

Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; and (2) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing should also be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Administrator, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this is notice that on December 5, 2025, AndersonBrecon, Inc. DBA PCI Pharma Services, 5775 Logistics Parkway, Rockford, Illinois 61109-3608, applied to be registered as an importer of the following basic class(es) of controlled substance(s):

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Lysergic acid diethylamide.	7315	I

The company plans to import the listed controlled substance for clinical trials. No other activity for this drug code is authorized for this registration.

Approval of permit applications will occur only when the registrant's business activity is consistent with what is authorized under 21 U.S.C. 952(a)(2). Authorization will not extend to the import of Food and Drug Administration-approved or non-approved finished dosage forms for commercial sale.

Thomas Prevoznik,
Deputy Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2026-00127 Filed 1-7-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-09-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Meeting of the Religious Liberty Commission

AGENCY: Office of the Associate Attorney General, United States Department of Justice (DOJ).

ACTION: Notice of federal advisory committee meeting.

SUMMARY: The DOJ is publishing this notice to announce the sixth Federal advisory committee meeting of the Religious Liberty Commission (Commission).

DATES: Open to the public March 16, 2026, from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the World Stage Theatre at the museum of the Bible in Washington, DC. The meeting will be recorded and broadcast at justice.gov/live.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mary Margaret Bush, Religious Liberty Commission Director and Designated Federal Officer, RLC@usdoj.gov, 202-514-2046. Mrs. Bush can also be contacted to request a reasonable accommodation to attend the meeting.

Registration Information: Registration is required for in-person attendance. In-person attendance is limited to venue capacity. Members of the public may register on the Religious Liberty Commission website, <https://www.justice.gov/religious-liberty-commission>. Members of the public who attend in-person will be required to present identification and go through security screening.

We ask guests from the media to register through the Department of Justice Office of Public Affairs by March 12, 2026 at 5 p.m. Media should be prepared to go through security checks and present government-issued photo I.D. and valid media credentials.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Religious Liberty Commission is a federal advisory committee established by the President through Executive Order 14291. The Commission is composed of a chair, a vice chair, and eleven members appointed by the President, including representatives from the private sector, employers, educational institutions, religious communities and States, and three ex-officio members. The Commission advises the Domestic Policy Council and the White House Faith Office on religious liberty policies of the United States, and will produce a comprehensive report to the President on the foundations of religious liberty in America, the impact of religious liberty on American society, current threats to domestic religious liberty, strategies to preserve and enhance religious liberty protections for future generations, and programs to increase awareness of and celebrate America's peaceful religious pluralism.

Agenda: During its sixth meeting on March 16, 2026, the Commission will discuss religious liberty issues related to healthcare and humanitarian and social services.

Public Comment: Written comments may be sent by email to RLC@usdoj.gov or by mail to U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Associate Attorney General, ATTN: Religious Liberty Commission, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 5706 Washington, DC 20530. The deadline for comments is March 8, 2026.

Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*).

Dated: January 6, 2026.

Mary Margaret Bush,

Designated Federal Officer, Religious Liberty Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026-00195 Filed 1-7-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-21-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Meeting of the Religious Liberty Commission

AGENCY: Office of the Associate Attorney General, United States Department of Justice (DOJ).

ACTION: Notice of Federal advisory committee meeting.

SUMMARY: The DOJ is publishing this notice to announce the fifth Federal advisory committee meeting of the Religious Liberty Commission (Commission).

DATES: Open to the public February 9, 2026, from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the World Stage Theatre at the museum of the Bible in Washington, DC. The meeting will be recorded and broadcast at justice.gov/live.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mary Margaret Bush, Religious Liberty Commission Director and Designated Federal Officer, RLC@usdoj.gov, 202-514-2046. Mrs. Bush can also be contacted to request a reasonable accommodation to attend the meeting.

Registration Information: Registration is required for in-person attendance. In-person attendance is limited to venue capacity. Members of the public may register on the Religious Liberty Commission website, <https://www.justice.gov/religious-liberty-commission>. Members of the public who attend in-person will be required to present identification and go through security screening.

We ask guests from the media to register through the Office of Public Affairs by February 5, 2026 at 5 p.m. Media should be prepared to go through security checks and present government-issued photo I.D. and valid media credentials.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Religious Liberty Commission is a federal advisory committee established by the President through Executive Order 14291. The Commission is composed of a chair, a vice chair, and eleven members appointed by the President, including representatives from the private sector, employers, educational institutions, religious communities and States, and three ex-officio members. The Commission

advises the Domestic Policy Council and the White House Faith Office on religious liberty policies of the United States, and will produce a comprehensive report to the President on the foundations of religious liberty in America, the impact of religious liberty on American society, current threats to domestic religious liberty, strategies to preserve and enhance religious liberty protections for future generations, and programs to increase awareness of and celebrate America's peaceful religious pluralism.

Agenda: During its fifth meeting on February 09, 2026, the Commission will discuss religious liberty issues related to anti-Semitism as well as religious liberty issues arising in the private sector.

Public Comment: Written comments may be sent by email to RLC@usdoj.gov or by mail to U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Associate Attorney General, ATTN: Religious Liberty Commission, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 5706, Washington, DC 20530. The deadline for comments is February 1, 2026.

Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*).

Dated: January 6, 2026.

Mary Margaret Bush,

Designated Federal Officer, Religious Liberty Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026-00187 Filed 1-7-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Notification of Rescission of the 2022 Interpretation of Section 188 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Labor.

ACTION: Notification of rescission.

SUMMARY: This notice rescinds guidance that defines the term “sex” for purposes of the Department of Labor’s anti-discrimination provisions of its workforce funding and development programs. Specifically, the guidance that is the subject of this notice construed the term “because of . . . sex” to include transgender status and gender identity, based on the Supreme Court case *Bostock v. Clayton County*. The Department of Labor now rescinds this guidance because later court cases found that the term “sex”, as it is used in the context of education funding in Title IX, does not include transgender status or gender identity, and that the

holding in *Bostock v. Clayton County*, which was about Title VII, does not apply to Title IX. This rule is effective immediately and rescinds the former guidance in its entirety.

DATES: This rescission is effective January 8, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Naomi Barry-Pérez, Director, Civil Rights Center, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room N-4123, Washington, DC 20210.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 188(a)(1) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) WIOA states that programs funded or otherwise financially assisted in whole or in part under WIOA are federal assistance programs subject to the prohibition against discrimination, *inter alia*, “on the basis of sex under title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.”¹ Separately, WIOA also provides at section 188(a)(2) that no individual “shall be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, subjected to discrimination under, or denied employment in the administration of or in connection with, any such program or activity because of . . . sex (except as otherwise permitted under title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972)[.]”² Finally, section 188(e) commands that the Department of Labor (DOL or the Department) “shall adopt standards for determining discrimination . . . that are consistent with the Acts referred to in subsection (a)(1).” For sex discrimination, this means the standards under Title IX.

On April 7, 2022, the Department published a “Notification of interpretation” construing section 188(a)(2) to encompass discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.³ The notice announced that the Department’s Civil Rights Center would process complaints, conduct investigations, and carry out compliance reviews under section 188 on that basis. In reaching this interpretation, the Department relied principally on the Supreme Court’s decision in *Bostock v. Clayton County*, 590 U.S. 644 (2020), which held that Title VII’s prohibition on discrimination “because of sex” necessarily encompasses sexual orientation and gender identity, and on the Fourth Circuit’s decision in *Grimm v. Gloucester County School Board*, 972 F.3d 586, 616 (4th Cir. 2020), which extended *Bostock*’s reasoning to Title IX’s prohibition on discrimination “on the basis of sex” in the context of access

to school bathrooms.⁴ DOL reasoned that, because section 188 of WIOA expressly incorporates Title IX’s prohibition on sex discrimination, which is governed by *Bostock*’s reasoning, section 188 must also prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.⁵

Since that time, however, additional courts have considered the issue and determined that *Bostock*’s reasoning does not extend to Title IX.

Notably, on December 30, 2022, the Eleventh Circuit in *Adams by & through Kasper v. Sch. Bd. of St. Johns Cnty.*, 57 F.4th 791 (11th Cir. 2022) subjected the term “sex” as used in Title IX to a thorough statutory analysis. After clarifying that *Bostock* did not resolve how the term “sex” is defined under Title IX in light of Title IX’s statutory and regulatory carveouts, the Eleventh Circuit found that the ordinary meaning of the term “sex” as of 1972 (when Title IX was enacted) was “biological sex,” and reversed a judgment in favor of a transgender student regarding a high school’s bathroom policy. In particular, the Eleventh Circuit explained that Title IX should be interpreted to give full effect to the statute’s exceptions, which include “explicitly permit[ing] differentiating between the sexes in certain instances, including school bathrooms, locker rooms, and showers, under various carve-outs.” *Adams*, 57 F.4th at 814. The Eleventh Circuit concluded that, based on these carveouts, as well as the dictionary definition of the term “sex” in existence at the time that Title IX was enacted, that extending the term “sex” under Title IX to gender identity “cannot comport with the plain meaning of ‘sex’ at the time of Title IX’s enactment and the purpose of Title IX and its implementing regulations, as derived from their text.” *Id.*

Then, in April 2024, the Department of Education promulgated a comprehensive Title IX rule redefining prohibited “discrimination on the basis of sex” to include “discrimination on the basis of sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity.”⁶ The Department of Education relied principally on extending *Bostock* to Title IX for this rulemaking.⁷

That rule was promptly challenged. Every court presented with a challenge indicated that the rule was unlawful

¹ 29 U.S.C. 3248(a)(1).

² 29 U.S.C. 3248(a)(2).

³ 87 FR 20321 (Apr. 7, 2022).

⁴ *Id.* at 20321–22.

⁵ 87 FR 20322.

⁶ 89 FR 33886 (Apr. 29, 2024).

⁷ *Id.* at 33806–07.