violate section 7 of the Clayton Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 18, by substantially lessening competition for quick lube oil change services in 25 local markets in California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Washington, and Wisconsin. The Commission's Complaint also alleges that the Acquisition agreement is an unfair method of competition that violates section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 45.

IV. The Provision of Quick Lube Oil Changes

The Commission alleges that the relevant service market in which to analyze the Acquisition is quick lube oil changes. All cars with an internal combustion engine (including hybrid cars) require routine oil changes. Quick lube oil change is a convenience service. Quick lubes reliably provide appointment-free oil changes within 30 minutes. The automotive industry recognizes quick lube distinct from other oil change services. The distinctions that set quick lube services apart include specialized outlets focused on providing fast oil changes, a limited menu of other services, and distinct pricing from other oil change providers. Quick lube outlets are designed to offer fast oil changes, typically offering drive-through capabilities that allow customers to remain in their vehicles during the service. Quick lube providers charge premium prices for the convenience they provide to customers. Quick lube oil change outlets compete on price, including coupons and discounts, convenience, service speed, and service quality.

Quick lube outlets compete most closely with other, nearby quick lubes. The Commission's Complaint alleges that geographic markets for quick lube oil changes are highly localized, based on the unique circumstances of each area and outlet. Consumers typically choose between nearby quick lube oil change outlets along their planned routes near their homes, work, or shopping destinations. The geographic market for quick lube oil changes is typically about 3 to 5 miles in radius or a 10 to 15-minute drive. However, each relevant market the Commission alleges is distinct and fact-dependent and reflects, among other things, customer preferences, commuting patterns, traffic flows, driving distances, and outlet characteristics.

The Commission alleges that the Acquisition would substantially lessen competition for quick lube oil changes in the 25 local markets surrounding 45 Oil Changers quick lube outlets in California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Washington, and Wisconsin. Absent the Acquisition, Valvoline Instant Oil Change outlets and Oil Changers outlets would continue to compete head-to-head in these local markets. Competitive harm would occur in these relevant markets regardless of whether the Valvoline outlets are corporate-owned or franchisee-owned.

The Acquisition occurs in the context of a broader trend of consolidation among quick lube oil change providers. New entry is unlikely to be timely, likely, or sufficient to deter or counteract the anticompetitive effects arising from the Acquisition. Entry conditions for quick lube oil changes vary across geographic markets. In some markets, there are meaningful entry barriers, including the cost and availability of attractive real estate, the time and cost associated with constructing a new outlet, and the time and difficulty associated with obtaining necessary permits and approvals. In the relevant geographic markets alleged in the Commission's Complaint, entry would not prevent or neutralize anticompetitive effects resulting from the Acquisition.

V. The Consent Agreement

The proposed Order would remedy the Acquisition's likely anticompetitive effects by requiring Valvoline to divest Oil Changers outlets to Main Street in each local market. Main Street does not currently operate quick lube oil change outlets under a unified or established brand name. It would be a new entrant into each of the local markets described above.

The proposed Order requires that the divestiture be completed no later than ten days after Valvoline and Greenbriar consummate the Acquisition. The proposed Order further requires Valvoline to maintain the economic viability, marketability, and competitiveness of each divestiture asset until the divestiture to Main Street is complete.

In addition to requiring outlet divestitures, the proposed Order prohibits Respondent Valvoline from re-acquiring any of the divested assets. The proposed Order also requires Respondent Valvoline to notify the Commission in writing at least 30 days before acquiring an interest in a facility within a three-mile radius of a divested outlet that has operated as a quick lube within six months of Valvoline's proposed acquisition. The prior notice provision is necessary because an acquisition in close proximity to the divested assets likely would raise the same competitive concerns as the Acquisition and may fall below the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act premerger notification thresholds.

The Consent Agreement contains additional provisions designed to ensure the effectiveness of the relief. For example, Respondents have agreed to an Order to Maintain Assets that will issue at the time the proposed Consent Agreement is accepted for public comment. The Order to Maintain Assets requires Respondent Valvoline to operate and maintain each divestiture outlet in the normal course of business until the divestiture is complete. The proposed Order also includes a provision that allows the Commission to appoint an independent third party as a Monitor to oversee the Respondents' compliance with the requirements of the Order.

The purpose of this analysis is to facilitate public comment on the Consent agreement, and the Commission does not intend this analysis to constitute an official interpretation of the proposed Order or to modify its terms in any way.

By direction of the Commission.

April J. Tabor,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–20500 Filed 11–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Notice–CRB–2025–01; Docket No. 2025–0002; Sequence No. 12]

Office of Human Resources Management; Executive Resources (CRB), SES Performance Review Board (PRB) Members

AGENCY: Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given for the appointment of new members to the GSA Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board. The Performance Review Board assures consistency, stability, and objectivity in the Executive performance management appraisal process.

DATES: November 2025.

ADDRESSES: 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Earl Adams, Director, Executive Resources Division, Office of Human Resources Management, GSA, 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405, or via telephone at (256) 617–4728.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4314(c)(1) through (5) of title 5 U.S.C. requires each agency to establish, in accordance with regulation prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management, one or more SES performance review board(s). The board is responsible for making recommendations to the appointing and awarding authority on the performance appraisal ratings and performance awards for employees in the Senior Executive Service.

The following have been designated as members of the Performance Review Board of GSA:

- Edward (Larry) Allen, Associate Administrator for Government-wide Policy—PRB Chair.
- Arron Helm, Chief Human Capital Officer—PRB Vice Chair.
- Elizabeth DelNegro, Associate Chief Information Officer for Corporate Information Technology (IT) Services.
- Evan Farley, Deputy Chief Financial Officer.
- Gregory Justice, Associate Administrator for Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.
- Jeff Lau, Deputy Assistant Commissioner for General Supplies & Services Categories.
- Claudia Nadig, Fiscal and Administrative Law Attorney.
- Crofton Whitfield, Assistant Commissioner for Leasing.

Saul Japson,

Acting Chief of Staff, General Services Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–20559 Filed 11–20–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–FM–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–26–1273; Docket No. CDC–2025–0750]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

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

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). PRAMS is a project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and health departments that collects jurisdiction-specific, population-based data on maternal attitudes and experiences before, during, and shortly after pregnancy.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before January 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0750 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

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. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;
4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and
5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) (OMB Control No. 0920–1273, Exp. 3/31/2026)—Extension—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and state, territorial, city, or local health departments. Developed in 1987, PRAMS collects jurisdiction-specific, population-based data on maternal attitudes and experiences before, during, and shortly after pregnancy.

PRAMS provides data not available from other sources. These data can be used to identify groups of women and infants at high risk for health problems, to monitor changes in health status, and to measure progress towards goals in improving the health of mothers and infants. PRAMS data are used by researchers to investigate emerging issues in the field of reproductive health and by federal, state and local governments to plan and review programs and policies aimed at reducing health problems among mothers and babies.

PRAMS is a jurisdiction customized survey conducted in 50 sites and covers 81% of all live births in the United States. Information is collected 2–6 months after live birth or stillbirth by mail and web survey with telephone follow-up for non-responders. Because PRAMS uses standardized data collection methods, it allows data to be