

burden estimates; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), the FCC seeks specific comment on how it might further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

OMB Control Number: 3060–0653.

Title: Sections 64.703(b) and (c), Consumer Information—Posting by Aggregators.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents: 56,075 respondents; 5,339,038 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: .017 hours (1 minute) to 3 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirements; Third party disclosure.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this information collection is found at section 226 [47 U.S.C. 226] Telephone Operator Services codified at 47 CFR 64.703(b) Consumer Information.

Total Annual Burden: 174,401 hours.

Total Annual Cost: \$1,758,403.

Needs and Uses: The information collection requirements included under this OMB Control Number 3060–0653, requires aggregators (providers of telephones to the public or to transient users of their premises) under 47 U.S.C. 226(c)(1)(A), 47 CFR 64.703(b) of the Commission's rules, to post in writing, on or near such phones, information about the pre-subscribed operator services, rates, carrier access, and the FCC address to which consumers may direct complaints. Section 64.703(c) of the Commission's rules requires the posted consumer information to be added when an aggregator has changed the pre-subscribed operator service provider (OSP) no later than 30 days following such change. Consumers will use this information to determine whether they wish to use the services of the identified OSP.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–1226; FR ID 309228]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or the Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Comments are requested concerning: whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and ways to further reduce the information collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

DATES: Written PRA comments should be submitted on or before October 21, 2025. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Nicole Ongele, FCC, via email PRA@fcc.gov and to nicole.ongele@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information about the information collection, contact Nicole Ongele, (202) 418–2991.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number.

OMB Control Number: 3060–1226.

Title: Receiving Written Consent for Communication with Base Stations in

Canada; Issuing Written Consent to Licensees from Canada for Communication with Base Stations in the U.S.; Description of Interoperable Communications with Licensees from Canada.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: State, Local, or Tribal government agencies.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 3,013 respondents; 3,013 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.5 hours—1 hour.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Written consent from the licensee of a base station repeater is required before first responders from the other country can begin communicating with that base stations repeater. Applicants are advised to include a description of how they intend to interoperate with licensees from Canada when filing applications to operate under any of the scenarios described in Public Notice DA 16–739 in order to ensure that the application is not inadvertently rejected by Canada. Statutory authority for these collections are contained in 47 U.S.C. 151, 154, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309, 310, 316, 319, 325(b), 332, 336(f), 338, 339, 340, 399b, 403, 534, 535, 1404, 1452, and 1454 of the Communications Act of 1934.

Total Annual Burden: 5,272 hours.

Total Annual Cost: None.

Needs and Uses: This collection will be submitted as an extension of an existing collection after this 60-day comment period to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in order to obtain the full three-year clearance. The purpose of requiring an agency to issue written consent before allowing first responders from the other country to communicate with its base station repeater ensures to that the licensee of that base stations repeater (host licensee) maintains control and is responsible for its operation at all times. The host licensee can use the written consent to ensure that first responders from the other country understand the proper procedures and protocols before they begin communicating with its base station repeater. Furthermore, when reviewing applications filed by border area licensees, Commission staff will use any description of how an applicant intends to interoperate with licensees from Canada, including copies of any written agreements, in order to coordinate the application with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) and reduce

the risk of an inadvertent rejection by ISED.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–16133 Filed 8–21–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Rescission of Embargo Prohibiting the Importation of *Dracaena* (Lucky Bamboo) in Standing Water Into the United States

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Based on a review of existing import requirements, CDC has determined that the import restrictions for *Dracaena* (Lucky Bamboo) shipped in standing water are no longer necessary to protect the public's health and should therefore be rescinded. Accordingly, effective immediately, CDC is rescinding its embargo on importation of *Dracaena* Shipments in Standing Water (July 10, 2001).

DATES: CDC's embargo on importation of *Dracaena* shipments in standing water is rescinded on August 22, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ashley C. Altenburger, J.D., Division of Global Migration Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H16–4, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; telephone 1–800–232–4636. For information regarding CDC operations and CDC-regulated importations, please contact: Mark E. Laughlin, D.V.M., Division of Global Migration Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H16–4, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; telephone 1–800–232–4636.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CDC is rescinding its embargo on the importation of *Dracaena* (Lucky Bamboo). In keeping with its public health practice of reviewing the status of potential public health threats at U.S. ports of entry, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), concluded, for the reasons outlined below, that importation restrictions for Lucky

Bamboo no longer serve the interests of public health and should therefore be rescinded. Specifically, CDC has determined that the marginal public health benefit of this long-standing action does not outweigh the potential burden on importers.

Executive Order 14192 of January 31, 2025 on “Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation” requires that any new incremental costs associated with certain significant regulatory actions “shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least 10 prior regulations.” This notice, which rescinds an existing import requirement, meets the criteria of a “deregulatory action” under Executive Order 14192.

CDC Action

Asian Tiger Mosquito and Lucky Bamboo

1. Background

On June 14, 2001, CDC identified the Asian tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus* or *A. albopictus*) in maritime shipments of “lucky bamboo” (*Dracaena* species) arriving into the United States through Los Angeles, California. The *Dracaena* in the infested containers were shipped from China in small boxes with 5–10 cm (approximately 2–4 inches) of standing water, which provided a suitable breeding ground for the aggressive mosquito. Thirty importers of *Dracaena* plants were subsequently inspected and 40% of their stock were found to be infested. Across six California counties, 15 mosquito populations were discovered near importer operations. Employees at nurseries receiving *Dracaena* shipments complained of daytime-biting mosquitoes. Residents near the nurseries also reported being bitten. To prevent the introduction of the Asian Tiger mosquito in California and elsewhere in the United States, CDC published a notice of embargo in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 35984 (July 10, 2001)) prohibiting the importation of *Dracaena* in standing water under 42 CFR 71.32(b).

Prior to 2000, *Dracaena* plants were typically shipped dry, using airfreight as the means of transportation. However, increasing demand for lucky bamboo prompted exporters to transport larger plant shipments on maritime freight. To keep plants green on the 12–15-day journey by sea, lucky bamboo bundles were shipped in crates containing 5–10 cm of free-standing water. This change in shipping method resulted in *A. albopictus* exportation, as the aqueous environment provided a suitable breeding ground for the mosquito.

The Asian tiger mosquito is a competent vector for over 22 viral pathogens. Most notably, this list of viruses includes dengue virus, chikungunya virus, yellow fever virus, West Nile virus, and Zika virus. Despite the expansive variety of transmittable diseases, current data indicate that the Asian tiger mosquito plays a relatively minor role in viral transmission.¹

2. Rationale for Rescission

After CDC's notice of embargo was issued, lucky bamboo importers collaborated with CDC and California Department of Public Health to establish new packaging recommendations that mitigated the risk of *A. albopictus* infestation without compromising plant survival. Currently, lucky bamboo plants are kept green by placing the roots in plastic bags lined with water-absorbent material (hydrogel).² This shipping method excludes free-standing water and is more cost-effective than the previous packaging as the new packaging method reduces the overall weight of a shipment, subsequently reducing costs associated with shipment mass. Beyond new packaging requirements, CDC further encouraged shipping centers to adopt additional measures to reduce the risk of infestation. Packing facilities were instructed to purchase automatic-closing doors and to treat *Dracaena* shipments with pesticides prior to packaging in sealed cargo.³

U.S. Department of Agriculture—Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA—APHIS) has also increased its regulatory oversight over *Dracaena* importation since the implementation of CDC's 2001 embargo. Because California and other areas of the United States currently sustain stable populations of the *Aedes albopictus*, lucky bamboo falls under the “general restrictions” of the Plant Protection Act. These restrictions stipulate that *Dracaena* plants enter at a U.S. Customs and Border Protection-approved port of entry equipped with a plant inspection station. Further, *Dracaena* require a phytosanitary certificate for admission. This document is issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the country in which the *Dracaena* are grown, and

¹ European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. <https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/disease-vectors/facts/mosquito-factsheets/aedes-albopictus>.

² There is some evidence to suggest that *Aedes albopictus* can survive on hydrogel, but this is considered very unlikely.

³ Linthicum KJ, Kramer VL, Madon MB, Fujioka K; Surveillance-Control Team. Introduction and potential establishment of *Aedes albopictus* in California in 2001. *J Am Mosq Control Assoc.* 2003 Dec;19(4):301–8.