OCC (in accordance with OCC Rules) [17] are not disseminated to OPRA or otherwise publicly available, as they are considered position transfers, rather than executions. The Exchange believes that price transparency is important in the options markets. However, the Exchange expects any transfers pursuant to the proposed rule will constitute a minimal percentage of the total average daily volume of options. Today, the trading of ETFs and UITs that invest in options is substantially limited on the Exchange, primarily because the current rules do not permit ETFs or UITs to effect in-kind transfers of options off the Exchange. The Exchange continues to expect that any impact this proposal could have on price transparency in the options market is minimal because proposed Rule 1327 is limited in scope and is intended to provide market members with an efficient and effective means to transfer options positions under clearly delineated, specified circumstances. Additionally, as noted above, the NAV for ETF and UIT transfers will generally be based on the disseminated closing price for an options series on the day of a creation or redemption, and thus the price (although not the time or quantity of the transfer) at which these transfers will generally be effected will be publicly available.[18] Further, the Exchange generally expects creations or redemptions to include corresponding transactions by the authorized member that will occur on an exchange and be reported to OPRA.[19]

Therefore, the Exchange expects that any impact the proposed rule change could have on price transparency in the options market would be *de minimis*.

Other than the transfers covered by the proposed rule, transactions involving options, whether held by an ETF or an authorized member, or a UIT or a sponsor would be fully subject to all applicable trading Rules.[20]

[15] The NAV is an investment company's total assets minus its total liabilities. UITs must calculate their NAV at least once every business day, typically after market close. *See* § 270.2a–4(c), which provides that any interim determination of current net asset value between calculations made as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the preceding business day and the current business day may be estimated so as to reflect any change in current net asset value since the closing calculation on the preceding business day. This, however, is notwithstanding the requirements of § 270.2a–4(a), which provides for other events that would trigger computation of a UIT's NAV.

[16] *See supra* note 6. The term ''authorized member'' is specific and narrowly defined. As noted in the Proposed ETF Rule Release, the requirement that only authorized members of an ETF may purchase creation units from (or sell creation units to) an ETF ''is designed to preserve an orderly creation unit issuance and redemption process between ETFs and authorized members.'' Furthermore, an ''orderly creation unit issuance and redemption process is of central importance to the arbitrage mechanism.'' *See* Proposed ETF Rule Release at 83 FR 37348.

[17] OCC has informed the Exchange that it has the operational capabilities to effect the proposed position transfers. All transfers pursuant to proposed Rule 1327 would be required to comply with OCC rules.

[18] If there is no disseminated closing price, the ETF or UIT would price according to a pricing model or procedure as described in the fund's prospectus.

[19] The Exchange notes that for in-kind creations, an authorized member will acquire the necessary options positions in an on-exchange transaction that will be reported to OPRA. For in-kind redemptions, the Exchange generally expects that an authorized member will acquire both the shares necessary to effect the redemption and an options position to offset the position that it will receive as proceeds for the redemption. Such an options position would likely be acquired in an on-exchange transaction that would be reported to OPRA. Such transactions are generally identical to the way that creations and redemptions work for equities and fixed income transactions—while the transfer between the authorized member and the fund is not necessarily reported, there are generally corresponding transactions that would be reported, providing transparency into the transactions.

[20] As indicated above, the operation of the arbitrage mechanism accompanying the creation

Accordingly, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed new exception would compromise price discovery or transparency.

Further, the Exchange believes that providing an additional exception to make it possible for ETFs and UITs that invest in options to effect creations and redemptions on an in-kind basis is justified because, while the proposed exception would be limited in scope, the benefits that may flow to ETFs that hold options and their investors may be significant. Specifically, the Exchange expects such ETFs and UITs and their investors would benefit from increased tax efficiencies and potential transaction cost savings. By making such ETFs and UITs more attractive to both current and prospective investors, the proposed rule change would enable them to compete more effectively with other ETFs and UITs that, due to their particular portfolio holdings, may effect in-kind creations and redemptions without restriction.

The Exchange notes that Exchange Rule 1327 as proposed to be adopted by this filing, is incorporated by reference into the rulebooks of the Exchange's affiliates, MIAX PEARL, LLC (''MIAX Pearl''), MIAX Emerald, LLC (''MIAX Emerald''), and MIAX Sapphire, LLC (''MIAX Sapphire''). As such, the addition of Exchange Rule 1327 as proposed herein will also apply to MIAX Pearl, MIAX Emerald, and MIAX Sapphire members.

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.[21] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)[22] 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.

The Exchange believes that proposed Rule 1327 to permit off-Exchange transfers in connection with the in-kind ETF and UIT creation and redemption process will promote just and equitable principles of trade and help remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, as it would permit ETFs and UITs that invest in options traded on the Exchange to utilize the in-kind creation and redemption process that is available for ETFs and UITs that invest in equities and fixed-income securities. This process represents a significant feature of the ETF and UIT structure generally, with advantages that distinguish ETFs and UITs from other types of pooled investment vehicles. In light of the associated tax efficiencies and potential transaction cost savings, the Exchange believes the ability to utilize an in-kind process would make such ETFs and UITs more attractive to both current and prospective investors and enable them to compete more effectively with other ETFs and UITs that, based on their portfolio holdings, may effect in-kind creations and redemptions without restriction. In addition, the Exchange believes that because it would permit ETFs and UITs that invest in options traded on the Exchange to benefit from tax efficiencies and potential transaction cost savings afforded by the in-kind creation and redemption process, which benefits the Exchange expects would generally be passed along to investors that hold ETF shares and UIT units, the proposed rule change would protect investors and the public interest.

Moreover, the Exchange submits that the proposed exception is clearly delineated and limited in scope and not intended to facilitate ''trading'' options off the Exchange. Other than the transfers covered by the proposed exception, transactions involving options, whether held by an ETF or an authorized member, or a UIT or a sponsor, would be fully subject to the applicable trading Rules. Additionally, the transfers covered by the proposed exception would occur at a price(s) used to calculate the NAV of the applicable ETF shares or UIT units, which removes the need for price discovery on the Exchange. Accordingly, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change would compromise price discovery or transparency.

Currently, the Exchange Rules do not allow ETFs or UITs to effect in-kind transfers of options off of the Exchange, resulting in tax inefficiencies for ETFs and UITs that hold them. As a result, the use of options by ETFs and UITs is substantially limited. While the proposed exception would be limited in scope, the Exchange believes the benefits that may flow to ETFs and UITs that hold options and their investors may be significant. Specifically, the Exchange expects that such ETFs and UITs and their investors could benefit from increased tax efficiencies and potential transaction cost savings. By making such ETFs and UITs more attractive to both current and prospective investors, the proposed rule change would enable them to compete more effectively with other ETFs and UITs, and other investment vehicles, that, due to their particular portfolio holdings, may effect in-kind creations and redemptions without restriction. This may lead to further development of ETFs and UITs that invest in options, thereby fostering competition and resulting in additional choices for investors, which ultimately benefits the marketplace and the public.

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.

Intra-Market Competition

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change regarding off-floor in-kind transfers will impose any burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Utilizing the proposed exception would be voluntary. Proposed Rule 1327 would provide market participants with an efficient and effective means to transfer positions as part of the creation and redemption process for ETFs and UITs under specified circumstances. The proposed exception would enable all ETFs and UITs that hold options to enjoy the benefits of in-kind creations and redemptions already available to other ETFs and UITs (and to pass these benefits along to investors). The proposed rule change would apply in the same manner to all authorized members and sponsor broker-dealers that choose to use the proposed process.

Inter-Market Competition

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change will impose any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. As indicated above, it is intended to provide an additional clearly delineated and limited circumstance in which

and redemption process generally contemplates ongoing interactions between authorized members and the market in transactions involving both ETF shares and the assets comprising an ETF's creation/redemption basket.

[21] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[22] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

options positions can be transferred off an exchange. Further, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change will eliminate a significant competitive disadvantage for ETFs and UITs that invest in options. Furthermore, as indicated above, in light of the significant benefits provided (*e.g.,* tax efficiencies and potential transaction cost savings), the proposed exception may lead to further development of ETFs and UITs that invest in options, thereby fostering competition and resulting in additional choices for investors, which ultimately benefits the marketplace and the public. Lastly, the Exchange notes that the proposed rule change is based on C2 Rule 6.9.[23] As such, the Exchange believes that its proposal enhances fair competition between markets by providing for additional listing venues for ETFs and UITs that hold options to utilize the in-kind transfers proposed herein.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [24] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) [25] 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; and (iii) become operative for 30 days after the date of the filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act [26] and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b–4 thereunder.[27]

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b–4(f)(6) [28] under the Act normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b4(f)(6)(iii),[29] the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has requested that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposed rule change may become operative immediately upon filing. The Exchange states that the proposed position transfer rules are substantially similar in all material respects to C2 Rule 6.9 and will provide for fair competition among options exchanges. For these reasons, and because the proposed rule change does not raise any novel regulatory issues, the Commission believes that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change to be operative upon filing.[30]

At any time within 60 days of the filing of this proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–MIAX–2025–25 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–MIAX–2025–25. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–MIAX–2025–25 and should be submitted on or before July 7, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[31]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10748 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

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[23] *See supra* note 4.

[24] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[25] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[26] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

[27] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6) 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.

[28] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[29] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6)(iii).

[30] 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).

[31] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12), (59).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35626; File No. 812–15768]

TriplePoint Venture Growth BDC Corp., et al.

June 9, 2025.

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'') and closed-end management investment companies to co-invest in portfolio companies with each other and with certain affiliated investment entities.

Applicants: TriplePoint Venture Growth BDC Corp., TriplePoint Private Venture Credit Inc., TPVG Variable Funding Company LLC, TPVG Investment LLC, TPVC Funding Company LLC, TPVC Investment LLC, TriplePoint Venture Lending Fund LLC, TriplePoint Venture Lending SPV, LLC, TriplePoint Advisers LLC, TriplePoint Capital LLC, TriplePoint Financial LLC, TPF Funding 1 LLC, TPF Funding 2 LLC, TPF Funding 3 LLC, TriplePoint Ventures 5 LLC and TPC Credit Partners 3 LLC.

Filing Dates: The application was filed on April 25, 2025, and amended on June 3, 2025.

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. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m. on July 7, 2025, 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: James P. Labe, *jlabe@triplepointcapital.com,* and Sajal K. Srivastava, *sks@triplepointcapital.com,* of TriplePoint Advisers LLC and Harry S. Pangas, Esq., *harry.pangas@dechert.com,* and Clay Douglas, Esq., *clay.douglas@dechert.com,* of Dechert LLP.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adam Large, Senior Special Counsel, Stephan N. Packs, Senior Counsel, or Daniele Marchesani, Assistant Chief Counsel, at (202) 551–6825 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel's Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For Applicants' representations, legal analysis, and conditions, please refer to Applicants' First Amended and Restated Application, dated June 3, 2025, 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 *www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch.* You may also call the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Advocacy at (202) 551–8090.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10741 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103209; File No. SR–MEMX–2025–13]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MEMX LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Exchange's Fee Schedule To Extend the Sunset Provision Related to the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF)

June 9, 2025.

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 May 30, 2025, MEMX LLC (''MEMX'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange is filing with the Commission a proposed rule change to amend the Exchange's fee schedule applicable to Members [3] and non-Members of the Exchange (the ''Fee Schedule'') pursuant to Exchange Rules 15.1(a) and (c) to extend the current sunset date of May 31, 2025 applicable to the Options Regulatory Fee (''ORF'') to December 31, 2025. The Exchange proposes to implement the changes to the Fee Schedule pursuant to this proposal on June 1, 2025. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend its Options Fee Schedule related to the ORF to extend the current sunset date of May 31, 2025 to December 31, 2025, and thus continue charging the previously established ORF in the amount of $0.0015 per contract side through December 31, 2025. As discussed herein, the ORF sunset date was initially proposed to provide time for the Exchange to discuss alternative ORF models with its Members. However, those discussions have made clear that there is there is not yet consensus among market participants on a path forward that would address industry concerns in a manner that would effect change broadly across all U.S. options exchanges. Further, certain of the Exchange's competitors have recently filed proposals with the Commission which indicate that they are still working towards establishing a new, unified ORF model.[4] Thus, the

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Exchange Rule 1.5(p).

[4] Proposals have been filed for each of the six options markets operated by Nasdaq OMX and affiliates (collectively, the ''Nasdaq Proposals''); *see, e.g.,* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103005 (May 8, 2025), 90 FR 20532 (May 14, 2025) (SR–NASDAQ–2025–035) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of a proposed rule change to decrease the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and

Continued

Exchange proposes to extend the automatic sunset date of May 31, 2025 until December 31, 2025, in order to provide it additional time to inform its approach to the ORF after the sunset date while continuing to fund a portion of its regulatory program via ORF, so that it may operate on equal footing with each of the seventeen (17) other options exchanges that charge similar regulatory fees in amounts that far exceed the relatively modest amounts collected by the Exchange.

As background, MEMX previously filed a proposal to establish an ORF in the amount of $0.0015 per contract side that would automatically sunset on September 30, 2024 (the ''Initial ORF Filing'').[5] The Initial ORF Filing was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on October 4, 2023.[6] The Commission received no comments on the Initial ORF Filing before November 24, 2023. On that date, the Commission issued a Suspension of and Order Instituting Proceedings to Determine whether to Approve or Disapprove a Proposed Rule Change to Amend its Fee Schedule to Establish an Options Regulatory Fee (the ''OIP'') and requested public comment and additional information on various aspects of the Initial ORF Filing.[7] To date, the Commission has received no comment letters in response to the OIP. The Exchange withdrew the Initial ORF Filing on December 1, 2023 and submitted a new proposal for immediate effectiveness (''Second ORF Filing'').[8]

The Second Filing and Subsequent Filings proposed the same fee as in the Initial ORF Filing, but with a modified sunset date of May 31, 2024, which was four months prior to the proposed sunset date in the Initial ORF Filing. On May 1, 2024, the Exchange proposed to remove the automatic sunset date of May 31, 2024 altogether,[9] however, the Exchange withdrew that filing and replaced it with a new filing that proposed a new sunset date of October 31, 2024 in order to provide more time to attempt to reach a consensus on ORF moving forward, while also operating on a level playing field with incumbent options exchanges that are allowed to recoup a portion of their regulatory costs via the ORF.[10] In order to make certain clarifying changes, on May 23, 2024, the Exchange withdrew that proposal and replaced it with SR–MEMX–2024–22, which was replaced on May 28, 2024 with SR–MEMX–2024–23 in order to correct an inadvertent error.[11] On October 31, 2024, the Exchange then filed SR–MEMX–2024–42,[12] which proposed a new sunset date of May 31, 2025. Accordingly, the Exchange's collection of ORF is currently scheduled to sunset on May 31, 2025. The Exchange proposes to extend the existing sunset to December 31, 2025, for the reasons described herein.

The ORF is designed to recover a material portion of the costs to the Exchange of the supervision and regulation of Members' customer options business, including performing routine surveillances and investigations, as well as policy, rulemaking, interpretive and enforcement activities. The Exchange believes that revenue generated from the ORF, when combined with all of the Exchange's other regulatory fees and fines, will cover a material portion, but not all, of the Exchange's regulatory costs. Currently, all other registered options exchanges impose ORF on their members, and those exchanges also charge ORF for executions occurring on MEMX Options cleared by their customers.[13]

discontinue the ORF model scheduled to be implemented in June 2025). *See also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102883 (April 17, 2025), 90 FR 17099 (April 23, 2025) (SR–CBOE–2025–028) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of a proposed rule change to increase Cboe's Options Regulatory Fee until December 31 2025)).

[5] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 98585 (September 28, 2023), 88 FR 68692 (October 4, 2023) (SR–MEMX–2023–25).

[6] *See supra* note 5.

[7] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 99017 (November 24, 2023), 88 FR 83590 (November 30, 2023) (SR–MEMX–2023–25). Additionally, on November 24, 2023, solely for the purposes of consistent billing for the entire month of November 2023, the Exchange filed SR–MEMX–2023–31 with the Commission, which proposed to keep the Initial ORF rate of $0.0015 per contract side that had been charged since September 27th in place for November 24 through November 30, 2023. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 99112 (December 7, 2023), 88 FR 86417 (SR–MEMX–2023–31).

[8] *See* SR–MEMX–2023–33. In order to make certain clarifying changes, the Exchange withdrew the Second ORF Filing on December 13, 2023, and submitted a third proposal for immediate effectiveness (''Third ORF Filing''). *See* SR–MEMX–2023–34. Again, in order to make certain clarifying changes, the Exchange withdrew the Third ORF Filing on December 19, 2023, and submitted a fourth proposal for immediate effectiveness (''Fourth ORF Filing''). *See* SR–MEMX–2023–36. On December 20, 2023, in order to correct an inadvertent administrative error, the Exchange withdrew the Fourth ORF Filing and submitted a fifth proposal for immediate effectiveness (''Fifth ORF Filing'' and together with the Third ORF Filing and Fourth ORF Filing, the ''Subsequent Filings''). *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 99259 (January 2, 2024), 89 FR 965 (January 8, 2024) SR–MEMX–2023–38.

[9] *See* SR–MEMX–2024–17.

[10] *See* SR–MEMX–2024–20.

[11] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100253 (May 31, 2024), 89 FR 48473 (June 6, 2024) (SR–MEMX–2024–23).

[12] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101588 (November 12, 2024), 89 FR 90791 (November 18, 2024) (SR–MEMX–2024–42).

[13] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 58817 (October 20, 2008), 73 FR 63744 (October 27, 2008) (SR–CBOE–2008–05) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of Cboe Exchange, Inc. (''CBOE'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 61133 (December 9, 2009), 74 FR 66715 (December 16, 2009) (SR–Phlx–2009–100) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of Nasdaq PHLX LLC (''Phlx'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 61154 (December 11, 2009), 74 FR 67278 (December 18, 2009) (SR–ISE–2009–105) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of Nasdaq ISE, LLC (''ISE'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 61388 (January 20, 2010), 75 FR 4431 (January 27, 2010) (SR–BX–2010–001) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of Nasdaq OMX BX, Inc. (''BX'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 70200 (August 14, 2013) 78 FR 51242 (August 20, 2013) (SR–Topaz–2013–01)) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of Nasdaq GEMX, LLC (''GEMX''), formerly known as ISE Gemini and Topaz Exchange, adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 64400 (May 4, 2011), 76 FR 27118 (May 10, 2011) (SR–NYSEAmex–2011–27) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of NYSE Amex LLC (''NYSE AMEX'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 64399 (May 4, 2011), 76 FR 27114 (May 10, 2011) (SR–NYSEArca–2011–20) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of NYSE Arca, Inc. (''NYSE Arca'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 65913 (December 8, 2011), 76 FR 77883 (December 14, 2011) (SR–NASDAQ–2011–163) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of Nasdaq Options Market (''NOM'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 66979 (May 14, 2012), 77 FR 29740 (May 18, 2012) (SR–BOX–2012–002) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of BOX Options Exchange LLC (''BOX'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 67596 (August 6, 2012), 77 FR 47902 (August 10, 2012) (SR–C2–2012–023) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of C2 Options Exchange, Inc. (''C2'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 68711 (January 23, 2013) 78 FR 6155 (January 29, 2013) (SR–MIAX–2013–01) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of Miami International Securities Exchange LLC (''MIAX'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 74214 (February 5, 2015), 80 FR 7665 (February 11, 2015) (SR–BATS–2015–08) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (''BZX'') formerly known as BATS, adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 80025 (February 13, 2017) 82 FR 11081 (February 17, 2017) (SR–BatsEDGX–2017–04) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc. (''EDGX'') formerly known as Bats EDGX Exchange, Inc., adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 80875 (June 7, 2017) 82 FR 27096 (June 13, 2017) (SR–PEARL–2017–26) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of MIAX Pearl, LLC (''MIAX Pearl'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 85127 (February 13, 2019) 84 FR 5173 (February 20, 2019) (SR–MRX–2019–03) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of Nasdaq MRX, LLC (''MRX'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges); 85251 (March 6, 2019) 84 FR 8931 (March 12, 2019) (SR–EMERALD–2019–01) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of MIAX Emerald LLC (''MIAX Emerald'') adopting an ORF applicable to transactions across all options exchanges).

The Exchange notes that in 2019, the Commission issued suspensions of and orders instituting proceedings to determine whether to approve or disapprove a proposed rule change to modify the Options Regulatory Fee of NYSE American, NYSE Arca, MIAX, MIAX Pearl, MIAX Emerald, Cboe, Cboe EDGX Options, and C2.[14] Each of those exchanges had filed to increase their ORF, and the Commission indicated that each of those filings lacked detail and specificity, signaling that more information was needed to speak to whether the proposed increased ORFs were reasonable, equitably allocated and not unfairly discriminatory, particularly given that the ORF is assessed on transactions that clear in the ''customer'' range and regardless of the exchange on which the transaction occurs. The Commission also noted that the filings provided only broad general statements regarding options transaction volume and did not provide any information on those exchanges' historic or projected options regulatory costs (including the costs of regulating activity that cleared in the ''customer'' range and the costs of regulating activity that occurred off exchange), the amount of regulatory revenue they had generated and expected to generate from the ORF as well as other sources, or the ''material portion'' of options regulatory expenses that they sought to recover from the ORF. Each of those exchanges withdrew their filings, but continue charging ORF today as discussed above. Since that time, MEMX Options launched and commenced operations and as noted previously, its Initial ORF Filing was also suspended.[15] Unlike its competitors noted above, however, the Exchange did not have a previously implemented ORF to continue charging notwithstanding said suspensions. As such, the Exchange proposed to establish an ORF but has maintained a sunset date, in order to allow it time to inform its approach to the ORF moving forward.

MEMX is a new exchange operator founded by a diverse group of market participants to bring competition to the U.S. securities markets. Over the past year, the Exchange has engaged with retail brokers, market makers, and other options market participants on potential paths to address industry concerns about existing ORF practices. The result of those efforts have made clear that there is not yet consensus among market participants on a path forward that would address their stated concerns in a manner that would effect change broadly across all U.S. options exchanges. As such, the Exchange proposes additional time to work towards a permanent ORF solution by gathering relevant data internally as well from other industry participants, while continuing to charge as other options exchanges currently do, until December 31, 2025, at which time its ORF will automatically sunset.

The Exchange notes that if, during the proposed sunset period of June 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025, a viable alternative methodology for the ORF presents itself, including the possibility that the Exchange proposes to implement a model based on what Cboe and/or the Nasdaq Exchanges have indicated they plan to propose, or an alternative to such proposals, the Exchange would endeavor to implement said alternative prior to the proposed sunset date. In other words, the existence of the sunset date of December 31, 2025, for the Exchange's current ORF would not preclude the Exchange from filing to modify its ORF methodology prior to that date, if applicable.

As a new exchange, not having the opportunity to fund a portion of its regulatory program through the same regulatory fee charged by every other options exchange would place an undue disadvantage upon the Exchange's regulatory program and options business as a whole. Further, the Exchange emphasizes that other exchanges will be charging ORF for transactions occurring on MEMX Options, and as such, it follows that the Exchange that is primarily responsible for monitoring those transactions should also be able to charge the ORF for activity occurring on its own market, as well as transactions it surveils on away markets. Again, the Exchange is committed to facilitating and joining efforts to revamp the ORF, however, it must be afforded additional time to gather data and analysis both internally and externally, while recouping a portion of its regulatory costs via the ORF as all other options exchanges currently do.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal to amend its Fee Schedule is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act[16] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(4) of the Act[17] in particular, in that it is an equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members and issuers and other persons using its facilities. The Exchange also believes the proposal furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act[18] in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest and is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers and dealers.

The ORF is designed to recover a material portion of the costs of supervising and regulating Members' customer options business including performing routine surveillances and investigations, as well as policy, rulemaking, interpretive, and enforcement activities. Extending the current ORF sunset date to December 31, 2025 is reasonable because continued collection of ORF will serve to balance the Exchange's regulatory revenue against the anticipated regulatory costs, thereby ensuring proper regulatory funding. Moreover, the Exchange's ORF rate is significantly lower than the amount of ORF assessed by other exchange groups.[19]

The Exchange notes that while certain individual options exchanges do charge a lower ORF than that currently charged by the Exchange, each of these options exchanges is part of an exchange ''group'' (*i.e.,* affiliated with other options exchanges). In turn, each of these exchange groups charges more than two (2) to five (5) times the amount of ORF as a group when compared to

[14] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 87168 (September 30, 2019), 84 FR 53210 (October 4, 2019) (SR–Emerald–2019–29); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 87167 (September 30, 2019), 84 FR 53189 (October 4, 2019) (SR–PEARL–2019–23); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 87169 (September 30, 2019), 84 FR 53195 (October 4, 2019) (SR–MIAX–2019–35); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 87170 (September 30, 2019), 84 FR 53213 (October 4, 2019) (SR–CBOE–2019–040); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 87172 (September 30, 2019) 84 FR 53192 (October 4, 2019) (SR–CboeEDGX–2019–051); Securities Exchange Act Release No 87171 (September 30, 2019), 84 FR 53200 (October 4, 2019) (SR–C2–2019–018); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 86832 (August 30, 2019), 84 FR 46980 (September 6, 2019) (SR–NYSEArca–2019–49); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 86833 (August 30, 2019) 84 FR 47029 (September 6, 2019) (SR–NYSEAMER–2019–27).

[15] *See supra* note 7.

[16] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[17] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[19] *See, e.g.,* NYSE Arca Options Fees and Charges, Options Regulatory Fee (''ORF'') and NYSE American Options Fees Schedule, Section VII(A), which provide that ORF is assessed at a rate of $0.0038 per contract for each respective exchange. *See also* Nasdaq PHLX, Options 7 Pricing Schedule, Section 6(D), which provides for an ORF rate of $0.0034 per contract, Cboe Options Fee Schedule, which provides an ORF rate of $0.0023 per contract, BOX Options Fee Schedule Section II(C), which provides an ORF rate of $0.00295 per contract, MIAX Options Fee Schedule, Section 2(b), which provides an ORF rate of $0.0019 per contract, and the MIAX Pearl Fee Schedule, Section 2(b), which provides an ORF rate of $0.0018 per contract.

the Exchange's ORF rate.[20] While each additional options exchange is its own legal entity with regulatory obligations under the Act to regulate its members, there is significant scale that can be achieved for an exchange group that operates multiple exchanges, including with respect to regulation, and this scale allows such options exchanges to operate with a lower assessment of ORF. In other words, the initial fixed costs associated with implementing an exchange group's options regulatory program are scalable as additional options exchanges are launched by that exchange group.

Extending the sunset date is also reasonable because doing so would allow the Exchange additional time to inform its approach to ORF moving forward while recouping a portion of its regulatory expenses via the ORF as other options exchanges do. If the Exchange were not allowed to charge an ORF during this additional time period, then after the sunset date of May 31, 2025, it would be forced to pay for its regulatory program solely out of business revenues while working towards an alternative ORF solution, unlike every other competing exchange, each of which would continue to assess an ORF, including on transactions executed on MEMX Options, indefinitely. This would impact MEMX's ability to assure adequate funding of its regulatory program.

Extending the ORF sunset date to December 31, 2025, is also equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because prior to the proposed sunset date, the ORF would continue to be objectively allocated to Members in a manner that is consistent with the ORF currently imposed by the other seventeen (17) options exchanges. The Exchange will continue to monitor the amount of revenue collected from the ORF to ensure that it, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed the Exchange's total regulatory costs. The Exchange has designed the ORF to generate revenues that, when combined with all of the Exchange's other regulatory fees, will be less than 75% of the Exchange's regulatory costs, which is consistent with the Exchange's by-laws that state in Section 17.4(b): ''[a]ny Regulatory Funds shall not be used for non-regulatory purposes or distributed, advanced or allocated to any Company Member, but rather, shall be applied to fund regulatory operations of the Company (including surveillance and enforcement activities) . . .'' [21]

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. This proposal will not create an unnecessary or inappropriate intra-market burden on competition because the Exchange's ORF is designed to enable the Exchange to recover a material portion of the Exchange's cost related to its regulatory activities. This proposal will not create an unnecessary or inappropriate inter-market burden on competition because it will be a regulatory fee that supports regulation and customer protection in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange is obligated to ensure that the amount of regulatory revenue collected from the ORF, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed regulatory costs.

The Exchange's ORF, as described herein, is lower than or comparable to fees charged by other options exchanges (though as noted above, some exchange groups do have options exchanges operating with a lower ORF on a standalone basis).

The Exchange notes that while it does not believe that its ORF will impose any burden on inter-market competition, the Exchange being precluded from charging an ORF after May 31, 2025, while other options exchanges are permitted to continue to charge ORF would, in-fact, significantly burden the Exchange's ability to assure adequate funding of its regulatory program. As noted above, the Exchange is a new entrant in the highly competitive environment for equity options trading. As also noted above, all seventeen (17) other registered options exchanges currently impose the ORF on their members, and such ORF fees imposed by other options exchanges currently do and will continue to extend to executions occurring on the Exchange. The Exchange believes that it is possible that it and other exchanges may adopt ORF fees based on a newly proposed model during the proposed sunset period, and the Exchange is not precluded from adopting said alternative during the proposed sunset period. However, in order to be treated similarly to these exchanges, it must, in fact, impose an ORF on its Members during this additional sunset period, and the inability to do so would result in an unfair disadvantage to the 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 foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act [22] and Rule 19b–4(f)(2) [23] thereunder.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule 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–MEMX–2025–13 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.

[20] Each of MIAX Emerald, MIAX Sapphire Cboe BZX Options, Cboe C2 Options, Cboe EDGX Options, Nasdaq Options Exchange, Nasdaq MRX Options, Nasdaq ISE Gemini, Nasdaq ISE and Nasdaq BX Options charges a lower rate than $0.0015 per contract, which is the rate proposed by the Exchange. However, the Cboe exchanges, comprised of four options exchanges, charges an aggregate ORF rate of $0.0027 per contract (more than the Exchange's current rate), the MIAX exchanges, comprised of four options exchanges, charges an aggregate ORF rate of $0.0056 per contract (nearly 4 times the Exchange's current rate); and the Nasdaq exchanges, comprised of six options exchanges, charges an aggregate ORF rate of $0.0091 per contract (nearly 6 times the Exchange's current rate). The Exchange notes that the NYSE exchanges, comprised of two options exchanges, charges an aggregate ORF rate of $0.0076 per contract (over 5 times the Exchange's current rate).

[21] *See* MEMX LLC—LLC Agreement at *https://info.memxtrading.com/regulation/governance/.*

[22] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

[23] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(2).

All submissions should refer to file number SR–MEMX–2025–13. 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 submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–MEMX–2025–13 and should be submitted on or before July 7, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[24]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10745 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103210; File No. SR–MEMX–2025–14]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MEMX LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Implement a Supplemental Equity Rights Program

June 9, 2025.

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 May 29, 2025, MEMX LLC (''MEMX'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The 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 implement an equity rights program (the ''Supplemental Warrants Program'') that is supplemental to the Exchange's existing equity rights program related to fees charged for the trading of options on the Exchange's options platform (''MEMX Options''). The Exchange proposes to implement the changes to the Fee Schedule pursuant to this proposal immediately.

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 implement the Supplemental Warrants Program as a supplement to the Exchange's existing equity rights program, which was implemented on May 1, 2024 (the ''Original Warrants Program'').[3] Under the Supplemental Warrants Program, warrants representing the right to acquire equity in the Exchange's parent holding company upon vesting would be issued to participants on MEMX Options who currently participate in the Original Warrants Program and who elect to also participate in the Supplemental Warrants Program (''Participants''), in exchange for payment of the initial prepayment fee (''Prepayment Fee'') and the achievement of certain liquidity volume thresholds on MEMX Options over a 12-month period (the ''Term''). The Supplemental Warrants Program will commence on June 1, 2025 (the ''Effective Date'') and will end on June 1, 2026.

The Supplemental Warrants Program will be administered in the same manner as the Exchange's Original Warrants Program except it will have a different Term and different volume requirements for the vesting of warrants, as described below. All other terms and conditions of the Supplemental Warrants Program will be substantially similar to those of the Original Warrants Program, with any substantive differences described below. Like that of the Original Warrants Program, the purpose of the Supplemental Warrants Program is to promote the long-term interests of MEMX by providing incentives designed to encourage MEMX market participants to contribute to the growth and success of MEMX Options via actively providing and taking liquidity on the MEMX Options market. Participants in the Supplemental Warrants Program will be able to vest their warrants through the process described in the following paragraphs and consequently will have the opportunity to share in the benefits of MEMX's increased enterprise value.

Participants who executed a Purchase Agreement and who provide a Prepayment Fee in the amount of $500,000 in advance of May 28, 2025 (the ''Commitment Deadline'') or such later date specified by the Exchange will be issued a ''ticket'' indicating that the Participant has been accepted into the Supplemental Warrants Program. Each Participant may only purchase one ticket under the Supplemental Warrants Program, and the total number of tickets available for purchase under the Supplemental Warrants Program is capped at five (5) tickets.[4] Upon making the Prepayment Fee, a Participant will be able to apply the Prepayment Fee to various fees for trading on MEMX Options, including MEMX Options connectivity fees,[5] MEMX Options market data fees,[6] MEMX Options

[24] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100247 (May 30, 2024), 89 FR 48203 (June 5, 2024) (SR–MEMX–2024–21).

[4] The Exchange notes that this aspect of the Supplemental Warrants Program differs from the Original Warrants Program, which was capped at 25 tickets and participants could purchase multiple tickets thereunder.

[5] *See* the MEMX Connectivity Fee Schedule, available at *https://info.memxtrading.com/connectivity-fees/.*

[6] *See* the MEMX Options Fee Schedule, available at *https://info.memxtrading.com/us-options-trading-resources/us-options-fee-schedule/.*

membership fees,[7] and MEMX Options transaction fees.[8] The Prepayment Fee does not expire; a Participant may apply the Prepayment Fee to any of the above listed fees at any time during the Term, and to the extent the full Prepayment Fee has not been returned to a Participant in full by the end of the Term, the Exchange will refund the remaining balance of the Prepayment Fee to such Participant. A Participant will obtain 139,800 unvested warrants per ticket that will vest on an equalized basis each calendar month during the Term (each such calendar month during the Term of the Supplemental Warrants Program, a ''Measurement Period'') if such Participant satisfies certain volume commitments on MEMX Options, as described below.[9]

Participants shall vest warrants on a pro-rata basis based upon meeting or outperforming volume commitments during each Measurement Period, as is discussed below. The volume commitments may be met by trading activity in any listed equity option or exchange-traded fund option on MEMX Options.[10] Participants that trade options which are not in the Penny Program [11] (such options, ''Non-Penny'' options) will receive double credit for such Non-Penny activity for purposes of calculating the Participant's performance during the Measurement Period. Each vested warrant entitles a Participant to purchase equity ownership of one Nonvoting Common Unit [12] of Holdco at a particular strike price. Only vested warrants are eligible to be exercised, and un-vested warrants are not exercisable. The total equity ownership of Holdco Units, including any purchased through the exercise of vested warrants, shall be subject to the ownership limitations of the Holdco LLC Agreement.[13]

Volume Requirements

The target performance (''Target Performance'') for each Participant under the Supplemental Warrants Program is based on a Participant's step-up volume executed on MEMX Options expressed as a percentage of TCV [14] above a specified baseline volume for such Participant.[15] More specifically, the Target Performance for a Participant with respect to any Measurement Period is 25 basis points of Step-Up Volume, where a Participant's ''Step-Up Volume'' is equal to the amount by which (i) the percentage of TCV executed on MEMX Options by such Participant with respect to such Measurement Period exceeds (ii) the average percentage of TCV executed on MEMX Options by such Participant with respect to the February 2025 and March 2025 Measurement Periods as calculated under the Original Warrants Program (''Baseline Performance'').[16] If a Participant achieves the Target Performance during any Measurement Period, the Participant's full allotment of unvested warrants for that Measurement Period will vest (*i.e.,* 11,650 warrants per calendar month, per ticket). During any Measurement Period, Participants that do not meet the Target Performance but meet a minimum performance level of 15 basis points of Step-Up Volume (''Minimum Performance'') will have their warrants vest proportionally to their performance.[17]

For example, if a Participant achieves 15 basis points of Step-Up Volume on MEMX Options in the month 1 Measurement Period, the Participant will vest 60% of their warrants for such month (6,990 vested warrants). As another example, if a Participant achieves 20 basis points of Step-Up Volume on MEMX Options during the month 1 Measurement Period, the Participant will vest 80% of their warrants for such month (9,320 vested warrants). However, if a Participant achieves 12 basis points of Step-Up Volume on MEMX Options in the month 1 Measurement Period, the Participant will vest no warrants for such month.

If a Participant fails to meet the Minimum Performance for any Measurement Period corresponding to month 1 through month 11, such Participant will have the opportunity to vest their unvested warrants if such Participant over-performs in a subsequent Measurement Period that corresponds to month 2 through month 12. For example, if a Participant achieves 25 basis points of Step-Up Volume on MEMX Options in month 1, 15 basis points of Step-Up Volume in month 2, 37.5 basis points of Step-Up Volume in month 3, and 25 basis points of Step-Up Volume in months 4 through 12, such Participant can recover their un-vested 4,660 warrants from month 2 based on such Participant's activity in month 3. Using the same example, if the Participant achieves the same number of basis points of Step-Up Volume noted in the above example in this paragraph for months 1, 2, and 4 through 12 but only achieves 31 basis points of Step-Up Volume in month 3, such Participant can recover 2,796 of the un-vested 4,660 warrants from month 2, and would forfeit the remaining 1,864 warrants. Partial basis points of Step-Up Volume and partial warrants achieved will be rounded according to standard rounding conventions (*i.e.,* rounded up if equal to or greater than 0.5, rounded down if below 0.5). To again use the same example, if the Participant achieves the same number of basis points of Step-Up Volume noted in the first example of this paragraph in months 1, 2, and 4 through 12 but only achieves 30.65 basis points in month 3, such Participant can recover 2,633 of the un-vested 4,660 warrants from month 2 (rounding up from 2,632.9 un-vested warrants), and would forfeit the remaining 2,027 warrants.

The Exchange notes that whether a Participant achieves the step-up volume requirements does not in any way affect the pricing that such Participant would pay for trading on MEMX Options, which would be the same as for a non-Participant under the Exchange's Fee Schedule, but rather only relates to the vesting of such Participant's warrants under the Supplemental Warrants Program.

[7] *See* the MEMX Membership Fee Schedule, available at *https://info.memxtrading.com/membership-fees/*.

[8] *See* the MEMX Options Fee Schedule, available at *https://info.memxtrading.com/us-options-trading-resources/us-options-fee-schedule/*.

[9] The Exchange notes that participants under the Original Warrants Program obtained 279,600 warrants per ticket, but the term of the Original Warrants Program was 24 months, so the same number of warrants per ticket (139,800) were eligible to vest every 12 months.

[10] The Exchange does not currently list or trade index options.

[11] *See* Exchange Rule 21.5(d).

[12] ''Nonvoting Common Units'' is defined in Section 3.2(g)(iii) of the Eighth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of MEMX Holdings LLC, as amended (the ''Holdco LLC Agreement'').

[13] *See, e.g.*, Section 3.5(a)(ii) of the Holdco LLC Agreement, which states that ''[n]o Exchange Member, either alone or together with its Related Persons, may own, directly or indirectly, of record or beneficially, Units constituting more than twenty percent (20%) of any class of Units.''

[14] ''TCV'' refers to Total Consolidated Volume, which is calculated as the volume reported by all exchanges and trade reporting facilities to a consolidated transaction reporting plan for the month for which the fees apply.

[15] The Exchange notes that, as is the case under the Original Warrants Program, calculations for a Participant under the Supplemental Warrants Program also include a Participant's affiliates as communicated by the Participant to the Exchange.

[16] The Baseline Performance for each Participant will be determined and communicated to the Participant in advance of the Effective Date.

[17] The Exchange notes that warrants under the Original Warrants Program are eligible to vest proportionally based on three different minimum performance levels (*i.e.,* 10, 12.5, and 15 basis points of TCV), whereas warrants under the Supplemental Warrants Program are eligible to vest based on one minimum performance level (*i.e.,* 15 basis points of Step-Up Volume). This modification to proportional vesting is intended to simplify the administration of the program and incentivize Participants to strive for higher volume on MEMX Options (*i.e.,* at least 15 basis points of Step-Up Volume).

Restrictions on Vesting

Each vested warrant under the Supplemental Warrants Program shall be exercisable from the time of vesting until May 1, 2031. Vested warrants may be exercised when a Participant pays the exercise price of the warrant. Warrants have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933. Each Participant will have a standard piggyback registration right to include the Nonvoting Common Units issuable upon exercise of the warrants should Holdco at a later date file a Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933. The Nonvoting Common Units may not be transferred except pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 and such state securities laws, or an exemption from such registration thereunder, and are subject to transfer restrictions set forth in the Holdco LLC Agreement.[18] In the event of a Qualified Public Offering as defined in the Holdco LLC Agreement, the Nonvoting Common Units are subject to the transfer restrictions in Section 10.3 of the Holdco LLC Agreement, and Holdco shall have right of first offer on the transfer of such Nonvoting Common Units. In the event that Holdco sells Nonvoting Common Units to the public in an initial public offering pursuant to a registration statement declared effective by the SEC, then Holdco will give any Participant who holds warrants notice of the date when the initial public offering will take place. In such case, the fair market value of the Nonvoting Common Units will be as specified in the final prospectus regarding the initial public offering as filed with the SEC.

All participants in the Original Warrants Program were given the opportunity to participate in the Supplemental Warrants Program using the same eligibility criteria. All Participants that elect to participate in the Supplemental Warrants Program will participate on the same terms, conditions and restrictions. To be designated as a Participant, an applicant must: (i) be a registered broker-dealer pursuant to Section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act''); (ii) qualify as an ''accredited investor'' as such term is defined in Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933; [19] (iii) be a participant in the Original Warrants Program; and (iv) have executed all required documentation for participation in the Supplemental Warrants Program. Participants must have executed the definitive documentation, satisfied the eligibility criteria required of Participants enumerated above, and tendered the Prepayment Fee by the Commitment Deadline.

As discussed above, the purpose of the Supplemental Warrants Program is the same as the Original Warrants Program—to encourage Participants to direct greater trade volume to MEMX Options to enhance trading volume on MEMX's options platform. Increased volume will provide for greater liquidity and enhanced price discovery, which benefits all market participants. Like the Exchange has under the Original Warrants Program, other exchanges have also previously engaged in the practice of incentivizing increased order flow in order to attract liquidity providers through equity sharing arrangements.[20] The Supplemental Warrants Program similarly intends to attract order flow, which will increase liquidity, thereby providing greater trading opportunities and tighter spreads for other market participants and causing a corresponding increase in order flow from these other market participants. The Supplemental Warrants Program will similarly reward the liquidity providers that provide this additional volume with a potential proprietary interest in MEMX.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act [21] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act [22] in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanisms of a free and open market and a national market system and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) of the Act [23] requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The Exchange also believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[24] which requires that Exchange rules provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members and other persons using its facilities.

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because the Supplemental Warrants Program is a supplement to the Exchange's Original Warrants Program, which is currently in effect and has substantially similar terms and conditions, and all participants in the Original Warrants Program may elect to participate (or elect not to participate) in the Supplemental Warrants Program and vest warrants on the same terms and conditions, assuming they satisfy the same eligibility criteria as described above. The eligibility criteria are objective and the same as those under the Original Warrants Program (except that Participants must also already be participants in the Original Warrants Program); thus, all Participants have the ability to satisfy the eligibility criteria to obtain a ''ticket'' for participation. Any Participant that becomes a ticket holder and pays the Prepayment Fee and otherwise satisfies the eligibility criteria has the same opportunity for their warrants to vest through volume contributions. The volume performance requirements are based on the same

[18] *See, e.g,* Sections 10.3, 10.4, and 10.5 of the Holdco LLC Agreement. The Exchange notes that such Sections refer to Common Members throughout, rather than specifically referring to Nonvoting Common Units. Section 1.1 of the Holdco LLC Agreement defines a ''Common Member'' as a member in Holdco ''holding Common Units in its capacity as such, together with its Affiliates that hold Common Units. . . .'' Accordingly, the term Common Member includes any Holdco member, and does not distinguish between Holdco members holding Voting Common Units and members holding Nonvoting Common Units. As such, the transfer restrictions noted in the Holdco LLC Agreement, which refer to Common Members, are applicable to Nonvoting Common Units.

[19] The purpose of this criterion relates to the ability of Holdco to sell shares of common stock pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933. The definition of ''accredited investor'' under Rule 501(a)(1) of the Securities Act of 1933 includes any broker or dealer registered pursuant to Section 15 of the Act. As noted above, a Participant will be required to be registered as a broker or dealer pursuant to Section 15 of the Act, therefore all Participants will satisfy this criterion.

[20] *See, e.g.,* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 62358 (June 22, 2010), 75 FR 37861 (June 30, 2010) (SR–NSX–2010–06); 64742 (June 24, 2011), 76 FR 38436 (June 30, 2011) (SR–NYSEAmex–2011–018); 69200 (March 21, 2013), 78 FR 18657 (March 27, 2013) (SR–CBOE–2013–31); 74095 (January 20, 2015). 80 FR 4011 (January 26, 2015) (SR–MIAX–2015–02); 74114 (January 22, 2015), 80 FR 4611 (January 28, 2015) (SR–BOX–2015–03); 74576 (March 25, 2015), 80 FR 17122 (March 31, 2015) (SR–BOX–2015–16); 80909 (June 12, 2017), 82 FR 27743 (June 16, 2017) (SR–MIAX–2017–28); 83012 (April 9, 2018), 83 FR 16163 (April 13, 2018) (SR–PEARL–2018–08); and 89730 (September 1, 2020), 85 FR 55530 (September 8, 2020) (SR–PEARL–2020–10).

[21] 15 U.S.C. 78f.

[22] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[23] *See id.*

[24] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

step-up methodology for all Participants, and all Participants have the same opportunity to earn vested warrants on a proportional basis based upon meeting fixed step-up volume threshold amounts during the Measurement Periods that will apply to all Participants. This ensures that all Participants will have the same opportunity to vest warrants and to exercise those warrants to purchase Non-Voting Common Units if they so choose.

The Exchange believes that the methodology used to calculate the volume thresholds is fair, reasonable and not unfairly discriminatory because it is based on objective criteria that is designed to increase trading volume on MEMX Options above levels achieved in recent months under the Original Warrants Program. The Supplemental Warrants Program is designed to reward Participants for executing additional volume on MEMX Options above a certain baseline level of volume that is calculated in the same manner for all Participants. As under the Original Warrants Program, the Exchange believes it is appropriate to exclude options on indices from the volume calculation because the Exchange wishes to support volume in equity options and ETFs on the MEMX Options platform and MEMX Options does not currently trade index options, and the Exchange also believes it is appropriate to provide double credit for activity in Non-Penny options for purposes of calculating the Participant's performance during the Measurement Period to encourage and reward such activity because the Exchange's fees for such products generate additional revenue for the Exchange as compared to options that are in the Penny Program.

The Exchange believes the Supplemental Warrants Program is equitable and reasonable because an increase in volume and liquidity resulting from the step-up volume requirements would benefit all market participants by providing more trading opportunities and tighter spreads, even to those market participants that do not participate in the Supplemental Warrants Program. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act because, as described above, the Supplemental Warrants Program is designed to bring greater volume and liquidity to the Exchange, which will benefit all market participants by providing tighter quoting and better prices, all of which perfects the mechanism for a free and open market and national market system.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change will improve competition by providing market participants the opportunity to execute orders and post liquidity on the Exchange's options market.

The Exchange believes that the proposed change would increase both intermarket and intramarket competition by incentivizing Participants to direct their orders to the Exchange, which will enhance the quality of quoting and increase the volume of contracts traded on the Exchange. As noted above, the Supplemental Warrants Program is supplemental to the Exchange's Original Warrants Program, and all current participants in the Original Warrants Program were given the opportunity to participate in the Supplemental Warrants Program on the same terms and conditions, including the volume requirements and methodology for determining a Participant's Baseline Percentage. To the extent that there is an additional competitive burden on non-Participants, the Exchange believes that this is appropriate because the Supplemental Warrants Program should incent Participants to direct additional order flow to the Exchange and thus provide additional liquidity that enhances the quality of its market and increases the volume of contracts traded on the Exchange. To the extent that this purpose is achieved, the Exchange believes that all of the Exchange's market participants would benefit from the improved market liquidity. Enhanced market quality and increased transaction volume that results from the anticipated increase in order flow directed to the Exchange will benefit all market participants and improve competition on the Exchange.

Given the robust competition for volume among options markets, many of which offer the same products, implementing a program to attract order flow like the one proposed in this filing is consistent with the above-mentioned goals of the Act. This is especially true for the smaller options markets, such as MEMX, which is competing for volume with much larger exchanges that dominate the options trading industry. As a newer exchange, MEMX has a relatively low percentage of the average daily trading volume in options, so it is unlikely that the Supplemental Warrants Program could cause any competitive harm to the options market or to market participants. Rather, the Supplemental Warrants Program is a modest attempt to attract order volume away from larger competitors by adopting a pricing strategy designed to reward participants that execute additional volume on MEMX Options. The Exchange notes that if the Supplemental Warrants Program results in a modest percentage increase in the average daily trading volume on MEMX, while such percentage would represent a large volume increase for MEMX, it would represent a minimal reduction in volume of its larger competitors in the industry. The Exchange believes that the Supplemental Warrants Program will help further competition, because market participants will have yet another additional option in determining where to execute orders and post liquidity if they factor the benefits of MEMX equity participation into the determination.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act [25] and Rule 19b–4(f)(2) [26] thereunder.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule 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:

[25] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

[26] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(2).

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–MEMX–2025–14 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–MEMX–2025–14. 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 submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–MEMX–2025–14 and should be submitted on or before July 7, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[27]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10746 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[27] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Data Collection Available for Public Comments

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Small Business Administration (SBA) intends to request approval, from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the collection of information described below. The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) requires Federal agencies to publish a notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information before submission to OMB, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice complies with that requirement.

DATES: Submit comments on or before August 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send all comments to Bethany Shana at *bethany.shana@sba.gov,* 202–205–6402, Office of Credit Risk Management, Office of Capital Access, Small Business Administration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bethany Shana, *bethany.shana@sba.gov,* 202–205–6402 or Alethea Ten Eyck-Sanders, Agency Clearance Officer, *alethea.teneyck-sanders@sba.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: SBA's Office of Credit Risk Management (OCRM) is responsible for the oversight and supervision of the SBA operations of over 2800 7(a) Lenders, Certified Development Companies (''CDCs''), and Microloan Intermediaries (''Intermediaries'') that participate in SBA's business loan programs and is responsible for enforcement of the applicable rules and regulations. Currently, the Agency guarantees more than $110 billion dollars in small business loans through these programs. The information collection described in detail below helps OCRM protect the safety and soundness of the business loan programs and taxpayer dollars.

In general, SBA collects information in connection with reviews for federally regulated 7(a) Lenders, CDCs, and SBA Supervised Lenders including Small Business Lending Companies (SBLCs) and Non-Federally Regulated Lenders (NFRLs).

7(a) Lender Diagnostic, Limited Scope, Limited Scope (Targeted) Reviews; CDC SMART Reviews; and Supervised Lender Safety and Soundness Exams

Common Information Collected

In general, SBA requests information related to the 7(a) Lender's or CDC's management and operation, eligibility of its SBA loans for SBA guaranty, compliance with SBA Loan Program Requirements, credit administration, and performance of its SBA loan portfolio.

Management and Operations: The information requested generally includes the SBA program organization chart with responsibilities, business plan, financial and program audits, evidence of Lender compliance with regulatory orders and agreements (if applicable and as appropriate), and staff training on SBA lending.

Eligibility and Credit Administration: In reviewing these areas, SBA may request the Lender's or CDC's credit policies and procedures; servicing policies and procedures; loan sample files; independent loan reviews; underwriting, loan credit scoring, risk rating methodologies; and information on loans approved as exceptions to policy.

Compliance with Loan Program Requirements: Here, SBA generally collects information on services and fees charged for Lenders' third-party vendors,[1] Lender's FTA [2] trust account, and Lender's use of the System for Awards Management to perform agent due diligence. For CDCs, SBA collects additional information related to Loan Program Requirements as described below in section I.C.

Portfolio Performance: In considering Lender or CDC portfolio performance, SBA may request that lenders provide a listing of loans indicating those past due, those with servicing actions, individual risk ratings, and those in liquidation or purchased for SBA to compare with SBA data. SBA may also request that lenders provide an explanation for risks identified (*e.g.,* identified by higher risk metrics or PARRiS flags triggered).

Further details on the information SBA collects in reviews, and Safety and Soundness Exams is contained in the SBA Supervised Lender Safety and Soundness Examination/Full Review Information Request; 7(a) Lender Diagnostic Review Request; 7(a) Lender Limited Scope Review Request; 7(a) Lender Limited Scope (Targeted) Review Request; CDC SMART Targeted Review Information Request; and CDC SMART Full Review Information Request. Each Information Request document is available upon request.

[1] For purposes of this notice, Third-party vendors include, for example, Loan Agents (*e.g.,* Packagers and Lender Service Providers) and Professional Managers with management contracts.

[2] FTA refers to SBA's Fiscal and Transfer Agent. 7(a) Lenders that sell SBA loans in the Secondary Market are required by the terms of the Form 1086, Secondary Participation Guaranty Agreement, to deposit the guaranteed portion of loan payments in a segregated account for the benefit of investors.

SBA Supervised Lender Supplemental Information for Safety and Soundness Exams

CDC Supplemental Information

SBA is also the primary Federal regulator for CDCs and guarantees 100% of 504 program debentures. Therefore, SBA requests additional information to prudently oversee CDCs, as it does for SBA Supervised Lenders. The additional information generally requested includes corporate governance documents and information on Lenders' financial condition, internal controls and risk mitigation practices, and a CDC's plan for investment in other local economic development. In addition, SBA requests, as applicable, information on a CDC's Premier Certified Lenders Program (PCLP) Loan Loss Reserve Account and loans that CDC packages for other 7(a) lenders. Interested parties may request a copy of the CDC SMART Reviews, SMART Targeted Review Information Request, and CDC SMART Full Review Information Request for more details on this supplemental information request.

Microloan Intermediary Reviews

For Microloan Program Intermediary oversight, SBA District Offices perform an annual site visit for active Intermediaries. SBA requests information, for example, on SBA program management and operations including organizational chart with responsibilities, contact information, Promissory notes, and credit policies and procedures. SBA primarily reviews the Intermediary's credit administration through a loan sample file request. Specifics on the information collected are contained in SBA's Microloan Intermediary Site Visit/Review Information Request document, a copy of which is available upon request.

Solicitation of Public Comments

SBA is requesting comments on (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the agency to properly perform its functions; (b) whether the burden estimates are accurate; (c) whether there are ways to minimize the burden, including through the use of automated techniques or other forms of information technology; and (d) whether there are ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information.

Summary of Information Collection

PRA Number: OMB Control Number 3245–0365.

(1) *Title:* SBA Lender and Microloan Intermediary Reporting Requirements.

Description of Respondents: 7(a) Lenders (including SBA Supervised Lenders), Certified Development Companies, and Microloan Intermediaries.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 2,083.

Total Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 17,279.

Alethea Ten Eyck-Sanders,

Agency Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10647 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. MCF 21134]

Decision; Van Pool Transportation LLC and Ag Van Pool Holdings, LP—Acquisition of Control—Bill's Taxi Service Inc., Dell Transportation Corp., Hendrickson Bus Corporation, Huntington Coach Corporation, Huntington Coach, L.L.C., Towne Bus Corp., Towne Bus LLC, Van Trans LLC, We Transport (Ny) LLC, We Transport LLC (Connecticut), and We Transport, Inc.

AGENCY: Surface Transportation Board.

ACTION: Notice tentatively approving and authorizing finance transaction.

SUMMARY: On May 16, 2025, Van Pool Transportation LLC (Van Pool) and AG Van Pool Holdings, LP (AG Holdings) (collectively, Applicants), both noncarriers, filed an application to acquire control of an interstate passenger motor carrier, Bill's Taxi Service Inc. d/b/a A&A Metro Transportation (A&A), from its shareholders, Thomas Arrighi, Michael Arrighi, and Gaile Arrighi (collectively, Sellers). In addition to this proposed transaction, Applicants also seek after-the-fact control authority for the following Van Pool subsidiaries: Dell Transportation Corp. (Dell), Hendrickson Bus Corporation (Hendrickson), Huntington Coach Corporation (Huntington Corp.), Huntington Coach, L.L.C. (Huntington LLC), Towne Bus Corp. (Towne Corp.), Towne Bus LLC (Towne LLC), Van Trans LLC (Van Trans), WE Transport (NY) LLC (WE NY), WE Transport LLC (Connecticut) (WE CT), and WE Transport, Inc. (WE Transport) (collectively, the ATF Subsidiaries). The Board is tentatively approving and authorizing the control of A&A as well as the ATF Subsidiaries. If no opposing comments are timely filed, this notice will be the final Board action.

DATES: Comments must be filed by July 28, 2025. If any comments are filed, Applicants may file a reply by August 12, 2025. If no opposing comments are filed by July 28, 2025, this notice shall be effective on July 29, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments, referring to Docket No. MCF 21134, 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. In addition, send one copy of comments to Applicants' representative: Kiefer A. Light, Beacon Mobility Corp., 3700 Embassy Parkway, Suite 500, Akron, OH 44333.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathon Binet at (202) 245–0368. If you require an accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act, please call (202) 915–4348.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Applicants and the Affiliate Regulated Carriers. According to the application, Van Pool is a Delaware limited liability company indirectly controlled by AG Holdings through intermediary holding companies.[1] (Appl. 3–4.) Neither Van Pool nor AG Holdings is a federally regulated carrier. (*Id.*) However, excluding the ATF Subsidiaries, Van Pool directly owns and controls all equity and voting interest in 11 interstate passenger motor carriers (the Affiliate Regulated Carriers). (*Id.*)[2] The Affiliate Regulated Carriers are:[3]

[1] Specifically, Applicants state that Van Pool is wholly owned by VP Intermediate Company (VP Intermediate), a Delaware corporation and noncarrier holding company, and that VP Intermediate is wholly owned by Beacon Mobility Corp. (Beacon Mobility), a Delaware corporation and noncarrier holding company. (Appl. 26.) Beacon Mobility is wholly owned by Beacon Mobility Intermediate Corp. (Beacon Intermediate), a Delaware corporation and noncarrier holding company. (*Id.*) Beacon Intermediate is wholly owned by Beacon Mobility Preferred Issuer, LLC (Beacon Preferred), a Delaware limited partnership and noncarrier holding company, and Beacon Preferred is wholly owned and controlled by Van Pool Group Holdings, L.P. (Group Holdings), a Delaware limited partnership and noncarrier holding company. (*Id.*) Group Holdings is majority-owned and controlled by AG Holdings, a Delaware limited partnership and noncarrier holding company. (*Id.*) AG Holdings is owned by investment funds affiliated with Audax Management Company, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. (*Id.*) Applicants state that ''none of the aforementioned entities control any regulated interstate passenger carriers other than as set forth in [the] Application.'' (*Id.*)

[2] Applicants note that Van Pool sought and obtained Board approval for the acquisition of PLSIII LLC (n/k/a Cedar Bus Company, LLC) (PLS). (*Id.* at 4 n.4); *see Van Pool Transp. LLC—Acquis. of Control—PLSIII LLC,* MCF 21111 (STB served Nov. 17, 2023). Applicants add, however, that PLS no longer provides any regulated interstate service. (Appl. 4 n.4.) Therefore, PLS voluntarily revoked its interstate authority on August 30, 2024, and is no longer among the Affiliate Regulated Carriers. (*Id.*)

[3] 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. (*See* Appl. 5–9, Ex. A.)

• NRT Bus, Inc., which primarily provides non-regulated student transportation services for schools in Massachusetts (Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Worcester Counties), and occasional charter services, (Appl. 5);

• Trombly Motor Coach Service, Inc., which primarily provides non-regulated student transportation services for schools in Massachusetts (Essex and Middlesex Counties), and occasional charter services, (*id.*);

• Salter Transportation, Inc., which primarily provides non-regulated student transportation services for schools in Massachusetts (Essex County) and southern New Hampshire, and occasional charter services, (*id.* at 5–6);

• Easton Coach Company, LLC, which provides (i) intrastate paratransit, shuttle, and line-run services under contracts with regional transportation authorities and other organizations, primarily in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, and (ii) private charter motor coach and shuttle services (interstate and intrastate), primarily in eastern Pennsylvania, (*id.* at 6.);

• F. M. Kuzmeskus, Inc., d/b/a Travel Kuz, which provides (i) non-regulated school bus transportation services, (ii) intrastate and interstate motor coach and limousine charter services, and (iii) limited intrastate and interstate charter services using school buses, all in western Massachusetts and southern Vermont, (*id.* at 6–7);

• Alltown Bus Service Inc., which primarily provides non-regulated student transportation services for schools in the metropolitan area of Chicago, Ill., and its northern suburbs, and occasional charter services, (*id.* at 7);

• DS Bus Lines, Inc., which primarily provides (i) non-regulated student transportation services for schools in Kansas (Beloit, Kansas City, Lincoln, Olathe, and Shawnee), Missouri (Belton and Smithville), Colorado (the metropolitan area of Denver), and Oklahoma (the metropolitan area of Tulsa), (ii) intrastate employee shuttle services in Colorado and Texas, and (iii) occasional charter services, (*id.*);

• Royal Coach Lines, Inc., which primarily provides (i) non-regulated student transportation services for schools in the metropolitan area of Westchester County, N.Y., and southern Connecticut, and (ii) contract and charter transportation services, (*id.* at 7–8);

• Local Motion, LLC, d/b/a Local Motion of Boston (Local Motion), which provides non-regulated school bus, charter, and shuttle services in the metropolitan area of Boston, Mass., (*id.* at 8);

• Butler's Bus Service, Inc. (BBS), which primarily provides non-regulated student transportation services for schools in New Hampshire and Vermont. BBS also provides occasional charter services when its buses are not in use for school activities, (*id.*);

• TransAction Corporate Shuttles, Inc (TCS), which primarily provides fixed-route commuter and municipal shuttle bus services and on-demand transportation for employees of businesses and communities in Massachusetts. *See Van Pool Transp. LLC—Acquis. of Control—TransAction Corp. Shuttles, Inc.,* MCF 21119, slip op. at 3 (STB served Sept. 27, 2024).

The ATF Subsidiaries. Applicants explain that they acquired the ATF Subsidiaries in two separate transactions. (Appl. 22.)[4] According to Applicants, at the time of those acquisitions, none of the ATF Subsidiaries held interstate operating authority. (*Id.* at 22.) At various points following the acquisitions, however, certain of the ATF Subsidiaries were presented with opportunities to provide limited interstate transportation related to school-sponsored extracurricular activities. (*Id.* at 23–25.) According to the application, a regional employee of Van Pool then applied for interstate operating authority from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. (*Id.* at 24–25.) Applicants state that staff more familiar with Board processes only became aware of the failure to seek the requisite Board authority while preparing the application to acquire A&A. (*Id.* at 23.)

The ATF Subsidiaries are:[5]

• Dell, with a fleet of approximately 149 passenger vehicles, primarily provides non-regulated home-to-school transportation within the town of Hempstead, N.Y. Dell also provides charter transportation for school-related extracurricular activities. While Dell's operations are predominantly intrastate, its charter services, on occasion, may cross state lines into neighboring jurisdictions, particularly New Jersey or Connecticut, depending on the location of the extracurricular activities, (Appl. 12–13);

• Hendrickson, with a fleet of approximately 236 passenger vehicles, primarily provides non-regulated home-to-school transportation within the town of Bayville, N.Y. Hendrickson also provides charter transportation for school-related extracurricular activities. While Hendrickson's operations are predominantly intrastate, its charter services, on occasion, may cross state lines into neighboring jurisdictions, particularly New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, depending on the location of the extracurricular activities, (*id.* at 13–14);

• Huntington Corp., with a fleet of approximately 328 passenger vehicles, primarily provides non-regulated home-to-school transportation within the town of Huntington Station, N.Y. Huntington Corp. also provides charter transportation for school-related extracurricular activities. While Huntington Corp.'s operations are predominantly intrastate, its charter services, on occasion, may cross state lines into neighboring jurisdictions, particularly New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, depending on the location of the extracurricular activities, (*id.* at 14);

• Huntington LLC has a fleet of approximately 231 vehicles and operates similarly to Huntington Corp., (*id.* at 14–15);

• Towne Corp., with a fleet of approximately 311 passenger vehicles, primarily provides non-regulated home-to-school transportation within Long Island, N.Y. Towne Corp. also provides charter transportation for school-related extracurricular activities. While Towne Corp.'s operations are predominantly intrastate, its charter services, on occasion, may cross state lines into neighboring jurisdictions, particularly New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, depending on the location of the extracurricular activities, (*id.* at 15–16);

• Towne LLC has a fleet of approximately 390 vehicles and operates similarly to Towne Corp., (*id.* at 16–17);

• Van Trans, with a fleet of approximately 160 passenger vehicles, primarily provides non-regulated home-to-school transportation within Bronx, N.Y. Van Trans also provides charter transportation for school-related extracurricular activities. While Van Trans's operations are predominantly intrastate, its charter services, on occasion, may cross state lines into neighboring jurisdictions, particularly New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, depending on the location of the extracurricular activities, (*id.* at 17–18);

• WE NY, with a fleet of approximately 232 passenger vehicles,

[4] Specifically, Applicants acquired Towne Corp., Towne LLC, Van Trans, WE NY, WE CT, and WE Transport on June 25, 2021. (Appl. 23.) Applicants then acquired Dell, Hendrickson, Huntington Corp., and Huntington LLC on February 1, 2023. (*Id.* at 25.)

[5] Additional information about these motor carriers, USDOT numbers, motor carrier numbers, and USDOT safety fitness ratings, can be found in the application. (*See id.* at 12–20; *id.,* Ex. A.)

primarily provides non-regulated home-to-school transportation within Long Island, N.Y. WE NY also provides charter transportation for school-related extracurricular activities. While WE NY's operations are predominantly intrastate, its charter services, on occasion, may cross state lines into neighboring jurisdictions, particularly New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, depending on the location of the extracurricular activities, (*id.* at 18–19);

- WE CT, with a fleet of approximately 299 passenger vehicles, primarily provides non-regulated home-to-school transportation in Bridgeport, Conn. WE CT also provides charter transportation for school-related extracurricular activities. While WE CT's operations are predominantly intrastate, its charter services, on occasion, may cross state lines into neighboring jurisdictions, particularly New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, depending on the location of the extracurricular activities, (*id.* at 19);
- WE Transport, with a fleet of approximately 652 passenger vehicles, primarily provides non-regulated home-to-school transportation within Long Island, N.Y. WE Transport also provides charter transportation for school-related extracurricular activities. While WE Transport's operations are predominantly intrastate, its charter services, on occasion, may cross state lines into neighboring jurisdictions, particularly New Jersey and Connecticut, depending on the location of the extracurricular activities, (*id.* at 19–20).

A&A. A&A, a motor carrier, provides a range of passenger transportation services, including charter, shuttle, school, and non-emergency medical transportation. (Appl. 9.) A&A's core-service area includes the Massachusetts communities of Bridgewater, Boston, Quincy, and North Dartmouth. (*Id.* at 10.) However, based on customer needs, A&A's charter operations extend beyond this core area to include interstate service. (*Id.*) Specifically, over the past three years, A&A has provided charter service from Massachusetts to or through Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia. (*Id.*) In 2024, A&A also conducted a limited amount of charter service into Quebec, Canada. (*Id.*)

A&A's fleet consists of approximately 32 minibuses, 11 motor coaches, 39 vans (1–8 passengers, and 12 vans (9–15 passengers). (*Id.*) Applicants also provide details about A&A's principal place of business, USDOT number, FMCSA docket number, safety rating, fleet composition, and driver count. (*Id.,* Ex. A.)

The Statutory Standard. 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 that result 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 to demonstrate that the acquisition of the ATF Subsidiaries and A&A are both 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 the 12-month period immediately preceding the filing of the application, *see* 49 CFR 1182.2(a)(5). (*See* Appl. 26–27.)

The ATF Transactions and A&A Acquisition. Applicants claim that the control of the ATF Subsidiaries and the acquisition of A&A will not have a material, detrimental impact on the adequacy of transportation services available to the public. (*Id.* at 27.) They note that there are numerous motor passenger carrier companies in the same geographic areas as the subject motor carriers and that barriers to entry into the business are low. (*Id.*)

Specific to the ATF Subsidiaries, Applicants state that those entities compete with numerous local and regional school bus operators for contracts, including companies such as Guardian Bus, Montauk Bus, and Educational Bus Transportation. (*Id.* at 32.) In addition, they face competition from large national providers affiliated with transportation companies such as First Student, National Express, and Student Transportation of America. (*Id.*) With respect to charter services, the relevant market is also competitive. (*Id.* at 33.) Applicants explain that numerous providers operate in the Long Island and broader New York area, including local and regional companies such as Long Island Coach Bus, Gogo Charters New York, Winston Transportation, New York Charter Bus Company, and A1 Metro Limousine Service. (*Id.*) Applicants note that national charter operators such as Academy Bus, Coach USA, and National Express also maintain a strong presence in the region. (*Id.*) Therefore, the record indicates that Applicants' control of the ATF Subsidiaries has not and will not affect the adequacy of transportation to the public.

As to A&A, Applicants note that it also competes for contracts and assert that demand for charter, school, shuttle, and non-emergency medical transportation services within its service area is strong. (*Id.* at 28, 31.) They acknowledge that A&A competes in certain limited aspects of the business conducted by Local Motion and TCS but add that A&A continues to face competition from established providers, including DPV Transportation, Lucini Transportation, and Fisher Bus Inc. (*Id.* at 31.)

Furthermore, according to Applicants, adding A&A and the ATF Subsidiaries will enhance the viability of Applicants' organization. (*Id.* at 29.) Applicants explain that the common control will improve operating efficiencies, increase equipment utilization rates, and be more cost effective because of economies of scale. (*Id.* at 28.) Applicants assert that these enhancements will help ensure the provision of adequate service to the public. (*Id.*)

Applicants acknowledge that the acquisition of the ATF Subsidiaries resulted in a modest increase in fixed charges in the form of interest expense because the acquisitions were financed through borrowed capital. (*Id.* at 29 n.8.) Applicants note, however, that the Board has approved transactions involving debt financing, even when such financing has resulted in increased interest expense. (*Id.* at 29 (citing *Variant Equity I, LP—Acquis. of Control—Coach USA Admin., Inc.,* MCF 21084, slip op. at 4 (STB served Feb. 15, 2019); *Sureride Charter Inc.—Acquis. of Control—McClintock Enters., Inc.,* MCF 21077, slip op. at 3 (STB served Nov. 2, 2017)).) Applicants state that the acquisition of A&A will also result in a modest increase in fixed charges but add that it will not affect the provision of transportation services to the public. (Appl. 29.)

Additionally, Applicants indicate that the acquisition of the ATF Subsidiaries did not have a substantial impact on employees or labor conditions, and they do not anticipate a measurable reduction in force or changes in compensation levels or benefits in the future. (*Id.* at 30.) Similarly, Applicants state they do not expect the acquisition of A&A to have a substantial impact on employees or labor conditions. (*Id.*) Applicants also state that they do not anticipate a measurable increase in force or changes in compensation levels or benefits at A&A. (*Id.*)

Based on Applicants' representations, the Board finds that the acquisition of the ATF Subsidiaries and A&A 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 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 acquisition of the ATF Subsidiaries and A&A 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 on July 29, 2025, unless opposing comments are filed by July 28, 2025. If any comments are filed, Applicants may file a reply by August 12, 2025.

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.

Decided: June 9, 2025.

By the Board, Board Members Fuchs, Hedlund, Primus, and Schultz.

Tammy Lowry,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2025–10825 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA–2025–0102]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Renewal of an Approved Information Collection: Hours of Service (HOS) of Drivers Regulations

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FMCSA announces its plan to submit the Information Collection Request (ICR) described below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for its review and approval and invites public comment. FMCSA requests approval to renew an ICR titled, ''Hours of Service (HOS) of Drivers Regulations.'' The HOS regulations require a motor carrier to install, and requires each of its drivers subject to the record of duty status (RODS) rule to use, an electronic logging device (ELD) to report the driver's RODS. The RODS is critical to FMCSA's safety mission because it helps enforcement officials determine if commercial motor vehicle (CMV) drivers are complying with the HOS rules limiting driver on-duty and driving time and requiring periodic off-duty time.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received on or before August 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) Docket Number FMCSA–2025–0102 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Dockets Operations; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Dockets Operations, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Ground Floor, Washington, DC, 20590–0001 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 366–9317 or (202) 366–9826 before visiting Dockets Operations.
- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.

To avoid duplication, please use only one of these four methods. See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for instructions on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Pearlie Robinson, FMCSA Driver and Carrier Operations Division, DOT, FMCSA, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001; (202) 366–4225; *pearlie.robinson@dot.gov*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Instructions

All submissions must include the Agency name and docket number. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, see the Public Participation heading below. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Public Participation and Request for Comments

If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this notice (FMCSA–2025–0102), indicate the specific section of this document to which the comment applies and provide a reason for suggestions or recommendations. You may submit your comments and material online or by fax, mail, or hand delivery, but please use only one of these means. FMCSA recommends that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a phone number in the body of your document so the Agency can contact you if it has questions regarding your submission.

To submit your comment online, go to *https://www.regulations.gov/docket/FMCSA-2025-0102* document, click on this notice, click ''Comment,'' and type your comment into the text box on the following screen.

If you submit your comments by mail or hand delivery, submit them in an unbound format, no larger than 8½ by 11 inches, suitable for copying and electronic filing.

Comments received after the comment closing date will be included in the docket and will be considered to the extent practicable.

Privacy Act

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its regulatory process. DOT posts these comments, including any personal information the commenter provides, to *www.regulations.gov* as described in the system of records notice DOT/ALL 14 (Federal Docket Management System (FDMS)), which can be reviewed at

https://www.transportation.gov/individuals/privacy/privacy-act-system-records-notices. The comments are posted without edits and are searchable by the name of the submitter.

Background

On December 16, 2015, the final rule titled ''Electronic Logging Devices and Hours of Service Supporting Documents'' was published in the **Federal Register** (80 FR 78292). It became effective February 16, 2016. The rulemaking established minimum performance and design standards for ELDs and mandated use of these devices by drivers who are subject to the HOS reporting requirements, known as RODS. Drivers using compliant automatic on-board recorders had until December 16, 2019, to replace the devices with ELDs. As a condition of receiving certain federal grants, States agree to adopt and enforce the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, including the HOS rules, as State law. As a result, State enforcement inspectors use the ELDs/RODS and supporting documents to determine whether CMV drivers are complying with the HOS rules. In addition, FMCSA uses the ELDs/RODS during on-site and offsite investigations of motor carriers. Federal and State courts rely upon the ELDs/RODS as evidence of driver and motor carrier violations of the HOS regulations. This information collection supports DOT's Strategic Goal of Safety because the information helps the Agency ensure the safe operation of CMVs in interstate commerce on our Nation's highways.

Renewal of This Information Collection (IC)

The current IC burden estimate of the HOS rules, approved by OMB on September 16, 2022, is 50.37 million hours. The expiration date of the current ICR is September 30, 2025. Through this ICR renewal, FMCSA requests an increase in the burden hours from 50.37 million hours to 53.40 million hours. The increase is the result of the increase in estimated driver population as well as the increase in expected industry growth rate for drivers from 2023 to 2033. Two types of information are collected under this IC: (1) drivers' RODS (from their ELDs) commonly referred to as a logbook, and (2) supporting documents, such as gasoline and toll receipts, that motor carriers use to verify accuracy of RODS and document expense deductions for income tax filing purposes.

Title: Hours of Service (HOS) of Drivers Regulations.

OMB Control Number: 2126–0001.

Type of Request: Renewal of an information collection.

Respondents: Motor Carriers of Property and Passengers, Drivers of CMVs.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 4.45 million CMV drivers; 813,844 Motor Carriers.

Estimated Time per Response: CMV drivers using technology: 2 minutes. Motor Carriers: 2 minutes.

Expiration Date: September 30, 2025.

Frequency of Response: Drivers: 240 days per year; Motor carriers 240 days per year.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 53.40 million hours.

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including: (1) whether the proposed collection is necessary for the performance of FMCSA's functions; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways for the FMCSA to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the information collected. The agency will summarize or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this ICR.

Issued under the authority of 49 CFR 1.87.

Kenneth Riddle,

Acting Associate Administrator Office of Research and Registration.

[FR Doc. 2025–10805 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Notice of OFAC Sanctions Action

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing the names of one or more persons and vessels that have been placed on OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN List) based on OFAC's determination that one or more applicable legal criteria were satisfied. All property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of these persons are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them. The vessels placed on the SDN List have been identified as property in which a blocked person has an interest.

DATES: This action was issued on May 8, 2025. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for relevant dates.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: OFAC: Associate Director for Global Targeting, 202–622–2420; Assistant Director for Licensing, 202–622–2480; Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance, 202–622–2490 or *https://ofac.treasury.gov/contact-ofac.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

The SDN List and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available on OFAC's website: *https://ofac.treasury.gov.*

Notice of OFAC Action

On May 8, 2025, OFAC determined that the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following persons are blocked under the relevant sanctions authority listed below.

Entities

1. HEBEI XINHAI CHEMICAL GROUP CO., LTD. (Chinese Simplified: 河北鑫海化工集团有限公司), Middle Section of South Shugang Road, Huanghua Port, Bohai New District, Huangpi City, Cangzhou, Hebei Province 061109, China; Organization Established Date 23 Nov 2005; Organization Code 782590956 (China); Legal Entity Number 655600I0RTPZ3DFASH49; Registration Number 130932000001097 (China); Unified Social Credit Code (USCC) 911309837825909566 (China) [IRAN-EO13846] (Linked To: NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL COMPANY).

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(ii) of Executive Order 13846 of August 6, 2018, "Reimposing Certain Sanctions With Respect to Iran," 83 FR 38939, 3 CFR, 2019 Comp., p. 854 (E.O. 13846) for, on or after November 5, 2018, having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.

2. XING AO ENERGY PTE. LTD., 6, Temasek Boulevard, #36-02A, Suntec Tower Four, Singapore 038986, Singapore; Organization Established Date 17 Apr 2018; Identification Number 201812992K (Singapore); Legal Entity Number 254900CSJGVBZ6CA9D24 [IRAN-EO13846] (Linked To: HEBEI XINHAI CHEMICAL GROUP CO., LTD).

   Blocked pursuant to E.O. 13846 for being an entity owned in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, 50 percent or more by HEBEI XINHAI CHEMICAL GROUP CO., LTD.

3. SHANDONG BAOGANG INTERNATIONAL PORT CO., LTD. (Chinese Simplified: 山东宝港国际港务股份有限公司), East, Nan, Gang Dong Wu Road, Gangbeiyi Road, Harbor Economic Opening-Up Region, Hekou District, Shengli, Dongying, Shandong 257091, China; Organization Established Date 16 Feb 2011; Business Registration Number 370525200000745 (China); Unified Social Credit Code (USCC) 913705005690311277 (China) [IRAN-EO13846] (Linked To: NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL COMPANY).

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(ii) of E.O. 13846 for, on or after November 5, 2018, having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.

4. EMBRACE QUE LIMITED, Room 104, 19th Floor, W Luxe, 5, On Yiu Street, Shek Mun, Sha Tin, New Territories, Hong Kong, China; Organization Established Date 21 Feb 2024; Company Number 0096700 (Hong Kong); Business Registration Number 76228115 (Hong Kong) [IRAN-EO13902].

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(i) of Executive Order 13902 of January 10, 2020, "Imposing Sanctions With Respect to Additional Sectors of Iran," 85 FR 2003, 3 CFR, 2020 Comp., p. 299 (E.O. 13902), for operating in the petroleum sector of the Iranian economy.

5. NISSHO LINES INCORPORATED, Trust Company Complex, Ajeltake Road, Majuro, Ajeltake Island 96960, Marshall Islands; Organization Established Date 01 Nov 2022; Identification Number IMO 6375258; Registration Number 116880 (Marshall Islands) [IRAN-EO13902].

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(i) of E.O. 13902 for operating in the petroleum sector of the Iranian economy.

6. STAR TWINKLE SHIPPING LIMITED (Chinese Traditional: 星耀船務有限公司), Room 1D, 2nd Floor, Fu Tao Building, 98, Argyle Street, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China; Organization Established Date 20 Jan 2023; Identification Number IMO 6463192; Company Number 3226897 (Hong Kong); Business Registration Number 74791803 (Hong Kong) [IRAN-EO13902].

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(i) of E.O. 13902 for operating in the petroleum sector of the Iranian economy.

7. HONG KONG PRIME TRADING CO., LIMITED (Chinese Traditional: 香港普萊姆貿易有限公司) (a.k.a. HONG KONG PRIME TRADING CO LTD), Unit 1410, 14th Floor, Hong Man Industrial Centre, 2, Hong Man Street, Chai Wan, Hong Kong, China; Organization Established Date 15 Feb 2024; Identification Number IMO 6484746; Business Registration Number 76217946 (Hong Kong) [IRAN-EO13902].

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(i) of E.O. 13902 for operating in the petroleum sector of the Iranian economy.

8. SKADI LIMITED (a.k.a. SKADI LTD), Trust Company, Majuro, Ajeltake Island 96960, Marshall Islands; Organization Established Date 03 Jun 2020; Identification Number IMO 6166193; Company Number 105113 (Marshall Islands) [IRAN-EO13902].

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(i) of E.O. 13902 for operating in the petroleum sector of the Iranian economy.

9. PROPITIOUS FOREVER TRADING CO LTD, 7 Copperfield Road, West Midlands, Coventry CV2 4AQ, United Kingdom; Organization Established Date 15 Nov 2023; Identification Number IMO 6471215; Company Number 15286309 (United Kingdom); Registration Number 14410280 (United Kingdom) [IRAN-EO13902].

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(i) of E.O. 13902 for operating in the petroleum sector of the Iranian economy.

10. BAOGANG DONGYING DONGGANG LOGISTICS AND WAREHOUSING CO., LTD. (Chinese Simplified: 宝港 东营东港 物流仓储有限公司), Dongying, China; Organization Established Date 29 Aug 2024; Unified Social Credit Code (USCC) 91370500MADYL0QNX3 (China) [IRAN-EO13902].

    Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(i) of E.O. 13902 for operating in the petroleum sector of the Iranian economy.

11. SHANDONG JINGANG PORT CO., LTD. (Chinese Simplified: 山东金港港务有限公司), Dongying, Shandong, China; Organization Established Date 27 Feb 2014; Commercial Registry Number 370525200001529 (China); Unified Social Credit Code (USCC) 91370500092849596A (China) [IRAN-EO13902] (Linked To: BAOGANG DONGYING DONGGANG LOGISTICS AND WAREHOUSING CO., LTD.).

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iv) of E.O. 13902 for being owned or controlled by, directly or indirectly, BAOGANG DONGYING DONGGANG LOGISTICS AND WAREHOUSING CO., LTD.

Individuals

1. AGARWAL, Ketan (a.k.a. AGARWAL, Ketan Rajendra), Mumbai, Maharashtra, India; DOB 01 Jan 1978; POB Mumbai, Maharashtra, India; nationality India; Gender Male; Passport Z4487188 (India) expires 25 Sep 2027; Seafarer's Identification Document 47951 (India) (individual) [IRAN-EO13902].

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(i) of E.O. 13902 for operating in the petroleum sector of the Iranian economy.

2. VIEGAS, Lincoln Francisco, India; DOB 10 Jul 1976; POB Margoa, Goa, India; nationality India; Gender Male; Passport Z2794616 (India) issued 30 Jul 2014 expires 29 Jul 2024 (individual) [IRAN-EO13902].

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(i) of E.O. 13902 for operating in the petroleum sector of the Iranian economy.

On May 8, 2025, OFAC also identified the following vessels as property in which a blocked person has an interest under the relevant sanctions authority listed below.

Vessels:

1. IMPALAS (S9Z4) Crude Oil Tanker Sao Tome & Principe flag; Vessel Year of Build 1999; Vessel Registration Identification IMO 9171448; MMSI 668116257 (vessel) [IRAN–EO13902] (Linked To: EMBRACE QUE LIMITED).

Identified as property in which EMBRACE QUE LIMITED, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13902, has an interest.

2. THANE (T7BR8) Crude Oil Tanker San Marino flag; Vessel Year of Build 2002; Vessel Registration Identification IMO 9237228; MMSI 268246702 (vessel) [IRAN–EO13902] (Linked To: NISSHO LINES INCORPORATED).

Identified as property in which NISSHO LINES INCORPORATED, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13902, has an interest.

3. STAR TWINKLE 6 (3E5173) Crude Oil Tanker Panama flag; Vessel Year of Build 2004; Vessel Registration Identification IMO 9256987; MMSI 352003519 (vessel) [IRAN–EO13902] (Linked To: STAR TWINKLE SHIPPING LIMITED).

Identified as property in which STAR TWINKLE SHIPPING LIMITED, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13902, has an interest.

4. LAMD (a.k.a. TAI HE) (3E6106) Crude Oil Tanker Panama flag; Vessel Year of Build 2007; Vessel Registration Identification IMO 9320843; MMSI 352003859 (vessel) [IRAN–EO13902] (Linked To: HONG KONG PRIME TRADING CO., LIMITED).

Identified as property in which HONG KONG PRIME TRADING CO., LIMITED, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13902, has an interest.

5. SKADI (HPPN) Crude Oil Tanker Panama flag; Vessel Year of Build 2001; Vessel Registration Identification IMO 9230971; MMSI 352421000 (vessel) [IRAN–EO13902] (Linked To: SKADI LIMITED).

Identified as property in which SKADI LIMITED, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13902, has an interest.

6. BIG MAG (HORS) Crude Oil Tanker Panama flag; Vessel Year of Build 2002; Vessel Registration Identification IMO 9263215; MMSI 356336000 (vessel) [IRAN–EO13902] (Linked To: PROPITIOUS FOREVER TRADING CO LTD).

Identified as property in which PROPITIOUS FOREVER TRADING CO LTD, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13902, has an interest.

Lisa M. Palluconi,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2025–10808 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0865]

Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Certification Requirements for Funeral Honors Providers

AGENCY: National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that the National Cemetery 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 July 14, 2025.

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. 2900–0865.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: VA PRA information: Dorothy Glasgow, 202–461–1084, *VAPRA@va.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: VA Form 40–10190, Funeral Honors Providers Certification Form.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0865 *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRASearch.*

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: This information (VA Form 40–10190) is needed to ensure that funeral honors activities performed on VA property maintain the honor and dignity of the national cemetery and do not negatively impact the safety of cemetery visitors.

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 burden decreased since the previous approval due to a decrease in the number of respondents and responses. The number of respondents declined to 303 from the previous approval of 380 respondents in 2022. Due to fewer respondents, the cost to respondents declined from $887 in 2022

to an estimated $792 resulting in $95 in respondent cost savings. The cost to the Federal Government decreased due to the annual responses and printing cost declining since the previous approval.

The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published at 90 FR 15298, April 09, 2025.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 25 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 5 minutes.

Frequency of Response: One time.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 303.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Dorothy Glasgow,

Acting, VA PRA Clearance Officer, Office of Enterprise and Integration, Data Governance Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10819 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Solicitation of Nominations for Appointment to the Veterans and Community Oversight and Engagement Board

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice of solicitation for nominations.

SUMMARY: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is seeking nominations of qualified candidates to be considered for appointment as a member of the Veterans and Community Oversight and Engagement Board (herein-after referred in this section to as ''the Board'') for the VA West Los Angeles Campus (''Campus'') in Los Angeles, California.

DATES: Nominations for membership on the Board must be received *no later than 5:00 p.m. EST on July 4, 2025*.

ADDRESSES: All nominations should be mailed to the Veterans Experience Office, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW (30), Washington, DC 20420; or sent electronically to the Advisory Committee Management Office mailbox at *vaadvisorycmte@va.gov* with a subject line: *Nomination to VCOEB*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chihung Szeto, Alternate Designated Federal Officer, Veterans Experience Office, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW (30), Washington, DC 20420, telephone 562–708–9959 or via email at *Chihung.szeto@va.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In carrying out the duties set forth in the West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016, Public Law 114–226 (the West LA Leasing Act), the Board shall:

(1) Provide the community with opportunities to collaborate and communicate by conducting public forums; and

(2) Focus on local issues regarding the Department that are identified by the community with respect to health care, implementation of the Master Plan, and any subsequent plans, benefits, and memorial services at the Campus. Information on the Master Plan can be found at *https://www.losangeles.va.gov/masterplan/*.

Authority: The Board is a statutory committee established as required by Section 2(i) of the West LA Leasing Act.

The Board operates in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), as amended, 5 U.S.C. Ch. 10. The Board is established to coordinate locally with the VA to identify the goals of the community and Veteran partnership; provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary to improve services and outcomes for Veterans, members of the Armed Forces, and the families of such Veterans and members; and provide advice and recommendations on the implementation of the Draft Master Plan approved by the Secretary on January 28, 2016, and on the creation and implementation of any other successor master plans.

Membership Criteria and Qualifications: VA is seeking nominations for Board membership. The Board is composed of 15 voting members and five non-voting members; and several ex-officio members. The Board meets up to four times annually; and it is important that Board members attend meetings to achieve a quorum so that Board can effectively carry out its duties.

The members of the Board are appointed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from the general public, from various sectors and organizations, and shall meet the following qualifications, as set forth in the West LA Leasing Act:

(1) Not less than 50% of members shall be Veterans; and

(2) Non-Veteran members shall be:

a. Family members of Veterans,

b. Veteran advocates,

c. Service providers,

d. Real estate professionals familiar with housing development projects, or

e. Stakeholders.

The Board members may also serve as Subcommittee members.

In accordance with the Board Charter, the Secretary shall determine the number, terms of service, and pay and allowances of Board members, except that a term of service of any such member may not exceed two years. The Secretary may reappoint any Board member for additional terms of service.

To the extent possible, the Secretary seeks members who have requisite professional and personal qualifications including, but not limited to, subject matter expertise in the areas described above. VA strives to develop a Committee membership that includes variety in military services, ranks, and deployments, military service, military deployments, working with Veterans, committee subject matter expertise, geographical background, and profession. We ask that nominations include any relevant experience and information so that VA can ensure effective expert advice, ideas, and opinions, are provided by the Board.

Requirements for Nomination Submission: Nominations should be typewritten (one nomination per nominator). Nomination packages should include:

(1) A letter of nomination that clearly states the name and affiliation of the nominee, the basis for the nomination (*i.e.,* specific attributes which qualify the nominee for service in this capacity), and a statement from the nominee indicating a willingness to serve as a member of the Board;

(2) The nominee's contact information, including name, mailing address, telephone numbers, and email address;

(3) The nominee's curriculum vitae, not to exceed three pages and a one-page cover letter;

(4) A summary of the nominee's experience and qualifications relative to the membership criteria and professional qualifications criteria listed above;

(5) letters of recommendation are accepted, but not required; and

(6) a statement from the nominee confirming that they are not a federally registered lobbyist.

The Department strives to fairly balance committee membership through consideration of points of view represented and functions to be performed by the advisory committee, consistent with section 1004(b)(2), title 5, U.S.C. Nominations must state that the nominee is willing to serve as a member of the Committee and appears to have no conflict of interest that would preclude membership. An ethics review is conducted for each selected nominee.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Jelessa M. Burney,

Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10761 Filed 6–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

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